



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

February 28, 2022

Dear Sir/Madam,

Transmission of the Annual Report 2021 for the year ended December 31, 2021.

We have to inform you that the Annual Report of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2021 have been transmitted through PUCARS and is also available on Company's website which can be downloaded from the following link:

<https://www.engrofertilizers.com/investments#reports>

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

Yours faithfully,

For and on behalf of
Engro Fertilizers Limited


Sunaib Barkat, ACA
Company Secretary

Cc:

1. The Director (Enforcement), Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan, NIC Building, 63 Jinnah Avenue, Blue Area, Islamabad (with 3 printed copies of the Annual Report 2021 of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2021).
2. The Registrar, Company Registration Office, State Life Building No. 2, 4th Floor, North Wing, Wallace Road, I.I. Chundrigar Road, Karachi.

Engro Fertilizers Limited

7th & 8th Floor, The Harbor Front Building, HC-3, Marine Drive, Block 4, Clifton, Karachi 75600, Pakistan.

T 00 92 (21) 35297501-10 F 00 92 (21) 35810669

engrofertilizers.com



engro fertilizers



کسان کا
ہمسفر

digitizing
agri-solutions

Annual Report 2021





about our theme

The digital revolution is a well-known, well-covered, and hyped phenomenon in transforming every aspect of our lives, at home and in our work – including the agricultural landscape.

With the leadership of Fertilizers Food Security at the heart of our operations, EBFET introduced our digital transformation journey, adopting an arsenal of technologies to help Pakistan farmers grow, improve farm efficiencies and ultimately create favorable lives for the future.

The EBFET Hamdard Mission, an initiative of EBFET, is the largest business driving the agricultural value chain of Pakistan, providing its customers a premier turn-key-deck from the production of the seeds, tillage, sowing, during 2017 to 2020, and followed through to 100,000+ small and medium scale, making it the largest scale application in Pakistan.

EBFET also led the production of electronic data, guaranteeing which have yet not to be fully utilized, where the digital field is to be implemented the overall to achieve real-time, precise and accurate results.

Through this, EBFET has not only been able to provide farmers with the most advanced digital tools, but also to provide them with the most advanced digital tools.

We continue to discover in the age of digitalization, finding an innovation and digital tools to help farmers to grow, collect and share their data, and the Fertilizers Food Security Mission.



about the annual report

legal status and operations

Bigo Fortisbre Limited (the Company, or BEFT) is a public company incorporated in Pakistan on June 20, 2019 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Bigto Corporation Limited (the holding Company), which is a subsidiary of Daxco Finance Corporation Limited (the Ultimate Parent Company). The Company is listed on the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited (PSX).

The Company is engaged in the manufacturing, purchasing and marketing of lentils, seeds and pesticides and providing related services. The business units of the Company include the following:

Business Unit	Geographical Location
Head/Regional Office	7th & Benflour, The Harbour Point Building, Plot Number HC-3, Block A, Scheme Number 5, Clifton, Karachi
Bigo Durand Plant	Durrat District, Sindh
Bigo Zahid Plant	BZ / 1 / P - 1 - 1 Ezzam Zone Port Qasim, Karachi
Seeds Processing Plant	Port Qasim Port, Punjab

overview

Our 2021 annual report provides a snapshot assessment of BEFT's ability to create value by focusing on the relationship between internal and external factors.

The report is developed for a wide range of stakeholders (including your shareholders, employees, local communities, customers, financial institutions (FIs), customers and Government) who have a stake in our stakeholders to make a more informed assessment of the value of BEFT and its prospects.

The aim of our reporting approach is to build our stakeholders' understanding of the Company's future and its commitment, our long-term performance and future outlook. The report contains strategic, operational and financial reviews using information extracted from the Company's annual financial statements for your period December 31, 2021, overview of our governance, risk management and internal control framework.

board approval

The Board of Directors of BEFT acknowledges the responsibility of ensuring the integrity of this report. The Directors report and related financial statements included herein have been approved by the Board for inclusion in this meeting held on February 10, 2022.

scope and boundaries

The scope of the report is the results of BEFT and its consolidated results with its subsidiary company, BEFT agribase (Pvt) Limited for the reporting period January 1 to December 31, 2021. Subsequent events up to the issuance of this report have also been covered as applicable.

materiality

The Company's processes for determination of materiality have been determined in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. Please refer to section 4.

external assurance / reviews

assurance	assurance firm
Review report on Compliance with Code of Corporate Governance	A. F. Regulus & Co. Chartered Accountants
Independent Auditor's Report on the Audit of Financial Statements	A. F. Regulus & Co. Chartered Accountants
Independent Auditor's Report on the Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements	A. F. Regulus & Co. Chartered Accountants
Rating: Credit Rating	Pakistan Credit Rating Agency



reporting framework

This Report has been prepared in compliance with the following framework:

The accounting and reporting standards as stipulated in Pakistan Companies Act

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

- Reporting requirements of Companies Act 2017, Listed Companies Code of Corporate Governance, 2019 and Listing Regulations of the Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX)

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

Exemption from Corporate Reporting as provided by the Committee of Ministers of Directors' Accounts of Pakistan (COMDA) in a notice of Circular Management Accounts of Pakistan (CMA) and South Asian Federation of Accountants (SAFA).

In compliance with Integrated Reporting (IR) framework issued by the International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC)

United Nations Global Compact Ten Principles Requirements (UNGC)

forward-looking statement

The forward-looking statement addresses our expected future business and financial performance, status of projects discussed in the previous year's business development statement, sources of information and assumptions used for project forecasts and our future course of action to manage risks and capitalise on opportunities.

significant changes from prior years

The economic uncertainty triggered by COVID-19, did not significantly impact the Company's profitability or operations during the year. Significant changes from FY2020, if any, contributing to the changing paradigms and strategic management, have been discussed under each section of the report.

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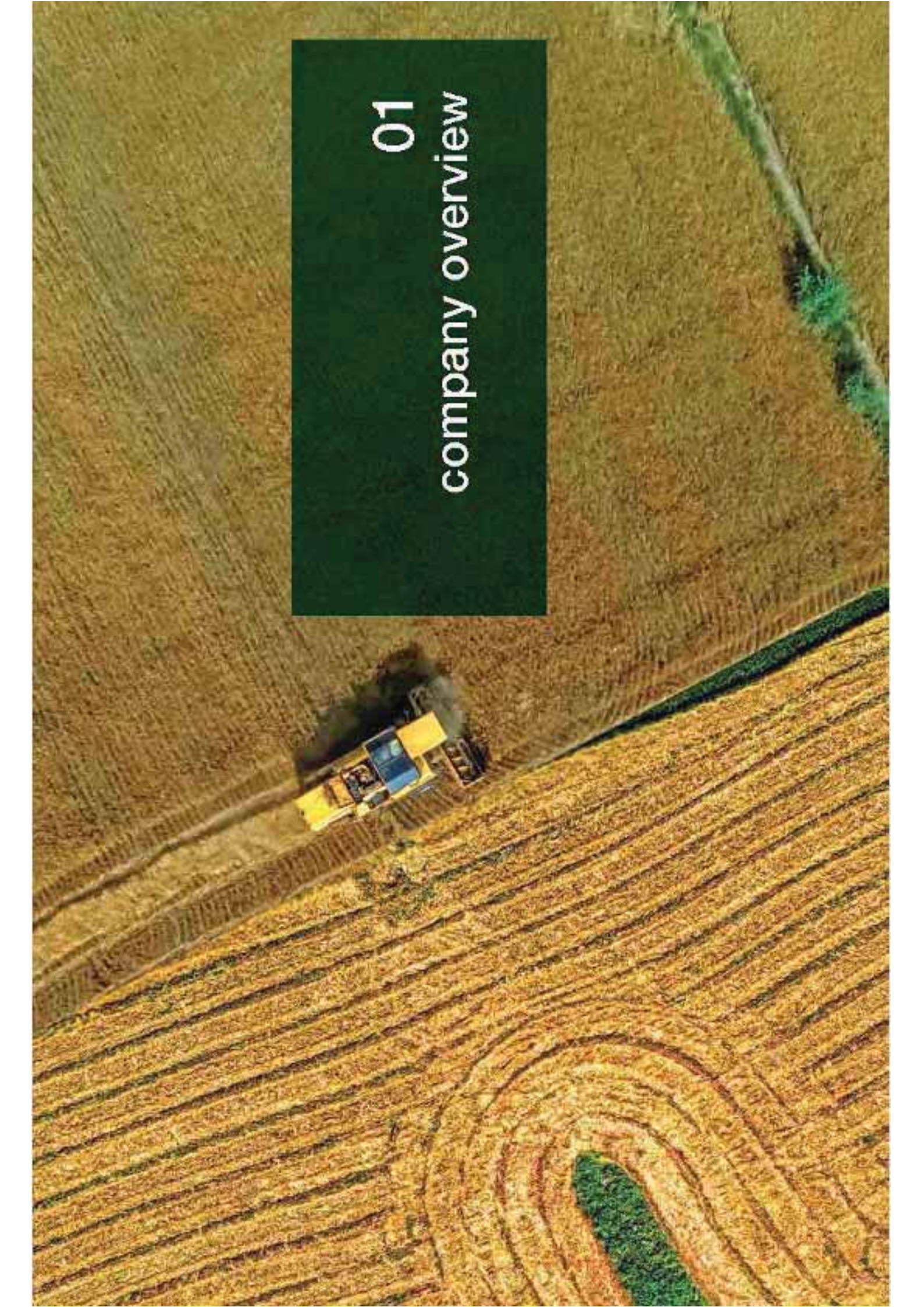
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Appendix A - AGM 2022 web stream link
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01 company overview

vision statement

we are passionate about transforming the agricultural landscape, bringing change and helping the farmer grow.





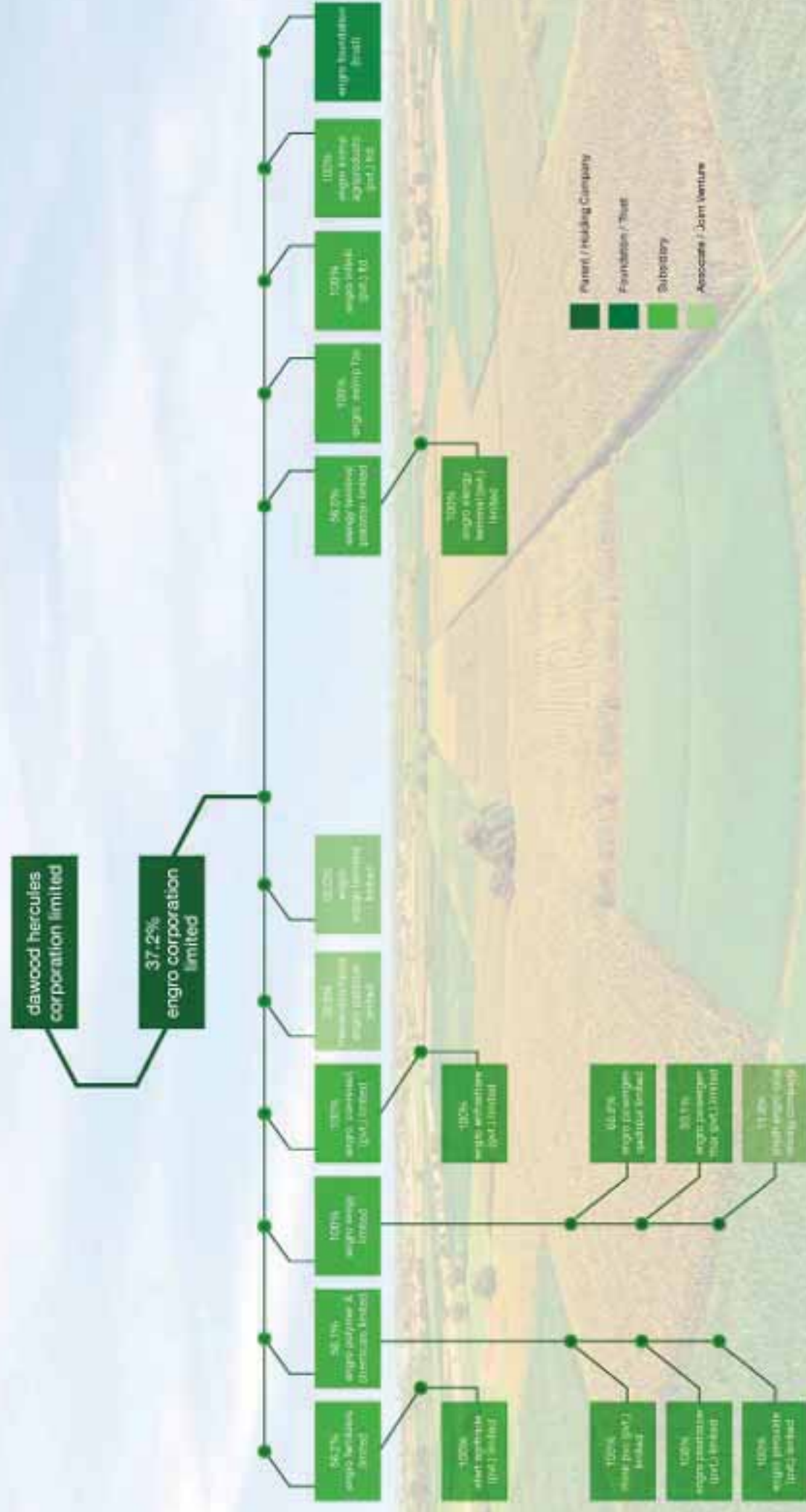
company profile

The Company was incorporated in June 2008, post demerger from parent company Engro Corporation Limited (formerly Engro Chemicals Pakistan Limited) effective from January 1, 2010. Today Engro Corporation holds 56.27% of shares of the Company.

EFERT is a renowned name in the Pakistani fertilizer industry, trading on the Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX) under the symbol "EFERT". The Company holds a nationwide production and marketing infrastructure, producing leading fertilizer brands optimized for local cultivation needs and demand.

EFERT has earned itself a distinguished name by continually striving to uphold its tradition and the trust of its customers.

group structure



Make the above composite table at the same place as the other composite tables.

overview of group companies

© 2005 Blackwell Publishing Ltd, *Journal of Internal Medicine* 258: 105–112

single corporation issued the trading company, its public, a security. It was not issued in the form of shares, but a stock of the total 500,000 shares, limited to the security of the United States Corporation, the United States Corporation.

The main responsibility of Equity Compensation is to manage investments in its subsidiary companies, also called companies and joint ventures, engaged in fertilizer, food, non-manufacturing and marketing, basic energy, utility, manufacturing and chemical, telecommunications, infrastructure and commercial services and storage and logistics.

<http://www.elsevier.com/locate/jmb>

PLC, 90% owned by the National Grid, and 10% owned by the public. The PLC is a company, incorporated in the UK, and is a subsidiary of the National Grid PLC, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of TPL.

The principal functions of EPRs is to establish and enforce minimum standards for landfills, to design, construct, maintain, monitor and operate landfills, to ensure that the minimum standards are met, and to ensure that the minimum standards are met.

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more value than L. 100 (BTL), at 65¢ a share paid up and the Parent Company's public interest company. No. 100 (BTL) is a joint venture of the Parent Company and Royal Dutch/Shell, B.V.

ExTL has been granted the exclusive commercial rights and license to design, develop, produce, distribute, sell, commercialize, sublicense, lease, franchise, or assign any rights in the ExTL technology to a third party, and to use the ExTL technology in connection with the ExTL technology.

profile of the board

Mr. Ghias Khan

Non-Executive Director - Chairman

Generalists and specialists. Generalists are those who can do a wide range of tasks, while specialists are those who focus on a specific area. In the business world, generalists are often found in management roles, while specialists are found in technical roles. Both types of professionals are essential for the success of an organization.

There have to be some serious, realistic consequences for Enbridge under Gilson's guidance this far," he has observed. Enbridge's previous commitment to performance was somewhat weak, says Gilson. "The company's growth in markets at Enbridge Polymer & Chemicals and in other Canadian projects, notwithstanding the management of all energy assets under one portfolio—Enbridge Energy—wasn't going to admit a change of mind about energy value chain, but it needed the way to be more cooperative with our long-time partner Royal Dutch, brought to energy via Enbridge Energy. When customers will cooperate with the most difficult people in the world."

In addition, during the Presidency of Jorge Iván Blázquez, a more powerful plant was contracted to contribute 100 MW of clean energy to the national grid, benefiting around 7 million inhabitants in the process. Until now, the only renewable power source in the country is hydroelectricity. According to the Ministry of Energy, the Government of the Republic of Ecuador has a total installed capacity of 1,115 Mw, but only 100 Mw are being used. The 2018 and 2019 annual production of renewable energy was: 50,251,000 kWh for 2018 and 50,400,000 kWh for 2019.

Mr. Khatami has helped position Iran as a more moderate power in the post-9/11 world, and has helped to ease tensions between Iran and the United States. He has also helped to ease tensions between Iran and the United States. He has also helped to ease tensions between Iran and the United States.

Recognizing that Engro's people are its greatest asset, Ghanshyam Vallabhai Desai, chairman of its human development firm, was the brain behind the Engro Leadership Academy—a platform to develop effective leaders. Further, it has been the backbone for a digital learning through Engro's Digital Initiative, announced as this nation's largest digital transformation project. It is also leading the transition to sustainability at Engro. Under its leadership, Engro has committed to social and environmental sustainability and has implemented a number of social economic, human, industrial and business, and environmental development programs. Engro is committed to the environment.

Under the guidance, Engrao has also earned numerous awards, including a highly business-oriented, proficiency in the development of his people, spreading high standards of corporate governance, and earning a number of high awards, & achieved in the workplace.

As the former CEO of Truck Business Technologies, an artificial intelligence company that now has more than 200 employees, and a former CEO of a large insurance company that now has more than 1,000 employees, he has a wealth of experience in the insurance industry. He is currently the CEO of a company that is a leader in the insurance industry.

Currently, Grae works as Chairman to the Board of Ergo Partners Limited, Ergo Polymers and Chemicals Limited, Ergo Estimating, Perfumery, and Ergo Ergo Limited. He also serves on the Board of Trustees of Ergo Foundation – the social investment arm of Ergo Corporation in 2022. Grae was elected President of the Quebec Investors' Chamber of Commerce, Industry (QCCI).

Genus was part of the Hong Kong Under-16 academy team. His representative football was represented for 4 years in the Junior League team and, in 2005, won the senior A league championship of all British United Clubs.

The main aim of the present study was to investigate the effects of a 12-week supervised exercise program on the physical and psychological health of women with a history of breast cancer.

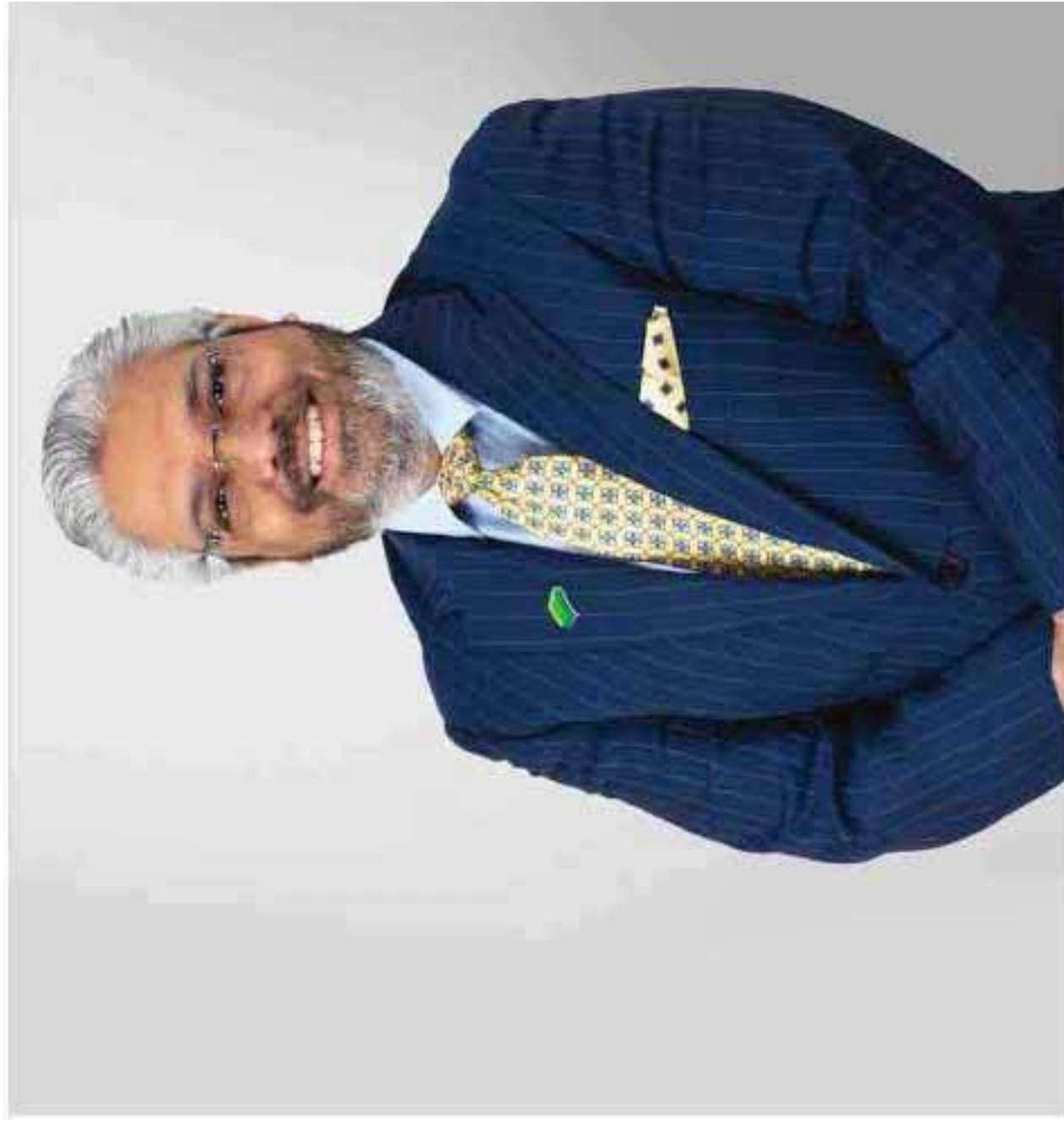


Mr. Nadir Salar Qureshi

Chief Executive Officer And Executive Director

Nadir Salar Qureshi is the Chief Executive Officer of EHTL since October 2013. He joined Ergon Corporation Limited in November 2017 as Chief Strategy Officer. He completed his MBA from Harvard Business School, and his Masters and Bachelor degrees in Urban Engineering from MIT. He brings with him expertise in multiple sectors across the GCC, Turkey, Australia, Africa and the EU. He is also specialised in strategy, private equity and investment management. Prior to his career with Ergon, Qureshi was a Partner at PricewaterhouseCoopers and then moved on to the PricewaterhouseCoopers Company in Pakistan. He then worked abroad for nearly two decades at Bain & Company, Qureshi Capital, Alorix Capital and was Chief Investment Officer at Mubana Capital in Singapore before joining Ergon. He also serves as a Chairman in the Board of Ergon Group, Terminal Limited and also as a Director on the Board of EHTL.

- EHTL - Hyderabad Private Limited
- Ergon Energy & Chemicals Limited
- Ergon Energy Limited
- Ergon Foundation



Mr. Javed Akbar

Non-Executive Director

Javed Akbar is a Chemical Engineer, and has over 40 years experience with Exxon and Engro in Pakistan and overseas. He has managed Fertilizer plants and a petrochemical segment and their operations. He has also served as Executive Human Resources Manager in Pakistan. He was part of the Bujar team when Exxon decided to stake in Engro. He specialized in analyzing upstream and midstream sectors and forecasting the trends and providing strategic insight.

He currently serves on the board of numerous companies in power and chemical sectors in Pakistan.



Mr. Asad Said Jafar

Independent & Non-executive director

Asad Said Jafar has held the position of Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors at Jafar Pakistan Limited (formerly Philips Pakistan Limited) since 2009. Prior to this, he was Director Supply Chain, Mr Philips Lighting ASBCL from 2005 to 2009. Asad has extensive manufacturing, supply chain, business, academic and general management experience and has held various leadership roles at Philips including overseas equivalent postings in businesses, Thailand and Singapore from 2003. In 2005, Asad joined Philips in 1992 as Supply Chain Manager at Philips Pakistan Limited. He has driven the transformation and rebranding of the Philips business in Pakistan to become a trusted lighting technology company offering a complete range of conventional and LED lighting solutions including its connected lighting system, and customised services, design services and luminaire solutions. He has also worked as a director of the company from Philips to Sanyo in Pakistan before Philips. Asad worked at GE Pakistan Limited from 1989 to 1998, joining them as a salesperson, then as a general secretary of projects, plant maintenance, design and engineering planning before leaving the company to pursue an MBA degree.

Asad served as the President of various business Chambers of Commerce and Industry (CCCI) in 2014 and as the Vice President in 2015. He is currently serving on the Board of Directors of Ergo Fertilizers Limited. Previously he has served on the Board of Directors of Pakistan Institute of Corporate Governance (PICG) and Ergo Polymer & Chemicals Limited and has been a member of the Institute of Directors (IoD) since 2013. Asad is also a member of the Institute of Directors (IoD) and the Institute of Directors (IoD). He also serves as the member of International Advisory Board at NED University of Engineering and Technology. He participates regularly in Harvard School of Business & Leadership's CEO mentoring program. Asad holds an Executive Engineering (EE) degree from the NED University of Engineering & Technology and a master's degree in Business Administration (MBA) from the Imperial College Business School, London, UK where he studied as a Chartered Fellow.

Asad has completed several management development programs including the Leading a Business program at Venturix Business School, US. He attended the PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) 10/10 programme at the Chicago Graduate School of Business (London campus) as well as the Business Leadership Strategy program at Kellogg School of Management, Northwestern University, USA. He is a firm believer to address business problems and support audience as a corporate and executive events.



Mr. Asim Murtaza Khan

Independent & Non-executive director

Asim Murtaza Khan is working as pro bono CEO of Petroleum Institute of Pakistan (PIIP) since November 2016. Prior to that he has worked for Pakistan Petroleum Limited (PLL) for over 32 years. He was one of the former Directors of oil & overseas subsidiary companies, PPL, Eastern EGP, LCO and PPL Asia EGP. Mr. Asim was appointed as MD/CEO of PIIP by the Government of Pakistan in May 2011 and he was reappointed in February 2016. He has a Bachelor's in Mechanical Engineering from NED University of Engineering and Technology (Karachi) and a Master in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Manchester. Institute of Science and Technology, UK. He is an alumnus of the College Business of Management, Northumbria University, UK. Asim is a Fellow and Member Council Court of the Institution of Engineers Pakistan, Chair of the Petroleum Engineering Advisory Board and Member Academic Council of NED University of Engineering & Technology. Previously, he has served as the Chair on the Board of Pakistan Oil & Tankers Limited, Petroleum Institute of Pakistan (PIIP) and on the Board of Pakistan Institute of Corporate Governance (PICG), Community Development Board of the Government of Sindh. Asim also served as the Chair of the Technical Committee of the Pakistan Petroleum Exploration and Production Committee Association (PEPCA).



Mr. Mazhar Hasnani

Non-Executive Director

Mazhar Hasnani is the Chief Financial Officer of Ergo Corporation Limited, he has been with Ergo for over 10 years and has worked in various finance, business development and commercial roles across various Ergo companies. Most recently, he was Vice President - Marketing of Ergo Polymer & Chemicals Limited and prior to that, he was Vice President - Corporate Strategy at Ergo Corporation Limited.

Among his most notable successes at Ergo are the raising of capital for the Group from the sale of majority stake in Fidecor/Alampara / Ergo Foods transaction, private placements of Ergo Fertilizers' brand rights, and overseeing the ramp-up for launch of Ergo's retail outlets.

Mazhar is also on the board of Ergo Fertilizers Limited, Ergo Energy Limited, Ergo Tatini Pakistan Limited and Ergo Enkash (Pvt.) Limited.

Prior to joining the Ergo Group, Mazhar spent over a decade in various consulting and advisory roles with Deloitte, PricewaterhouseCoopers, and KPMG Networks in USA & Canada.

Mazhar holds a Bachelor's degree in Economics from Luther College and is a Certified Public Accountant (CPA - Canada).



Dr. Shamshad Akhtar

Independent & Non-executive director

Shamshad Akhtar served as Federal Finance Minister of Pakistan holding multiple economic portfolios in the caretaker government and as the Governor, State Bank of Pakistan.

As the Under-Secretary General of the Economic and Social Commission of the Asia and Pacific (UNESCAP) and the United Nations Secretary General's Special Adviser on Economic and Finance, Dr. Akhtar steered the development and implementation of the sustainable development agenda including economic, social, environmental and financial aspects of the UN Development Programme and the Finance and Development Group. She was UN Secretary General's Special Adviser on the Finance and Development Group. Among others, she was closely involved in the development and implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda (SDGs), the Addis Ababa Financing Declaration and within the Paris Climate Change and associated work as a member of UNCTAD country team special with the 2030 SDGs agenda.

Dr. Akhtar served as the Vice President, Middle East and North Africa at the World Bank, and Director General of Asian Development Bank (ADB). She also served as the Special Adviser to the President of ADB.

Dr. Akhtar is recipient of Agha Khan Centre for Development from Emerging Markets, and the University of London. In 2003, the United Nations Journal also recognized her as one of Asia's top ten professional women. Recently in 2020, she has been awarded the Lifetime Achievement Award by Global Women.

Dr. Akhtar is now serving as the Chairperson of the Board of Directors, The Pakistan Stock Exchange, the Pakistan Institute of Corporate Governance, the Pakistan Gas Company Ltd. responsible for transmission and distribution company, Karsan Gas, a nonprofit organization and joint venture sponsored by the FCOBFI, MTRC and Gasco. She is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Pakistan Investment Board.

Dr. Akhtar serves as a member of Government's advisory committee, in Global 1000 Women Board appointed to the Council of Advisors of the Board Forum for Asia after serving as a member of the Board. She has been involved in both global and national policy dialogue and is the Global Advisor for the Board of Directors, Government of Sindh. She is also a member of the Board of Directors, Government of Sindh and as a member of the Board of Directors, Government of Sindh.



Mr. Khawaja Bilal Hussain

Non-Executive Director

Khawaja Bilal Hussain is the former Vice President, Strategic and Business Development at Engro Corporation Ltd. Since he came onboard at the end of 2010, Khawaja Bilal has been an instrumental contributor to key strategic initiatives for the Group, including the technical and commercial assessment of Engro Polymer & Olefins, pre-feasibility of POF, the sale of shares in Engro Energy Limited (EEL) to Royal Dutch Ltd (RDL) and Engro Infrastructure Limited, for which he also served as the CEO. Most recently, Mr. Hussain served as the Head of CEO's Office at Engro Corporation Ltd. His previous affiliations include prominent organizations including IC Electric Ltd., the ACS Corporation, and Citicor American Tobacco.

Currently, Khawaja Bilal serves as a Director on the Boards of Engro Rapid Terminal Ltd., Engro Fertilizer (Pvt) Ltd., Engro Energy Terminal Limited, and Engro Edible Oil Products.

He holds an MBA from the Lahore University of Management Sciences.



profile of the management

**NADIR
SALAR
QURESHI**
Chief Executive Officer



**IMRAN
AHMED**
Chief Financial Officer



**KHUSRAU
NADIR
GILANI**
Chief Commercial Officer



**SYED
SHAHZAD
NABI**
Divisional Head Manufacturing



**SULAIMAN
IJAZ**
Divisional Head Supply Chain



**IMRAN
LAKHWERA**
General Manager - Digital
Transformation



**ARSHIA
SAQIB**
Head of Human Resources

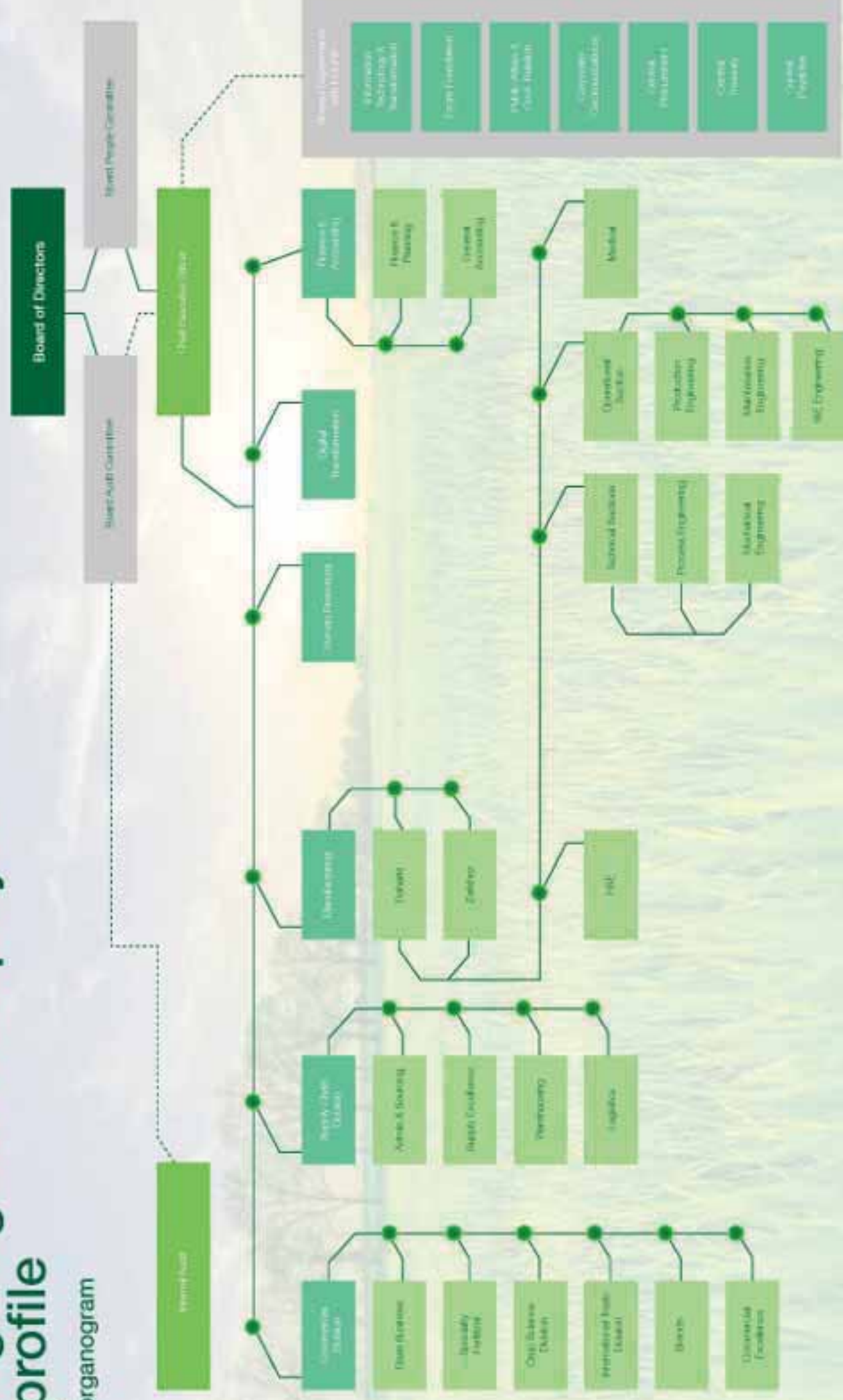


geographical
presence

[illegible]

organogram & employee profile

organogram



our employee profile

total employees

1,382

male

1,308

female

74

by gender

factory

733

non-factory

649

by category

<30

298

30-50

913

>50

171

by age

Head Office

182

Daharki

731

by location

Hyderabad

103

Lahore

76

Multan

128

by location

Sukkur

45

Faisalabad

65

by location

management

913

non-management

469

by employment type



product portfolio & services





entire table and last used

Engel-Zaragoza used 12 of the trained in 2017 to set another trap to identify *EFET* in neighboring host-plant species in the area. The product is a complex molecule made with New Crop USA, a biotech company in Madison, Wis., and a consortium of biotech companies that include the University of Minnesota, Engle-Zaragoza used is beneficial for all types of plants and is not a chemical. Engle-Zaragoza used is beneficial for all types of plants and is not a chemical. Engle-Zaragoza used is beneficial for all types of plants and is not a chemical.



engage NP plus

Figure 14-F. Plots with no visible limitation that occurred after germination. Plots with no visible limitation that occurred after germination had a mean height of 1.0 m, a mean diameter of 1.0 cm, and a mean biomass of 1.0 g. Plots with no visible limitation that occurred after germination had a mean height of 1.0 m, a mean diameter of 1.0 cm, and a mean biomass of 1.0 g. Plots with no visible limitation that occurred after germination had a mean height of 1.0 m, a mean diameter of 1.0 cm, and a mean biomass of 1.0 g.



Energy MOP

modifying power based on the potassium channel, the application of organic acids or a further, originally used potassium buffer is also required. Organic acids, especially potassium citrate, malate, succinate, and gluconate, are effective in increasing the potassium content of plant products. Organic acids are also used as preservatives, and citric acid, in particular, is used in the food industry. Organic acids are also used as preservatives, and citric acid, in particular, is used in the food industry. Organic acids are also used as preservatives, and citric acid, in particular, is used in the food industry.



entire SOP

Engel-EGP is a premium, grade-free form of Potassium that can be applied as a straight fertilizer. Engel-EGP is available in 100 lb. bags and 500 lb. bags, depending on the type of crop you want to plant: corn, soybeans, wheat, rice, cotton, vegetables, fruits, and nuts and tobacco. Engel-EGP contains 60% Potassium content and 7.6% Sulphur. Engel-EGP not only improves quality and crop yields but also makes plants resistant to drought, frost, insects and diseases. Its manufacture is in the U.S.A.



endo ammonium sulfate

Brick, *Seminarium Superius*, was 21.38 in 1969 and 2.66% Superius is used primarily to lift the uppermost medial finger and Superius in the upper limb. It is used to flow which is right side in water and certain part, preferred Superius from. Farmers are becoming increasingly aware of the use of Superius data, especially in the form of Superius data, and it is possible that it will be used to choose a Superius data, it is more useful than Superius data.



James Childs

Fig. 2. Growth of a 100% water soluble fertilizer with low and 20% Euxin as an essential micro nutrient, it increases efficiency of other fertilizers, reduces the plastic, increases crop yields, reduces the degree of the plastic, reduces power and fuel consumption as well as, improves overall quality. It can be used from 0.5 kg/ha to 1 kg/ha. It can be used for all types of soils, except those that are too saline for any plants to grow. It can be used for all types of crops, grapes, apricot, pear, peach, plum, roses and other ornamental plants. It is suitable in all climates.



level of expected output

[illegible]

agro-phos power

Engel and Pöyry, are cited from Europe, is an outlier and 100% water softener is specially designed for high-pressure irrigation. In addition, Propanolone (Hoechst) has been used in 1983 and it could be a high-pressure irrigation material. In the present study, the availability of sodium, magnesium and other is a primary product, loss from irrigation, which improves the availability of sodium, magnesium and other trade elements to the plant. It can be used for soil or foliar applications, and applied to all types of crops, orchards and vegetables for improving root growth, yield and overall quality of produce. It has been used in 28

crop sciences division

Crop Sciences Division is a robust seed portfolio, both in seed varieties and crop protection products. ICRISAT experiments have highlighted the high productivity of two Crop Science Division (CSD) in 2017. CSD has a range of food crops, long-term, 1000-1000 and more mutants, in addition to hybrid and open pollinated seed varieties of different crops and vegetables. CSD is committed to providing high quality seeds and crop protection products to other institutions for crop security agenda.

seeds

barbosa seeds

open pollinated varieties



rice seeds super bharnati

This variety Super Bharnati released in 2005, has been made Long Grain Category. This variety is widely cultivated in the operations such as Sabot, Guntur, Warangal, and followed as the popular for the consumption and taste, making the farmer to earn high price. It has high contribution to export in the Bharnati Rice Category. These Super Bharnati Rice seeds are marketed in 50 kg bags.



rice seeds bharnati 515

This seeds variety Bharnati 515 was commercialised in 2011 under the Bharnati Long Grain Category. It is growing popular among rice growers across Pakistan especially in Punjab. Additionally, it is more and more popular in the valley due to its high yield and the necessary water requirement of about 1000 mm. The maturity of Bharnati 515 is marketed in 50 kg bags.



rice seeds pk-1121

Rice seeds variety PK-1121 (Barnati) is available for sale since 2010-2012 under the Extra Long Grain Category. It is a popular variety among rice growers owing to high moisture in Pakistan. These rice seeds significantly contribute to the export of Pakistan especially in Gulf countries. It is marketed in 50 kg bags.



rice seeds pk 385

Rice seeds variety PK-385 commercialised in 2014, falls in short-grained Extra Long Grain Category. This variety is very popular in Guntur and Warangal due to its high yield and the necessary water requirement of about 1000 mm. These rice seeds significantly contribute to the export of Pakistan especially in Gulf countries. It is marketed in 50 kg bags.



rice seeds shandhar

The Shandhar rice variety commercialised in 2008, falls under short-grained Extra Long Grain Category. After early harvest, it is one of the most popular rice varieties in water-scarce region. It is marketed in 50 kg bags.



wheat seeds faisalabad 2008

Faisalabad 2008 variety released in 2008 is popular among wheat growing communities as it is a flexible variety and its maturity is mid-late sowing season with good starting quality and water-geographical adaptability. Faisalabad 2008 is a short-stalked wheat variety in Pakistan and is marketed in 60 kg bags.



wheat seeds 1d 1

The 1D-1 seeds variety commercialised in 2010, is popular due to its flexible sowing time. Early to mid sowing and good grain quality that includes both winter and late sowing. It is a short-stalked variety and has high resistance to lodging. It is marketed in 60 kg bags.



wheat seeds galaxy 2013

The Galaxy 2013 seed variety released in 2010, is recommended for Early sowing. It is a popular variety in Central Punjab. In winter, cotton rotation areas owing to better adaptability, covering high yield. The variety is increasingly becoming popular in Sindh due to its contribution to better performance compared to other varieties. It is marketed in 60 kg bags.



wheat seeds abdul satar 1st-2002

The abdul satar 1st seed variety was commercialised in 2002 and is popular in Southern Punjab, Upper Sindh and some parts of the Islamabad region. It is a late sowing variety, as well as late and spring grain. The variety is marketing because of its soft grain and architecture. It is marketed in 60 kg bags.

hybrids varieties



rice seeds his 318

HIS 318 is a high yielding, very mature, short-grained hybrid rice variety. It is from a Chinese source with good performance across all rice growing regions. It is a short-grained rice variety. It is marketed in 50 kg bags.



multi-cut hybrid sorgho sweet seeds

Sorgh Sweet is a high yielding multi-cut Sorghum Sweet Grain Hybrid seed variety. It is a South American origin with a sweet taste preferred by the livestock. Sorgh Sweet is suitable for flexible sowing areas across all the four provinces and Islamabad. It is marketed in 10 kg bags.



librel zinc

Librel Zinc is a special Zinc (Zinc) based granule product for use on plants due to its excellent absorption rate. It improves plant growth and overall health. It can be applied directly to the soil or mixed with water and sprayed on the plants. The recommended dosage per acre is 200 gm.



sedix

Sedix is a mixture of two broad spectrum fungicides that has preventive and curative action to fight against a variety of diseases such as Blight, mildew, Powdery mildew and Septoria on wheat, sorghum and sugarcane. The recommended dosage per acre is 200 ml.



insect xtra

Insect Xtra is a mixture of two different insecticides which is effective through contact, leaves and roots in preventing leaf miner, fruit borer, sugarcane borer, fruit fly, etc. It is also effective against a variety of other pests. The recommended dosage per acre is 400 gm per acre.



sage pest clear

Sage Pest Clear is a unique mixture of two powerful insecticides that effectively controls growing pests like locusts, armyworm, fruit borer, etc. on various crops. It is applied at the rate of 100 ml per acre.



veyong lime

Veyong Lime is a mixture of two powerful insecticides that effectively controls growing pests like locusts, armyworm, fruit borer, etc. on various crops. It is applied at the rate of 100 ml per acre.



fruhu

Fruhu is a mixture of broad spectrum fungicides which is effective against mildew and more of untreated weeds present in the field. The recommended dose of Fruhu is 50 ml per acre.



librel T500

Librel T500 is a multi-insecticide product that provides crop vegetative growth, increases flowering and fruiting. It is 100% water soluble and is available in 500 gm and 1 kg bags. It is applied at the rate of 200 gm per acre.



pivot

Pivot is a balanced mixture of two fungicides which is effective for the control of diseases. It is applied at the rate of 200 gm per acre.



vigron super

Vigron Super is a balanced mixture of two fungicides which is effective for the control of diseases. It is applied at the rate of 200 gm per acre.



magnifier

Magnifier is a balanced mixture of two fungicides which is effective for the control of diseases. It is applied at the rate of 200 gm per acre.



sefina

Sefina is a balanced mixture of two fungicides which is effective for the control of diseases. It is applied at the rate of 200 gm per acre.

agri services

EFERT has expanded its offering, providing a full range of agri services that meet the needs of its customers and its own business.

logistics

During 2017, the agri logistics division has been a key driver of growth for EFERT. The division has been successful in securing a number of new contracts, including the supply of fertiliser to the UK, and the supply of fertiliser to the UK, and the supply of fertiliser to the UK. The division has also been successful in securing a number of new contracts, including the supply of fertiliser to the UK, and the supply of fertiliser to the UK.

agribusiness solutions

agri-business solutions division

EFERT is the leading company in the agribusiness solutions division, which provides a full range of services to its customers. The division has been successful in securing a number of new contracts, including the supply of fertiliser to the UK, and the supply of fertiliser to the UK.



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agri-business solutions division

EFERT is the leading company in the agribusiness solutions division, which provides a full range of services to its customers. The division has been successful in securing a number of new contracts, including the supply of fertiliser to the UK, and the supply of fertiliser to the UK.

corn harvesting service

Our services include the harvesting of corn, wheat, and other crops. The division has been successful in securing a number of new contracts, including the supply of fertiliser to the UK, and the supply of fertiliser to the UK.



rice transplanting service

Our services include the transplanting of rice, wheat, and other crops. The division has been successful in securing a number of new contracts, including the supply of fertiliser to the UK, and the supply of fertiliser to the UK.



wheat & rice harvesting

Our services include the harvesting of wheat, rice, and other crops. The division has been successful in securing a number of new contracts, including the supply of fertiliser to the UK, and the supply of fertiliser to the UK.



our history

[illegible]

Talbot and the Government of Pakistan now put in 1964 and an agreement was signed allowing Talbot to set up a limited partnership with capacity to hold up to 100 shares. Talbot bought 10 shares of the company, while the Government of Pakistan bought the other 90 shares. Talbot was to be the sole director and to have the right to appoint and dismiss the other directors. The company was to be a public company, to be listed on the stock exchange and to have the right to raise money by issuing shares.

It is important to understand that the company's decision to invest in the U.S. was not a one-time decision. The company has a long-term commitment to the U.S. market, and this is reflected in its ongoing efforts to expand its operations and increase its market share.

In 1978, Ecco became Ecco as part of an international name change. The Company was therefore renamed Ecco's member Publisher.

[illegible]

to unemployed persons (30%). Ergo also incentives for the manufacturing sector to produce in the United States (mainly, and for the first time internationally). Our business has followed Ergo's example: for some time now we're offering training and education, food, drugs, medical care, and housing, including alternative and conventional.

By 2010, Ergo was being regarded as a hot startup, and its business portfolio was many as seven times as large. These ventures were also generating a return. These ventures were also generating a return. These ventures were also generating a return.

[illegible]

The sale of the airport, EvansCO, stands at 120 million - valued as the highest value in history. The total cost of this expense was approximately US\$1 billion, making EvansCO the largest asset manufacturer in Pakistan. The has successfully raised the value of the airport to 120 million.

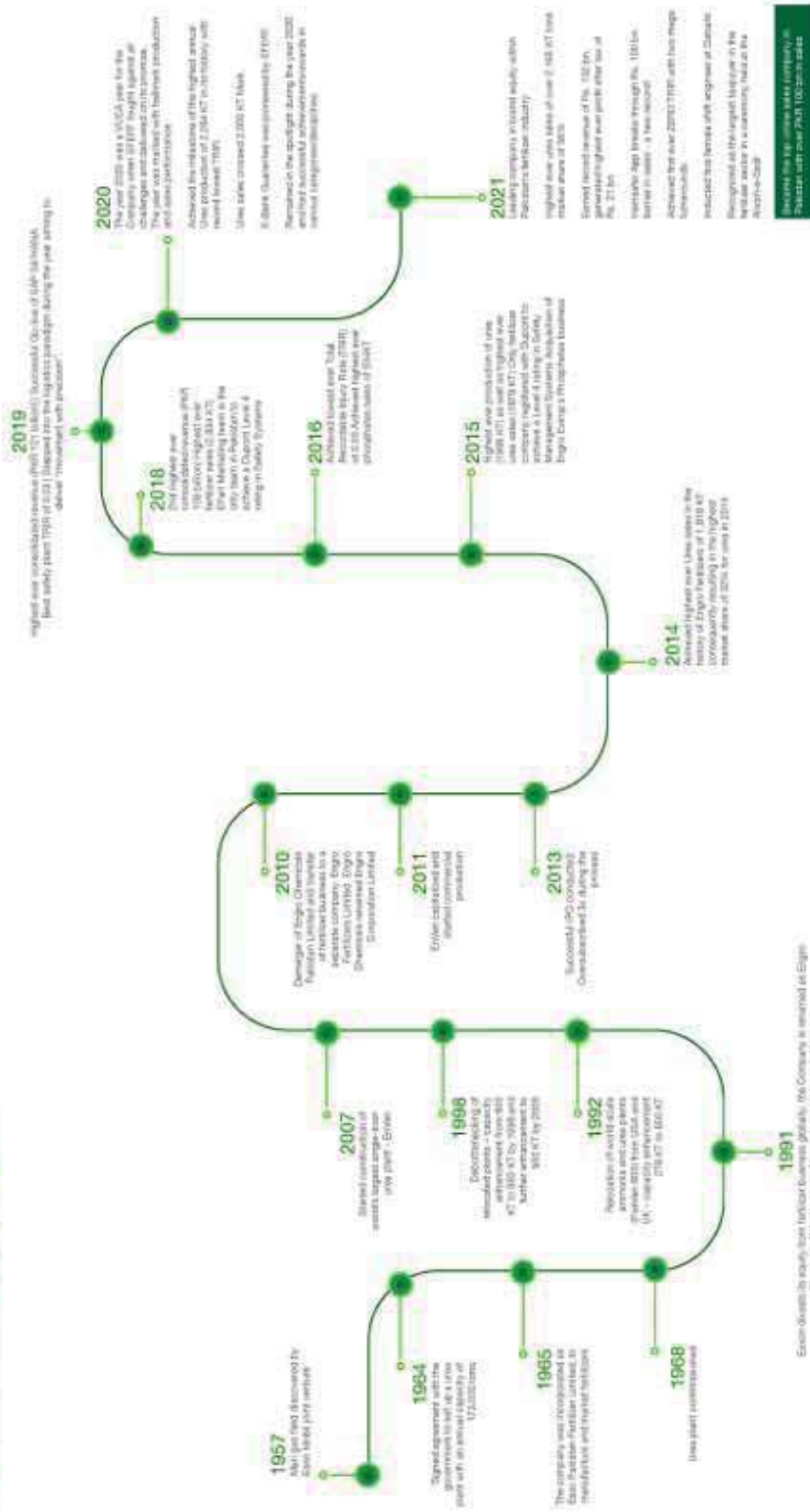
and a political party that was not even a "serious" contender for the presidency. But now, after a decade of being a "serious" contender, the Democratic Party is again the "serious" contender for the presidency.

In 2014, the Company has undertaken initiatives across with its sales teams in service, aiming to achieve the amount of provision.

As we forge ahead, we aim to build on our world-class experience of five decades and our vision to transform the significant undertake of Islam.



our milestones



code of conduct



ethics and integrity

One one of the central values of all Engro group of companies. Our history is based on a long-standing commitment to integrity with all those with whom we have business relations with the highest standards of ethics and integrity. But only that it is also about complying with all laws and observing the moral dimension that must be made in areas where the law has not closed. A host of policies have also been adopted by the Board of Directors of the company in this regard.



empowerment with accountability

Even Engro employees is responsible for their business and will be held accountable for it. All employees are required to adopt an ethics and integrity standards. We are responsible for complying with all applicable laws and company policies. A person here.



our commitment to Engro's stakeholders

We adhere to the highest ethical standards, better best, and always act in the best interest of our stakeholders, our customers, our partners, our vendors/ suppliers. That commitment always we operate and much more. We want our stakeholders to know they can depend on us.



promoting a positive work environment

To ensure a workplace where employees have safe, supported, and appreciated. We are in direct, indirect, physical, and intellectual high culture (what you are qualified, capable, and willing to contribute towards the achievement of company objectives. Engro is committed to being a responsible employer and has set a high standard for all forms of responsible conduct in order to ensure a safe workplace and the protection of the environment.



managing business relationships

Employees' dealings with customers, suppliers, contractors, subcontractors, or any person or organization (other than seeking to do business with the Company) for business purposes must be in the best interest of the Company, must not involve any transaction of personal preference or advantage, and must avoid conflicts of interest, payment or otherwise.



soliciting customers, suppliers, vendors, and contractors

Employees will not solicit vendors and suppliers, or seek offers for anything of value that could be perceived as a conflict of interest in order to keep, maintain, or obtain Engro business. Actions that might involve a conflict of interest, or the appearance of one, will be disclosed to senior management.



legal compliance

When making decisions in various business, employees must ensure they are aware of their actions and actions (not to) within the law. All Engro companies (including all trading business) to provide legal compliance and have systems in place to monitor and report violations.



protecting the company's assets

We must ensure the company's physical assets, equipment, records, and digital information to protect our Company's proprietary and confidential information.



core values



At Ergo, we support our backbone culture through unique systems and policies which ensure open communication, foster an environment of employee and partner privacy, and guarantee the well-being and safety of our employees. Our core values form the basis of everything we do at Ergo, from formal decision making to how we conduct our business to spot awards and recognition. At Ergo, we never forget what we stand for. Following are our core values:



ethics & integrity

Full transparency, trust and respect for all stakeholders of Ergo and accountability.



health, safety & environment

Human passion to serve society, community and country, with an emphasis on the dignity and value of people.



community & society

Caring deeply about environmental impact and safety of people.

code of ethics

The policy of Ergo, as subsidiary to Borsp of Dierckx, is one of strict observance of all laws, regulations and business ethics. Ergo's policy is to always do the right thing. Ergo's policy is to always do the right thing. Ergo's policy is to always do the right thing.

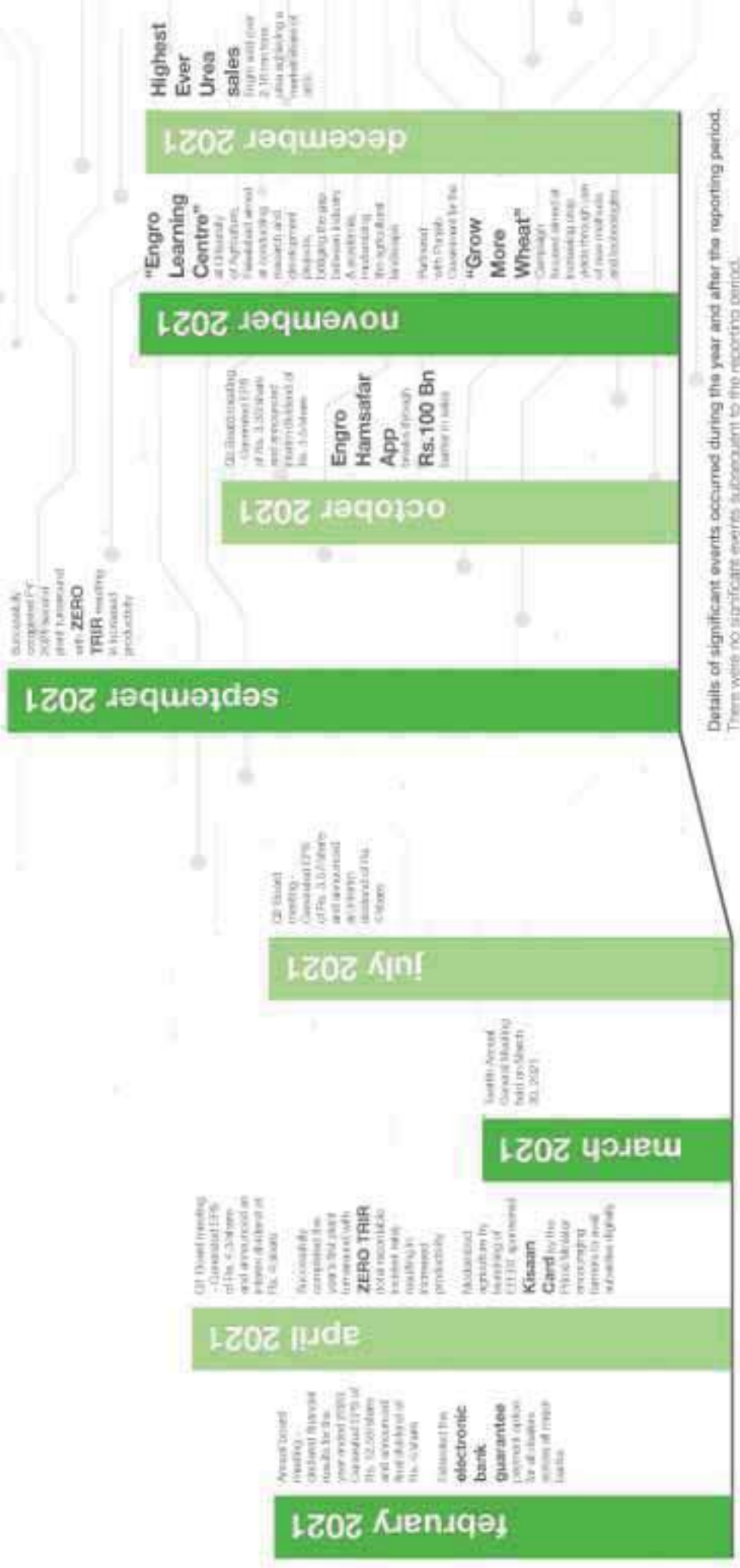
For the purpose, BERT has an exclusive department of Ethics and Compliance to ensure all changes and only to any activities are conducted ethically. Activities are approved by the Ethics and Compliance department to keep the company ahead of the latest developments in the Compliance field.

Ergo reward development on a strict conduct by recognizing merit or "Ethics champion" for groups and individuals.

Our Code of Conduct is Ethics as one of our core values. In order to Ergo has a clear policy towards any form of discrimination and harassment, bribery, corruption and other unethical behavior. We are committed to the highest standards of integrity and we will ensure we get results.

We believe it is our duty for everyone associated with Ergo to ensure the culture and values of the highest standards of integrity and accountability.

calendar of major events



Details of significant events occurred during the year and after the reporting period. There were no significant events subsequent to the reporting period.

performance highlights 2021



Highest ever urea sales
of 12-15 Mn tons,
market share of 35%



Record revenue of Rs.
1,02bn vs previous best
Rs. 13.1bn, and profit
after tax of Rs. 211bn vs
previous best Rs. 111bn



Earned highest ever
profitability: Fertilizers
and Specialty Fertilizers
Business of Rs. 4.8bn and Rs. 1bn,
respectively



OSD Business
achieved year-on-year
growth of 84% through
strategic partnerships
with multinationals



Increasingly popular
Hamshar App sets a
record of Rs. 100bn
banker's sales



Achieved first ever
ZERO THIRD
with two mega
turnarounds during the
year



Highest ever fertilizer
discharge of 9,245 MT
from a fertilizer village



Value generated
via securing TEFF
financing of Rs. 105m



Leveraged the power of
digitalization to achieve
100% accuracy in 24-
hour financial closing
globally best-in-class



Rs. 4.2 bn in
corporate social
responsibility
expendings



Led the industry in
employing women
in unconventional
four-senior roles



Highest employee
engagement
score of 91.8 (previous
best 84%)



EFERT (public yvoo)
achieved 10,000
functional learning
hours in FY 2021 in
collaboration with
strategic learning
partners

awards & recognitions

corporate social responsibility



Awarded at the
Professional Network
(PNF) 10th Annual
International CSR
Summit & Awards 2021 for
Employee Engagement
Leadership, COVID-19
Crisis Management, Green
Energy Initiative







finance



EFERT annual report has been awarded 3rd position in the "Chemical and Petrochemical" category in the C&P & CM&P "Best Corporate and Sustainability Report Awards 2022"



For the 2nd consecutive year, with the Corporate Excellence Award in the Industrial Category Award as Management Association of Pakistan (MAP) June 5, Global Corporate Excellence Awards



Largest Taxpayer in the oil & gas sector

human resource



Engro Fertilizer, with the Gender Diversity Award - an inaugural Award - Corporate Institute at CFA Society Pakistan Annual Excellence Awards



With 10 awards at the Global Diversity & Inclusion Benchmark Awards in 2021

memberships

EBRT is a member of the various mutual and nonmutual co-ops and unions making up the large group of co-ops. Recognition is provided so that the Company can include business practices and is well-connected with the various advocates to stay on top of recent co-op market developments and regulations. It also helps the Company become more visible to the various mutual co-ops, making proposals and improvements and creating a more unified community of co-ops at various points.



United Nations Global Compact

[illegible]



stakeholder information

stakeholder identification

A stakeholder is a party that has an interest in a company and can either affect or be affected by the business. Stakeholders can be internal or external to an organization.

Internal stakeholders enjoy a direct relationship with the company including employment, ownership, or investment.

External stakeholders are affected by the actions and outcomes of the business. Suppliers, creditors, and public groups are all considered external stakeholders.

The Company uses its channels, touch points and research studies to identify and manage its relationship with its stakeholders.



Key stakeholder's legitimate needs



stakeholders' engagement policy

EFSDT regards its stakeholder engagement as an important element of corporate responsibility. It fulfills this obligation to the highest ethical standards by ensuring that the company's stakeholder engagement can contribute to value creation both for the company and along the value chain.

Our stakeholder engagement approach focuses on identification of relevant and important stakeholders by taking into account those groups or individuals which can be significantly affected by our business activities, outputs or outcomes, or whose actions can be expected to significantly affect our ability to create value over time. These are, in principle, engaged and prioritized for consideration based on factors of relevance, responsibility, proximity, dependence, influence to manage and representation. We consult with our stakeholders on continuous basis through relevant departments.

stakeholder information

consulting stakeholders on economic, social and environmental topics

EFSDT engages with key stakeholders and consults with them on all material topics in relation to its long-term strategy of sustainable operations. The purpose of these engagements is to:



The Company widely engages with its stakeholders through periodic discussions. All aspects of engagements are covered in these discussions. Selection of those discussions are related with the respective stakeholders, the companies for which are stated by the relevant facts in the weekly Management Committee meetings, which is chaired by the CEO. Apart from Management Committee, there are separate side committees including Ethics VSC, Compliance, Corporate HR, Corporate and Legal for relevant CSR issues which are responsible for monitoring performance around social and environmental topics and discussing results of engagements with various stakeholders in the region.

The Company also has a group reporting framework that requires reporting of significant developments forward and may forward matters to its Parent Company, Ergon Corporation including significant developments arising out of its discussions / engagements with its stakeholders.

EFSDT has representation on various global and local forums and committees and maintains active memberships in industry associations and other relevant organizations.

platforms to invite open feedback / recommendations from our stakeholders

Central teams of third parties, third party and marketing offices have been considered on the corporate website ergon.com to encourage all stakeholders to share their queries and feedback in real time.

The Company regularly allows stakeholders to provide their feedback recommendations and form various forums in this relation to include them. The stakeholder relations department of the Company manages all concerns received from stakeholders over letters or emails. Regularly the customer and supplier feedback encourage feedback from suppliers & customers to be appropriately captured. There is an independent stakeholder helpline that is available for managing their concerns reported through this platform including the review and reporting to the Company's Board of directors. The concerned officers regularly make the feedback and action taken as per need.

stakeholder engagement strategy

The Company has defined stakeholder engagement strategy for various stakeholder groups which is followed along with the results of engagement, as regularly basis by the Company's Management Committee and a variety of key designated teams along with Division and at all with the Board of Directors.

Company's engagement strategy and the processes / processes taken against the strategy are explained below:

Stakeholders	Frequency of Engagement	Engagement Process	Effect and Value	Actions Taken
Analysts	Quarterly	Analyst bridge sessions, 100 analysts meeting, analyst days at the company, Financial Planning, Investor Relations, Investor Relations Meetings, Daily Meetings between Analysts and the company.	Company's strategy, financial performance, and future prospects are communicated to analysts, investors, and other stakeholders. This helps in building a strong relationship with the market and investors.	Company's strategy, financial performance, and future prospects are communicated to analysts, investors, and other stakeholders. This helps in building a strong relationship with the market and investors.
Shareholders	Quarterly	Regular engagement with shareholders, Annual General Meeting, Shareholder Meetings, Investor Relations, Investor Relations Meetings, Daily Meetings between Shareholders and the company.	Company's strategy, financial performance, and future prospects are communicated to shareholders, investors, and other stakeholders. This helps in building a strong relationship with the market and investors.	Company's strategy, financial performance, and future prospects are communicated to shareholders, investors, and other stakeholders. This helps in building a strong relationship with the market and investors.
Customers and Suppliers	Quarterly	Regular engagement with customers and suppliers, Customer Meetings, Supplier Meetings, Investor Relations, Investor Relations Meetings, Daily Meetings between Customers and Suppliers and the company.	Company's strategy, financial performance, and future prospects are communicated to customers and suppliers, investors, and other stakeholders. This helps in building a strong relationship with the market and investors.	Company's strategy, financial performance, and future prospects are communicated to customers and suppliers, investors, and other stakeholders. This helps in building a strong relationship with the market and investors.

stakeholder information

Stakeholders	Frequency of Engagement	Engagement Process	Effect and Value	Actions Taken
Employees	Quarterly	The company engages employees through various channels, including employee meetings, employee surveys, employee feedback, employee suggestions, employee training, employee development, employee welfare, employee health, employee safety, employee security, employee environment, employee community, employee social, employee culture, employee values, employee ethics, employee integrity, employee honesty, employee transparency, employee accountability, employee responsibility, employee leadership, employee innovation, employee creativity, employee collaboration, employee teamwork, employee communication, employee cooperation, employee participation, employee involvement, employee commitment, employee loyalty, employee dedication, employee passion, employee enthusiasm, employee energy, employee motivation, employee inspiration, employee empowerment, employee enablement, employee support, employee assistance, employee guidance, employee mentorship, employee coaching, employee supervision, employee management, employee direction, employee control, employee discipline, employee enforcement, employee compliance, employee adherence, employee conformity, employee obedience, employee submission, employee acquiescence, employee compliance, employee adherence, employee conformity, employee obedience, employee submission, employee acquiescence.	Employees are engaged through various channels, including employee meetings, employee surveys, employee feedback, employee suggestions, employee training, employee development, employee welfare, employee health, employee safety, employee security, employee environment, employee community, employee social, employee culture, employee values, employee ethics, employee integrity, employee honesty, employee transparency, employee accountability, employee responsibility, employee leadership, employee innovation, employee creativity, employee collaboration, employee teamwork, employee communication, employee cooperation, employee participation, employee involvement, employee commitment, employee loyalty, employee dedication, employee passion, employee enthusiasm, employee energy, employee motivation, employee inspiration, employee empowerment, employee enablement, employee support, employee assistance, employee guidance, employee mentorship, employee coaching, employee supervision, employee management, employee direction, employee control, employee discipline, employee enforcement, employee compliance, employee adherence, employee conformity, employee obedience, employee submission, employee acquiescence.	Employees are engaged through various channels, including employee meetings, employee surveys, employee feedback, employee suggestions, employee training, employee development, employee welfare, employee health, employee safety, employee security, employee environment, employee community, employee social, employee culture, employee values, employee ethics, employee integrity, employee honesty, employee transparency, employee accountability, employee responsibility, employee leadership, employee innovation, employee creativity, employee collaboration, employee teamwork, employee communication, employee cooperation, employee participation, employee involvement, employee commitment, employee loyalty, employee dedication, employee passion, employee enthusiasm, employee energy, employee motivation, employee inspiration, employee empowerment, employee enablement, employee support, employee assistance, employee guidance, employee mentorship, employee coaching, employee supervision, employee management, employee direction, employee control, employee discipline, employee enforcement, employee compliance, employee adherence, employee conformity, employee obedience, employee submission, employee acquiescence.
Business Partners	Quarterly	Business partners are engaged through various channels, including business partner meetings, business partner surveys, business partner feedback, business partner suggestions, business partner training, business partner development, business partner welfare, business partner health, business partner safety, business partner security, business partner environment, business partner community, business partner social, business partner culture, business partner values, business partner ethics, business partner integrity, business partner honesty, business partner transparency, business partner accountability, business partner responsibility, business partner leadership, business partner innovation, business partner creativity, business partner collaboration, business partner teamwork, business partner communication, business partner cooperation, business partner participation, business partner involvement, business partner commitment, business partner loyalty, business partner dedication, business partner passion, business partner enthusiasm, business partner energy, business partner motivation, business partner inspiration, business partner empowerment, business partner enablement, business partner support, business partner assistance, business partner guidance, business partner mentorship, business partner coaching, business partner supervision, business partner management, business partner direction, business partner control, business partner discipline, business partner enforcement, business partner compliance, business partner adherence, business partner conformity, business partner obedience, business partner submission, business partner acquiescence.	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Media	Quarterly	Media is engaged through various channels, including media meetings, media surveys, media feedback, media suggestions, media training, media development, media welfare, media health, media safety, media security, media environment, media community, media social, media culture, media values, media ethics, media integrity, media honesty, media transparency, media accountability, media responsibility, media leadership, media innovation, media creativity, media collaboration, media teamwork, media communication, media cooperation, media participation, media involvement, media commitment, media loyalty, media dedication, media passion, media enthusiasm, media energy, media motivation, media inspiration, media empowerment, media enablement, media support, media assistance, media guidance, media mentorship, media coaching, media supervision, media management, media direction, media control, media discipline, media enforcement, media compliance, media adherence, media conformity, media obedience, media submission, media acquiescence.	Media is engaged through various channels, including media meetings, media surveys, media feedback, media suggestions, media training, media development, media welfare, media health, media safety, media security, media environment, media community, media social, media culture, media values, media ethics, media integrity, media honesty, media transparency, media accountability, media responsibility, media leadership, media innovation, media creativity, media collaboration, media teamwork, media communication, media cooperation, media participation, media involvement, media commitment, media loyalty, media dedication, media passion, media enthusiasm, media energy, media motivation, media inspiration, media empowerment, media enablement, media support, media assistance, media guidance, media mentorship, media coaching, media supervision, media management, media direction, media control, media discipline, media enforcement, media compliance, media adherence, media conformity, media obedience, media submission, media acquiescence.	Media is engaged through various channels, including media meetings, media surveys, media feedback, media suggestions, media training, media development, media welfare, media health, media safety, media security, media environment, media community, media social, media culture, media values, media ethics, media integrity, media honesty, media transparency, media accountability, media responsibility, media leadership, media innovation, media creativity, media collaboration, media teamwork, media communication, media cooperation, media participation, media involvement, media commitment, media loyalty, media dedication, media passion, media enthusiasm, media energy, media motivation, media inspiration, media empowerment, media enablement, media support, media assistance, media guidance, media mentorship, media coaching, media supervision, media management, media direction, media control, media discipline, media enforcement, media compliance, media adherence, media conformity, media obedience, media submission, media acquiescence.

business model

EBERT continues to grow and strives to enhance operational excellence and sustainable progress.

Our business stands high on the pillars of integrity and sustainable growth. We take pride in generating value from our inputs, boosting our core business relationships with our suppliers coupled with the use of highly efficient operational activities, to develop an array of tailored solutions for the farmers of Pakistan.

Our business thrives throughout the process from the supplies of our primary raw material, natural gas suppliers, our banking partners, shareholders, our workforce, our customers and the communities surrounding our operating locations.

EBERT strives to contribute to the country's agri-landscape while maintaining returns to its stakeholders and the same is reflected in our business model.

capitals & key inputs

financial

- equity: R. 47 Bn
- WCA: R. 100 Bn - R. 17 Bn

manufactured / infrastructural capital

manufacturing facilities

2

production locations

100+

market channels: Primary and Secondary via co-ops / distributors

production capacity: 22m, 000 MT until ~100,000 MT/yr

human

1382

no. of employees

natural

availability of natural resources for two business operations

- minerals
- water
- natural gas

intellectual

Investment in ERP systems

Investment in intangibles & externally purchased proprietary rights: R. 0.25 Bn

patented technology

social and relationship

relationships with our stakeholders (our co-ops, suppliers, investors, etc.) and wider community

- improve natural resource availability with external stakeholders, access to patients

co-ops / distributors

3,500+

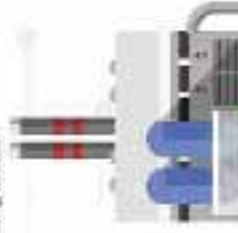
no. of stakeholders

vertical and horizontal FDI partners

refer to subsequent corporate memberships and affiliations section of this report for list of memberships



continuous optimization of manufacturing facilities



production
we work with
farmers to improve
crop yields and
farmers' incomes



processing
optimal raw
material quality
products with value
chain network



logistics
we transport our products through
our networks



community engagement
we work with our
stakeholders and
communities to build
trust in our company
in various business and
non-business activities
SDG 10 to 16



production
we work with
farmers to improve
crop yields and
farmers' incomes



distribution
we work with our
channels to reach
customers

outcomes

economic

wealth generation and economic growth

total revenue: R. 132 Bn

operating profit: R. 16 Bn

taxes: R. 10 Bn

dividends: R. 10 Bn

employee value added: R. 10 Bn

wealth generated: R. 48 Bn

contribution to national wealth: R. 18 Bn

customers

total sales revenue: R. 132 Bn

refer to the performance section: creating value for our farmers

environmental

improvement in crop and natural resource protection and conservation

responsible energy consumption with increased focus on
renewable energy

innovative cooling water system with 10% reduction in
water consumption

community

SDG contribution: R. 10 Bn

contribution to national development through supply of farmers' OSs

smallholder farmer development and financial inclusion

operational excellence with highest safety standards

total sales revenue: R. 132 Bn

employee value added: R. 10 Bn

wealth generated: R. 48 Bn

contribution to national wealth: R. 18 Bn

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wealth generated:

Our value chain delivers its promise for sustainable development on all fronts including world, economic, and environmental

economic



environmental



social



how we create value

EEFTT takes global leadership roles, creating value-added products and contributing to the community. An efficient collaboration with customers and suppliers, allows the representative to develop a functionally efficient and sustainable value chain. With business contribution by its stakeholders in the form of feedback at every stage of the value chain, providing us to achieve the goal of an eco-friendly value chain.

Our value chain reflects our business actions and our value creation model, highlighting the process of value creation at each level of activity. The contribution made by stakeholders, we regularly engage with our stakeholders and consistently collaborate with our business partners.

upstream value chain

capture of natural gas and packaging material

- We engage with our suppliers and collaborate for creating value added products for our value chain
- research and development partner
- We collaborate with national and international R&D partners to develop quality products and to serve the high value chain

EEFTT



Capital requirements processing in product bottlenecks

EEFTT has a total production capacity of 2,225 million MT



Global transportation network, both in-house and outsourced delivery and safety

Full-scale setup of transportation channels over the country for faster distribution

EEFTT has also performed the 'Logistics' project, aiming to provide 'one-stop' with 'freight' and 'air' as one of the leading long haul fleets in the country



EEFTT is working to better serve our customers

downstream value chain



An extensive network of dealers for EEFTT's product range

Wide distribution network throughout the country to improve the availability of our product at all purchase points

With over 1000+ dealers, EEFTT is closely collaborating with dealers in providing value to our customers



Partner benefit from the availability of EEFTT's product range

EEFTT captured a market share of 30% for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) during the year

EEFTT's extensive network and development of long-haul fleets

Customer satisfaction as a crucial factor in EEFTT's business

Customer satisfaction every year

effects of our value generating activities



EEFTT earned a profit after tax of Rs. 21 bn

EEFTT achieved a return on assets of Rs. 15.5% over the period ending March 31, 2020

ROCE: 31.3%

Earnings per share: Rs. 15.80

Dividend per share: Rs. 11.3 per share

Market premium: Rs. 48 bn

Optimal engagement with our stakeholders



EEFTT has been a pioneer, driven by innovation, striving to improve the lives of people living in low-income

EEFTT's extensive community contribution with social investments

EEFTT's extensive community contribution with social investments

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significant factors affecting the external environment (PESTEL)



political

- Geo-political tensions between other countries may result in supply disruptions leading to price volatility with a negative pass-through effect on EPCAT's customers

Discussion Impact: Strategic and timely procurement of imported fertilizer inputs is critical to ensure uninterrupted price stability.

- Probability of endorsement in major gas projects (e.g. TAPI) will positively influence the availability of EPCAT's primary raw material.

Discussion Impact: Continued engagement with the government in gas projects can positively impact the availability of primary materials.

- Change of Government introduces economic changes, which can impact the farmers at large.

Discussion Impact: Engage with the government to address demand restrictions.

- Policy misdeeds and regulatory changes with respect to agriculture policies and tax laws, consequently impacting business environment.

Discussion Impact: Work closely with the government and the farmers to provide necessary inputs for the policy making process.



economic

- FX changes adversely impacts the dollar-denoted prices of primary raw materials and inputs.

Discussion Impact: Strategic

procurement and timely payment decisions could lead to avoidance of the impact of these fluctuations.

- Rising interest rates impacts cost of financing for the Company, also impacting costs for farmers expanding on credit.

Discussion Impact: Trade and financial institutions and equipment suppliers will continue to offer financing for rural farmers.

- Lockdown implemented due to pandemic situation may affect demand levels and Company's ability to produce / supply.

Discussion Impact: COVID-19's impact has been gradually implemented to ensure safe and smooth workflow in both production and supply side. The agriculture sector has partial exemption by the Government from the lock down. For agriculture, the lack of economy of Pakistan, there was no national impact on the demand.



social

- An imbalance in the political or social environment can lead to social unrest in the neighboring areas of operational facility.

Discussion Impact: Strategic investments, social responsibility and adoption of the target communities.

- Increased influx of farmers in Urea, resulting in an unbalanced consumption of nutrients, affecting the '30' and '60' markets.

Discussion Impact: Continued focus on providing awareness through effective demonstration of fertilizers. The Company has initiated an educational program including the Farmer Forum Program reaching up to 100,000 farmers for the Urea.

- Pakistan has low farm yields which can be improved with advanced locally based high-value chains, improving operational capacity and output productivity.

Discussion Impact: Assist farmers in

and collaborate with farmers for better yields.

- Impact of COVID-19 on physical and mental health of employees and stakeholders results in disruption of employees' wellbeing, disrupted supply/demand opportunities thereby affecting business performance.

Discussion Impact: Provide health and safety support, maintaining social media, help them, as the business begins, and selling services and online platform for social interaction, COVID-19's impact on employees' wellbeing and business will be managed carefully with the support of the government and other stakeholders.



technological

- Not coping with technological advancements, may create operational inefficiencies and competitive disadvantages.

Discussion Impact: Continue to invest in technological investments resulting in latest technologies and investing in advanced capabilities beyond plant facilities towards select processes to cut.

- The farming industry of Pakistan fails to employ technological advancements due to lack of information and resources.

Discussion Impact: Continue to educate farmers on latest agricultural techniques, and modern farm practices to expand in present public awareness among farmers from quality agricultural resources.

- COVID-19 Pandemic may affect the business operations due to lack of technological advancements to support remote operations.

Discussion Impact: Provide innovation to stakeholders to allow connectivity from home. Move towards remote operations resulting in strategic impact on environment and ensuring transparency and sufficiency of production.



environmental

- Nitrogen and Phosphorus collected soil in Pakistan results in increased demand for fertilizers.

Discussion Impact: Continued education on NPK fertilizers provides an opportunity to increase awareness and demand. Continue to provide detailed profiles of quality fertilizers that can address specific soil-type needs.

- Water supply is attributed as a scarce resource in Pakistan, leading to a hindrance in the farming processes, adversely affecting fertilizer consumption.

Discussion Impact: Continue to educate the farmers regarding efficient water use, as well as increased need of water efficiency crops. EPCAT provides Agri solutions to farmers through local support over soil and technological advanced technologies at various farm efficiency needed to maximize crop yields.



legal

- Laws, Legislative amendments, and rulings relating to critical raw components such as ODC's gas prices, freight regimes and royalties to sales, incentive tax regulations pertaining to unregulated dealers and other legal regulatory framework, significantly impact the needs of fertilizer manufacturers.

Discussion Impact: Continued engagement with the Government by agricultural advisors and lawsuit of related stakeholders. The Company has always supported the Government in (19) (20) to allow for the sale, imports, the company has conducted various engagement sessions with dealers and farmers to encourage them to engage for agriculture sales. In addition, the impact of these amendments.



SWOT analysis



Strengths

- Strong brand recognition
- Well-organized structure, creating more effective value via efficient operations
- Good product and service portfolio, offering farmers complete range of food to harvest solutions
- Financial sustainability and strong balance sheet position
- Group of the world's largest agribusinesses in terms of international trade
- Quality and consistency of human resources
- Proven and established technology
- Access to target markets positioned on global diversity and inclusion
- Competitive advantage by virtue of being one of few Pakistani suppliers of logistics services
- Proven and competitive pricing solutions through international collaborations



Weaknesses

- Mature and industry with minimal market growth
- Reliance on seasonal and regional supply of natural resources
- Proprietary Pakistan-based price elastic products in the portfolio



Opportunities

- Access to broad, mature and growing markets and demand in the Country's growing economy
- Increased capacity to build in through a number of financial and product margins
- Capacity to build traditional and various innovations, including on the Company's supply chain
- Leveraging existing technology to build new products
- Expansion into new markets to create synergies
- Proven and established technology
- Locally alternate sources of raw materials
- Locally and globally sourced raw material goods via political movements
- Develop and offer which will value chain solutions to farmers on a large scale



Threats

- Change in the information of the market and supply impacting demand
- Increased competition and market entry of new players
- Over-investment in the market to cost of doing business
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competitive landscape & market positioning

Positioned in the fertilizer industry as one of the largest players, EFFET runs a wide of the total operational fully fledged, across a significant market share. Leveraging assets a sustainable paradigm that covers around various business segments to promote evidence to competitive advantage & market positioning, deliver strategic proposition across the sector.

competition in the fertilizer industry

Services: Fertilizer industry of various mix of composition, who operates on various scales and organizational structure. In case of Urea, the industry comprises of other indigenous fertilizers manufacturers who have made significant investments in capital equipment and operate with high fixed cost structures. EFFET, during the year captured 30% of market share for Urea.

In case of phosphate fertilizer, the company captured to 17% of the market for phosphate, a category in which highly produced fertilizer and imported material takes care as the primary competitor.

The competition within the industry is dynamic. Both national players who enjoy economies of scale, greater high capital base in industry and producers, who tend to merge food corporations and plan the current market entry. The Company enjoys the ability to spread fixed expenditure over its output base, hence capturing a competitive edge against players in the industry.

potential of new entrants in the industry

Traditionally fertilizer industry is part of the manufacturing sector and attracts a highly capital-intensive operational structure. The substantial size and threat from new entrants in the industry is minimal. Given about 60% of the required capital cost, financial and competition from major players and the consequent supply of industry's entry new entrants is minimal.

Furthermore, for a new entrant to succeed, an efficient and reliable utility, excellent human resources, financial resources and a vast commercial network are crucial factors to capture a significant market share.

power of suppliers

Supply Chain is a critical source of potential weakness for Effet Fertilizers. For the company to continue growing, it is essential that it serves a sustainable framework, which offers an uninterrupted and smooth supply of inputs. The Company enjoys strategic partnerships with its business suppliers, built for smooth access to raw materials or similar inputs.

Production of urea is a capital-intensive activity, which is controlled by the company's manufacturing and commercial department in accordance with approved planning and budgeting guidelines. An aspect of capital-intensive activity that poses liability for the strategic sustainability. The company primarily procures continuous supply of gas from SRIHUL with Gas Fertilizer Unit Ltd. S. Vast Fertilizer Company Limited.

Supplier paradigm evolved on a credit financing structure and Effet Fertilizers' high credit worthiness is substantiated by the credit facilities secured by the company. The company maintains the company's long-term credit rating of AA and credit facilities available to it.

power of customers

Effet Fertilizers derives from most significant customers to its customers for the past 60 years. The company focuses the relationship with its existing customers and continues to believe that they represent a part of our impact on the agricultural landscape of Pakistan. The Company offers value added services to farmers, which will promote sustainability and go with high environment.

Structural aspects of these services range from consumer awareness to soil testing and trade discounts to after sales service. Delivering along the line of continuous technological advancements, the company regularly takes the organization to its customers' doorstep. Effet Fertilizers has an annual survey, which promotes continuous reforms and transformation to improve practices and products.

threat of substitute products

Fertilizers are critical for progressive growth of crop yield as adequate provision of nutrients in required quantity is essential to lift the inherent demand for crops. Sustained strategy among national players is largely not possible and feedstock raw materials is rise to deliver in increasing crop yield.

EFFET undertakes continuous research to develop an alternate product base that caters to the needs of the farmers, lifting their demand and positively contributing to the national needs of the economy. Agriculture landscape, technological advancement continues to contribute to improvement in crop yield globally, and our company continues to incorporate innovative developments in its offerings.

effect of seasonality on business

The Company's fertilizer business is subjected to seasonal fluctuations as a result of two distinct fertilizer seasons, viz. Post-harvest October to March (and thereafter April to September). During these fertilizer sales are recorded towards that season. The Company manages seasonality in the business through appropriate inventory management and financial planning, keeping its products available to customers during demand.

	urea sales (kt)	urea production (kt)	phosphates sales (kt)	SFB sales (kt)
Q1 – 2021	601	523	74	34
Q2 – 2021	565	547	50	63
Q3 – 2021	577	489	118	101
Q4 – 2021	552	545	124	77

02 corporate governance



our governance framework

We are committed to implementing sound corporate governance practices that enhance the effectiveness of our board and management while engaging with our shareholders on matters of corporate governance



Board of Directors

The Board of Directors carries out its duties with a sense of objective judgment and in good faith in the best interests of the Company and its stakeholders. There are eight (8) members of Directors on the Board, consisting of three (3) Independent Directors, four (4) Non-Executive Directors and one (1) Executive Director. The Board collectively has the responsibility for ensuring that the affairs of the Company are conducted expeditiously and with a vigour.

Biographical details of all the Directors are given in the previous section. The Board includes a female director, Dr. Ghazal Rafique, who has been appointed as a director with effect from April 2, 2017. In 2017, the company received Mr. Khawaja Ghid Hussain had been co-opted as a director with effect from December 5, 2017 to fill the casual vacancy that had occurred upon the resignation of Mr. Agha Farooq Durrani.

In compliance with listed practices of corporate governance, the positions of the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the office of the Chief Executive are held by separate persons, Mr. Chaudhry Naveed Hussain Director in the Chairman of the Board and Mr. Nadeem Saeed in the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Company. In addition to being the CEO of the Company, Mr. Nadeem Saeed also acts as a Chairman on the Board of Fajriya (Pvt.) Limited and also acts as a Director in the Board of Fajriya (Pvt.) Limited.

- Fajriya (Pvt.) Limited
- Fajriya (Pvt.) Limited
- Fajriya (Pvt.) Limited
- Fajriya (Pvt.) Limited

selection of Independent Directors

Selection of Independent Directors is carried out from a list recommended by the Pakistan Institute of Corporate Governance (PICG) under the Corporate Governance and Selection of Independent Directors Regulations, 2016. PICG has not other connections with the Company except for providing access to the development background checks, biometric data, training and evaluation of Board members and individual Directors' performance.

external consultancy for appointment of the Chairman

No external consultancy has been used in the appointment of the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

directors' orientation program

The Company had its directors during the year 2016 and the Chairman had participated in all the training, seminars and external consultancy for appointment of the Chairman of the Board of Directors. The Company had also participated in the training of the Board of Directors and the Company had also participated in the training of the Board of Directors.

The human resource department conducts a formal orientation plan, which is followed at the time of election of a new Board member. The orientation is provided to help the new Board member get acquainted with the company and its activities. Detailed books are given through a presentation about the company and its business operations and its divisions. During the year, orientations of the Board members and Mr. Khawaja Ghid Hussain were conducted by the management.

Directors' training

The Board members that all the Directors have duly completed the Directors' Training program from PICG approved institutions. The Directors' Training program has been completed by all Directors except for Mr. Khawaja Ghid Hussain who had attended during the year 2017 from PICG approved institution.

security clearance of foreign Directors

The Company policy is based on SEC-2 guidelines for acquisition of foreign Directors and referred to clearance of security clearance from the Ministry of Interior. There are no foreign directors serving in the current Board.

Board meetings held outside Pakistan

No meetings were held outside Pakistan during the year.

leading from the front: role of the Chairman of the Board

Every meeting of the Board is presided by a Chairman. The Chairman of a Board meeting is responsible for the conduct and nature of the discussion in relation to the business of the Board and to ensure that the Board plan an effective role in fulfilling its corporate duties and strategic objectives. In this regard, the Chairman:

- ensures that the Board members are clear on their roles, objectives, powers, and responsibilities at the beginning of the term of each Director
- sets the agenda of the meeting of the Board and ensures that the Board has sufficient time to discuss the business of the Board
- ensures that the minutes of the Board of Directors are kept in accordance with the requirements of Section 173 and 179 of the Companies Act, 2017

Chairman's significant commitments

Mr. Chaudhry Naveed Hussain is the CEO of Fajriya Corporation Limited and serves on the Board of several other companies. This adds to his other commitments as Director and he also gives to his profile. He does not have any significant commitment other than the one mentioned in his profile.

Directors' remuneration

The Board of Directors have approved a formal policy which sets out the requirements and methodology for determining the remuneration for Non-Executive Directors including Independent Directors of the Company. The policy details:

- The remuneration shall be appropriate and commensurate with the level of responsibility and expertise of the Directors
- It shall be aimed at attracting and retaining the Directors involved in the Company's success and to the extent possible, it shall be in line with the remuneration of other companies in the industry
- It shall not be a fixed fee, but shall be determined in consultation with the Board of Directors
- No Director shall receive any remuneration other than the one mentioned in the policy
- No remuneration shall be paid to Executive Directors, Chief Executive Officer and Non-Executive Directors who are employees of the Company or its subsidiaries, for attending meetings of the Board and its committees and
- The Board, if deems appropriate, may engage independent consultants to determine the appropriate level of remuneration of its Directors and recommend to the Board for consideration and approval.



The Board is committed to ensuring that the objectives of financial policies are in accordance with the legal, regulatory and other approved formal policy on management of financial resources.

There are few examples of these

specifically motivated for determinability the kind of

[illegible]

The powers of the Board of Directors and the management of the Company have been defined in its basic policy which may reference to, and incorporate with, the Companies Act 2017, the CICOO, the Corporate Governance Code, the Guidelines for Good Corporate Governance and the Articles of Association of the Company.

(Continued)

In addition to improving the vision, data access, corporate strategy and the focus for country managers of the Country Managers specifically occurred for the Board formation to delegation of financial powers and tasks to them.

to protect Autodesk's intellectual property, we have developed the Autodesk®

- Identification of the reasons of stress and advertisement by the doctor is essential and is the first step of therapy.

- Linking the issues of materiality, sampling in debt, the specific characteristics of non-monetary and monetary items and a

[illegible]

- Review and approval of related party transactions;
- Allocation of capital among various firms and countries.

of employment of Credit Executive Director, Credit Financial Director,
Credit Financial Supervisor, Credit Financial Assistant, Credit Financial Clerk,
Credit Financial Trainee, Credit Financial Intern, Credit Financial Student.

- Over half of committee, and appointment of Committee Chairs, are on the Executive Committee.

* On various of its art consulting Company's case of the
and that the firm is "not
to provide the firm with

* Figures rounded with the BLS at 1 or 5 percent.

- Significant reason to be cited for decision of the Board of Directors

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matere delegatee to the management

All matters not specifically reserved for the Board and have been delegated to the CEO of the Company was the full primary responsibility to the business operations of the Company. The authority, necessary for the day-to-day management of the organization and the implementation of corporate policies, have been delegated to management of the Company, and are documented in the charters of authority, manual, etc.

This Company has a documented policy which generally restricts employee financial interests in the Company's stock and securities subsidiaries or affiliates of Elpro Corporation and Elpro. However, the President of Elpro Corporation is entitled to the Chairman of the Company, may make exceptions to this general rule in response to circumstances, and persons associated with the Company serving as directors of a company that is a subsidiary or joint venture of Elpro Corporation may also be exempted. The President and Chairman of Elpro Corporation may also be exempted from the policy. The employees may acquire an interest in stock, including stock of the same company or affiliated companies, if the interest is to be used as a retirement or investment expense specifically relates to services rendered.

For information on remuneration of Directors and CEO in 2021, please refer to the 2021-22 consolidated financial statements.

retention of Board fees

QED has announced director in EPHSA. Board and its policies are not - economic director on the basis of various other companies. From policy that companies and their own and own decisions as expressed by their boards of directors. EPHSA does not have any policy that results in a reduced director from status of director. See earned by their agent and use, as non-asset director to be

performance evaluation of Directors

The fund has developed a formal mechanism for auditors to board, assign, supervise, monitor or board and off the committee. The agreement was entered into for the first time in 1997, and the company's board was also authorized to bring recommendations to the shareholders' meeting. The fund was also authorized to recommend

+ Quality of assessment difficult to verify.

It goes well, it looks like!

Authoritative for Research and Reporting

+ Quality of domestic and outbound,

^c Quantity of other, non-plant-based, meat.

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conflict of interest among board members

[illegible]

- * Duty not to place themselves in a position of conflict between the present and the future of the company – this includes the duty to disclose any substantial personal interests in the company and the duty not to make unauthorised material profits at the expense of the company.

* Duty not to act on behalf of Company in any matter in which they have an interest that conflicts, or may conflict, with their duties.

The Director of the Company was also involved in the meetings when the matters under discussion were a conflict of interest or conflict of interest with the activities of any subsidiary in which the company had a financial interest.

policy for safety, security on the company

The Company has a comprehensive Disaster Recovery Policy to ensure the safety of personnel, equipment and avoid from minimum requirements prescribed by Corporate Act, 2017 and other applicable regulatory requirements. In addition, EHEFT has a business continuity plan complemented by a disaster recovery plan to ensure uninterrupted operations.

innovation, governance policy

The Company strives to develop and maintain healthy relations with all its stakeholders, including shareholders and creditors. It recognizes the importance of timely and clear disclosure of all material information to them, without advantage to any investor, group of investors and/or analyst. The Board is committed to make informed decisions about investing in the Company.

The Company's compliance and governance policy information is available on its website under "investors relation" section to facilitate stakeholders / other investors' and timely receive their complaints, if any.

climate, security and business continuity planning

The Company has a comprehensive Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP) and Business Continuity Plan (BCP) which identify its business needs critically and develop strategies and related procedures for the Company. It also provides policies and procedures to ensure the entire business process continues to operate in a timely and orderly manner and enables operations to resume back, thereby helping to ensure that all critical business functions continue in the case of a disruption of critical disaster. This plan is available to all employees and is subject to regular updates to reflect any necessary personnel and resource changes and actions, accurately reflect current business recovery requirements.

whistleblower policy – "speak up"

The Company has a comprehensive "Speak Up" policy which is available to all employees, suppliers, customers, and contractors to ensure that all employees, contractors, suppliers, customers, and contractors are aware of the policy and its procedures. The policy is available to all employees, contractors, suppliers, customers, and contractors and is subject to regular updates to reflect any necessary personnel and resource changes and actions, accurately reflect current business recovery requirements.

human resource management

The Company has a comprehensive Human Resource Policy which is available to all employees, contractors, suppliers, customers, and contractors. The policy is available to all employees, contractors, suppliers, customers, and contractors and is subject to regular updates to reflect any necessary personnel and resource changes and actions, accurately reflect current business recovery requirements.

social and environmental responsibility policy

The Company believes that its policies, practices, and procedures should be consistent with its commitment to its customers, suppliers, and community. The Company is committed to managing and improving its environmental and social performance in order to achieve its business objectives and to ensure the long-term success of the Company.

our governance framework

corporate strategy

The Board of Directors has approved a formal statement of corporate strategy which defines the strategic intent to plan, deliver and implement the vision and mission of the Company and support its long-term business strategy. The corporate strategy is governed by the following principles:

- Ensuring highest of its corporate values, including where the Company has operations in emerging markets, and ensuring that its operations are sustainable and profitable.
- Ensuring minimum exposure to any prevention and recovery of significant risks.
- Ensuring and facilitating client, investor and government relations and addressing challenges in a professional, courteous and timely manner.

- Ensuring open communication channels within the group to encourage a free flow of information.

IT governance and cybersecurity policy

Information Technology (IT) Governance is an integral part of the corporate governance and conduct of the business. The Board of Directors has approved a formal statement of corporate strategy which defines the strategic intent to plan, deliver and implement the vision and mission of the Company and support its long-term business strategy. The corporate strategy is governed by the following principles:

role of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Policies and procedures of the Company's CEO are duly approved by the Board of Directors of the Company. The Chief Executive Officer is elected with the general vote of the shareholders of the Company and subject to the terms of his appointment.

- The CEO is the primary officer of the Company in the ordinary day-to-day business.

- It is the CEO's responsibility to ensure that the Company's operations are conducted in a manner consistent with the objectives of the Company and the interests of its shareholders.

performance evaluation of CEO

The performance of the CEO is evaluated through a comprehensive performance evaluation process, which includes a review of the CEO's performance against the objectives of the Company and the interests of its shareholders. The performance evaluation is conducted by the Board of Directors of the Company.





management committees

functional committees

These Committees act as the operational level in an advisory capacity to the Chief Executive Officer, providing recommendations relating to the business, and acting to give effect to them.

management committee

Management Committee is chaired by the President & CEO and includes the functional heads of all departments. The committee meets to discuss Company's performance and work in an advisory capacity to the President & CEO.

Members

Mr. Nader Saeed Qurayshi - Chairman
Mr. Khuram Nadeem Qureshi
Mr. Syed Shafiqul Hameed
Mr. Imran Ahmed
Mr. Sultan Khan
Mr. Anwar Saqib

The secretary of the Management Committee is
Mr. Danish Qureshi

corporate risk committee

This committee is responsible for bringing in compliance in the dimensions of Health, Safety and Environment.

Members

Mr. Nader Saeed Qurayshi - Chairman
Mr. Syed Shafiqul Hameed
Mr. Khuram Nadeem Qureshi
Mr. Imran Ahmed
Mr. Sultan Khan
Mr. Muhammad Ahsan Nadeem
Mr. Muhammad Waheed

The secretary of the Corporate Risk Committee is Mr. Adnan Rashid Qureshi

capital committee

This committee is responsible to oversee and approve capital expenditure strategies including its alignment with approved Corporate Plan.

Members

Mr. Syed Shafiqul Hameed - Chairman
Mr. Anwar Saqib
Mr. Sultan Khan
Mr. Muhammad Waheed
Mr. Muhammad Ahsan Nadeem

The secretary of the Capital Committee is Mr. Syed Tahar Raza

pricing committee

This committee is responsible to oversee and approve product pricing strategies including its alignment with approved Corporate Plan.

Members

Mr. Nadeem Qureshi - Chairman
Mr. Khuram Nadeem Qureshi
Mr. Imran Ahmed

The secretary of the Pricing Committee is Mr. Nadeem Qureshi



communication with stakeholders

The Directors regard stakeholder engagement as an important element of the Company's corporate responsibility. Further details are available in stakeholder information – mentioned in Section 1.

social and environmental responsibility

The Company's culture is based upon the fair pursuit of profits, while retaining a high level of respect for all stakeholders in our people and place of operations. Following our corporate vision, we intend to create a sustainable business model. In this way, the Board of Directors has adopted a host of policies that aim to ensure a fair and ethical conduct.

governance practices at EFERT other than legal requirements

At EFERT, we strive to work in a transparent and ethical manner. To ensure transparency, EFERT has been following the following practices:

- Enormous reporting requirements against EUP / EUPF and S&P's external guideline
- A stringent insider trading policy which gives beyond the legal requirement
- Ethics quarterly analyst meetings and regular interaction with all stakeholders
- The service of health, safety, and environmental policy as a responsibility of our commitment to protect our people, community, and environment
- Providing several reward and training initiatives for improving the good of surrounding community

achieving excellence in corporate governance practices

With a strong legacy spanning nearly over five decades, EFERT continues to improve its governance framework by implementing its core values, policies, and practices across the board to adapt to legal requirements and adhere to global best practices and standards of governance.

Following additional governance practices implemented by the management include:

- Adoption of the reporting practices prescribed by CSE / CSEF and S&P, to make the Company's affairs more transparent and to give better insight into the Company's status, policies, and strategies
- The introduction of Health, Safety and Environment Policy for better and safe working environment for employees, workers, and surrounding community
- The introduction of service to the subjects for welfare of the community as part of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)
- Adoption of a robust internal audit policy wherein said employees of the Company are empowered from taking in reports of the Company
- Regulation of all types of group companies to adhere to strict performance standards
- All the Directors of the company have attended Directors' training program according to the legal requirement prescribed by Code of Corporate Governance Regulations, 2019

The Company endeavours to replicate the best practices to its possibly all over subsidiaries.



ethical compliance and whistle-blowing

[illegible]

In response to this strategy, the Company has implemented an independent selling and marketing function that is used within the groups' Corporate Audit department and ensures that all ethical, financial and legal issues are carefully monitored and that the Company's reputation is not damaged.

The wireless system of the Company - the Sprint-OUT is managed by the Sprint and Company group and allows access to internal and external parties, to company systems, with respect to facilities, vehicles and company vehicles. Sprint-OUT is a secure, reliable, and easy-to-use system.

[illegible]

A minority-owned and operated Ethics and Compliance newsletter is published to keep our people aware of all the latest developments in the Compliance field and to ensure every employee is up to date.

The eight control groups are clearly, as indicated earlier, the following categories:

- ▶ **Threat**
- ▶ **Protest and Embargos**
- ▶ **Attitude of company towards the protest and embargos**
- ▶ **Conflict of interest**
- ▶ **CGIO 49/01 resolution**
- ▶ **MSF 49/00/07**
- ▶ **Policy search**
- ▶ **Abuse of power**
- ▶ **Third party commercial issues**
- ▶ **Overlapping activities**

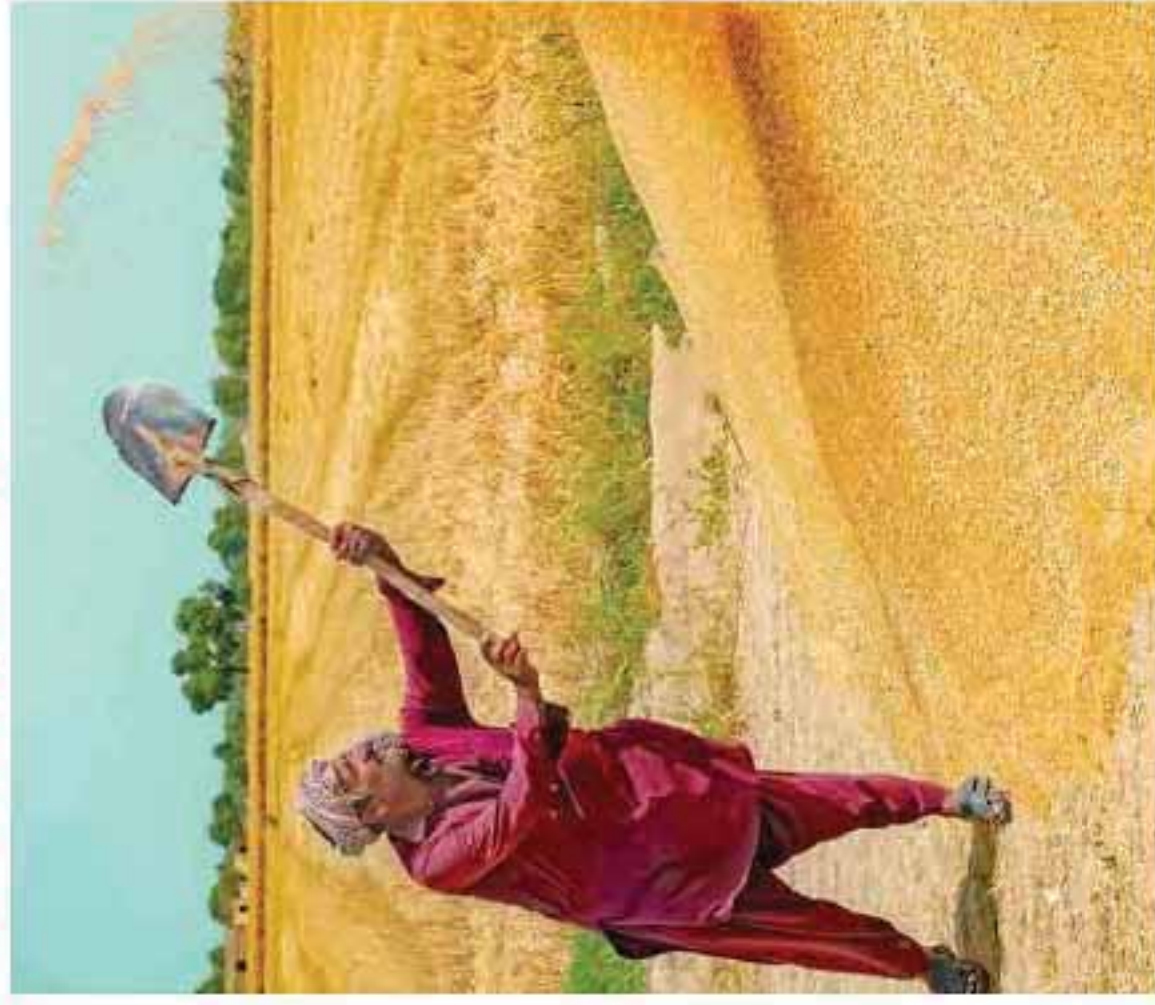
Our corporate compliance programs and the relevant regulatory requirements we face will continue to evolve and may have important implications for our operations, and employees have a duty to comply with applicable laws and regulations and to report any violations to our business activities. As we implement policies and procedures, it is important to ensure that all employees are aware of and understand the requirements. It is important to ensure that all employees are aware of and understand the requirements. It is important to ensure that all employees are aware of and understand the requirements.

Effect and compliance departments also organise seminars and conferences, not only for their own employees, but also for company policies and processes. They usually offer these seminars at a cost of around 1000 to 2000 €.

These measures ensure that our employees are fully aware of all the policies and encourage people to report unethical behavior freely and confidentially.



internal audit and ethics and compliance



EBEST has an Internal Audit Function, staffed with suitably qualified and experienced staff. The Board Audit Committee actively reviews the appropriateness of resources and authority of the function. However, the Board Audit Committee in consultation with the Board Compensation Committee ensures that the performance related and compensation arrangements of the Internal Audit Committee are appropriate to maintain their independence from the Company's management.

The Head of Internal Audit function reports to the Audit Committee and also reports to the Board of Corporate Audit of the Parent Company. The Board Audit Committee has the right to request the Internal Audit only reports for administrative matters to the CEO of the Company.

The Board Audit Committee approves the audit program based on an annual risk assessment of the operating areas. The Internal Audit function carries out reviews on the financial, operational and compliance controls, and reports on findings to the Board Audit Committee.

The Company's internal approval process for the business ethics policies through an Ethics and Compliance section, with the Internal Audit department that monitors compliance against all ethics related policies, includes the following:

- Code of Conduct
- Fraud Risk Management
- Governance of Conflict of Interest
- Statement of Human Resources Practices
- Whistleblower Policy – Speak Out
- Governance of Transactional Conflicts with Related Parties

reporting critical concerns

EBEST has a strong internal control system that covers all its employees, subsidiaries and suppliers. Key internal controls are risk management, fraud and detection of financial concerns. There are a number of measures in place to ensure the effectiveness of the system of internal controls. Our management system, the review of systems and controls, and the internal control system of the company are all in line with the EBEST's internal control system of voluntary reporting system. Employees are encouraged to report any irregularities through the internal control system through the regularly reporting system. Employees are encouraged to report any irregularities through the internal control system.

Internal reports are shared with management and the Audit Committee on a quarterly basis. Whistleblower complaints and results of their investigations are also reported to the Audit Committee on a quarterly basis. The internal approval process of internal control system involves involving all Group companies and employees to identify questionable practices. All identified issues are reported directly to the Board Audit Committee and the Board of Directors. A total of 22 irregularities were reported in FY 2021, as against 13 irregularities in FY 2020.

However, the Parent Company's Internal Audit Committee is responsible for conducting periodic internal audits of all group companies and conducting review of Company performance in terms of compliance, and internal control systems. The appropriate division of risk management is in the respective business units of the Company. It is conducted by the Internal Audit Committee. The results of the audit are reviewed by the respective Company's Board of Directors and the Parent Company's Board of Directors. In 2020, EBEST's internal audit was successfully completed in 2020, the results of the internal audit

substantively

whistleblower policy – "speak out"

The Board of Directors of the Company have established a Whistleblower System with policies and procedures, guidelines and controls in place to ensure any concerns they have regarding business ethics, code of conduct, environmental performance, and other employee related matters or other possible breaches of compliance. The Company also has specific procedures in place to receive and review all reports of the policy.

In order to further strengthen the Company's Ethics and Compliance program and promote adherence to our standards, we conduct an annual survey of our employees, suppliers and contractors to ensure that our policies and procedures are perceived to be appropriate and that our employees and contractors are aware of these regulations, such as, for example:

- are aware of the importance of the regulations of the Company's ethics and compliance
- are familiar and lead to a better understanding
- may be improved to meet the needs of the reporting
- are in a position to take appropriate action on the reporting
- are in a position to take appropriate action on the reporting
- are in a position to take appropriate action on the reporting

As part of the implementation of the policy, the Company has established a system to protect from internal form identification or identification for generally good reasons that are raised in good faith. Further, all concerns reported and investigated confidentially by the Corporate Audit Department (CAD) which are also presented on a quarterly basis to the Board Audit Committee (BAC).

Number of Whistleblower cases reported during the year 2021



Concerns can be raised at "Speak Out" line + 6221-26568 or email to speakout@ebest.com or attention to P.O. Box 2851, Chongqing District, Chongqing

IT governance & cyber security

IT governance and cyber security is centrally managed by the working Committee's IT function

Board responsibility statement

As the Company's ultimate entity, significant survey, We recognise the importance of having a well-defined information technology (IT) governance framework, which includes cyber security, IT Governance, IT Leadership, IT Strategy, IT Implementation, IT Frameworks and IT Processes. We have formed the IT Governance Policy.

IT Governance and Cyber Security Policy and Programs

The IT Governance Policy is designed to ensure that IT activities are aligned with business objectives and standards and systems. Programs, services, and delivery, the organization's security, information have been established under this policy.

Cyber security risk oversight function

Board of Directors has been delegated to 'oversight' role in 6: strategy, implementation, 6: framework and cyber framework implementation and 6: Program Management. The Board is charged with overseeing the company's cyber security risk, responsible to monitor and assess, and establish a well-defined cyber security framework for overall cyber security, to ensure against cyber threats.

We report on a regular basis. Board members are regularly updated on cyber security and cyber risks through the company's Board Risk Management (BRM) regular on a bi-annual basis. These risks and their mitigating actions are documented in a meeting basis by the IT Security Committee.

early warning system

We have built an information security system, globally ranked in various factors are technology and associated

1. Information & security – continued, global and local assessment & penetration testing solution has been acquired for identification.
2. Performing network devices and functions review using network tool to get the ability to detect, assess and respond to the latest threats and standards suggested by the tool to mitigate cyber risk.
3. timely disclosure and prevention – all network devices and systems are regularly assessed and prevented from being compromised.
4. timely disclosure – disclosure any event which would impact on any manner by leaving the network to the Board.

Independent comprehensive security assessment

We have conducted a comprehensive security assessment of our information technology systems, applications, networks, and data. The security assessment was conducted by a third party cyber security firm and was conducted, the information was reviewed and addressed.

disaster recovery plan and IT personnel training

The company has a documented disaster recovery plan covering the relevant recovery objectives. The plan is executed by Disaster recovery team. Apart from disaster mitigation, the company is training IT security personnel on major vulnerabilities and risks and disaster recovery scenarios during the year.

digital transformation

In addition to the journey to Microsoft Cloud, EBIT is exploring cloud management solutions, actively employed the use of Business Intelligence (BI) tools to create more informed time reports, financial reporting, for and fixed cost and budget for working ability allowing better decision making. Financial processes automation (RPA) workflow has also been implemented to save employees time from clerical work and improve overall efficiency.



Enterprise Risk Management (ERM)

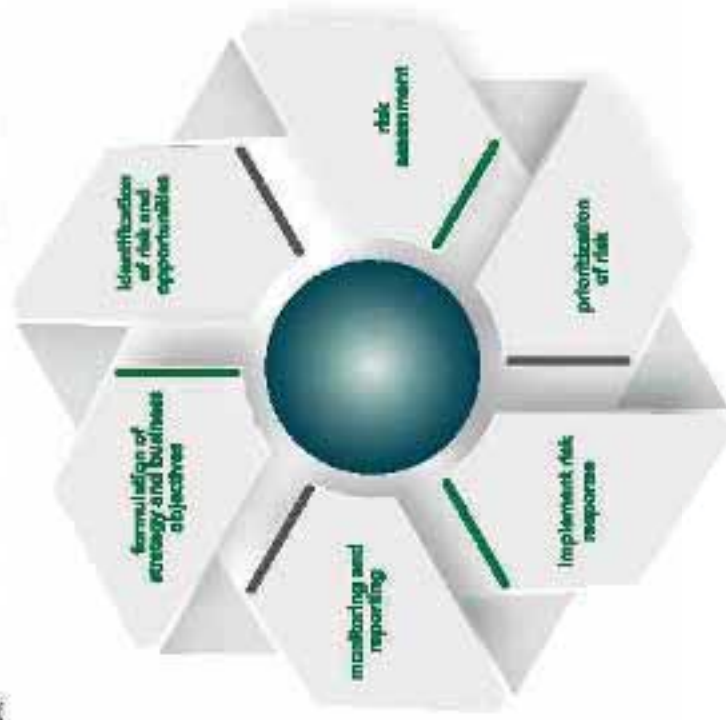
The starting point for ERM is the identification of the risks and opportunities that the company faces. This is done by identifying the risks and opportunities that the company faces at the strategic, operational, and financial levels. The company then assesses the likelihood and impact of these risks and opportunities and develops a risk management strategy to address them.

The company identifies the risks and opportunities that it faces at the strategic, operational, and financial levels. This is done by identifying the risks and opportunities that the company faces at the strategic, operational, and financial levels. The company then assesses the likelihood and impact of these risks and opportunities and develops a risk management strategy to address them.

risk governance, management policy and oversight

The overall responsibility for risk management lies with the Board of Directors. The Board is responsible for setting the risk management strategy and for overseeing the implementation of this strategy. The Board also has the ultimate authority to approve or reject the risk management strategy.

The Board is responsible for setting the risk management strategy and for overseeing the implementation of this strategy. The Board also has the ultimate authority to approve or reject the risk management strategy. The Board is responsible for setting the risk management strategy and for overseeing the implementation of this strategy. The Board also has the ultimate authority to approve or reject the risk management strategy.



Enterprise risk management process

ERM is a process that identifies, assesses, and manages the risks and opportunities that the company faces. It is a continuous process that involves the entire organization. The ERM process is designed to help the company achieve its strategic objectives while minimizing the risks and maximizing the opportunities.

main issues

The main issues in ERM are the identification of risks and opportunities, the assessment of the likelihood and impact of these risks and opportunities, and the development of a risk management strategy to address them. The ERM process is designed to help the company achieve its strategic objectives while minimizing the risks and maximizing the opportunities.

formulation of strategy and business objectives

The formulation of strategy and business objectives is the first step in the ERM process. It involves identifying the risks and opportunities that the company faces and assessing the likelihood and impact of these risks and opportunities. The company then develops a risk management strategy to address these risks and opportunities.



Identification of risks and opportunities

The purpose of this chapter is to identify a comprehensive list of risks and opportunities that may substantially impact the achievement of the Company's overall mission, its strategic objectives, and its long-term sustainability and growth. In order to identify appropriate risks and opportunities, it is structured as follows: "Enterprise Risk Register" is used.

Identify risks and opportunities that are integral to the business, where management has a direct, indirect, and external environment, and assessment is made as to how ERM can leverage opportunities to ultimately create value.

Risks types, which with new business categories of risk and opportunities are as follows:

• strategic risk

Strategic risks are mostly external, associated with operating in a particular industry and are beyond Company's control and are also outside the Company's strategic or tactical initiatives and ability to address. The risks affect the long-term sustainability and performance. The Board of Directors actively oversees the management of these risks and takes mitigating strategies whenever required.

• operational risk

These risks emanate from the operational activities of an organization. It refers to the Company's internal processes, systems, people, products, and services. It is a risk that can be managed by the Company's internal control system. It is a risk that can be managed by the Company's internal control system.

• financial risk

These risks are associated with financial factors, such as debt, equity, and other financial instruments. It is a risk that can be managed by the Company's internal control system. It is a risk that can be managed by the Company's internal control system.

• market risk

The Company's activities are exposed to market risk, which is a risk that can be managed by the Company's internal control system. It is a risk that can be managed by the Company's internal control system. It is a risk that can be managed by the Company's internal control system.

• currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of the Company's assets and liabilities will change due to fluctuations in the exchange rate of the Company's functional currency. It is a risk that can be managed by the Company's internal control system. It is a risk that can be managed by the Company's internal control system.

The purpose of this chapter is to identify a comprehensive list of risks and opportunities that may substantially impact the achievement of the Company's overall mission, its strategic objectives, and its long-term sustainability and growth. In order to identify appropriate risks and opportunities, it is structured as follows: "Enterprise Risk Register" is used.

Enterprise Risk Register is a comprehensive list of risks and opportunities that may substantially impact the achievement of the Company's overall mission, its strategic objectives, and its long-term sustainability and growth. In order to identify appropriate risks and opportunities, it is structured as follows: "Enterprise Risk Register" is used.

• credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Company's assets and liabilities will change due to fluctuations in the creditworthiness of the Company's counterparties. It is a risk that can be managed by the Company's internal control system. It is a risk that can be managed by the Company's internal control system.

• liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company's assets and liabilities will change due to fluctuations in the liquidity of the Company's assets and liabilities. It is a risk that can be managed by the Company's internal control system. It is a risk that can be managed by the Company's internal control system.

• interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the Company's assets and liabilities will change due to fluctuations in the interest rate. It is a risk that can be managed by the Company's internal control system. It is a risk that can be managed by the Company's internal control system.

• operational risk

Operational risk is the risk that the Company's assets and liabilities will change due to fluctuations in the operational activities of the Company. It is a risk that can be managed by the Company's internal control system. It is a risk that can be managed by the Company's internal control system.

• strategic risk

Strategic risk is the risk that the Company's assets and liabilities will change due to fluctuations in the strategic objectives of the Company. It is a risk that can be managed by the Company's internal control system. It is a risk that can be managed by the Company's internal control system.

Enterprise Risk Management

Enterprise Risk Management is a comprehensive list of risks and opportunities that may substantially impact the achievement of the Company's overall mission, its strategic objectives, and its long-term sustainability and growth. In order to identify appropriate risks and opportunities, it is structured as follows: "Enterprise Risk Register" is used.

• strategic risk

Strategic risks are mostly external, associated with operating in a particular industry and are beyond Company's control and are also outside the Company's strategic or tactical initiatives and ability to address. The risks affect the long-term sustainability and performance. The Board of Directors actively oversees the management of these risks and takes mitigating strategies whenever required.

• operational risk

These risks are associated with financial factors, such as debt, equity, and other financial instruments. It is a risk that can be managed by the Company's internal control system. It is a risk that can be managed by the Company's internal control system.

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Credit risk is the risk that the Company's assets and liabilities will change due to fluctuations in the creditworthiness of the Company's counterparties. It is a risk that can be managed by the Company's internal control system. It is a risk that can be managed by the Company's internal control system.



key risks, related opportunities and mitigation strategies

an appropriate analysis of the principal new / trends facing the Company's business has been carried out by management of the Company, who have been delegated the responsibility by the Board Audit Committee

Following are the major risks and opportunities, covering accuracy, quality and timeliness of capital in the short, medium and long term, which may affect our business, evaluated along with the management assessment of their source, likelihood, impact and the mitigating strategies implemented by the Company for these risks.

Risk Description	Risk Type	Risk Term	Capital Impacted	Source	Likelihood Impact	Mitigation plan	Opportunity
Decline in demand of oil and gas fuel and replacement by renewable energy products due to faster clean energy, affecting production / time and ability of the plant to operate efficiently	Strategic / Operational	Medium - Long	Manufactured Capital / Natural Capital	External regulatory environment and natural gas availability / domestic consumption	Medium - High	Actively evaluating alternative sources of energy / diversifying capacity High capacity with gas supplies to ensure gas availability Continue to invest in additional plant capacity into various existing / completion facilities	Invest to improve energy risk at both plants, benefit source of gas / energy and produce other businesses
Associated regulatory / Providing light / Input in oil price / price							
Continuous changes in government's policies and regulations affecting operations	Strategic	Short to Medium	Financial Capital / Relationship Capital	External regulatory environment	Medium - High	The Company is actively monitoring changes occurring in regulatory framework and engaging with Government and other stakeholders to adapt business dynamics and learn impact of industry to enable accessible and progressive policy making	Ensuring adequate productivity of facilities / ensuring market growth

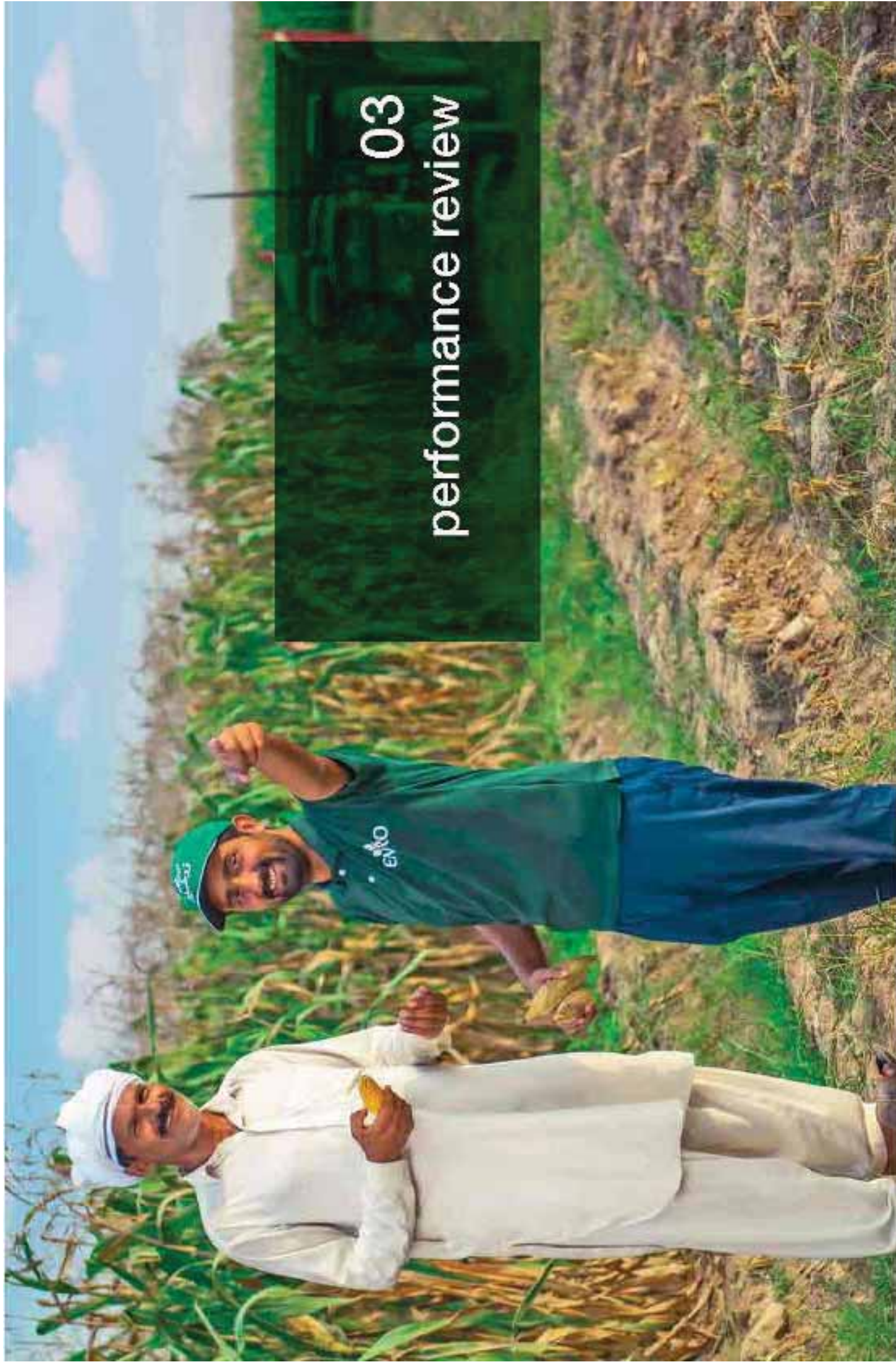
Enterprise Risk Management

Risk Description	Risk Type	Risk Term	Capital Impacted	Source	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation plan	Opportunity
Disrupt economic becoming / Imposition to discontinue of high cost gases	Strategic / Operational	Medium	Financial Capital / Relationship Capital	External regulatory environment	Medium	High	Continue to engage the government to provide a level playing field to all players in the foreign industry by associating gas in line with the Foreign Policy as changing higher price increases the manufacturing cost	Engage with the Government to highlight our pricing strategies and establish a mechanism for paying fuel for the immediate future
As a result of objective / Providing light / Input in oil price / price								
Decline in international oil price, affecting exports leading to decline in Company's market share	Common	Short - Medium	Financial Capital / Relationship Capital	External	Low	Medium	Continue to focus towards cost optimization Engage with government / governmentized on the reform that started previously significant higher than the domestic market previously	Provide adequate market share by focusing on porting opportunities
As a result of objective / Providing light / Input in oil price / price								
Advance movement in foreign exchange / fluctuations impacting profitability of the Company	Strategic	Short	Financial Capital	External	Medium	Low	Treasury function actively monitors movements in market rates and opportunities beyond increase due to the foreign market rate in domestic oil to benefit consumer	Fix / hedge rates from international hedging arrangements

Risk Description	Risk Type	Risk Term	Capital Impacted	Source	Unleashed Impact	Mitigation plan	Opportunity
Participation / outage due to equipment failure leading to production loss	Operational	Medium	Financial Capital Manufacturing Capital	Internal	Medium Low	Proactive maintenance plan in place with specific measures for monitoring and maintenance of plant availability. Capex to enhance quality of the plants. Inventory of Critical Parameters to be monitored to ensure they top components also available. Business Interruption Insurance coverage. Implement parts of critical machinery procured.	Proactive plan reliability is important to business continuity. Control schedule of all HST safety time. Standardized through dedicated Reliability Forum created by senior management.
Associated objective: Optimized production/ outages/ facilities that are free from any physical impact at the power plant	Operational	Medium	Human Capital	Internal	Low	The Company has formal a procedure for training people which is structured by the management committee and the staff. Formal training and development plan in place for each critical position. Human Resources team is developed with focus on employee retention and engagement. Employee Engagement survey conducted annually by independent consultants to assess employee engagement level.	High skilled, creative and well efficient team that promotes the company's values, creating a strong and positive corporate culture over the years.

Risk Description	Risk Type	Risk Term	Capital Impacted	Source	Unleashed Impact	Mitigation plan	Opportunity
Disruptions to critical business operations due to disruption of electricity or disaster such as fire, flood, earthquake, explosion, terrorism, hurricanes, or other natural or man-made disasters.	Operational	Long	Financial Capital Manufacturing Capital	Internal/ External	Low	Formal program in place for Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery. Business interruption insurance coverage obtained. State of the art IT infrastructure in place. Regular system update, if available, vulnerability awareness campaigns, and training are conducted to monitor and mitigate threats.	Business continuity and disaster recovery plan. Business interruption insurance coverage obtained. State of the art IT infrastructure in place. Regular system update, if available, vulnerability awareness campaigns, and training are conducted to monitor and mitigate threats.
Disruptions to critical business operations due to disruption of electricity or disaster such as fire, flood, earthquake, explosion, terrorism, hurricanes, or other natural or man-made disasters.	Operational	Short to Medium	Financial Capital	External	Low	Disaster recovery plan in place for Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery. Business interruption insurance coverage obtained. State of the art IT infrastructure in place. Regular system update, if available, vulnerability awareness campaigns, and training are conducted to monitor and mitigate threats.	Business continuity and disaster recovery plan. Business interruption insurance coverage obtained. State of the art IT infrastructure in place. Regular system update, if available, vulnerability awareness campaigns, and training are conducted to monitor and mitigate threats.

03 performance review



Directors' report

On behalf of the Directors of Enbridge Fertlizers Limited (Enbridge Fertlizers), the Company's management and the Chairman of the Board, we submit this annual report and the audited consolidated and dividend financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Safety

All Enbridge Fertlizers, subsidiaries and divisions have a strong safety record. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, we have been able to maintain our safety record and ensure the safety of our employees and the safety of the community.

Business continuity strategy during COVID-19

The Company's business continuity strategy is based on the principle of ensuring the continuity of operations during the COVID-19 pandemic. We have been able to maintain our safety record and ensure the safety of our employees and the safety of the community.

Product review

On the 1st of January 2022, the Company's management and the Chairman of the Board, we submit this annual report and the audited consolidated and dividend financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2021.

In the report of International commodity price movements, the local market has been very active. The Company's management and the Chairman of the Board, we submit this annual report and the audited consolidated and dividend financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2021.

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Other key developments

On October 26, 2021, the British Columbia Court of Appeal issued a judgment in the case of *Enbridge Fertlizers Ltd. v. British Columbia*. The judgment is a landmark decision in the history of the company. The judgment is a landmark decision in the history of the company. The judgment is a landmark decision in the history of the company.

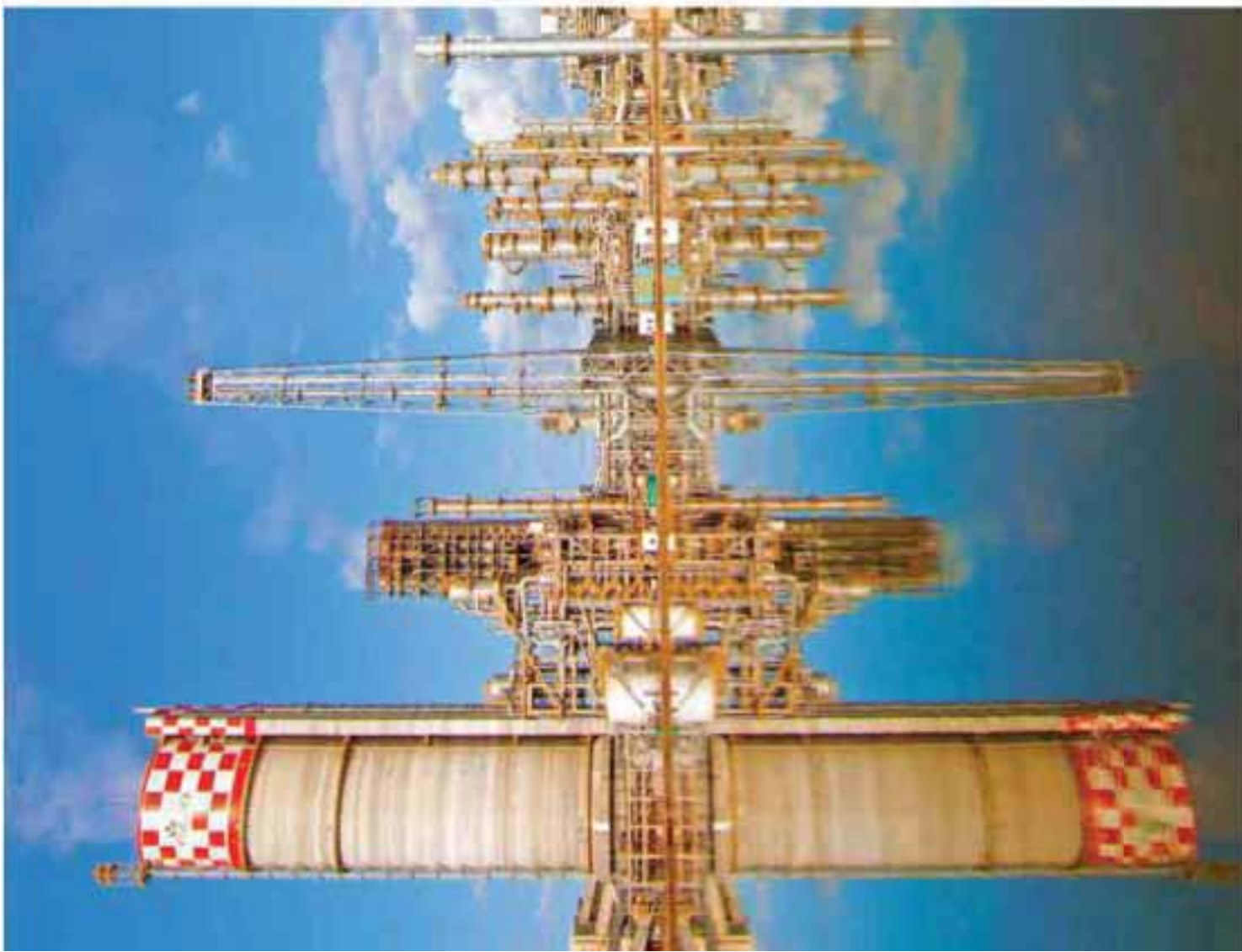
There has been no progress on the issue of the British Columbia Court of Appeal's decision. The company is still waiting for a decision from the court. The company is still waiting for a decision from the court.

On the matter of the British Columbia Court of Appeal's decision, the company has been able to maintain its safety record and ensure the safety of its employees and the safety of the community. The company has been able to maintain its safety record and ensure the safety of its employees and the safety of the community.

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CSR 2021/22

• World's leading annual forum for Environmental and Human Rights (ENHR) CSR Summit Awards & Awards 2021/22

- Employee Engagement
- Leadership
- COVID-19 Crisis Management
- Green Energy Initiative

• World's leading annual forum for Environmental and Human Rights (ENHR) CSR Summit Awards & Awards 2021/22

- CSR Award
- Community Impact
- Employee Volunteer

• Global Corporate CSR Award 2021 by Australian Multicultural Charity

• ENHR Annual Environmental Excellence Awards in the category of Best Environmental Commitment

Trade Awards:

• Won the Gold Medal in Operational Excellence Category at C&P & Export Best Case award & Supplier by Report Awards 2020

• For the 2020/21 year, won the Corporate Excellence Award in the Industrial Category Award at Management Association Pakistan (M&P) A&P & C&P by C&P Award Excellence Awards

- Engro's employees won the Best Plant Award
- Best Plant Award for the Year
- Best Plant Award for the Year
- Best Plant Award for the Year



Director's report

2021 assessments, audits and certifications

In 2021, manufacturing facilities were audited by globally separate to global offices of our HSE management systems and practices. Details of which are as follows:

- Current risk-based assessments (BERT) for manufacturing facilities, safety management system and Environmental Management System (EMS) were assessed by our experts on the global manufacturing facilities. Based on the global principles, key process safety & environment management systems were assessed. Action items are being taken to address the global areas of improvement.
- In 2021, ISO 14001, ISO 9001 & ISO 45001 certification was sustained in the plant audit with any major non-compliance. The audit was very successful in the performance.
- Engro Fertilizers DHA maintained ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 Certification in a global assessment reflecting strong controls, sustained environmental & HSE management systems.

cultivating "HSE-First" mindset

- In 2021, following HSE campaigns were designed throughout the year at our manufacturing plants with a prime focus to bring improvements in safety & safety aspects.
- Safety Drive - focused on achieving high frequency hazardous occurrences & LTI's by making the safety environment.
- Effective Slip Prevention - focused on making the line a production area, the safety of the line is a priority. Safety performance while the plant is running.
- ZERO Injury Drive - aimed at a target to keep the team focused on ensuring compliance to safety requirements of daily routine activities.

The focus of these campaigns was to put our focus on safety to improve operational & financial safety at the site. This way we improved operational & financial safety by ensuring people to follow HSE initiatives. With these programs, we strive to create a safe environment for our employees, and to ensure as well as the production force.

Improving customer service

With customer service and engineering technology being the key drivers, the company has introduced a new line of work order application, Engro-Connect - an online tool. This is a B2B digital platform for better customer service. It allows them to interact with Engro Fertilizers online platform.

EFERT was the first to identify and implement a transformation model for the optimization of the plant to gain a competitive edge. The table discussed earlier regarding the manufacturing application was for the optimization of the plant. We introduced a new system for the optimization of the plant. This system is a B2B digital platform for better customer service. It allows them to interact with Engro Fertilizers online platform.

In September 2020, the Engro-Connect app was launched. It allows customers to interact with the company through a digital platform. It allows customers to interact with the company through a digital platform. It allows customers to interact with the company through a digital platform.

health, safety & environment

The safety of our employees has always been the business priority of the company. We have implemented various HSE programs at our plants and offices, and employees are continuously reinforced our commitment to HSE through regular training sessions.

our HSE performance

We ensure that all our employees & contractors work in a safe environment. We have implemented various HSE programs at our plants and offices, and employees are continuously reinforced our commitment to HSE through regular training sessions.

Our HSE Performance		2021
Total Recordable Injury Rate (TRIR)		0.025
Safety performance with recordable injury rate (TRIR)		0.025
Lost Time Injury Rate (LTIR)		0
Recordable injury rate (TRIR)		0.025

It is important to mention that our manufacturing facilities had a TRIR of zero despite the high volume of production. The TRIR of zero was maintained during the year as a result of the company's commitment to HSE through regular training sessions.

capability development:

Hansen Research of Englewood offers a variety of services to help businesses grow by providing training and development programs. The company's focus is on helping companies improve their productivity, efficiency, and profitability through training and development. Hansen Research has been serving clients since 1980 and is proud to have helped over 100 companies achieve their goals.

- **Translating the business plan into the financial plan.** The financial plan should be based on the business plan and should reflect the business plan's assumptions. It should also be based on the company's financial statements and the company's financial goals.
- **Financial statements.** The financial statements are the financial plan's primary tool for communicating the company's financial performance to the outside world. They should be prepared on a regular basis and should be reviewed by the company's management and the board of directors.
- **Financial ratios.** Financial ratios are used to measure the company's financial performance and to compare it to the performance of other companies in the same industry. They are calculated by dividing one financial statement item by another.
- **Financial forecasts.** Financial forecasts are used to predict the company's future financial performance. They are based on the company's financial plan and the company's financial statements.
- **Financial risk management.** Financial risk management is the process of identifying, measuring, and managing the company's financial risk. It is a key part of the company's financial plan.

For 2001, the Company anticipates a 10% increase of full-time temporary employees. Some of the union's full-time employees are scheduled to

- Learning intervention for M2 (public management) rating (75%)
 - Participants in M2 have used a number of programmes to help them to apply principles of Change Management, Collaborative Leadership, and Virtual Effectiveness with skills that score at 65%.
- Virtual learning programme developed – a customised learning development programme for M2 (public management) such as (14 employees) to lead
 - A 4-part, Value defined and Collaborative Leadership toolboxes
 - Aids learning to practice
 - Satisfaction score for this intervention was 65%.
- Action Learning Projects: Cross National have brought together to work on key organisational business projects about 24 x 40 employees engaged in it project teams
- Training for M2 & M3, culture to enable them to become more aligned delivering effective feedback on Leadership Competencies Model
- All employees were valued under this intervention with satisfaction score at 64%.
- EEFIT HR organised the learning programme 'Personal Presence for High Performers' for M2 across all the level. This is a 4 days programme with 100 at it attended for about 100 at it strong involvement at workers.
- Culture of Change – an intervention to equip over 200 supervisors (aligned with the tools that will help in reframing the ongoing culture of inclusion for all, regardless of gender. Satisfaction score of this intervention was 100%.
- Linear English learning & capability development programme, LEAP (LMS on Success account was launched)
- M2 on Success Training together under Engage Virtual Academy (an internal level) to help M2 have been a continual learning of sources on many a level in new business, Operations, Process, Project Management, Safety which have enabled a knowledge community across the group
- Learned the first Virtual Learning programme collaboration with PSD and Organized a training to equip 200 employees with the needed skills to drive and implement virtualisation of all business

business ethics & anti-corruption measures

- * *New Total Management Programs*: The new financial solutions that allow companies to fund their needs, improve their concepts, and facilitate financing of all their investments through independent lenders and venture funds.

English teachers assess compliance with all regulations and procedures to ensure that the school is conducting its operations in full compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, which are being continuously monitored through high-level committees. Such policies

- Goals of Contract
- Contractible Management
- Discussion of Goals of Contract
- Statement of Ethics and Business Practices
- Antitrust Policy

During the year, a dedicated resource was held in Ethics and Compliance at PricewaterhouseCoopers, which focused on our speak and listen, and compliance training, which is a formal and informal training program. This resource was supported by PwC employees in total, who consisted of 100 of 1,200 accountants.

consumer protection measures

[illegible]

- * All interventions published by articles in JGIM* entered a randomised trial

contribution to national exchequer

(During the year 2020, the Company sold the last nearly 700,000 for through the Market Exchange by way of Government bonds, shares, and others, compared to only 700,000 in 2020, this is an increase of about 20%).

Further, when subjects in terms of bookings to foreign exchange accounted for approximately 25% of total foreign exchange transactions of 2006, 30% of China and related products (including oil) sold to the country for foreign exchange in 2007.

Director's report

- [illegible]

Auditors

The monetary valuations of the Consequences are *see* Table 1 (Supplement A) (2).

pattern of shareholding

As of December 31, 2021, Associated Companies and Directors of the Company held the following number of shares:

Expenditure	% of Shareholding
Associated Companies and Related Parties	50.27%
Directors and Executives	0.15%

A detailed pattern of abnormality is disclosed in the 32 multiphasic individual studies of the clinical group.

statement of director responsibilities

This Director confirms the compliance with Corporate and Financial Reporting Provisions of the Securities and Exchange Commission of the above noted Child of Corporate Compliance for the following reasons:

- [illegible]

Internal control framework

- **Flexibility.** The Board is ultimately responsible for the Company's system of internal control and for assessing its effectiveness. However, such a system is designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives and can probably only minimize rather than eliminate occurrence against material misstatements or loss. The Board, whilst recognizing its overall responsibility for ensuring the effectiveness of the Company's financial reporting system, cannot and does not intend to discharge its responsibilities for the design and operation of this system of internal controls to the Audit Association.
- **Framework.** The Company maintains an established control framework, comprising of clear objectives, authority levels, and documented, well-rehearsed policies and procedures and benchmarking for key processes. Policies and control procedures are documented and maintained as well. The Board established corporate strategy and the Company's business objectives. Through management, management has implemented the business strategy, successfully achieving the business objectives.
- **Review.** The Board meets every quarter to consider the Company's financial performance, financial and operating budgets and forecasts, business growth and development plans, capital structure and increase and other key performance indicators.

- The Internal Audit Committee monitors reports on the system of internal financial controls from the internal and external auditors, addresses the process for rectifying the effectiveness of financial controls, reports to the Company with policy governing approval and execution of investments, acquisitions and asset disposals. These reports are completed, signed and performed by all internal financial controllers.

- **Adaptivity of Internal Financial Controls:**
The Board of Directors has adopted an affidavit paragraph of Internal Financial Controls, providing the nature of such controls and actual contribution with the economic systems and decisions.

directors' remuneration

The Company's main internal policy and transaction procedures for the management of its objectives in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and the United Kingdom's Code of Corporate Governance (Houghton, 2010). The policy also provides broad and daily administrative information for the Board, Executive Directors and Board committees.

The information, including the article fee for attending the Council or Board Conference Meeting, listed in this Directory, and Chief Executive Officer or Chairman is **Table 30** of the 100-odd financial statements of the 100 largest U.S. corporations included in the Standard & Poor's 500.

pension, gratuity and provident fund

The employees of the Company participate in Retirement Plans (administered by Equus Corporation (the Plan Administrator)). The Company contributes to plans to fund qualified pension, supplemental and retirement benefits for its employees. These include DC (defined contribution) and DB (defined benefit) plans. The value of net assets for the DC plan as of June 30, 2012 is \$1.2 million. The value of net assets for the DB plan as of June 30, 2012 is \$0.7 million and \$0.6 million.

board composition and attendance

The Board of Directors held five meetings to cover its complete cycle of activities. The attendance percentages of the Directors is as follows:

Mr. Chiranjit Sen	Non-Executive Director/Chairman	100
Mr. Ananta Kumar Dasgupta	Non-Executive Director	88
Mr. Ananta Kumar	Non-Executive Director	100
Mr. Ananta Kumar	Non-Executive Director	88
Mr. Chiranjit Sen	Non-Executive Director	100
Mr. Ananta Kumar Dasgupta	Executive Director	88
Mr. Ananta Kumar	Independent Director	100
Mr. Ananta Kumar	Independent Director	88
Dr. Chiranjit Sen	Independent Director	88

- * Resigned from the Board as Director on October 14, 2021, and creating a casual vacancy in the Board.
- * Appointed as Director on April 07, 2021, in place of Mr. Ananta Kumar.
- * Appointed as Director on December 01, 2021, in place of Mr. Ananta Kumar.

BFC composition and attendance

In 2021, the Board Finance Committee held 12 meetings to cover its complete cycle of activities. The attendance percentage of the Directors is as follows:

Mr. Ananta Kumar Dasgupta, Chairman	100
Mr. Ananta Kumar	100
Mr. Chiranjit Sen	100

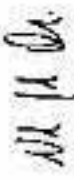
BAG composition and attendance

In 2021, the Board Audit Committee held 6 meetings to cover its complete cycle of activities. The attendance percentage of the Directors is as follows:

Mr. Ananta Kumar Dasgupta, Chairman	88
Mr. Ananta Kumar	88
Mr. Chiranjit Sen	88
Mr. Ananta Kumar	88



Chairman



Chief Executive Officer



وی بی ایم پی کے 113 ممبروں نے (ایکٹرمز ٹائٹلز اور کا حصہ 99 ممبروں نے) وی بی ایم پی کے 397 ممبروں نے (کل ایگزمینرز ٹائٹلز کا حصہ)

2587

کھیتی کے موجودہ آؤ فیڈ رازے ایفٹر کرکٹن اینڈ کھیتی، پیارلز کا ڈسٹریکٹس، ریگائر ہو رہے ہیں اور اعلیٰ کی بنیاد پر انہوں نے خود کو دو بار انتخاب کے لیے پیش کیا ہے۔ لیورڈ آؤٹ کھیتی نے 31 دسمبر 2022 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے انہیں منتخب کرنے کی تجویز دی

4

پیشتر آنف شیئر ہو لگ

31 دسمبر 2021 کے مطابق ایس کی ایف کے کینیڈا کے انٹریکٹرز نے میسرز کی ورچ ایل اقدامات پر اس مضمون پر۔

تفصیل	شیئر ہولڈنگ کا تناسب
ایسوسی ایٹ مینجمنٹ اور متعلقہ پارٹیاں	56.27 فیصد
ڈائریکٹرز اور ان کے متعلقہ خاندان	0.13 فیصد

یچنانچہ شیئر ہولڈنگ کے اندر سات سالہ شہر بولڈرز کی معلومات و ایسیکشن میں تفصیل کے ساتھ شامل کی گئی ہے۔

کی افراط پر مبنی کے عمل کا جائزہ لیتے ہیں۔ پولی سٹیٹ پر مشتمل ترقی کے نظام کی پالیسی اور سرمایہ کاری لگنے کی ضرورت کی پالیسی موجود ہے۔ پری جنیکس کی جیل کے بعد قادیانی سرمایہ کاری کے خطرے سے محفوظ جائے۔ لیئے جاتے ہیں۔

انھوں نے بالائی ضابطوں سے مٹا دیتے

یہ عزت اگر کم کم کرنے والوں کی اپنی ضابطوں، اخلاقی قواعد کے حامل کو فروغ دے، کبھی اختلافات اور امور کے اخلاقی وعدہ واری سے مصلحت ایک دوسرے کے مخالف کام کر رہی ہے۔

ڈاکٹر یحیٰی عظیمی

مکمل میں کمینڈر ایگمہ 2017 اور مکمل (کوآ آف کارپریٹ گورننس) ریکلیمیشن 2019 کی قبل میں اپنے وائریکنڈز کے مشاہدے کے لیے ایک شفاف طریقہ کار اور ایک پائیدار پالیسی موجود ہے۔ پالیسی میں نان ایگریمنٹس وائریکنڈز کے لیے کاروباری منوعہ کے ذیلی دائرہ وائریکنڈز کی سہولت کی وضاحت فراہم کی گئی ہے۔

اوپر لکھی کی تفصیل مطالعہ فرمائی۔ (نوٹ 38) ان کے والدہ کا تعلق ازبکستان سے تھا۔

محکم دلائل سے مزین متنوع و منفرد موضوعات پر مشتمل مفت آن لائن مکتبہ

اور گوجر بنی اور مسلمان فنکار (31 دسمبر 2020 کے مطابق) ان کے آکٹ شہداد کو آؤٹ کی بنیاد پر ہے۔

۱۱۰ بلین ڈالر (ایک سو نو بلین ڈالر کا حصہ 5,549 بلین روپے) (۱,874 بلین روپے)

نویں کی پینٹیشن نمبر: 370 ملین روپے (ایک سو وینتھائی لاکھ روپے) 177 ملین روپے)

ذاتی مختصرت: 39 ملین روپے (کل ایگرو پرائیمرز کا حصہ)

ذی کربھو، 2,596 ملین روپے (اینگریڈیئنٹس کا حصہ: 916 ملین روپے)

قومی خزانے کے ساتھ مقادیر

سال 2021 کے دوران، کھیتی نے قومی خزانے میں تقریباً 16 بلین روپے جمع کرائے جس میں حکومتی ٹیکسز، دیو پائیز اور لیو پر شامل ہیں۔ یہ 2020 میں 7 بلین کے مقابلے میں 129 بلین کم ہے۔

اس کے علاوہ زرمبادلہ میں بچت کے حوالے سے تقریباً 1,240 بلین امریکی ڈالرز بنائے گئے کیونکہ ایجنڈہ فریٹا نڈرز نے 2021 میں 2,295 KT لیو اور محصول پر درآمد کی ٹیکس کی پالیسی کو کم کرنے میں کامیاب کیا۔

اقتصادی کمزوری اور کم

بہرہ کھیتی کے داخلی ضابطے کے ساتھ امراس کے موثر ہونے کی نگرانی کا کلی طور پر ذمہ دار ہے۔ البتہ خرابی کے خطرے کا کم کرنے سے اس پر قابو پانے کا ایسا انتظام ہو جوتا کہ کاروباری مقاصد حاصل ہوں اور ملکی پالیسی اقتصادان کے مقابلے میں حتمی منافع سے بڑھ کر مناسب تسلی فرام کی جائے۔

بہرہ نے کھیتی کے اندر خطرے کے انتظام کے لیے پالیسی مجموعی ذمہ داری نبھاتے ہوئے داخلی ضابطوں کے انتظام کے موصول ذریعہ اور آپریشنر جیسا کہ پالیسی میں دیا گیا ہے۔

فریج وارڈ

کھیتی میں ضابطے کا ایک طریقہ کار موجود ہے جو واضح اسٹریکچر، اقتصادنی کی حدود اور احساب، ذمہ داری تھیں کردہ پالیسیوں اور طریقہ کاروں اور چارٹر کے امور کے لیے بچت پر مشتمل ہے۔ پالیسیاں اور طریقہ کار کی تکنیک میں بھی مستند رہتا ہیں۔ بہرہ کاروبار پر مضمون بندی اور کھیتی کے کاروباری مقاصد مرتب کرتا ہے۔ ذریعہ ملکی انتظامیہ ان مقاصد کو مالیاتی مقاصد کے تحت ادارے سے ذریعہ کاروباری منصوبہ بندیوں میں لاگو کرتی ہے۔

چارٹر

بہرہ کھیتی کی مالیاتی کارکردگی، مالی اور انتظامی بچت اور پیش نبیوں، رئیس کی ترقی اور آگے بڑھنے کے پائیز، فریٹا ہمارے سے محصول تھوڑے اور گھٹا کم کاروباری عوامل پر قابو خیال کے لیے ہر سہ ماہی میں اجلاس ہوتا ہے۔

بہرہ کی آڈٹ کھیتی داخلی اور خارجی آڈیٹر سے داخلی مالی ضابطوں کے انتظام سے محصول رپورٹس وصول کرتی ہے اور اندرونی ضابطوں

کاروباری اقتصاد اور انسداد پر مبنی کے اقدامات

ایجنڈہ فریٹا نڈرز اپنے آپریشنر کے اندر تمام کوٹس اور لیو کی ضروریات پر عمل درآمد کو چینی بناتی ہے۔ کھیتی نے مختلف پالیسیاں اور معیار مقرر کئے ہیں جن کی اپنی کھیتیوں کے ذریعہ گہرائی بنائی رہتی ہے، ان پالیسیوں میں شامل ہیں:

- کوآ آف کنٹرول (ضابطہ علاقائی)
- فریڈ ریسک مینجمنٹ
- مقادیر کے کنٹرول کی گہرائی
- علاقائی مقادیر اور کاروباری گہرائی سے محصول بنیٹ
- وٹس اور پالیسی
- محصول پارٹنر کے ساتھ مل کر اور مقادیر کا انتظام

کھیتی میں دوران سال کاروباری اقتصاد اور مل درآمد پر ایک تفصیلی سیشن کیا گیا جس میں پلیٹ فارم، اپنی کرپشن کے معاملات، مقادیر کے کنٹرول داخلی تھوڑی پالیسیوں پر قابو خیال کیا۔ اس سیشن میں کل 788 ڈالرز میں شرکت کی اور ترقی گھنٹوں کی تعداد 1,578 رہی۔

کھیتی پر محصول کے اقدامات

- ایجنڈہ فریٹا نڈرز میں، کم کسانوں کے محصول کے اقدامات کے ذریعے اپنے کسانوں کی مقادیر کا محصول کرتے ہیں جیسا کہ:
- تمام پائیز کو ختم کر کے اس سلسلہ فرام کرتے ہیں تاکہ کسانوں سے کسی طرح کا نقصان نہ ہو۔
- کھاد کے بہترین استعمال، شفافیت سے محصول تھوڑے اور پائیز اور اضافہ کے لیے دیگر چاروں کے استعمال کے لیے کسانوں کو رہنمائی اور آگے فرام کرتے ہیں۔
- زمین کی صحت کو بہتر کرنے سے محصول کسانوں کو تعلیم دیتے ہیں۔
- پاکستان بھر میں کسانوں کو صحت میں سہاگن کھانگ کرتے ہیں (سالانہ تقریباً 24,000 سہاگن کھانگ کئے جاتے ہیں)۔
- اپنے وسیع ذریعہ پائیز اور پالیسیوں کے ذریعے ہر کس کی ہر وقت فراہمی کو چینی بناتے ہیں۔
- اشتہارات شائع کرتے ہیں تاکہ کھیتی بنایا جائے کہ MRP سے محصول ہر ایک کی مقادیر کسانوں تک آسانی سے پہنچ جائے۔

عمومی برابری

اینگریڈر بنایا اور میں ہمیں فخر ہے کہ ہم ملازمت اور ترقی کے لیے ہر ایک کو برابری کی بنیاد پر مواقع فراہم کرتے ہیں، اور اس سال اینگریڈر بنایا اور میں کے لیے پہلا متنوع سال ثابت ہوا ہے۔ عمومی برابری کے حوالے سے 2021 میں صوبہ کے جانے والے پندرہ سو سب

میل درجن ذیل ہیں:

- 2021 میں سے بھرتی ہونے والوں میں خواتین کی شرح 15 فیصد ہے
- لیڈ میں کام کرنے والی مکملی خاتون ایمریا سٹوئیر جیڈا پادوک شمس داؤدین میں بھرتی کیا گیا
- 20 برسوں میں درجن چارٹ پر مکملی خاتون دستر باؤس کا رڈی نیر بھرتی کیا گیا
- بریک کے بعد ہر گرام میں 3 خواتین بھرتی کی گئیں
- نیو کیرجیج ٹریڈ انجینئر (GTEs) کی بھرتی میں 36 فیصد خواتین شامل ہیں
- ایٹلیس کو کے برکس اور حد سے باہر جاکر EFERT اکٹھا کرنے والی تمام خواتین 2021 پر پہلی آکر انٹرنیشن میں
- 102 خواتین کو فیلڈ وٹرس کریمیں گئیں تاکہ انہیں برکس ویلجیجنگ کے تجربے سے باہر اسات دستر باؤس کر لیا جاسکے۔
- کھیتی نے 9 خواتین کو سیزن ڈانس ٹیچر بن بھرتی کر کے پورے پاکستان کی انڈسٹری میں ایک نیا ریکارڈ قائم کیا۔
- ہسٹری ٹکنالوجی مہارت: آجکے میں رابطے کے لیے ضروری ہسٹری ٹکنالوجی مہارت حاصل کرنے، حکومت عملی توجہ، بھروسہ اور ایک دوسرے کے احترام کے لیے 85 خواتین کے لیے تربیتی نشستیں منعقد کی گئیں۔

ریجنل راز

کھیتی نے ٹکنو لو سے متعلق ایک مشکی پروگرام تیار کیا اور اس کے ذریعے مارکیٹ میں رائج ٹکنو لو سے قدر زیادہ ٹکنو لوں میں سالانہ اضافہ کر کے ایک شامہ ریشٹل بنادی ہے۔ یہ سالانہ اضافہ نہ صرف مارکیٹ سے زیادہ تھے بلکہ کھیتی میں سادہ روایات سے بھی بڑھ کر تھے۔ برکس اور ہر مشین بھی اینگریڈر کے قلعے کے مطابق تقسیم اور تقوی لیں کیے گئے، اس طرح خازمین کی سخت محنت اور خاص طور پر ان کی اپنی کارکردگی کے اعتراف میں یہ اعزاز دیے گئے۔

خازمین کا مرکز

خازمین کا مرکز، جو کہ خازمین کو یکساں فراہم دینے کا سہم ہے جس کو خازمین کے لیے مکمل طور پر قابل رسائی اور آسان طاقا گیا ہے تاکہ وہ اپنے بارے میں معلومات تک رسائی حاصل کر سکیں اور ہر قسم کے فراہم کے لیے درخواست دے سکیں۔ اس طرح خازمین کی درخواستوں پر فوری طور پر

سکھیں جیتو بلا بیل صحائف کرا گیا۔ بلا بیل بھرتی کرنے کا خود کار اور شفاف طریقہ کار پیش کرتا ہے جس کی وجہ سے ہمیں اپنے شرائط وادوں کی توقعات اور امیدوار کے تجربے میں اضافے کے لیے بہتر دستاویزات کرنے میں آسانی ہوتی ہے اس طرح وقت بھی بچ جاتا ہے۔ بلا بیل کے استعمال کے لیے 115 لائن ٹیچر ذر تدریت دی گئی ہے۔

پروگرام کی وضاحت:

انڈسٹری کا نوازہ اور فوری قوت کے حصول کے لیے ذرائع کے استعمال سے بہترین معیاری ماہرین حاصل ہوتے ہیں:

- لیڈ میں کام کرنے کے لیے ذریعہ اور کاروباری تعلیم کے حامل تازہ گر بچہ پیش کی بھرتی کے لیے ایک کمرشل فرنی پروگرام
- صحائف کرا گیا ہے۔ پروگرام کے مٹا صدمہ درجن شامل ہیں۔
- تربیت یافتہ امیدواروں کے احتیاج کر وہپ کی فوری طور پر فراہمی
- بھرتی کے معیار میں بہتری
- خواتین کی غیر رہا تھی شعبوں میں بھرتی سے جنسی فرق کو ختم کرنے میں کردار
- ٹیلنٹ پیٹنگ کے اقدام کو تمام ذریعوں میں صحائف کرا گیا ہے تاکہ حلقہ پریقہ ٹخنہ میں معیار میں بہتری آئے اور
- وقت کی کمی بچت ہو اس طرح مجموعی طور پر کارکردگی بھی بڑھتی ہے اور سارے ٹکنو لو کی بہتر خدمات میسر آتی ہیں:
- ٹیلنٹ پول میں شامل 70 خواتین انجینئر ڈیجیٹل ٹکنو لو کا دار سے فیلڈ کیا گیا

جانچ آن لائن ٹکنو لو پروگرام:

خازمین کی پیک اداری صلاحیت پر مثبت اثر اور کاروباری ترقی کے لیے ہم نے نئے خازمین کے لیے وسیع اور متحرک رکھے والا آن لائن ہورڈنگ پروگرام صحائف کرا گیا ہے جس کے نتیجے میں خازمین کی شرح 80 فیصد تک جا پہنچی ہے اور:

- خازمین کو کاروباری مہارت سے محروم ہوا گا کر دیا
- خازمین کو اپنی ٹیلنٹ میں منحصر طور پر کارکردگی کا مظاہرہ کرنا
- خازمین کو کھیتی کی اقدام مہارتوں اور ٹیلنٹ سے مدد شاس کرنا
- ٹیلنٹ اور خاصہ پر خازمین کو بہترین منصوبوں کی پیش کش کرنا

میں اکٹھے 2 برسوں (2022-2023) میں بیج کا اطلاق مکمل دیا ہے۔

مختصر کیلکولیشن

ہمارے پالیٹھ پری جنیکس نے اطراف کی کمیونٹی کو ضروری سہولیات کی فراہمی جاری رکھی۔ سہارا ٹیکنک پر 2021 میں مجموعی طور پر 7,827 مریضوں کا علاج کیا گیا جبکہ سائپ کے آئٹک سے مجموعی طور پر 6,039 افراد کا علاج کیا گیا۔

میانچائش کی آگہی کے لیے 568 آگہی نشستیں منعقد کی گئیں اور ان نشستوں میں 14,080 افراد شریک ہوئے۔ مجموعی طور پر 7,042 افراد کی ایکسی نیشن ہوئی، جبکہ 787 مریضوں کو سال کے دوران طلاق معافی کی سہولت فراہم کی گئی۔

2021 کے دوران، ہم نے NRSP کے تعاون سے مصنوعی اعضا ماہر کے سے کاٹنے سے بچاؤ کے علاج کی سہولت مفت فراہم کی۔ دونوں سہولتیں چوتھی ہیں اور سال کے دوران 294 مریضوں کو طلاق فراہم کیا گیا جس میں 5 افراد کو باڈوں کے اوپر والے حصے میں مصنوعی اعضا لگانے گئے۔ اس کے علاوہ، سال بھر میں 533 کٹے کاٹنے سے زخمی افراد کا علاج کیا گیا۔

اینگر وڈ ٹرانز اور کی رضا کار پروگرام کے تحت، سہارا ٹیکنک نے ایبیری میں ماموت سے شروع افراد کے لیے مفت طبی کیمپ کا اطلاق کیا۔ اس 05 روزہ کیمپ میں مفت معالجہ، صحت کا مشیٹ، دوا، ٹیکہ اور صحت کے لیے مددگار پیشکش آفات بھی دستیاب فرماؤں فراہم کیے گئے۔ مجموعی طور پر 568 افراد کا معالجہ کیا گیا اور 126 افراد میں صحت کے لیے مددگار آلات لگائے گئے۔

اینگر وڈ ٹرانز اور کی رضا کار پروگرام کے تحت، ہم شفا نے ایبیری میں کائی ہیلتھ کیمپ کا اطلاق کیا۔ پورے دن کی سرگرمی میں مفت معالجہ اور دستی خراجہ اور کھان کی سہولیات بھی فراہم کی گئیں۔

محول کی حفاظت

- دھوکے کے اخراج میں کمی
کمیٹی نے 2017 میں مالی معیارات کے مطابق دھوکے کے اخراج میں کمی کا منصوبہ بنایا جس کا مقصد کمیٹی کی کارکردگی کو فریڈا کر پیکس کے لیے مالی معیار کے مطابق لانا ہے۔ اس کے ساتھ، محول کی حفاظت کے لیے ہمارے مختلف پروڈکٹس

بھی شروع کیے گئے۔ 2020 میں کاربن ڈائی آکسائیڈ سٹیف ایکٹویشن پروڈیجٹ ہمارے پورے کاربن فوٹ پرائس کے دوامان شروع کیا گیا جس سے سائپ پر براہ راست CO2 کو کم کرنے میں مدد ملے گی۔

2021 میں، CO2 کا انٹیکریشن پروڈیجٹ مکمل کیا گیا اور اس کی تحصیب کی سرگرمیاں جاری ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ، پانی اور دیگر فضیلت کو کم کرنے کی سرگرمی بھی منصوبہ کی گئی اور آج جو پینٹن کا جائزہ لینے کے لیے منصوبے تیار کئے جا رہے ہیں۔

- ایک لیسٹن فری پروڈیجٹ
ہمارے گرین پاکستان ڈائن کے تحت، ہم نے حکومت سندھ کے ڈیریسٹ پارٹنرسٹ سے مقامی معاونہ کیا ہے جس کے تحت کھجور کی فصل میں ہزاروں ایکڑ غیر آلودہ زمین پر کھجور کی کھجور کی جائے گی۔ ایک اعزاز کے مطابق ضلع کھجور کے مختلف علاقوں میں تقریباً 200 ایکڑ زمین پر کھجور کی لاکھ دست لگائے گئے ہیں۔

- مینٹر وکی کھجور کا دی ایم
کمیٹی کے پائیدار پروگرام کے حصے کے طور پر، اینگروڈ ٹرانز اور ڈیویڈ ایب ایک پاکستان کے اشتراک سے سندھ اور پنجاب میں مینٹر وکی کھجور کا دی ایم اور کیمپ ہلال کا طویل مدتی پروڈیجٹ شروع کیا گیا ہے۔ پہلے فیبر میں، 500 - 300 ایکڑ پر مینٹر وکی کھجور کا دی ایم کی جائے گی، جس کا مقصد یہ ہے کہ اکٹھے ہوں جس کے حصے میں کھجور کی کھجور کی فصل میں دھوکے سے ہونے والی آلودگی کو کم کرنے میں مدد حاصل ہوگی۔ دوسرے فیبر میں، سہارا ٹیکنک سے فصلائی آلودگی کو کم کرنے کا منصوبہ ہے۔

کمیٹی ایبٹس اینڈ اسپورٹس پروڈیجٹ الاپولسٹ

- اینگروڈ ٹرانز اور نے ڈیو کی میں اپنے ملازمین اور ان کے شاخوں کے ساتھ ایک اعلیٰ مقصد کے لیے ایبٹس آر (CSR) دن منعقد کیا۔ اس ایونٹ میں مختلف پورٹ فولیو کے تحت درج ذیل پروگرام منعقد ہوئے:
- کھانا: پروگرام کے تحت، پیمنٹوں کی اپریل تک تعلیم کی ذمہ داری اٹھانے پر ہے۔ ایک دن میں ڈیو کی میں مستقبل کے مولروں کی ذمہ داری اٹھانے کے لیے 38 افراد نے اپنی جوتھ پینٹن کر لی۔
- شفا اس پروگرام کا مقصد مقامی کمیٹی کے مریضوں کی طبی امداد کے لیے اسپارڈرک تلاش ہے۔ ہم 15 آنکھوں کے آپر

کیونکی ایلو بسٹلٹ اینڈ انٹراسٹرکچرل پلنٹ

کیونکی ایلو بسٹلٹ اور انٹراسٹرکچرل پلنٹ ہادی سی ایس آر سکت عملی کا اہم حصہ ہے۔ اس مقصد کے لیے کئی ارد گرد اور یوں میں انٹراسٹرکچرل کرکٹ کے لیے سرمایہ کاری کرتی ہے تاکہ جو اس کے طرز زندگی میں بہتری آئے اور آمدنی کے ذرائع بھی انہوں اور انہوں میں رہائش پذیر افراد کیونکی کی تعمیر کے مواقع فراہم ہو سکیں۔

آج تک، کئی نے ہمارے پائش کے اطراف میں متحدہ موٹل پر پیکس میں سرمایہ کاری کی ہے تاکہ یہاں کی برادریوں کو بہتر معیار زندگی بھرا آسکے۔ ان پر پیکس میں تعلیم ادارے، صحت عانت کی کھانا، غذائی ضرورت کی ذرا سی جیسا کہ پانی، غذائی بھجیوں کی بہتری اور کھانا کے نظام کی ترقی شامل ہیں۔

ذہر کی میں مصنوعی اصدا کی سہولت فراہم کی گئی جہاں سے 2021 میں 294 سے زائد افراد نے علاج کرایا۔ کتنے کے کتنے (سک گزیو کی) سے بچاؤ کی سہولت بھی ذہر کی میں فراہم کی گئی اور گزشتہ سال مجموعی طور پر 139 ایسے بریٹوں کا علاج کیا گیا۔ تاکہ یہاں کی بہ صحت کے بہرین اور تربیت یافتہ پیشہ ورانہ مہارت کے حامل افراد تعلیمات ہیں اور یہاں پر صرف اطراف کے لوگ ہی نہیں بلکہ سندھ بھر سے دیہاتی تعداد میں افراد علاج کی سہولت سے فائدہ اٹھا سکتے ہیں۔

اس سلسلے میں کھیلوں کے شعبے میں ہادی کیونکی کو تین افراد فراہم کرنے کی صحت عملی میں ہم نے مطلع کھوگی میں تمام بریٹنگس کو کرکٹ کا سامان فراہم کیا اور ذہر کی کرکٹ اسٹیڈیم میں کھیلنے کا ہم بھی کرایا کیا۔ ہمارے کیونکی انٹراسٹرکچرل کی وصیت میں جنگ اور بلوچ کانونی کے گاؤں میں سولرائش کی تحصیب اور ذہر کی اور کھوگی میں سرکاری تعلیمی تانہ بھی شامل ہے۔

تعلیم

کئی اس بات بہت زیادہ یقین رکھتی ہے کہ تھریلی کے لیے تعلیم سب سے بہترین ذریعہ ہے اور اسی لیے تعلیم ہم ہادی سی ایس آر سکت عملی کی اولین ترجیحات میں شامل رہی ہے۔ ہم نے بچے بچہ کیونکی بھرت کے اطراف میں سب بچوں کو سہولتی تعلیم فراہم کرنے کے لیے مسلسل کوششیں کی ہیں جبکہ ان تعلیمی اداروں میں میاؤ تعلیم کے فروغ اور تعلیم کے بہتر بنانے کے لیے مسلسل کوششیں ہیں۔

2021 کے آخر میں، ہمارے سرکاری سکولوں میں بچوں کی تعداد 1,600 سے زائد تھی جبکہ ہمارا کراسکیل نیٹ ورک کے تحت 1,700

کئی راجتی کا پورے بھلائی کے کاموں سے زیادہ بکھڑا چاہتی ہے اور اس کے لیے دیگر وفاق و یونین کے ساتھ مل کر منصوبہ بندی کر رہی ہے۔ جس سے دونوں کئی اور برادریوں میں مثبت سوچ پیدا ہوگی۔ نتیجے میں، ہم برادریوں کی بھلائی اور ترقی کو تول کرتے ہیں جو کہم پانچواں اقدامات میں سرمایہ کاری کرتے ہیں، اس طرح معاشی اور معاشرتی ترقی سے ہمارے دیگر افراد کو مثبت اثر پہنچا ہے۔ یہ ہمارے ہمارے تمام کاموں میں پایہ چاہا ہے، اور ہمیں خبر ہے کہ وہ مذکورہ مائی بھلائی کے اقدامات میں برادریاں شرکت کرتے ہیں۔ ہمارے مقاصد کے حصول کے لیے ہم نے سرکاری اور دیگر نجی اداروں کے ساتھ بھی تعاون کیا ہے، اور اس طرح ہمیں معاشرے میں بہترین مثال قائم کرنے کا موقع ملا ہے۔

ہم نے انوائسٹ اور سٹیک ہولڈر انجمنٹ اسٹیٹجک کئی بھی کام کی ہے۔ اس کئی کا اہم مقصد ہمارے پائش کے اطراف میں 2 میل تکے سامی اور اقتصادی ترقی کو پہنچانا ہے اور انجمن، ایمرکس میں HSE معیارات کے مطابق روٹل کے طریقہ کاروں سے متعلق تربیت دینا ہے۔

ہمارے ہی ایس آر کے اقدامات درج ذیل شعبوں میں دستیاب تھریلی کا مرکز ہیں، ان شعبوں کو معاشرے کی اکائیوں میں سرمایہ کاری کے ذریعے ترقی دینے کی غرض سے منتخب کیا گیا ہے۔

- کیونکی ایلو بسٹلٹ اینڈ انٹراسٹرکچرل پلنٹ
- تعلیم
- روزگار
- انجمنی۔ ویٹیکن پرنٹیکس
- میٹھ کٹر وڈر
- انجمنی کٹر وڈر
- ماحول کا تحفظ
- کھیلوں کا فروغ اور ترقی

جھکیاں درج و طیل ہیں۔

- این کوہ۔ 3 کے لیے انضمام چیلنج تان کیا تان کیا اور اس کے توسیعی پر نیگیٹس کی SEPA سے منظوری
- اسے مل گیا۔ گرین ہوجیکٹ کی محسوس کے نیچے پائیدار فریجورک تان کیا
- پہلی مرتبہ گرانی اور NOx فٹ پرش کے تخمینے کی شروعات کی گئی
- ملین فرنی ہوجیکٹ اور ملین کے نام کم 10,000 پورس کی فوج کلاسی
- ڈی پونٹ (Dupont) اور نیا کی بہتری رولیات کے مطابق اصولیاتی اثرات کے جائزے

100

انگریز مخالف پاکستان میں HSE پروگرام میں سب سے اولین شرکت دار ہے جو کہ کھیتی کی اچھا ایسی پالیسی کے ساتھ اور کارے کاموں میں شریک اور مفلسک تمام برادر یوں کی تربیت اور حفاظت کرتا ہے۔ پروگرام کو مکاشفہ اور اڑ بڑے کی محفوظ اور باخول دوست روایات سے مفلسک و مجبور ذمہ کی سرگرمیوں سے محفوظ تربیت کے لیے تعلیم دیا گیا ہے اور یہ خاص طور پر خطرات سے ٹھٹھنے کے بارے میں مفید ہے۔ اس میں اچھا ایسی لائی کا کردار اچھوں کی آوازیں، اطوار و سرگرمی کا جاری اور متاقلے کے، حالات اور فوری طور پر ایجا رازی کی تھویش بھی شامل ہے۔

مئی 2021ء میں پروگرام کے تحت کھپائی کے درجہ اولیٰ کا مصلحا ہوا حاصل کیے۔

- 550 ڈیڑھ زور 158 کا شکار دال کو اپنے زری قارحرا / گوداموں / ڈیڑھ شاپس پر حقائق معیارات کو بہتر بنانے کی سرگرمیوں میں مصروف عمل رکھا
- اس طرح حقائق پر زور خود مردی حقائق آلات مہیا کر ایک بھانے والے آلات، قائم کیا اب خبر سٹاپ یا سکرو میرو کی فراہمی کی گئی۔
- مختصر ڈیڑھ زور کی روایات پر کا شکار دال کے لیے 53 اگلے لیس کی تہی دستیختیں منھدی گئیں۔
- منھدی میں ڈیڑھ زور زور امت سے خشک، یکم افراد کے لیے 48 اگلے لیس کی تہی دستیختیں منھدی گئیں۔

کارپوریٹ سماجی ذمہ داری

ایک روز علیاکبر دیکھتا تھا کہ کھانوں میں کتنی کمی ہے اور بھائی کے کاموں میں مصروف ہو گیا ہے۔

حفاظتِ مریضہ کی بہتری

2021 میں مختلف خفیہ طریقے کے ذریعہ کارکنوں کی اطلاع دینے کا آغاز کیا گیا جس میں ہمارے سسٹمز کو اطلاع دینے کی اجازتیں روایات کے مطابق کرنے پر توجہ دی گئی۔

حقائقِ علم کا رکی بہتری سے متعلق نصیحات اور تجاویز ہیں:

- [illegible]

صحف اور سرائیکی صحافت

کھیتی میں ایک بڑا خطرہ یا تھوڑے بڑے گروہ پر مبنی صنعتی نظام پر محنت اور دواؤں کی پہچان پر گرا سہارا دینا ہے۔ نوٹ میں کھیتی کی جانب سے ادارے ملازمین کے لیے صحت اور مشکلات محنت سے منسلک روایات یعنی کافی کے عائلے اور امات کی تحصیل ہے:

- ایس جی سولس اینڈ لگس کی سہولت تربیت اور اصلاحات پر نظر ثانی
- ایم کوئٹس اور ولنگٹن اینڈ سیٹھو سرکس مجسٹریٹ
- استھان کے بعد لٹسٹان دم کیے کوئٹا کے لگانا
- وفاقی حلقے کی اصلاحات کا سہولت تربیت
- سیٹھو سرکس ایس جی سولس

ماحولیاتی معیارات

2021 میں ہمارے فیکری پر احوالیاتی کارکردگی کو بہتر بنانے کے لیے بہت زیادہ توجہ کے ساتھ اقدامات اٹھائے گئے۔ جس کی اہم

خاص ایوارڈز:

- ایگرو فریڈائزر کی سالانہ رپورٹ کو ICAP & ICMAP میں کیپٹل اینڈ فریڈائزر ٹیکنگری میں "بیسٹ کارپوریٹ اینڈ سسٹمز" پہنچی رپورٹ ایوارڈ 2020 میں تیسری پوزیشن سے نوازا گیا۔
- مینجمنٹ ایسوسی ایشن آف پاکستان (MAP) ماہرین چنائے کارپوریٹ ٹیکنس ایوارڈ میں مسلسل دوسرے سال پوری انڈسٹری میں بھاری رپورٹ ٹیکنس ایس ایوارڈ سے نوازا گیا۔
- ایگرو فریڈائزر نے 3 پاکستان ویکٹیل ایوارڈ جیتے:
- ہدیہ ترین ٹیک ایج سلوشن پروڈاکٹر
- بیسٹ بیکنگ ٹیک آف دی اینڈ
- بیسٹ پے منٹ ٹیکنالوجی

سمنسروں کی پہچری

سمنسروں کی پہچری مرکز ہیں اور ٹیکنالوجی کا استعمال اچھائی اہم ہے، اس ہنڈ ہے سے کمپنی نے انڈسٹری کی پہلی سو اہم اور وہی اچھائی کمپن "ایگرو سمنسرو" حصارف کرانی ہے۔ فریڈائزر ایڈور کے لیے پیک B2B پلٹ فارم ہے، جو کہ ٹیکس 24 گئے ایگرو فریڈائزر کے ساتھ شملک دکھاتا ہے۔

EFERT اپنے آپ میں پیلا پلٹ فارم ہے جس نے تقری ساٹھ میں آسانی سے انڈسٹری میں نام بنایا۔ ہم نے سمنسرو پہلی کمپن کی تیاری کے ساتھ آرڈر کو اچھائی آسانی بنایا ہے، جبکہ انا پہلی کمپن آسانی ہے۔ ہم نے اپنے اپنے میں آن لائن انا پہلی کے پھوٹو کمپن حصارف کر دیے ہیں اس کے لیے وہی کمپن کے بہت سارے کوائز کو ویکٹیل کرنے کی ضرورت تھی اور ٹیکس اور ٹیکس اکٹ داروں کے قہاروں سے ایک آن لائن "ہدیہ انا پہلی کا انا سمنسرو" دکھاتا ہے اور ٹیکس سے کمپن کی وقت ایک ٹیکس ہنڈ ہے سے آرڈر دینے اور آن لائن انا پہلی کی پھوٹو کمپن فراہم کرتا ہے۔

ستمبر 2020 میں ایگرو سمنسرو اپنے کمپن حصارف کرنا پہلی۔ ایڈور کو حصارف دی گئی اور ایڈور کے انڈسٹری پھوٹو کے اڑنے اٹھیں تربیت دی گئی جس کو ٹیکس ایڈور پہلی حاصل ہوئی۔ اس پر عملدرآمد کے تحت، ہم نے سمنسرو کے اڑنے 2021 میں 100 ارب روپے کی پھوٹو کا شملک ملے کر لیا ہے۔

- ڈائن سمنسرو کمپن اور کارپوریٹ (پہلے مملکت درآمد)
- سربراہی اور اقتصاد (ترقی پڑے)
- D&I کی تعلیم اور عملدرآمد (پہلے مملکت درآمد)
- کمپن کی تعلیماتی (پہلے مملکت درآمد)
- عملی زندگی مشترکہ، لکچر اور ٹیکس (پہلے مملکت درآمد)
- کام کی تعلیم، سمنسرو ٹیکس (ترقی پڑے)
- D&I کی ٹیکس (پہلے مملکت درآمد)
- مستقل حصارف (پہلے مملکت درآمد)
- تربیت اور ترقی (پہلے مملکت درآمد)

سی ایس آر ایوارڈز:

- ٹیکس فورم فار انڈسٹری اینڈ مینجمنٹ (NFEH) کی 13 ویں انڈسٹری سالانہ رپورٹ ایڈور 2021 میں 4 ایوارڈز حاصل کیے:
- طراز میں کی شرکت
- انسان دوست اور کار
- گورنر کے حصارف سے ٹیکس کے لیے انتظامات
- داخل دوست کوئی کے لیے اقدام
- دی پھوٹو ٹیکس ورک (TPN) کی 10 ویں سالانہ انڈسٹری سی ایس آر رپورٹ میں 3 ایوارڈز حاصل کیے:
- سی ایس آر ایڈور
- سمنسرو پڑے
- رضا کار کمپن
- آڈیٹ میں ٹیکس چلنے کی جانب سے گھوٹو کارپوریٹ سی ایس آر ایڈور 2021
- NFEH کے سالانہ انڈسٹری ٹیکس ایڈور کی بیسٹ انڈسٹری ٹیکس ایڈور

کے مجموعی مالی ذخائر 33.7 ارب روپے ہے، اور منافع محترمہ کی تھکات اور حساب کتاب نچل میں درج ذیل ہے۔

منافع محترمہ اور تھکات		ملین روپے
ابتدائی ذخائر		33,378
حتمی منافع محترمہ 2020 : 4.0 روپے فی شیئر		(5,341)
خالص منافع 2021		21,093
دیگر تھکات		(39)
P&L میں ذیلی ادائیگی کی بنیاد پر		
مالی ذخائر کی دوبارہ قیمت کاتھین		
درج ذیل مالی ذخائر کی تھکات		49,091
تھکات		
پہلا مہدی منافع محترمہ 2021: 4.0 روپے فی شیئر		(5,341)
دور المہدی منافع محترمہ 2021: 4.0 روپے فی شیئر		(5,341)
تیسرا مہدی منافع محترمہ 2021: 3.5 روپے فی شیئر		(4,674)
حتمی مالی ذخائر		33,734

منافع محترمہ اور بعد ازاں واقعات

پہلا 5 روپے فی شیئر کے حتمی منافع محترمہ کا اعلان کرتے ہوئے خوشی محسوس کرتا ہے، اس کے علاوہ 11.5 روپے فی شیئر کے مہدی منافع محترمہ جات جو کہ ادا کر دیے گئے ہیں، اس کے لیے 22 مارچ، 2022 کو مشتق ہونے والے سالانہ اجلاس عام میں شیئر ہولڈرز سے منظوری حاصل کی جائے گی۔

اس رپورٹ کے جرمنی مندرجہ ذیل کوئی بھی مادی تھک یا رسوائیاں نہیں ہوئیں جس سے کمپنی کی مالیاتی حیثیت پر کوئی اثر ہو۔

کمپنی کا مجموعی منافع 2020 کے 32 فیصد کے مقابلے میں اس سال 33 فیصد کے ساتھ 44.1 ارب روپے رہا۔ مزید برآں، 19 جنوری، 2021 کو برآمدی ICAP کے سرگرمیوں 1/2021 کے مقابلے GIDC کے معاملے سے برآمدی پر عمل کرتے ہوئے کمپنی کو اپنے GIDC پر ویزن کا دوبارہ موجودہ دلچے کے مقابلے حساب کرنے کی ضرورت تھی اور موجودہ قانونی صورتحال کے مطابق دستیاب معلومات اور سمجھوتہ کے متعلق وقت کے اندر حساب کتاب کیا جس کے نتیجے میں GIDC پر ویزن میں 2020 میں 2.1 ارب روپے کے منافع کے مقابلے میں 0.7 ارب روپے خسارے کی تصدیق کی گئی۔ اعتراضات خالص، پورنگ سٹینڈرڈ (IFRS) کی بنیاد پر کمپنی نے 2020 میں 1.2 ارب روپے خسارے کے مقابلے میں 2021 میں کمبوسٹ پاکستان کی جانب سے موصول ہونے والی سہذی کے مقابلے 0.6 ارب روپے خسارے کی تصدیق کی ہے۔

سال کے دوران، کمپنی نے پانچ پھل استعمال اشیا اور اسکرپ کے علاوہ مشینری کی جانچ پر جانچ کے لیے ہر دہائی پر جانچ کی خدمات بھی حاصل کی ہیں۔ ماہرین کی جانچ پر جانچ کی بنیاد پر پھل استعمال اشیا اداروں کے اسکرپ کی قیمت میں اضافہ ہوا ہے اور نتیجے میں سال کے لیے فوری سی این سی کی مدد میں 2,520 ملین روپے کی ریکارڈ کی گئی ہے۔ اس طرح آئندہ برسوں میں بھی یہی واقع ہوگی۔ کمپنی کے مالیاتی اظہارات 2020 میں 3.2 ارب روپے سے 50 فیصد کم ہو کر 1.6 ارب روپے ریکارڈ کیے گئے اس کی میں ورنگ کمپنی کے باہر انتظام بہت زیادہ مل گیا ہے۔ کمپنی کے ٹکڑوں کی مدد میں اظہارات 2020 میں 3.2 ارب روپے کے مقابلے میں 2021 کے لیے 8.8 ارب روپے ریکارڈ کیے گئے۔

مجموعی طور پر کمپنی کا منافع بعد ازاں 2020 میں 18.1 ارب روپے کے مقابلے میں 16 فیصد اضافے کے ساتھ 21.1 ارب روپے کا شمار منافع ریکارڈ کیا گیا۔ نتیجے میں ہر ایک شیئر پر منافع 2020 میں 13.58 روپے فی شیئر کے مقابلے میں بڑھ کر 15.80 روپے فی شیئر ہو گیا۔ انفرادی طور پر کمپنی کا منافع بعد ازاں 2020 کے 16.8 ارب روپے کے مقابلے میں 26 فیصد اضافے کے ساتھ 21.1 ارب روپے رہا۔

منافع کی تھکات اور مالی ذخائر کی تفصیل

سال کی ضرورت میں، کمپنی کے مجموعی مالی ذخائر 33.4 ارب روپے تھے جس میں سے پھر نے 5.3 ارب روپے کے منافع محترمہ کا اعلان کیا تھا۔ سال کے دوران، کمپنی کو 21.1 ارب روپے کا خالص منافع ہوا اس طرح مجموعی مالی ذخائر 49.1 ارب روپے تک پہنچے۔ 2021 میں کمپنی نے مجموعی طور پر 11.5 روپے فی شیئر کے حساب سے نئے مہدی منافع محترمہ کا اعلان کیا۔ 2021 کے اختتام پر، کمپنی

فاٹھس (ایسے لی اوز اور این ایل پی)
فاٹھس کے کاروبار میں گزشتہ سال کی بیلو 485 KT کے مقابلے میں کم ہو کر 366 KT رہی۔ اس طرح کھلی کاراکٹ شیئر گزشتہ سال کے 18 فیصد سے کم ہو کر 17 فیصد رہ گیا۔

آکسیجن فرنیٹرز برنس (SFB)
SFB ڈویژن کی بیلو گزشتہ سال 201 KT (ڈرنیج ڈیپوسٹ برنس MOP/SOPI/AS) کے مقابلے میں اس سال 40 فیصد اضافے کے ساتھ 281 KT (ڈرنیج ڈیپوسٹ برنس MOP/SOPI/AS) رہی۔

ہیٹس مارکیٹ میں مثبت زرعی مصیبت اور فصلوں کی بہتر پیداوار کی بدولت 2020 کے 50 KT کے مقابلے میں بڑھ کر 64 KT ہوئی ہے۔ EFERT میں مارکیٹ شیئر 2020 میں 60 فیصد کے مقابلے میں 2021 میں کم ہو کر 53 فیصد رہا۔

کراپ سٹوریٹ ڈیٹن (CSD)
کھیتی کی جانب سے بھجوں، زرعی پیداواروں کے کاروبار میں تسلسل برقرار رہا اس طرح آمدنی 2020 میں 1.4 ارب روپے کے مقابلے میں 2.3 ارب روپے رہی۔ آمدنی میں اضافے کی وجہ سے ملٹی پلکس برائڈ کے ساتھ ٹرانزیکشنز درآمدی کے نتیجے میں سامانچن کے لیے ڈیپوٹ کارڈ کی حامل پروڈکٹس حصارف کرنا شامل ہیں۔

ای۔ای۔جیکسن
کھیتی کے آکسیجن کے کاروبار میں تسلسل برقرار رکھے ہوئے آپریٹرز میں توسیع، حفاظتی معیارات کے فروغ اور ملکی معیونوں میں بہتری پر توجہ مرکوز کی گئی۔ سال کے دوران درآمدی 194 ٹریکوں کی قیمت نے 687 KT کی اشیاء کی ترسیل کو ممکن بنایا۔

مالیاتی جائزہ
سال کے دوران، کھیتی کی بیلو آمدنی 2020 میں 105.8 ارب روپے کے مقابلے میں 25 فیصد اضافے کے ساتھ 132.4 ارب روپے رہی۔ آمدنی میں اضافے کی خاص وجہ بریڈ کی زیادہ طلب اور ڈی ایس پی کی قیمتوں میں اضافہ ہے۔

رمالچی قیمت پر گھسٹ فراہمی کی مدت کے مقابلے پر، کھیتی نے سونہ ہائی کورٹ سے حکم نامہ حاصل کر رکھا ہے۔ سونہ ہائی کورٹ نے حکم نامہ کیا ہے کہ جب تک کہ کاروبار جاری رہتا ہے، ایس ای سی کا فیصلہ برقرار رہے گا اس وقت تک کہ گھسٹ فراہمی روکے اور قیمت کے حوالے سے فیصلہ برقرار رکھا جائے۔ دوسری جانب کھیتی وفاقی حکومت اور سوئی ڈارن گیس پائپ لائن لائنڈ کے ساتھ رمالچی قیمت پر گھسٹ کی فراہمی دیتے ہوئے ایک ہائی رکنے کے لیے جاملہ خیال کر رہی ہے جب تک کہ GSPA کے مطابق "سماج سکی کم از کم مقدار" یعنی گھسٹ فراہم نہیں ہو جاتی۔ ایسے حقوق سے قطع نظر، قحطی کے اصولوں کے مطابق، کھیتی جولائی 21 سے رمالچی قیمت کے پتے پر قائم نہیں ہو رہی کیونکہ سونہ ہائی کورٹ نے عدالت میں ہے۔

حکومت نے 24 اگست 2021 کو قیمتوں پر کنٹرول اور مداخلت کے قحطی اور ذخیرہ اندوزی سے متعلق ایکٹ 2021 پاس کیا۔ ماضی میں 1977 کے ایکٹ کے تحت وفاقی حکومت کنٹرولر جنرل کے آفس کے تحت اہم اجناس کی قیمتوں کو کنٹرول کر سکتی تھی۔ اس میں کھانے پینے کی چیزیں، غذائی اشیاء، فرنیٹرز، برنس، کیرے، دارا اور بات اور میٹیلوجیجکس کے لیے تمام مال شامل ہیں۔ تاہم 2021 کے مالیاتی ایکٹ کے مطابق جواز کم ضروری اشیاء کی قیمتوں کو ان خود مختص کرنے کی اجازت دی گئی ہے۔ اس رکنہ لپری اقدام سے حکومت کو فرنیٹرز اور کیرے کے دارا اور بات کی قیمتوں میں بڑا دباؤ سبب مداخلت کی اجازت دی گئی۔ اس اقدام سے فرنیٹرز اور برنس کی اور پھیل خوش سکونتی کو کنٹرول لالہ ہوئے ہیں۔

مصیبت میں فرنیٹرز اور کیرے کی محدود بات کو بچھڑانے کے لیے ہائی پائپ سے کوششوں کے نتیجے میں ادارے ڈیڑی کی اکثریت بیلو ٹیکس سبب میں شامل ہو گئی ہے۔

شعبہ جات کا جائزہ

ہیریا
کھیتی کی ہیریا کی بیلو اور 2020 بندش اور برنس اور ڈیڑی میں 2.284 KT کے مقابلے میں 7 فیصد کی کے ساتھ 2.105 KT ہو گئی ہے جس کی وجہ ڈیڑی پائپس کی کارکردگی ہے۔ سال کے دوران، کھیتی نے مقامی طور پر ہیریا کی بیلو میں درجی تکب میں حاصل کیا ہے جو کہ 2020 میں 2.057 KT کے مقابلے میں 12 فیصد اضافے کے ساتھ 2.295 KT رہی۔ اس کے نتیجے میں، ہیریا مارکیٹ شیئر بھی 2020 میں 34 فیصد سے بڑھ کر 36 فیصد ہو گیا ہے۔

Chairman's review

David S. Givens, Ph.D.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I am pleased to present the Annual Report for Anglo Foreword, Limited (Anglo) and Annual Report for Anglo Foreword, Limited (Anglo) to the Company's shareholders and reflect on the Company's performance for the year.

For a year at the end of each year, the company will be able to compare its performance with the industry average.

On the basis of the Government's 1991 study, the agricultural sector in Pakistan remained unimproved by the continual effects of CO₂ and grew by 2.5% for 1992. Output of major crops grew by 4.7% during 1991, mainly due to improving farm conditions, good water availability, and increased use of fertilizers.

[illegible]

On business performance, I would begin by applauding the management team for their outstanding performance throughout the year, especially in terms of ensuring ongoing safety, sales, and profitability. Despite uncertainties at this time of our crisis, the Company achieved some remarkable results in our manufacturing sites. The Company's combined FY1999 total sales of 2,236.8T in 2001 were 2,167.1T in 2000. Consequently, the Company achieved highest ever returns of 16.1% in FY1999, 16.2% in FY2000 and 16.3% in FY2001. The Company's operating profit margin of 21.1% in FY2001 was 44.1% in FY2000.

One Company's performance was also appreciated by several major global institutional funds during the year. The Company was recognized with industry awards and a number of other accolades. As a result of these awards, these awards are a testament to our management's relentless pursuit of operational excellence which has enabled the Company to be ranked as a "Best Global Fund" by the World.

The Company is committed to sustainable value creation for all its stakeholders, with our "point of growth." The Company believes that local is the foundation of all our success. We are committed to the development of all our stakeholders across the value chain, be it journey towards digitalization, or talent, business, sustainable development and good governance. As the group grows, Engvo is committed to good governance and is committed to making a more sustainable impact. Companies are committed to making a more sustainable impact by incorporating the four principles that the strategy is built on: people, planet, profit and purpose.

Anglo leaders have taken the initiative as a foundation for more contributions to society and the surrounding communities. Pursuant to recognize the Company's commitment to build up good deeds that can positively impact the environment, community and the economy.

Under the Green Pakistan Vision, the Centenary will fund a network of some 40 centres, each headed by a young female entrepreneur, to help to grow those in danger of failure. Approximately 200,000 more people are expected to be employed in 2003 across all different areas of the district. In addition, the trustees of the Centenary Foundation are also keen to help Pakistan, a long-term project runs Ben-Hood with its staff. Pakistan's main manufacturing sector and export, textiles, will be helped in 2003 to 2005 to improve the standards of its exports. The Centenary will also set up a series of centres, with the aim to achieve zero carbon footprint in its operations. Centenary Chairman, in press two, the Centenary plans to achieve a 50% carbon footprint for its operations by 2003.

[illegible]

allowing up to our decision to grant this award to the Country of the United States (USA) for the initiative, including contributions to educational institutions, research and development of health care facilities, provision of health care services, and other programs and activities.

and to help to overcome the institutional obstacles to competition in setting up a strategy for the Company to manage risk for the shareholder who owned that the Company is socially responsible and that good corporate governance practices are needed. The board is now going to set our own standards and rules and to begin to implement in setting the Company's vision for sustainable returns in the coming years. The current regulation of the board was aimed at our under the Corporate Governance Code to ensure that performance was at par with the corporate objectives.

to the fact that the new system is a more efficient way of doing things. The new system is a more efficient way of doing things. The new system is a more efficient way of doing things.

we should also have the opportunity to learn our values
and to be able to express them in the future, which
will be a great benefit to the community. We will
also be able to play a central part in a long lasting
project that will be a great benefit to the community.

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विपदा विपदा

CEO statement

The year 1184 was, arguably, one of the most colorful years in our store's history when Errol Fletcher Limited (Errol Fletcher, the Company) continued to build upon our legacy of 60+ years and set records across the spectrum of our sales growth.

The macro environment also exerts an influence on the organization of company structure, and, in turn, the organization itself can influence the macro environment. For example, energy conservation leads to energy efficiency, energy conservation, and energy efficiency, which in turn leads to energy conservation.

[illegible][illegible]

On the Production front, we achieved record production 2,402 cT compared to last year's record production of 2,254 cT. This production is mainly attributable to turn around activity in our core plants during the year.

Our sales team achieved a stellar performance and achieved a historic win for us of highest level award value of \$2.5M MFL in 2020, with a high margin of 12.3% versus year, creating a major profit margin of P/L 13.3%.

On the Protonator front, several international prices increased by 2.4-4.1% in 2007. However, the price of the domestic material, based on the demand contraction in the domestic market, fell by 1.5% in 2007. On the back of significantly narrower firm economic and tempo enhanced by the Protonator business, the domestic sales of 335,000 units in 2007, compared to 385,000 units in 2006, and the supply chain

The Specialty Forfeiture Bureau also had highest ever seizure activity in automobile sales. In the year, seizures of a greater value, including six of our intensive product, Chevrolet Uno, that is it was not confined to a single manufacturer. This was another major controlled drug seizure. The seizure of the vehicle was a major controlled drug seizure. The seizure of the vehicle was a major controlled drug seizure. The seizure of the vehicle was a major controlled drug seizure.

The Company has also continued to make inroads in the Europe and Pakistan markets with substantial sales growth aided by its strategy to partner with well-established brands. In transition year, management is looking to build on our customers.

The Company's Logistics customers continued to maintain focus on secondary operations, raising the bar for safety standards in Pakistan and lessening on Group demand. Our safety record in this year stood out to show 10% better than industry average.

[illegible]

By the Grace of Allah the Company managed to obtain record financial returns during the year and achieved the highest ever profit of Rs.5,124.13 for 2021, recording 60% growth of 19% over previous year. The Company has also been able to pay a dividend of Rs.1.00 per share, that in addition to interim dividend of Rs.0.10 (10 paise), as first dividend of Rs.1.00 for the year ended December 31, 2021. This dividend of Rs.1.00 for the year ended December 31, 2021, has been approved for approval of the members at the annual General Assembly to be held in the month of May 2022. The Board has also decided to pay first dividend for 2021 to Rs.5.00 share. As the dividend would be the highest ever dividend in the history of the Company.

Since February 1994, the company has been able to obtain a number of contracts with the government and other state-owned enterprises for the supply of military equipment. The company also has secured a number of contracts with the government and other state-owned enterprises for the supply of military equipment. The company also has secured a number of contracts with the government and other state-owned enterprises for the supply of military equipment.

The Company desires to seek for the treatment of the Negro community, as we always endeavor to do in the field of social and educational work, at the end of 1921, to provide our co-sponsors with a list of 2,000 students, whereas our former school report contained only 1,200 students. Our first lecture series, moreover, has now also started under the Grand Chairman, when 30 famous speakers in the study have been invited. Letters directed to our various kind and to bringing only 100,000 letters to the school, which is in the area. In 1921, the school has received a total of 1,200 letters, while our new school report has received a total of 6,000 letters. During the year, we selected five of our pupils

rodent control that into first year of operation reduced 823 patterns. Furthermore, I am delighted to state that based on numbers I received this spring, we have met the targets that I presented at the time. Both with the overall reduction in the PSP, Eagle has a permit to legally allow and to treat 100 patterns, which is an increase of 20% over last year.

[illegible]

The call center's four success factors combined and resulted in a 1998 performance that was truly remarkable. In the call center's first year, it was able to develop its core competencies and to provide its customers with a service that was second to none. The call center's success was due to its ability to deliver quality customer service across the enterprise, its focus on customer satisfaction, its commitment to employee development, its focus on employee engagement, and its ability to deliver a service that was second to none. The call center's success was due to its ability to deliver a service that was second to none.

[illegible][illegible]

2211

North Eastern District,
South Eastern District

corporate strategy & resource allocation

strategy

EEEST has a short, medium and long term strategic objectives, actions, initiatives and business strategy developed which not only shows the Company's overall approach to the business but also possible focus areas relevant to the business strategy. From a resource perspective, the Company has a clear plan in place. The Company monitors the progress which already allows long term actions and creation value for its stakeholders.

Measurable KPIs in achieving strategic objectives and their relevance

EEEST has a plan in achieving strategic objectives and changing relevant and measurable performance indicators. The indicators are developed based on the Company's business strategy and industry dynamics, as well as the time to delivery which could impact its profitability.

The following table of measurable KPIs to achieve strategic objectives and business strategy, which includes clear action initiatives of the company and progress of the KPIs to achieve the strategic objectives for the long term and short term. Accordingly, a KPI framework, implementation and tracking processes in place to ensure achievement of strategic goals and objectives.

significant changes in objectives and strategies

EEEST has a clear and distinct and strategic objectives, initiatives and strategies which are consistent with the business strategy and industry dynamics.

The business of EEEST is primarily in the field of integrated energy, including the supply of electricity and the construction of power plants. In order to achieve the strategic objectives, the Company has developed a comprehensive strategy for achieving the business objectives, including the development of new products and services for business continuity.

resource allocation plans

The Company aims to achieve strategic objectives by optimizing the use of various resources. This is primarily done by leveraging the long-term and self-sufficient utilization of the financial capital, consistent with the business strategy and industry dynamics.

Optimal allocation of resources is vital for business growth, especially for the company's long-term and self-sufficient utilization of the financial capital. The Company has a clear plan for the allocation of resources to achieve the strategic objectives and business strategy.

An efficient allocation of resources is vital for the Company to achieve its strategic objectives, especially in the field of integrated energy. The Company has a clear plan for the allocation of resources to achieve the strategic objectives and business strategy.

Financial Capital



Human Capital



Manufactured Capital



Intellectual Capital

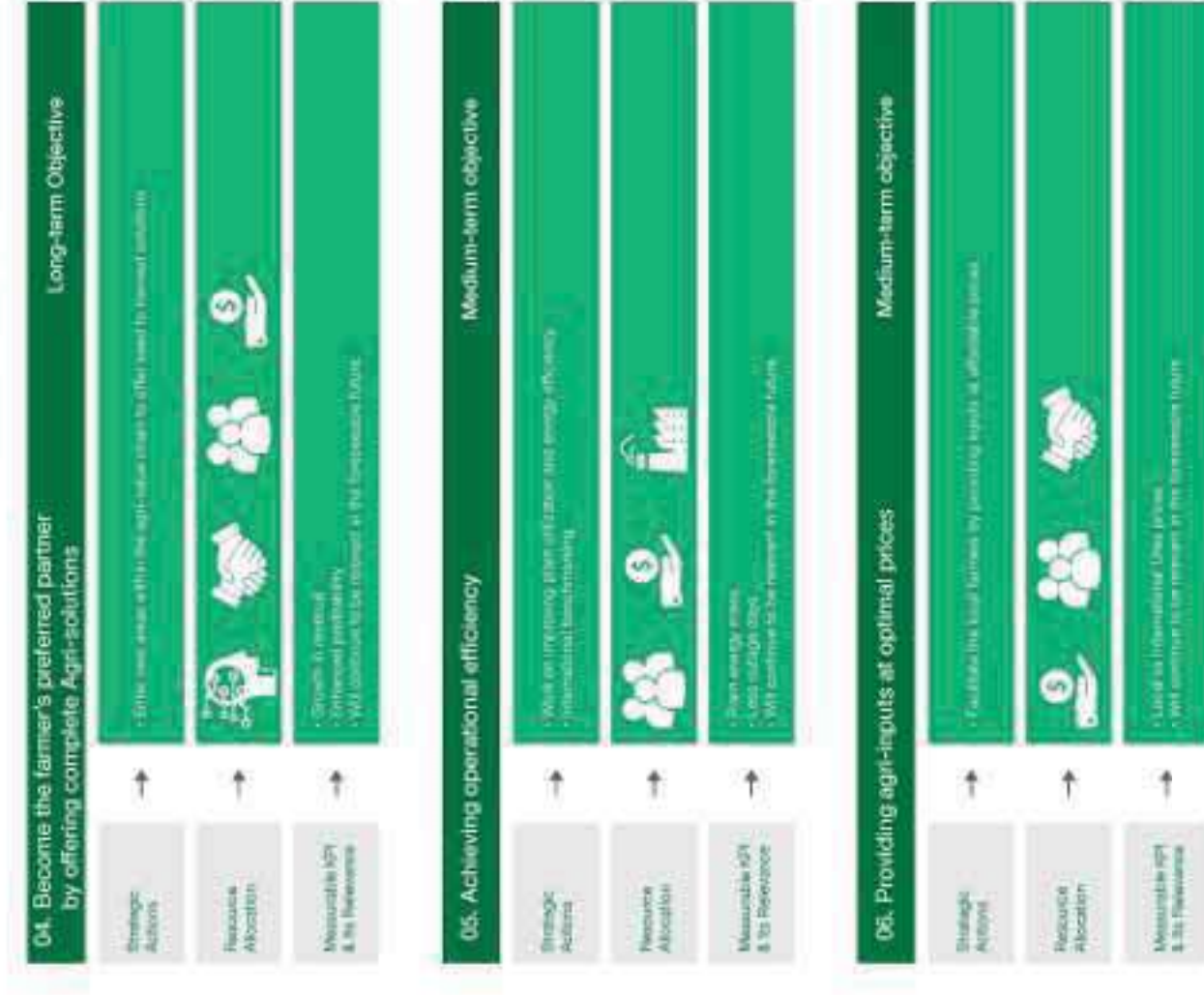
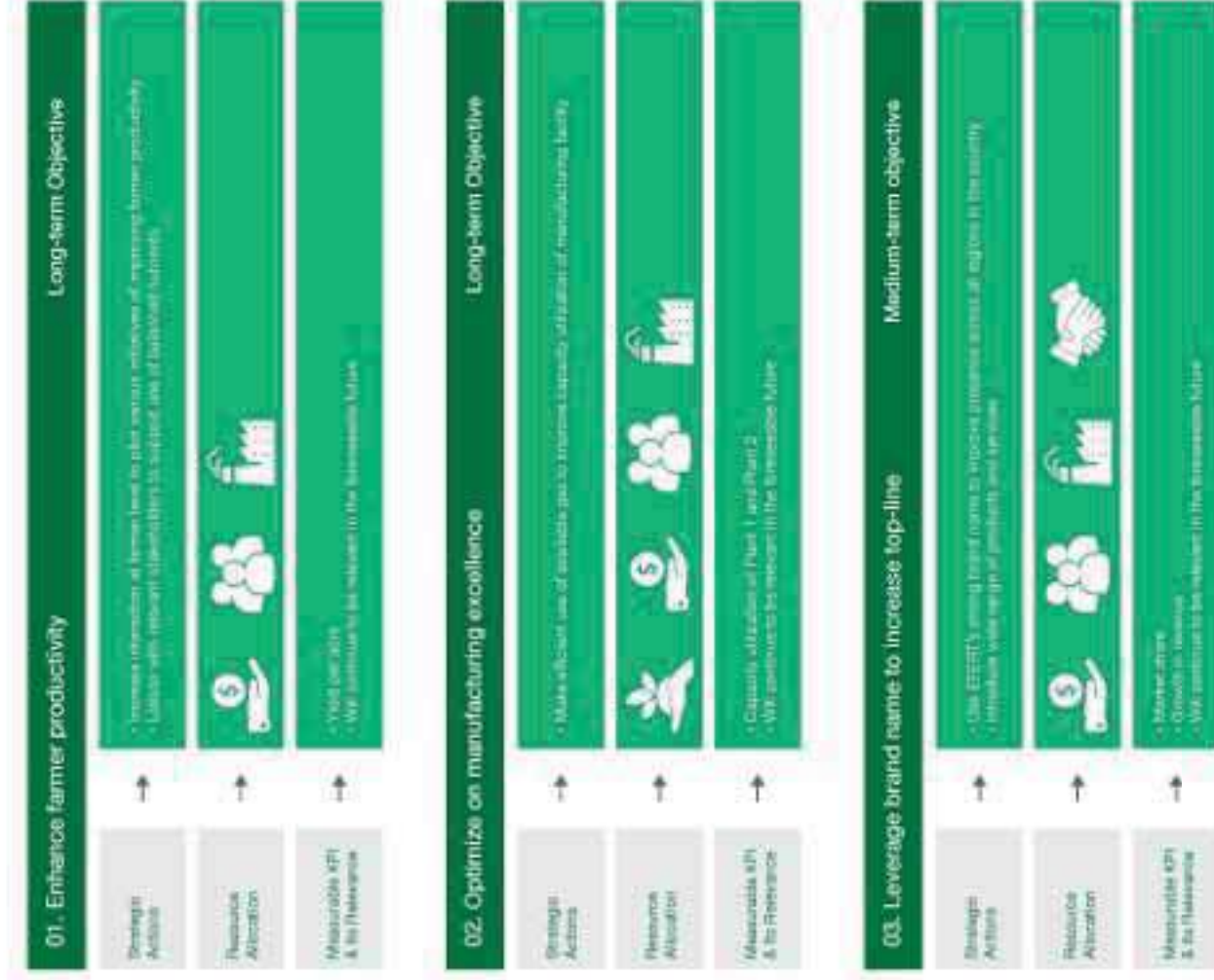


Social and Relationship Capital









Natural Capital





07. Corporate social responsibility		Long-term objective
Strategic Actions	↑	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focusing on improving quality of trust people in communities within its sphere of influence
Resource Allocation	↑	 
Measurability of the Reporting	↑	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of trust that shed from our livelihood projects • Number of projects of trust • Number of projects of trust • Number of projects of trust
08. Ensure health and safety of employees & community during COVID-19		Medium-term objective
Strategic Actions	↑	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring food, medicine & employee engagement & well-being • Ensuring employee protection, protect business productivity and ensure employee well-being
Resource Allocation	↑	 
Measurability of the Reporting	↑	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of COVID-19 cases reported across the Company • Number of COVID-19 cases • Number of COVID-19 cases • Number of COVID-19 cases
09. Making a positive impact by adopting best sustainable practices		Long-term objective
Strategic Actions	↑	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimizing the environmental impacts of our operations • Reducing the company's carbon water and sustainable • Reducing the company's carbon water and sustainable
Resource Allocation	↑	 
Measurability of the Reporting	↑	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon dioxide footprint in the project • Reduction in CO2 emissions • Reduction in water consumption • Reduction in waste generation

corporate strategy & resource allocation		Long-term objective
Strategic Actions	↑	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focusing on improving quality of trust people in communities within its sphere of influence
Resource Allocation	↑	 
Measurability of the Reporting	↑	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of trust that shed from our livelihood projects • Number of projects of trust • Number of projects of trust • Number of projects of trust
10. Ensuring the health and safety of employees & community during COVID-19		Medium-term objective
Strategic Actions	↑	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring food, medicine & employee engagement & well-being • Ensuring employee protection, protect business productivity and ensure employee well-being
Resource Allocation	↑	 
Measurability of the Reporting	↑	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of COVID-19 cases reported across the Company • Number of COVID-19 cases • Number of COVID-19 cases • Number of COVID-19 cases
11. Making a positive impact by adopting best sustainable practices		Long-term objective
Strategic Actions	↑	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimizing the environmental impacts of our operations • Reducing the company's carbon water and sustainable • Reducing the company's carbon water and sustainable
Resource Allocation	↑	 
Measurability of the Reporting	↑	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon dioxide footprint in the project • Reduction in CO2 emissions • Reduction in water consumption • Reduction in waste generation

adoption of United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDGs)

Journey to UNSDGs: EFERT's contributions

The Agency for the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals was adopted by UN Member States at the Sustainable Development Summit in 2016. The new 17 SDGs were built on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which included poverty, health, education, consumption, climate change, peace and justice, economic inequality among other significant issues. The aim for 2030 SDGs is to create sustainable development in the 4th to 16th century (human development), plan for environment, Economy, economic development and social development. Following the 2030, Pakistan enthusiastically adopted the SDGs by both its state and local governments and integrated the SDGs into its various ministries and programs by February 2016.

The UN SDGs cover broad categories to send a strong message concerning economic, environmental, and social issues. But these areas have strong interlinking relationships that are being effectively linking a sustainable approach in all our business activities to encompass the EFERT's vision. To ensure we are in line with all the UN development goals, EFERT regularly engages in this area to ensure it meets its business goals and contributes to the SDGs.

EFERT is committed to the SDGs, and we are also committed to the long-term growth and development of the country. In the last few years, we have seen a lot of progress in the country, and we are committed to continue this progress. We are also committed to the SDGs, and we are also committed to the long-term growth and development of the country. We are also committed to the SDGs, and we are also committed to the long-term growth and development of the country.

EFERT is committed to the SDGs, and we are also committed to the long-term growth and development of the country. We are also committed to the SDGs, and we are also committed to the long-term growth and development of the country. We are also committed to the SDGs, and we are also committed to the long-term growth and development of the country.



EFERT understands the importance of providing food security in Pakistan and, therefore, invests in serving farmers through its agricultural services provided to them. In 2016, 55% of the Pakistan's population was engaged in agriculture. The government has been working on providing food security to the population through its various programs. EFERT is committed to the SDGs, and we are also committed to the long-term growth and development of the country.

The Company's recently established Green Industries Division (GID) is currently working on research and development of cutting-edge technologies, together with the Company's technical portfolio, will help create a robust and sustainable food security system. EFERT is committed to the SDGs, and we are also committed to the long-term growth and development of the country. We are also committed to the SDGs, and we are also committed to the long-term growth and development of the country.

EFERT is committed to the SDGs, and we are also committed to the long-term growth and development of the country. We are also committed to the SDGs, and we are also committed to the long-term growth and development of the country. We are also committed to the SDGs, and we are also committed to the long-term growth and development of the country.

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



EFERT has always considered the safety and well-being of employees as its top priority and has been working on various initiatives to ensure the safety of its employees. The company has been working on various initiatives to ensure the safety of its employees. The company has been working on various initiatives to ensure the safety of its employees.

For Health and Safety to be the top priority for our company, EFERT has been working on various initiatives to ensure the safety of its employees. The company has been working on various initiatives to ensure the safety of its employees. The company has been working on various initiatives to ensure the safety of its employees.

Additionally, during the recent months working on the safety of the global workforce, the Company has been working on various initiatives to ensure the safety of its employees. The company has been working on various initiatives to ensure the safety of its employees. The company has been working on various initiatives to ensure the safety of its employees.

EFERT aims to go beyond the health and safety of its employees and focus on the overall well-being of the community. The company has been working on various initiatives to ensure the safety of its employees. The company has been working on various initiatives to ensure the safety of its employees. The company has been working on various initiatives to ensure the safety of its employees.



Proportional energy consumption and emissions in our products and services help to stop climate change and the environmental damage of our manufacturing activities.

We undertake activities to mitigate our energy consumption and operational carbon footprint. In this regard, our water-saving department has taken the lead in the textile industry by switching to water to use to cool power.

Furthermore, from the company's report, enhancements such as installation of solar lights in educational facilities in Dastard and Ghazal have also been carried out to keep our promise in providing our sustainable energy to our stakeholders. That was taken in the significant commitment in Social Performance section of the report.

During the year, EPRIL primarily represented Pakistan Companies to produce a report paper in the domain of "Gooding Existing Production Assets" at the China Sustainable Fashion Production "Sustainability Forum 2021" virtual Conference. The paper, titled "Optimization of steam generation network of a textile complex to reduce emissions and enhance energy index of the steam generating unit based on the project executed at Dastard" (EPRIL-4).

The plant unit that we set up with the energy infrastructure that the plant is being renovated and installing a modern infrastructure to achieve responsible consumption and production.

Proactive engineering solutions were adopted to overcome water limitation (furnace) used at Bawal plant, thereby, installing plant operations at minimum possible water (100%) and energy (100%) use of least technology available to the process for water and energy conservation at Bawal plant enhancing elements preservation by optimally using water resources.

As per our mission towards engineering excellence & self-reliance we started self-managing infrastructure / units, bringing in value in the overall cost and complex self projects to ensure business sustainability.

During 2021, EPRIL also led the industry towards digitalization and automation with various initiatives such as installation of electronic beam-guidance for the treatment of fabric and the introduction of our customer relationship management software in the industry and service customers to boost customer loyalty.

The Company also celebrated World Environment Day taking a pledge to

- Save the environment
- Participate in the plantation drive
- Co-creating employment and increasing education supports

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



9 INDUSTRY INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



#EnvironmentDay2021





EFERT reduces the intensity of its climate change risk. In 2017, in accordance with its climate change risk management strategy, the Company performed a climate change risk assessment for its business. Through this assessment, the Company identified its climate change risk as 'moderate' and 'high'. The Company managed to significantly reduce its climate change risk. The Company took a number of actions to address its climate change risk, including the following: The Company implemented a program to reduce its carbon footprint by 10% by 2020.

In 2017, the Company implemented a program to reduce its carbon footprint by 10% by 2020. The Company also implemented a program to reduce its carbon footprint by 10% by 2020. The Company also implemented a program to reduce its carbon footprint by 10% by 2020.

To pursue its vision, the Company is committed to achieving its climate change goals. The Company is committed to achieving its climate change goals. The Company is committed to achieving its climate change goals. The Company is committed to achieving its climate change goals.

During the year, the team at Zaskia, joined hands with WWF Pakistan in protecting the Mangrove forest of Pakistan by initiating a Mangrove Plantation drive. The team visited the Mangrove forest at Karachi where they were briefed about the importance of mangroves and the work being done by WWF for their conservation. Later, 100 saplings were planted by the team in the mangrove forest.



performance analysis



financial capital & performance

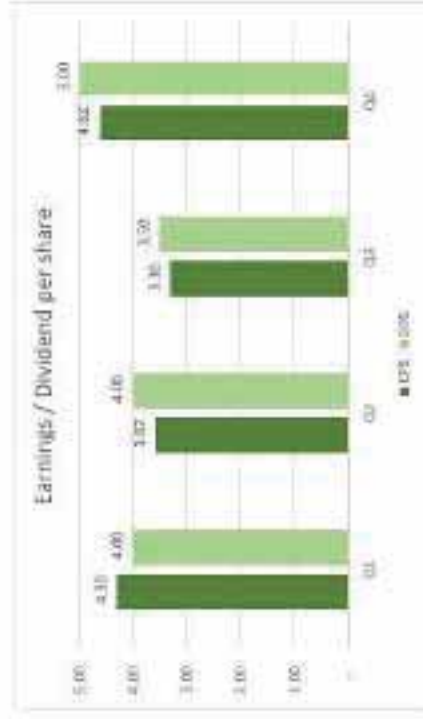
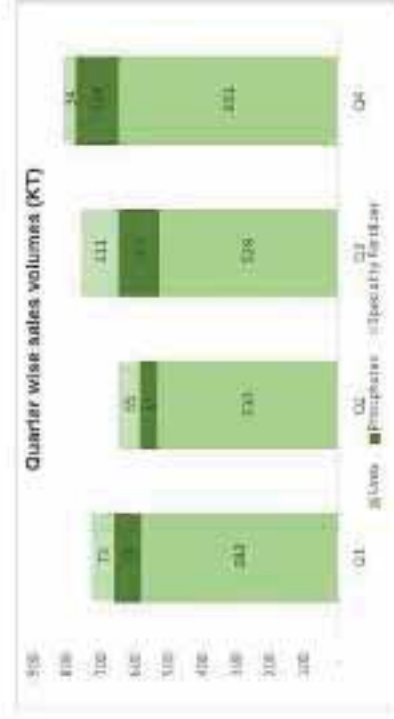
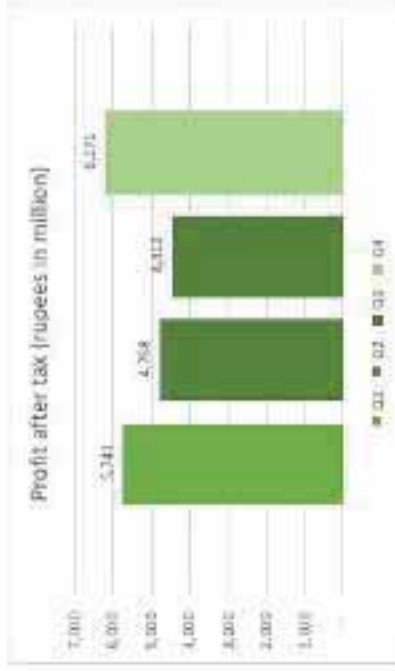
EFERT successfully delivered record earnings of Rs. 21 bn for FY 2021, setting a year full of exemplary performance and achievements.

Total Wealth Generated	2021 - Rs. 49,038 Mn 2020 - Rs. 39,473 Mn
Net Profit After Tax	2021 - Rs. 21,083 Mn 2020 - Rs. 19,130 Mn
Economic Value Added	2021 - Rs. 17,966 Mn 2020 - Rs. 11,111 Mn
ROCE	2021 - 44.6% 2020 - 40.38%
Dividend Distributed Per Share	2021 - Rs. 15.5 2020 - Rs. 11

detailed financial performance review

Quarterly analysis

(Rupees in million)	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	FY 2021
Revenue	25,944	26,816	27,283	30,821	1,10,864
Cost of Sales	(17,288)	(16,584)	(21,768)	(25,470)	(81,110)
Gross Profit	8,656	10,232	5,515	15,351	29,754
Selling and distribution expenses	(4,577)	(5,139)	(5,103)	(5,834)	(20,653)
Administrative expenses	(812)	(856)	(863)	(840)	(3,371)
Other income	370	502	463	251	1,586
Other operating activities	(572)	(462)	(481)	(245)	(1,760)
Finance cost	(1,034)	(1,701)	(1,204)	(1,027)	(5,966)
Provision for impairment loss on provision for NPLs	(1,871)	(2,118)	(1,038)	42	(5,005)
Loss allowance on trade receivable from O&P	100	84	103	(330)	157
Profit before tax	6,030	6,036	6,339	6,247	24,652
Tax	(2,210)	(1,288)	(1,227)	(2,082)	(6,807)
Profit after tax	3,820	4,748	5,112	4,165	17,845
Production (Kt)	683	647	480	645	2,455
Units sales (Kt)	762	623	624	681	2,690
EPS	4.30	5.87	5.30	4.02	15.00



*The dividend for the year ended December (31, 2021) was recommended by approved members at the 6th AGM of Demand Holding

quarterly Analysis

first quarter

Period	Production	Sales	Net Profit
Q1 2021	823 KT	882 KT	₹ 741 mn
Q1 2020	872 KT	1180 KT	₹ 771 mn

production

The Company's urea production in Q1 2021 stood at 823 KT compared to 872 KT in the corresponding period last year, a decrease of 5.6% mainly on account of a turn around in % of the plants.

sales revenue

Urea Sales declined in Q1 2021 compared to 882 KT in Q1 2020, reflecting a decrease of about 20.6%. This primarily due to a decrease of 15% in local urea demand which stood at 1,027 KT vs 1,201 KT in Q1 2020. In Q1 2020, significantly lower urea volumes were required to cater to sales predominantly provided in the markets; however, in Q1 2021, DCFIT has registered a marked increase. Furthermore, domestic urea prices witnessed a sharp increase of approximately 10% in international prices, as they increased from ₹ 4,717/MT to ₹ 5,100/MT. DCFIT, however, was able to cater to the demand of approximately 2,040 KT at the end of 2020, while in Q1 2021, DCFIT sales stood at 741 KT as compared to last year, up by over 100% YoY.

The Company's Specialty Fertilizer sales declined to 241 KT in Q1 2021 vs 231 KT during the same period last year, an increase of 4%. Net Sales declined for the quarter recorded an increase of approximately 1.7 times primarily due to a decrease in volume Urea, Prospective and Specialty fertilizer volumes.

cost of sales and other operational costs

Gross Profit was recorded at ₹ 11.5 Bn for Q1 2021 compared to ₹ 13.0 Bn in the same period last year, an increase of 10.2% on the back of higher volumes, lower gas costs and higher price ratio, profitability.

profit

Company's consolidated profit stood at ₹ 6.7 Bn vs. ₹ 6.8 Bn in the prior year, resulting in EPS of ₹ 3.87 vs. last year's EPS of ₹ 3.83.



financial capital & performance

second quarter

Period	Production	Sales	Net Profit
Q2 2021	547 KT	623 KT	₹ 558 mn
Q2 2020	564 KT	819 KT	₹ 585 mn

production

The Company's urea production in Q2 2021 stood at 547 KT compared to 564 KT in the corresponding period last year, because of a turn around in % of the plants.

sales revenue

Urea sales during the period stood at 623 KT compared to 819 KT in Q2 2020, a decrease of 24.3% on DCFIT's production sales. During Q2 2021, overall urea demand stood at 954 KT vs 1,074 KT, owing to an increase in local DCFIT prices from ₹ 4,717/MT to ₹ 5,100/MT by the end of Q2 2021. This increase in DCFIT prices was triggered by 10% increase in international urea prices during the period which were quoted as highest at 10,100/MT by the end of Q2 2021 amidst external demand resurgence.

The Company's Specialty Fertilizer sales stood at 66 KT in Q2 2021 vs 65 KT during the same period last year, a 1% increase of 1.5%.

Net Sales Revenue was 10% lower in Q2 2021 compared to Q2 2020 mainly due to decrease in volumes sold.

cost of sales and other operational costs

Gross Profit of the Company was recorded at ₹ 0.8 Bn for Q2 2021 compared to ₹ 1.0 Bn in the same period last year, a decrease of 20% on account of 10% lower gas prices compared to same period last year.

profit

Company's consolidated profit stood at ₹ 4.8 Bn vs. ₹ 4.9 Bn in the corresponding quarter last year, resulting in EPS of ₹ 3.67 vs. last year's EPS of ₹ 3.70.

Quarterly Analysis

third quarter

Period	Production	Sales	Net Profit
Q3 2021	480 KT	629 KT	4,412 MTL
Q3 2020	623 KT	810 KT	7,034 MTL

production

The Company's total production in Q3 2021 reached 480 KT compared to 623 KT in the corresponding period last year on the back of shortages in both plants.

sales revenue

Lines sales during the period decreased to 629 KT compared to 810 KT in Q3 2020, a decrease of 21.6 %.

The Company's price index (DAP Zorluvar and HP) sales during the period stood at 717 KT vs. 385 KT last year, reflecting a decrease of 45.1 %.

The Company's Specialty Fuel sales declined to 111 KT in Q3 2021 vs. 111 KT during the same period last year, a decrease of 0 %.

Net sales revenue increased to 629 KT vs. 810 KT last year and declined to 4,412 MTL compared to 7,034 MTL in Q3 2020.

cost of sales and other operational costs

Gross Profit of the Dene was increased at 9.8 % in Q3 2021, compared to 9.8 % in the same period last year, a decrease of 0 %.

The decline in gross profit is a result of lower gas cost, QDC cost and discount offset by higher electricity due to a surplus of base part.

profit

Company's net profit increased at 9.8 % in Q3 2021, compared to 9.8 % in the same period last year, a decrease of 0 %.

The decline in net profit is a result of lower gas cost, QDC cost and discount offset by higher electricity due to a surplus of base part.

fourth quarter

Period	Production	Sales	Net Profit
Q4 2021	640 KT	824 KT	5,175 MTL
Q4 2020	670 KT	899 KT	6,846 MTL

production

The Company's total production in Q4 2021 reached 640 KT compared to 670 KT in the corresponding period last year on the back of shortages in both plants.

sales revenue

The Company was able to sell 525 KT of lines in Q4 2021, compared to 665 KT in Q4 2020. The Company's price index (DAP Zorluvar and HP) sales during the period stood at 717 KT vs. 385 KT last year, reflecting a decrease of 45.1 %.

The Company's Specialty Fuel sales declined to 111 KT in Q4 2021 vs. 111 KT during the same period last year, a decrease of 0 %.

cost of sales and other operational costs

Gross Profit of the Company was increased at 10.1 % in Q4 2021, compared to 10.1 % in the same period last year, a decrease of 0 %.

The decline in gross profit is a result of lower gas cost, QDC cost and discount offset by higher electricity due to a surplus of base part.

Company's net profit increased at 10.1 % in Q4 2021, compared to 10.1 % in the same period last year, a decrease of 0 %.

profit

The decline in net profit is a result of lower gas cost, QDC cost and discount offset by higher electricity due to a surplus of base part.

financial capital & performance

analysis of variation in interim accounts with final accounts

The sales revenue for the period ended 31.12.2021 is 10,200 MTL. The highest quarterly sales were recorded in the last quarter due to seasonal effect despite increase in sales and production prices, ensuring the feasibility of tender products in the final quarter.

The profit margin for the period ended 31.12.2021 is 10.1 %. The highest quarterly profit was recorded in the last quarter due to seasonal effect despite increase in sales and production prices, ensuring the feasibility of tender products in the final quarter.

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horizontal analysis of consolidated statement of financial position

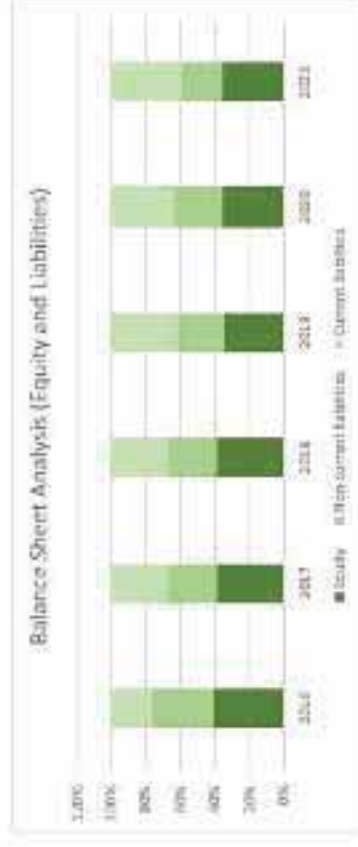
financial capital & performance

	2021 Rn.	21 Vs. 20 %	2020 Rn.	20 Vs. 19 %	2019 Rn.	19 Vs. 18 %	2018 Rn.	18 Vs. 17 %	2017 Rn.	17 Vs. 16 %	2016 Rn.
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES											
EQUITY											
Share Capital	13,353	-	13,353	-	13,353	-	13,353	-	13,353	0.3	13,309
Share Premium	3,385	-	3,385	-	3,385	-	3,385	-	3,385	6.1	3,132
Exchange Realisation reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	684.5	- 1.1
Hedging reserve	(50)	(78.2)	(50)	(11.6)	(57)	26.7	(46)	(4.3)	(47)	74.1	(27)
Reversal of post employment benefits	30,430	1.3	30,430	13.0	26,598	(0.4)	28,421	10.8	25,096	1.8	25,223
Unappropriated Profits	47,087	0.8	46,731	8.0	43,279	(4.8)	45,523	7.2	42,470	2.0	41,648
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES											
Borrowing	11,481	(15.2)	13,514	(39.1)	22,182	(13.7)	25,715	12.8	22,784	(22.5)	29,380
Deferred taxation	11,943	2.3	11,678	(4.2)	12,180	71.6	7,069	(24.4)	8,366	25.3	7,482
Provision for OUDC	232	(15.0)	273	6.2	257	1.2	254	5.8	240	6.2	226
Provision for OUDC	6,364	(39.5)	10,510	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Income - Government grant	30,524	(14.0)	35,975	3.9	34,632	4.7	33,066	2.0	32,412	(12.6)	37,056
CURRENT LIABILITIES											
Trade and other payables	26,027	(13.9)	30,219	65.8	18,228	(37.4)	29,085	32.5	21,868	46.7	14,968
Accrued interest / mark-up	252	(0.6)	263	(0.3)	588	38.0	426	(28.4)	585	1.8	584
Taxation - net	1,351	100	-	-	-	(100.0)	3,408	273.3	913	(17.3)	1,104
Current portion of											
- Borrowings	5,756	(42.8)	10,060	14.9	8,790	71.9	5,046	(37.2)	8,130	57.0	5,172
- deferred income - government grant	154	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Retirement and other service benefits obligations	64	17.2	64	(2.8)	56	9.9	51	2.0	50	2.0	49
- provision for OUDC	11,816	70.6	6,927	64.4	10,439	-	426	(90.8)	5,284	175.6	1,910
Short-term borrowings	4,118	868.6	425	(78.6)	1,398	96.6	1,010	184.0	25	25.0	20
Unclaimed dividend	49	(13.7)	57	16.3	60	(9.0)	66	-	-	-	-
Loan from Holding Company	5,300	430.0	1,000	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	(100.0)	250
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	(0.3)	-	25.6	39,152	6.0	38,933	53.5	24,056
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	132,818	0.8	131,713	3.7	127,047	7.9	117,743	5.3	111,815	8.8	102,804
ASSETS											
NON-CURRENT ASSETS											
Property, plant and equipment	73,031	11.1	65,734	(0.3)	65,940	(3.3)	68,203	(1.0)	68,923	(1.8)	70,168
Intangible assets	5,302	2.7	5,165	1.9	5,071	13.0	4,488	0.3	4,475	0.5	4,451
Deferred taxation	-	(25.7)	82	(90.0)	164	14.8	143	5.8	135	11.6	121
Long term loans and advances	78,394	10.4	70,981	(0.3)	71,175	(2.3)	72,834	(1.0)	73,533	(1.6)	74,743
CURRENT ASSETS											
Store, spares and loose tools	8,427	0.3	8,411	21.3	5,285	(0.8)	5,325	0.9	5,280	8.0	4,887
Stock-in-trade	13,490	79.1	7,533	(39.6)	12,478	6.1	11,538	51.1	7,636	12.9	6,799
Trade debts	3,070	5.6	2,806	(79.5)	14,175	55.6	9,110	68.1	5,419	(28.6)	7,585
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	(25.8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans, advances, deposits and prepayments	2,237	2.2	2,189	(11.8)	2,449	116.3	1,303	17.8	1,137	69.4	883
Other receivables	12,877	52.7	8,304	(11.8)	9,412	3.8	9,067	3.0	8,807	25.1	8,966
Taxation - net	-	(100.0)	2,858	12.4	2,542	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Accrued income	19	(87.8)	168	48.0	106	86.1	54	116.0	25	100.0	1,040
Short-term investments	15,238	(43.1)	26,763	385.6	5,512	(28.6)	7,722	(5.4)	8,153	684.8	1,795
Cash and bank balances	1,256	(54.9)	3,610	5.8	3,413	367.9	730	(59.4)	1,795	2,037.6	84
TOTAL ASSETS	132,818	0.8	131,713	3.7	127,047	7.9	117,743	5.3	111,815	8.8	102,804



six yearly analysis

horizontal analysis of consolidated statement of financial position



Shareholders' equity

Share capital was increased from Rs. 10,300 million to Rs. 10,303 million during 2018-2020 years. This increase in share capital and share premium is due to conversion of debt amounting to USD 100 million under the International Finance Corporation (IFC) loan agreement to attend, maintain ordinary shares subscribed in 2017. Further, reserves have been increased significantly due to better profitability and effect of reserves retention and dividend payment.

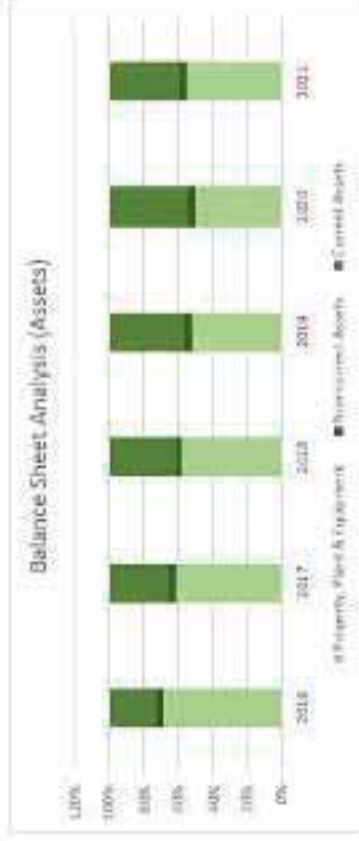
Non-current liabilities

Non-current liabilities mainly comprise of long term borrowings from financial institutions, Deferred Taxation and Provision for OPEX. Borrowings have decreased from Rs. 20,250 million in 2016 to Rs. 11,460 million in 2021, indicating the Company's capital structure strategy. During the year additional long-term loans amounting to Rs. 600 million were added. Other financial liabilities, Sukuk Certificates have been completely repaid and repaid in 2020 year. Deferred tax liability has increased from Rs. 7,400 million in 2016 to Rs. 11,040 million in 2021. Deferred tax liability as at December 31, 2021 is mainly represented by temporary differences due to accelerated depreciation allowance.

As per 52nd PAF document dated August 13, 2020, ordered the GCO to review the GCO's ownership and number of its structure. Therefore, the long-term and current portion of GCO provided interest were presented in current years financial statement. As at December 31, 2021, long term portion for GCO provided is Rs. 5,254 million.

Current liabilities

Current liabilities mainly comprise of Trade and other payables, current portion of long-term borrowings, taxes payable and provision for OPEX. Trade and other payables have increased to Rs. 38,027 million in 2021 from Rs. 14,280 million in 2016, approved by an increase of 7588. This increase is mainly due to increase in advance from customers from Rs. 450 million in 2016 to Rs. 4,305 million in 2021, an amount of increasing maintenance and consumable services and provision for structures up to Rs. 4,850 million in 2016 to 14,035 million in 2021, the amount of increase is a provision of debt and capital expenditure to sustain operations.



Non-current Assets

Non-current assets mainly comprise of Property, Plant & Equipment and intangible assets. Property, plant, and equipment have increased by 45% in comparison with 2016. This is mainly due to the major capital investments in sub-offices and the installation of Base and Server Racks needed by operations change for each three a year. During 2021, property, plant, and equipment increased due to investment in fixed and other intangible capital projects.

Current Assets

During the past years, current assets much have increased by Rs. 26,254 million, major contributions are from term investments, Other receivables and bank balances. Short term investments increased due to purchase of Pakistan Investment Bonds. Other Receivables have shown an increase of Rs. 6,639 million due to increasing sales for mobile and substation equipment.



horizontal & vertical analysis of consolidated statement of profit or loss

financial capital & performance

Sales
Cost of Sales
Gross profit

Selling and distribution expenses
Administrative expenses
Other income
Other expenses
Operating profit
Finance cost
Remeasurement loss / (gain) on provision for GDIC
Loss allowance on subsidy receivable from GoP
Net profit before taxation
Provision for taxation
Net profit after taxation

	2021	21 Vs 20	2020	20 Vs 19	2019	19 Vs 18	2018	18 Vs 17	2017	17 Vs 16	2016	16 Vs 15
	Rs.	%	Rs.	%	Rs.	%	Rs.	%	Rs.	%	Rs.	%
Sales	132,363	25.1	106,946	(12.8)	121,355	11.1	109,197	41.6	77,129	10.9	69,537	(18.8)
Cost of Sales	88,289	23.3	71,592	(12.5)	81,816	10.7	73,890	37.0	53,911	3.5	52,098	(6.5)
Gross profit	44,074	28.7	34,254	(13.4)	39,540	12.0	35,317	52.1	23,218	33.1	17,439	(41.3)
Selling and distribution expenses	8,530	0.9	8,457	(3.2)	8,736	9.1	8,008	10.5	7,245	8.1	6,705	22.7
Administrative expenses	1,900	(1.0)	1,919	53.8	1,248	(16.0)	1,485	14.8	1,293	42.8	907	1.2
Other income	1,790	7.4	1,667	(81.7)	4,352	111.1	2,062	(64.8)	5,866	(26.0)	8,143	85.4
Other expenses	2,641	39.4	1,894	(27.8)	2,623	71.2	1,532	24.1	1,294	7.4	1,149	(43.5)
Operating profit	32,793	38.7	23,651	(24.4)	31,285	18.7	26,354	36.0	19,312	14.8	16,821	(34.5)
Finance cost	1,802	(5.6)	3,236	(16.7)	3,887	67.7	2,271	(21.8)	2,648	(16.8)	3,187	(31.1)
Remeasurement loss / (gain) on provision for GDIC	743	(35.0)	(2,121)	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss allowance on subsidy receivable from GoP	508	(35.0)	1,239	(100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net profit before taxation	29,360	40.3	21,298	(22.3)	27,398	12.8	24,283	45.7	16,004	22.2	13,634	(36.3)
Provision for taxation	8,797	177.8	3,165	(69.9)	10,526	53.3	6,869	24.7	5,509	26.6	4,351	(30.4)
Net profit after taxation	21,063	16.3	18,133	7.5	16,872	(3.1)	17,414	56.1	11,156	20.2	9,283	(37.4)

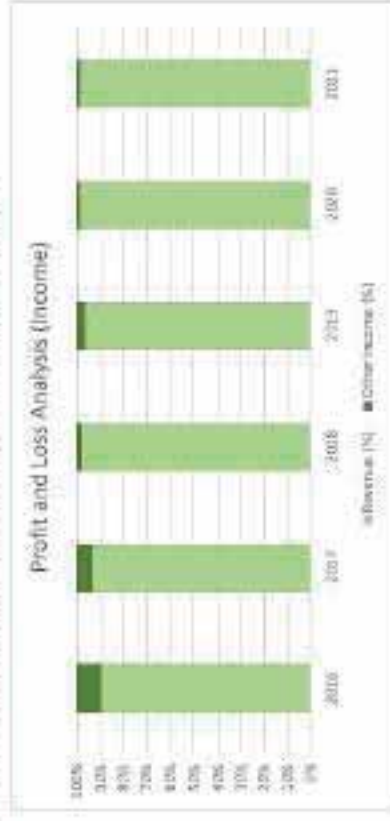
Vertical Analysis

Sales
Cost of sales
Gross profit

Distribution and marketing expenses
Administrative expenses
Other income
Other expenses
Operating profit
Finance cost
Remeasurement loss / (gain) on provision for GDIC
Loss allowance on subsidy receivable from GoP
Net profit before taxation
Provision for taxation
Net profit after taxation

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sales	132,363	106,946	121,355	109,197	77,129	69,537
Cost of sales	88,289	71,592	81,816	73,890	53,911	52,098
Gross profit	44,074	34,254	39,540	35,317	23,218	17,439
Distribution and marketing expenses	8,530	8,457	8,736	8,008	7,245	6,705
Administrative expenses	1,900	1,919	1,248	1,485	1,293	907
Other income	1,790	1,667	4,352	2,062	5,866	8,143
Other expenses	2,641	1,894	2,623	1,532	1,294	1,149
Operating profit	32,793	23,651	31,285	26,354	19,312	16,821
Finance cost	1,802	3,236	3,887	2,271	2,648	3,187
Remeasurement loss / (gain) on provision for GDIC	743	(2,121)	-	-	-	-
Loss allowance on subsidy receivable from GoP	508	1,239	-	-	-	-
Net profit before taxation	29,360	21,298	27,398	24,283	16,004	13,634
Provision for taxation	8,797	3,165	10,526	6,869	5,509	4,351
Net profit after taxation	21,063	18,133	16,872	17,414	11,156	9,283

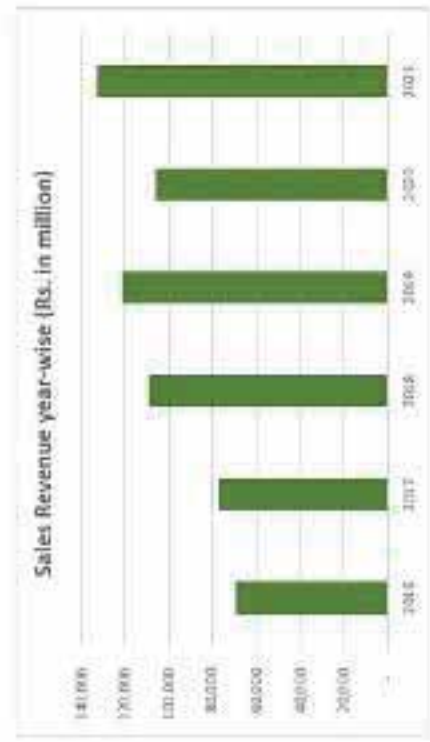
horizontal analysis of consolidated statement of profit or loss



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The Group's major sales comprised of Lure and Phosphates. In 2016, the Group was able to sell 1,02,147 tones respectively. However, reduced stability and supply was apparent in its sales related to sale of Lure. Group was also to revitalize the sales of Lure and phosphate to 2,46,047 in 2017. In 2018, the Group was able to achieve its highest ever consolidated revenues of over INR 1,100 billion. Revenue was a first year was due to increased export prices, sales by 12% KT and urea sales by 24 KT. Contribution of two atmospheric nitrogen and GHD accounted by record urea production by the Company resulted in further increase in sales by 11% in 2016, resulting in the highest ever sales revenue of INR 1,45,588 million in 2016. The Company achieved a historic level of highest ever sales per ton of 14,20,354 INR and new sales disclosed in 2,01,647.

During the year 2021, the Company has achieved a record in millions of highest ever sales of 12,208 KT as compared to 2,01,647 sold in 2020, an increase of 148% primarily due to increased local urea demand. As a result, the Company's sales have increased to 25% for the year compared to 14% in 2020. The Company managed to deliver sales even in 2021 INR 1,50,140 million, an increase of 15% compared to INR 1,30,537 in 2020 on account of high Lure volumes sold as compared to its sales in 2020. Improved Phosphate prices.



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financial capital & performance

cost of sales

The variation in cost of sales is mainly due to the variation of sales over the entire year. Production from Ural and Phosphate increased from 1,02,147 in 2016 to 2,46,047 during the current year. In 2020, the Company achieved a historic level of sales with the highest ever production of 12,208 KT. Overall increase in gas prices, inflationary effect, currency devaluation and higher consumption in local demand have contributed to the increase by Rs. 25,101 million over the period of 5 years.

gross profit

Gross profit of the Group has increased to Rs. 44,074 million in 2021 as compared to Rs. 17,459 million in 2016. Significant growth in profitability was witnessed in 2018 due to 30% increase in market prices for the Lure and Phosphate. Increased sales in all sales years on the basis of increased commercial strategy and better economic demand led EBIT response and also has been a 1,123% over the period of 5 years. Higher production margins have increased the overall gross margin.

operating profit

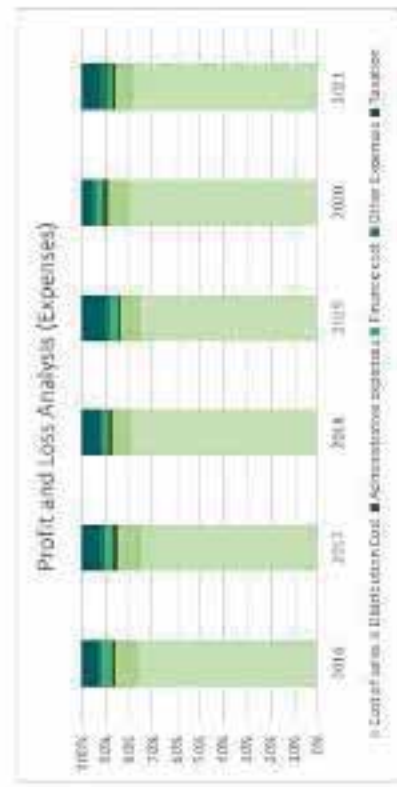
Operating profit of the Group has increased by Rs. 16,370 million over the last 5 years when it was lower due to increased Lure and phosphate. Variation over the last 5 years is attributed with respect to increased international OPEX prices. Rising international freight and logistic prices over the period resulted in adverse impact on operating profit. This is mainly due to the increase in demand for products as the pandemic situation drove off FY 2020 production.

finance costs

Finance costs have increased significantly from Rs. 1,145 million to Rs. 1,340 million over the period of 5 years. This is mainly due to the growth in requirements of long term borrowings that were contracted at the time of the start of the production. Improved liquidity position on the basis of increased sales over the year has reduced the need for this financing.

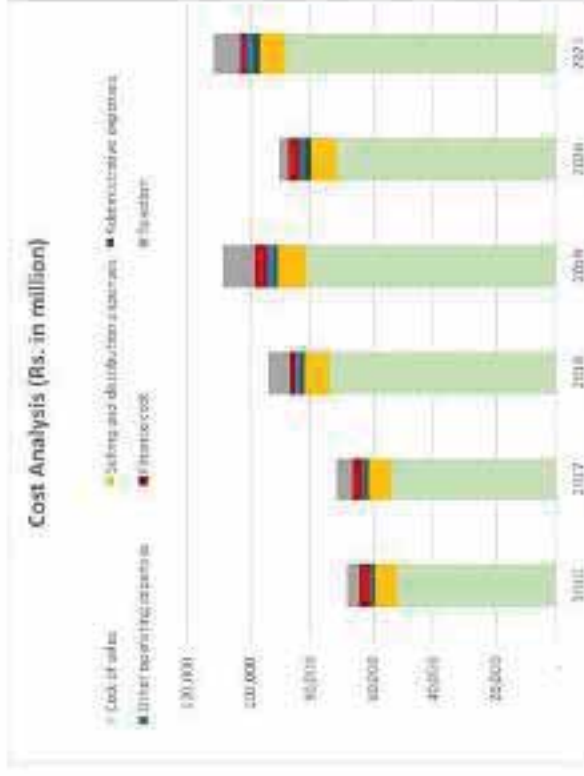
taxation

Taxation has increased significantly by Rs. 4,447 million in 2021 as compared to 2016. The increase is also due to the change in income tax regime of EBITDA resulting in a higher tax rate. The increase in tax rate has led to a higher margin earned by the year.



02

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Time in costs

Price cost has increased slightly from Rs. 3,165 million in FY 2017 to Rs. 3,182 million in FY 2021. This is mainly due to gradual payments of long-term investments that were commenced in FY 2017. The investment in new projects has been improved in FY 2021. The cost of production has increased by 10% over the FY 2017 to FY 2021.

The company has increased significantly by Rs. 4,447 million in FY 2021 as compared to FY 2017. The increase is due to the increase in revenue tax and the increase in the company's trading and other non-current assets. The increase in revenue tax is due to the increase in the company's trading and other non-current assets.

net profit

The Group's net profit has increased to Rs. 21,002 million in FY 2021 from Rs. 9,255 million in FY 2017. The increase in net profit is due to the increase in the company's trading and other non-current assets. The increase in net profit is due to the increase in the company's trading and other non-current assets.

Further, outstanding provisions and provisions on GOC have increased to Rs. 7,002 million in FY 2021 from Rs. 6,002 million in FY 2017. The increase in provisions is due to the increase in the company's trading and other non-current assets. The increase in provisions is due to the increase in the company's trading and other non-current assets.

financial capital & performance

gross profit

Gross profit has increased to Rs. 44,074 million in FY 2021 as compared to Rs. 17,430 million in FY 2017. Significant increase in gross profit was witnessed in FY 2018 due to the increase in the company's trading and other non-current assets. The increase in gross profit is due to the increase in the company's trading and other non-current assets.

taxation

The company's average effective tax rate has increased from 6.38% in FY 2017 to 6.38% in FY 2021. During the year, owing to higher profit margins, the effective tax rate has increased. The increase in the company's trading and other non-current assets has resulted in a tax charge of Rs. 1,268 million. The increase is consistent with the increase in profits.

net profit

The profit as a percentage of sales has increased from 10.2% in FY 2017 to 10.2% in FY 2021. The increase in net profit margin is due to the increase in the company's trading and other non-current assets. The increase in net profit margin is due to the increase in the company's trading and other non-current assets.

financial information summary

Summary of Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Share capital	13,353	13,353	13,353	13,353	13,353	13,353
Reserves	58,794	58,794	58,794	58,794	58,794	58,794
Shareholders' funds / Equity	72,147	72,147	72,147	72,147	72,147	72,147
Borrowings	17,215	17,215	17,215	17,215	17,215	17,215
Capital employed	89,362	89,362	89,362	89,362	89,362	89,362
Deferred liabilities	11,176	11,176	11,176	11,176	11,176	11,176
Property, plant & equipment	78,081	78,081	78,081	78,081	78,081	78,081
Long term assets	78,081	78,081	78,081	78,081	78,081	78,081
Current assets	64,485	64,485	64,485	64,485	64,485	64,485

Summary of Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

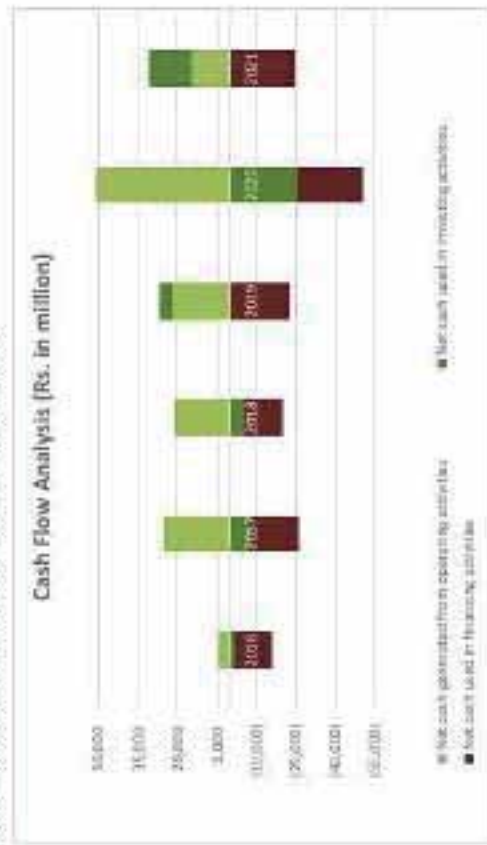
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Sales	138,383	138,383	138,383	138,383	138,383	138,383
Gross profit	44,074	44,074	44,074	44,074	44,074	44,074
Operating profit	58,794	58,794	58,794	58,794	58,794	58,794
Profit / (loss) before tax	28,080	28,080	28,080	28,080	28,080	28,080
Profit / (loss) after tax	21,083	21,083	21,083	21,083	21,083	21,083
EBITDA	34,522	34,522	34,522	34,522	34,522	34,522

Summary of Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Net cash flow from operating activities	14,512	14,512	14,512	14,512	14,512	14,512
Net cash flow from investing activities	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
Net cash flow from financing activities	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)
Change in cash & cash equivalents	7,512	7,512	7,512	7,512	7,512	7,512
Cash & cash equivalents - Year end	12,377	12,377	12,377	12,377	12,377	12,377

Summary of Actual Production (Units in MT)

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Units	2,104,722	2,104,722	2,104,722	2,104,722	2,104,722	2,104,722
NPK	144,504	144,504	144,504	144,504	144,504	144,504



translating from government activities

in 2018, and flows from the same countries were $\text{Rs. } 4.4$ million in 2019, and flows from the same countries were $\text{Rs. } 4.2$ million in 2020. The increase in many of the 10 countries was not enough to offset the decrease in the 11 countries and thereby attributable to the decrease in the country's foreign exchange income. The main country of origin of the 10 countries was India, which was increased proportionally with the increase in the country's foreign exchange income.

and the other from the same source.

[illegible]

cast from a mixture of

Let's start with blood transfusion practices. We've decreased significantly from 1991 to 2004 from 26.4 million to 16.2 million units of blood. And to be fair, the number of transfusions has been a little more complicated to estimate. The number of units transfused has increased from 20.5 million in 1991 to 23.2 million in 2004. So, during the 13-year period, we were able to save 4.3 million units of blood. That's a 21% reduction. The reduction is attributed to a number of factors. First, we've decreased the number of units transfused by about 1.5 million units, according to the 2005 National Blood Survey. Second, we've decreased the number of units transfused by about 1.5 million units, according to the 2005 National Blood Survey. And third, we've decreased the number of units transfused by about 1.5 million units, according to the 2005 National Blood Survey.

business rationale of major capital expenditure and projects

EBERT strongly believes that small business owners need a clear, concise, and comprehensive guide to the information available to them. In addition, the information should be presented in a way that is easy to understand and use. The book is written in a clear, concise, and easy-to-understand style. The information is presented in a way that is easy to understand and use. The book is written in a clear, concise, and easy-to-understand style. The information is presented in a way that is easy to understand and use.

[illegible]

The Company plans to continue making significant capital expenditures relating to its existing and strategic projects in the coming years. It

financial ratios

Profitability Ratios

Return on Equity (Profit after tax)	
Return on Equity (Profit before tax)	
Return on Capital Employed	
Return on Shareholders' Funds	
Shareholders' Funds Ratio	
Pre-tax margin	
Pre-tax margin (including subsidiary)	
Profit margin	
Profit margin (including subsidiary)	
Gross Profit ratio	
Gross Profit ratio (including subsidiary)	
Net Profit to Sales	
Net Profit to Sales (including subsidiary)	
EBITDA	
Growth in EBITDA	
EBITDA Margin to Sales	
EBITDA Margin to Sales (including subsidiary)	
Operating leverage ratio	
Growth in Operating revenue	
Growth in Operating revenue (including subsidiary)	
Capital Expenditure to total Assets	

Liquidity Ratios

Current ratio	
Quick / Acid test ratio	
Cash and cash equivalents to Current Liabilities	
Cash flow from Operations to Sales	
Cash flow from Operations to Sales (including subsidiary)	
Cash flow to capital expenditure	
Cash flow coverage ratio	
Long term liabilities / current liabilities	

Activity / Turnover Ratios

No. of days inventory	
Inventory turnover	
Debtors turnover ratio	
Debtors turnover ratio (including subsidiary)	
No. of days in receivables	
No. of days in receivables (including subsidiary)	
Trade payables turnover ratio	
Trade payables turnover ratio (including subsidiary)	
No. of days in payables	
No. of days in payables (including subsidiary)	
Operating cycle	
Operating cycle (including subsidiary and subsidiary)	
Total Assets turnover ratio	
Total assets turnover ratio (including subsidiary)	

financial capital & performance

Activity / Turnover Ratios (continued)

Fixed Assets turnover ratio	
Fixed Assets turnover ratio (including subsidiary)	
Current Assets Turnover (including subsidiary)	
Current Assets Turnover	
Operating working capital turnover	
Capital employed turnover	
Production per employee	
Revenue per employee	
Net income per employee	

Investment Market Ratios

Earnings per Share - basic	
Earnings per Share - diluted	
Earnings growth (diluted)	
Earnings growth (basic)	
Market value per share	
- Year end	
- High during the year	
- Low during the year	
Cash dividend per share	
Dividend value per share	
Dividend cover ratio	
Dividend cover ratio (after interim & proposed cash)	
Dividend value per share - including investment in subsidiary	
Dividend value per share - including investment in subsidiary	
Dividend value per share - including investment in subsidiary	

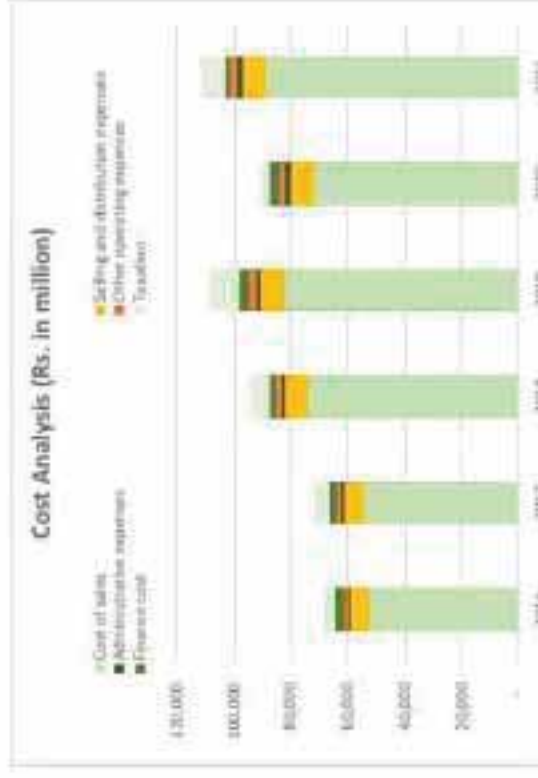
Capital Structure Ratios

Financial leverage ratio	
Financial leverage ratio	
Weighted average cost of debt	
Weighted average cost of debt	
Debt to Equity ratio (as per book)	
Debt to Equity ratio (as per market value)	
Interest Cover ratio	
Others	
Spans Inventory over total assets	
Maintenance cost over operating expenses	

analysis of financial ratios

Income & Profit Ratios

The Company's gross profit margin has increased to 33.19% in comparison with 32.11% in 2019 due to rising volumes, increased selling prices, better inventory management and improvement of cost of sales and other operating expenses which was offset by an external currency evaluation and increase in prices of services. Net profit has improved to 16.89% in comparison with 16.45% in 2019. However, the operating margin has decreased to 20.20% when the net profit margin was 17.17%. This is due to increased average firm cost per unit due to higher production margins.



Liquidity Ratios

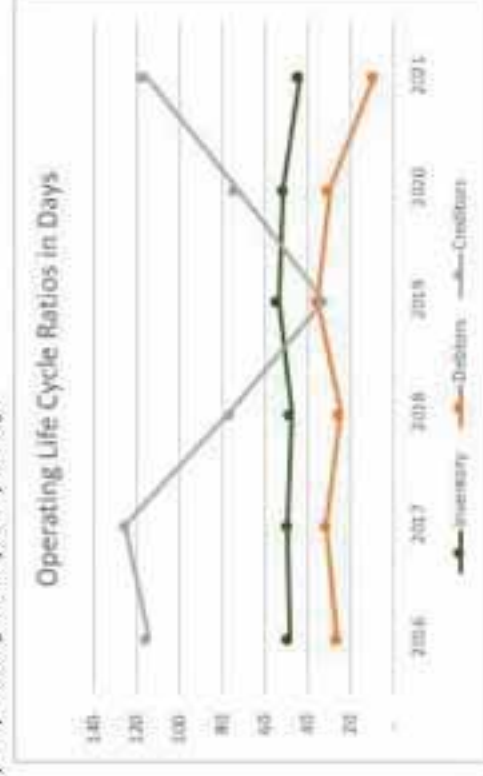
The Company's current ratio has improved to 1.0 times compared to 0.71 times in 2019. Cash flow from operations to sales ratio has improved to 0.11 times in 2021 in comparison with the ratio of 0.07 in 2019 on account of better working capital management.



financial capital & performance

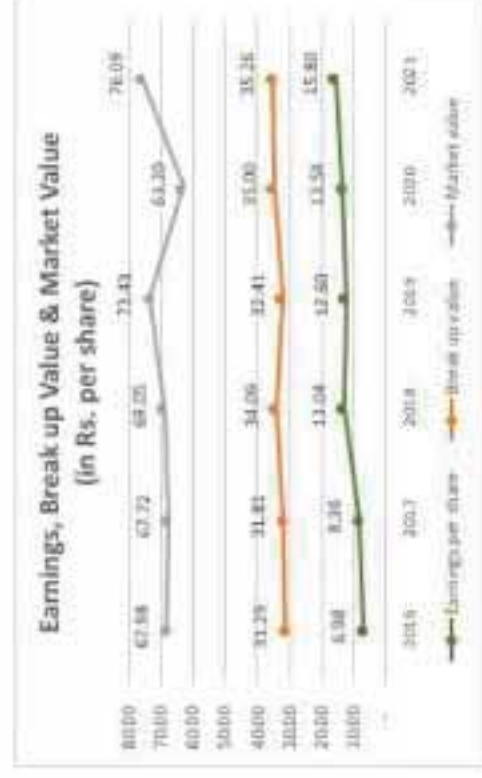
Inventory Turnover Ratio

Compared to the previous year, the results in terms of turnover ratios compared to six years' average of 25 days show 2016 inventory turnover has increased to 84 times in comparison with 72 times in 2020 due to improved inventory management and better inventory management. The Company's operating cycle was 126 days compared to 126 days in the year. The Company's operating cycle was 126 days compared to 126 days in the year.

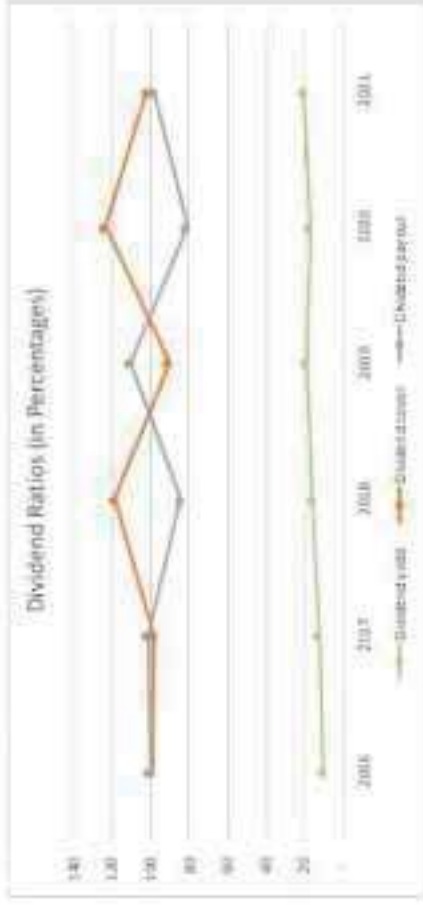


Investment / Market Ratio

Earnings per share has been increased to Rs. 16.30 in comparison with Rs. 16.30 in 2019 due to higher P&L margins due to lower operating costs, lower G&A and G&A costs, lower turnover ratios and higher margins on price ratio due to higher selling prices and volume increasing margins. Depreciation has been reduced to Rs. 16.30 in comparison with Rs. 16.30 in 2019. The Company's operating cycle was 126 days compared to 126 days in 2019. The Company's operating cycle was 126 days compared to 126 days in 2019. The Company's operating cycle was 126 days compared to 126 days in 2019.

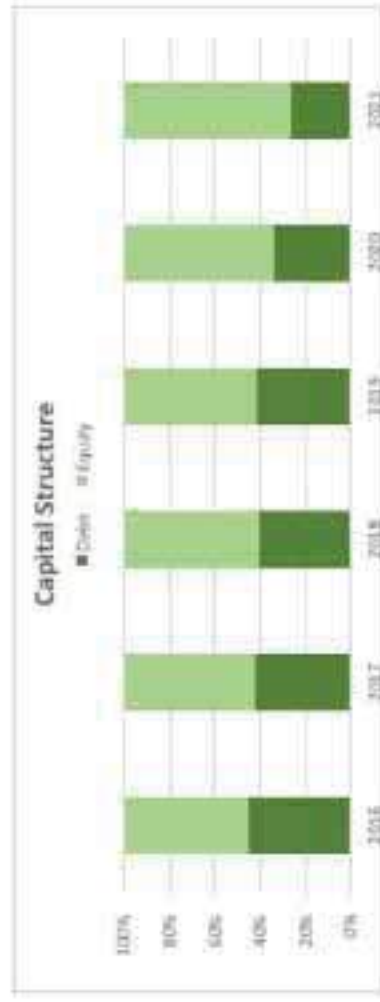


Dividend payout ratio during 2021 was 88% against six years' average total payout of 96%



Capital Structure Ratio

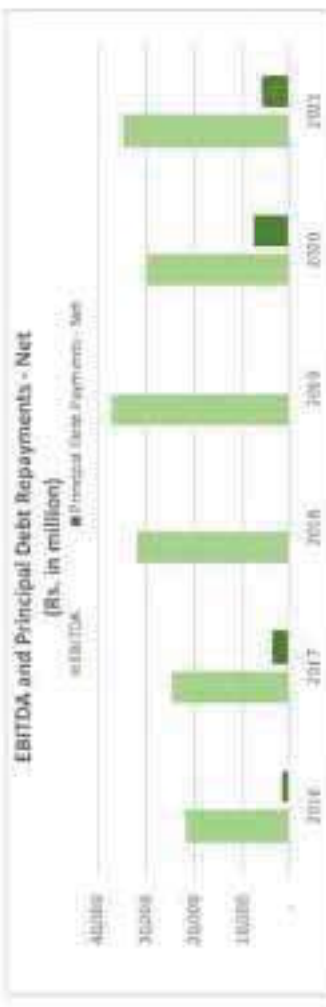
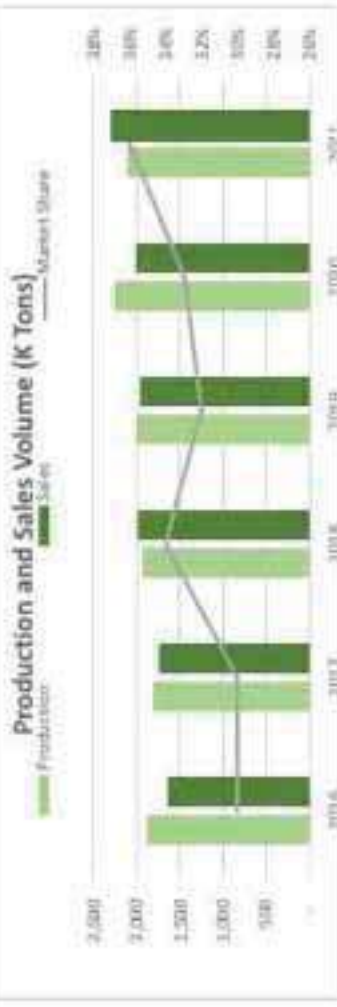
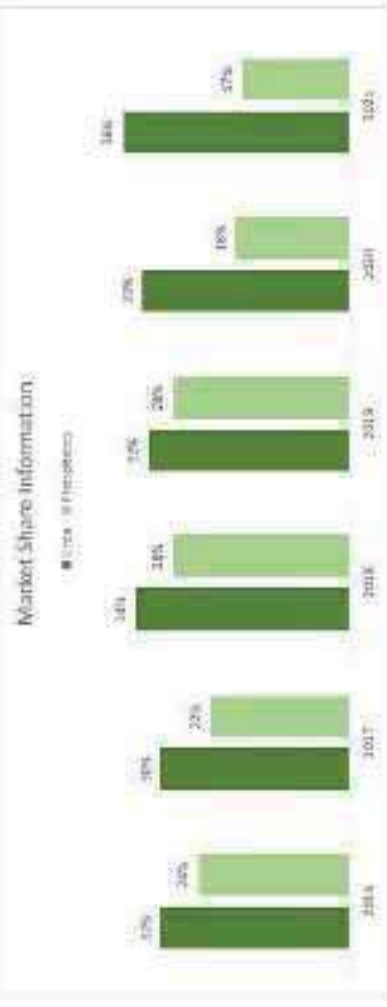
Financial leverage ratio has deteriorated to 0.11 times compared to six years average ratio of 0.07 times. Debt to equity ratio also changed to 27.7% compared to 24.5% in 2021. In 2021, financial leverage ratio of 0.11 times was made over the course of the year. At the end of the year, the company's debt to equity ratio was 27.7%.



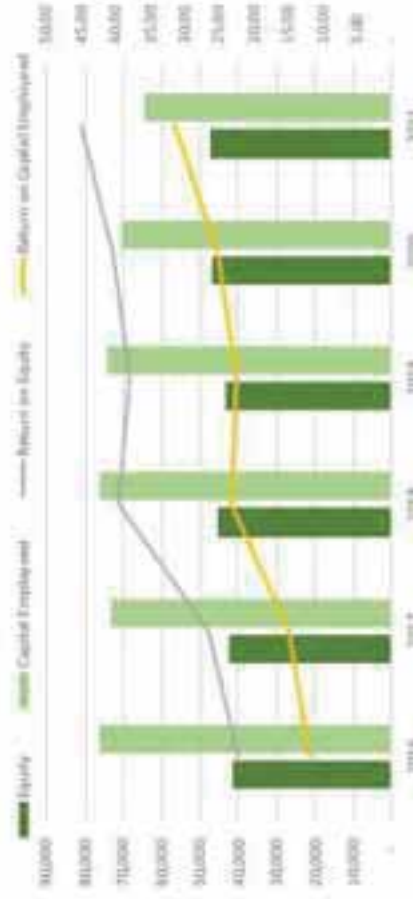
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Market share information

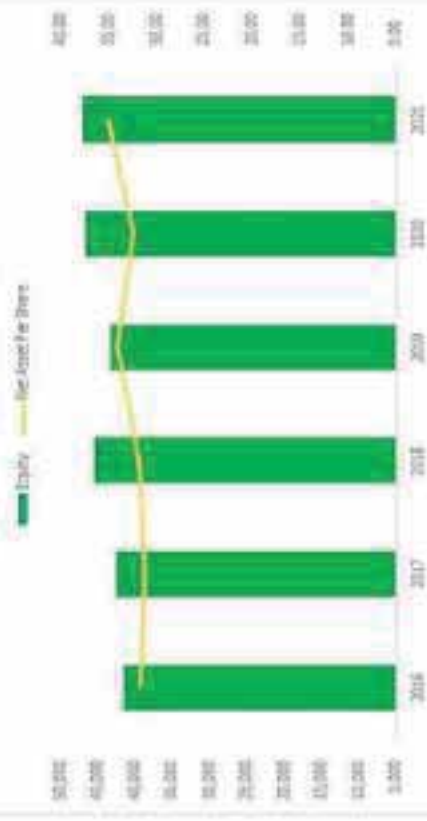
As a leading manufacturer in the fertilizer industry, providing nutritional support to the soil and crops of Pakistan. Contributing to sustainable growth and environmental protection in the economy year on year. The fertilizer market share is as follows:



**Return on Equity & Capital Employed
(Rs. in million & in Percentage)**



Equity and Net Assets Per Share



Sensitivity Analysis of Share Price



financial capital & performance

completing analysis of share price

SPERIT shares are also affected by internal and external factors. Internally, the Company's substantial liability impacts its share price. Capital structure factors that impact the share price include its financial and capital structure of the Company, as well as Government regulations, macro-economic indicators and well as other factors. The Company regularly monitors these ever-changing factors and remains very vigilant in its response.

Share price fluctuations and share price

The company has continued engagement with shareholders as well as potential investors over the past year. The Company has regularly held Security Analysts briefings during the year where extensive information was shared regarding the company's performance and its financial outlook and strategy has been shared.

While the company's share price increased from Rs. 60.25 at 1 January 2021 to Rs. 78.09 on 31 December 2021, the maximum share price achieved during the year was Rs. 78.31. Our elaborate share structure of companies, individuals, pension and provident funds, insurance companies, banks and investment companies, and other corporate bodies. The shareholding of Equity Shareholders stood at 31 December 2021 was 85.7%.

market capitalization company's

As at December 31, 2021, SPERIT's market capitalization stood at Rs. 30,130.5 million. A consequent change of 8% in the market price of SPERIT's share would result in a change of Rs. 5,000 million in the market capitalization.

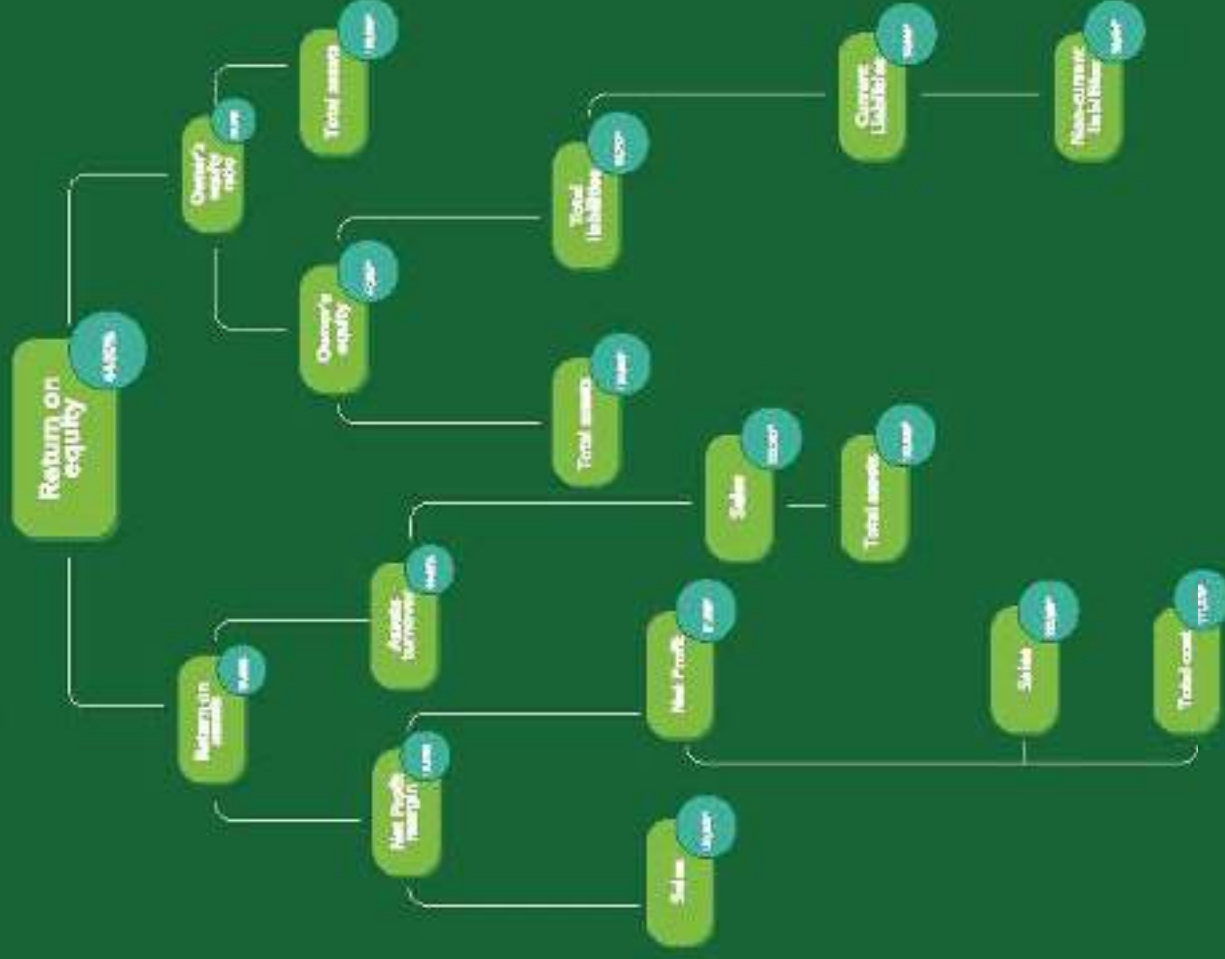


statement of value addition and distribution

(Figures in million)	2020	2020
Value Added Distribution		
Tax on goods and development surcharge to Govt. of Pakistan	158,904	100,734
Total revenue inclusive of sales tax and other income	(13,164)	(70,351)
Exhaust-in-inputs and services	87,259	36,473
Value Distribution		
Tax on goods and development surcharge to Govt. of Pakistan	158,904	100,734
Salaries, benefits and cost of employees	9,123	9,410
Dividend to Shareholders	20,887	14,588
Value-added / indirect expenses on borrowed money	4,037	3,226
Donation towards education, health, environment and natural disaster	201	325
Retained for reinvestment & future growth, development, innovation and individual profit	5,499	2,725
	48,030	38,473



dupont analysis



Economic value added

Economic value added (EVA) is a measure of a company's financial performance based on the residual wealth calculated by deducting a cost of capital from its operating profits, adjusted for book on cash flows (EOPAT).

(£ millions in the year to)	2021	2020
EOPAT		
Less: cost of capital	(27,625)	(20,688)
Economic value added	(89,973)	(89,677)
	(7,804)	(1,111)
Free cash flows		
(£ millions in the year to)	2021	2020
Net cash generated from operating activities	14,011	(61,039)
Capital expenditure - net	(19,895)	(6,100)
Free cash flows	4,016	(46,291)
Net repayment of borrowings	(1,412)	(7,443)
Free cash flow available to equity shareholders	(2,396)	(53,734)

Free cash flows to equity shareholders represent the extra a company can generate after required investment in maintenance expenditure, working capital and replacement of debt. It is a measurement of a company's financial performance and health.



foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The company has significant exposure to foreign currency sensitivity due to its various raw materials and selling products in foreign currencies. Based on the Company's results for 2021, and the projection of foreign exchange rates prevailing during the year, a 10% variation in exchange rates will have an impact on the financial results of the Company. Currency risk sensitivity over financial instruments is disclosed in the notes to the Consolidated Financial statements and also in the 43rd of the consolidated financial statements.

composition of local vs imported materials

Since the primary materials of the company is cotton, a substantial chunk of the Company's raw material is sourced locally. However, a significant share of its raw materials used for production of specialty fabrics are imported. At the same time, the Company's finished products, primarily processed and sold in the USA, Europe, and Japan, are largely dependent on foreign sources for their requirements. The imported content exposure for cotton is 70% for the year, representing a proportion of materials cost. The decrease in imported raw material proportion compared to 2020 is mainly attributable to lower DCF procurement in 2021.

cashflow statement - direct method

(Rupees in thousands)	2021	2020
Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash received from customers - net	491,119	410,162
Cash paid to supplier / services providers and employees - net	(106,333)	(50,936)
Payment to workers, vendor, bank - net	(1,358)	(1,111)
Payment to vendors, participating financial institutions, bank - net	(12,297)	(26,616)
Net cash generated from operating activities	14,811	31,299
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment and intangibles	(10,057)	(7,170)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	11,207	46,296
Purchases of short term investments	(1,111)	(31,114)
Proceeds from sale of short term investments	2,540	1,220
Income on deposits / other financial assets	1,755	1,259
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities	15,227	(2,686)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from long term borrowings	1,610	1,051
Repayments of long term borrowings	(3,263)	(3,700)
Loan from Housing Company	4,310	1,031
Proceeds from sale of shares	(1,345)	(2,450)
Dividends paid	(18,764)	(14,350)
Net cash used in / (generated) financing activities	(23,352)	(24,823)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and equivalents	1,286	1,036
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	6,710	5,674
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	18,297	6,710

financial capital & performance

methods and assumptions used in compiling the indicators

The Company proposes the financial indicators shown below to its customers and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan. The accuracy and reporting standards applicable to the Company is as follows:

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

- Provision of anti-dilutive issued under the Act.

Where provisions of anti-dilutive issued under the Act differ from the IFRS, the provisions of anti-dilutive issued under the Act have been followed.

The presentation of financial information in conformity with the above requirements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also involves management's judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The actual results may differ from the degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial information are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Additional disclosures in compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and Best Corporate Reporting disclosures issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP) (section 8 annex II)

- The Company has not adopted the Basic Financial Accounting Standards (FAS) issued by the ICAI, therefore specific disclosure along with the same has not been provided.

- During 2021, there were no recoveries of amounts arising out of report sales.

- During 2021, there were no properties or assets acquired with the funds of the Company, which are disclosed in the same, in accordance with the provisions of the Company.



social and relationship capital

Over the past three years, we have continued to build on our social and relationship capital, which is a key driver of our long-term success. We have continued to build on our social and relationship capital, which is a key driver of our long-term success. We have continued to build on our social and relationship capital, which is a key driver of our long-term success.

Our social and relationship capital

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Our social and relationship capital

Category	2021	2022	2023
Community & Stakeholder Engagement	100	100	100
Environment	100	100	100
Human Resources	100	100	100
Product & Service	100	100	100
Supplier & Vendor	100	100	100
Customer	100	100	100
Other	100	100	100
Total	1000	1000	1000

local communities

Building on the strength of the local community, our Company has continued to work on strengthening the local community through initiatives of sustainable growth.

Community engagement and infrastructure development are the key components of our social investment strategy, which is a key driver of our sustainable growth.

We have been actively engaged in various community development projects, including the construction of a new school, a new hospital, and a new market.

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Some of our initiatives



mangrove plantation drive

"The drive to plant 2500 mangrove trees will help in creating a sustainable environment and the health of the sea."

The drive to plant 2500 mangrove trees will help in creating a sustainable environment and the health of the sea. The drive to plant 2500 mangrove trees will help in creating a sustainable environment and the health of the sea.

Kalal program

The Kalal Program is a community development project that aims to improve the living conditions of the local community.

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blood donation drive

During the year we organized blood donation drives, seminars, and health camps to create awareness about the importance of blood donation. We also conducted a blood donation drive at the local hospital and at the local government office. We also conducted a blood donation drive at the local government office.



livelihood program

Livelihood Program CSR initiative

Under the aegis of the Engage Pakistan Program, EFFORT consistently sponsors & CSR Team took an initiative to establish sustainable small-scale livelihood projects for differently abled persons in underserved communities.

The team took this project forward by financing 25 stitching & sewing-related setups, 03 setups for hairdressing & repairs, and 02 setups for small grocery stores. These were provided within the homes of female villagers so that they can earn their livelihood.


+50
Differently
abled women

+30
Beneficiary
Families



livestock vaccination in satellite areas

• 1,000+ animals vaccinated
• 100+ people benefited
• 100+ people benefited



social and relationship capital

health

Health projects continue to provide essential services to the community.



Shifa Gynae Health Camp

The Shifa Gynae Health Camp is a free of cost health camp for women. It provides essential services to the community. The camp is held regularly and provides essential services to the community.



Engage TB facility

The Engage TB facility is a free of cost health camp for TB patients. It provides essential services to the community. The facility is held regularly and provides essential services to the community.



Screening for Cervical Cancer

The screening for Cervical Cancer is a free of cost health camp for women. It provides essential services to the community. The screening is held regularly and provides essential services to the community.



anti rabies facility

- Operational in the first quarter of 2021
- Patients are promptly attended
- Continued life operations despite COVID-19 crisis



dog bite treatment facility

1032 patients attended to at the Daga facility during the year.



snake bite facility

- Operational as per schedule despite the COVID-19 crisis
- 1561 patients treated since 1977
- Saved 200 lives in COVID-19



sahara clinic

- 7 teams of 30 staff each
- Clinic provides OPD services (two of each) to both communities
- 4,100+ patients attended



focused group session

The session discussed Chronic diseases. Participants focused group sessions were held in January 2021 with the objective to confirm Chronic diseases & prevent its complications.



hearing aid camp

Under the aegis of Eggs' volunteer program, Sahara clinic organized free of cost hearing aid camp in the 16-day camp. The evaluation, Auditory, hearing, modification and digital hearing aids were provided to deserving members. Total 686 individuals were screened and 158 eligible individuals were fitted with hearing aid devices.



education

EFPIR strongly believes that education is one of the most important catalysts for change and as a result, educational facilities always feature amongst the top priority of our CSR strategy.

social and relationship capital



Sahara

- 600 patients currently enrolled
- 1000 patients currently in 1000
- 200 Consultants provided

• 100000 patients currently receiving care for young adults (18-25) and adolescents

enigm adopted schools

- 100000 patients currently enrolled by EFPIR
- 100000 patients currently enrolled by EFPIR
- 100000 patients currently enrolled by EFPIR

Technical training college

The Vocational Technical Training College (VTC) was established by EFPIR in 2008. It provides vocational training to local communities to improve their skills and employability. The college also provides training in the areas of health, agriculture, and information technology.

- 100000 students
- 20000 staff
- 100000 students in 100000



KATCHA SCHOOL

- 100000 students currently enrolled in Primary to Middle education
- 100000 students currently enrolled in Primary to Middle education
- 100000 students currently enrolled in Primary to Middle education



manufactured and intellectual capital

The Company has been investing heavily in research and development, particularly in the area of high-tech agricultural machinery and equipment. In FY2023, the Company has invested in the research and development of high-tech agricultural machinery and equipment, and has achieved significant results. The Company has also invested in the research and development of high-tech agricultural machinery and equipment, and has achieved significant results.

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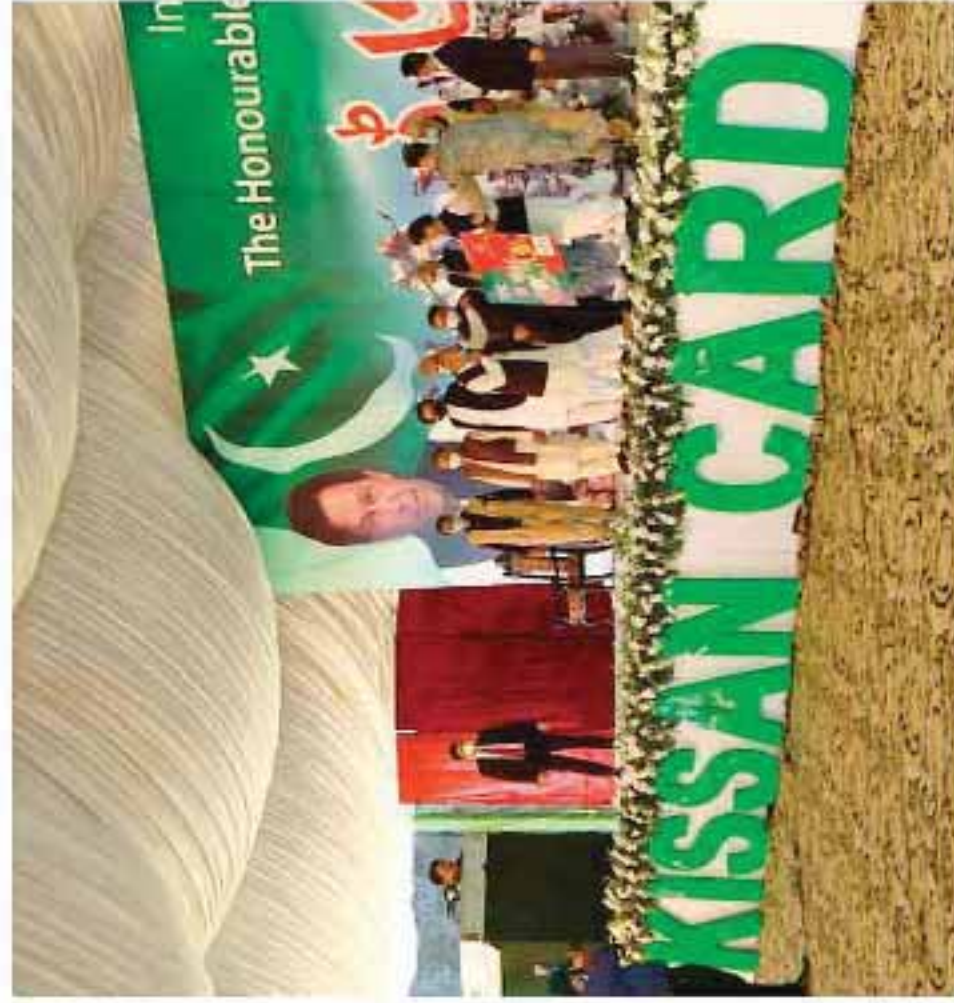


enabling growth of our farmer through innovation

Enabling our Farmers Growth	2021	2020
Farmer Subsidies	1,000	958
Farmer Loans	24,000	23,000
Farmer Training	1,000	1,000
Farmer Insurance	30,000	30,000
Farmer Extension	34,000	34,000

mobile soil labs

EFERT's mobile soil labs provide farmers with a convenient and accurate way to test their soil. The mobile soil labs are equipped with advanced testing equipment and trained technicians, allowing farmers to get their soil tested quickly and easily. The mobile soil labs are also equipped with a database of soil test results, allowing farmers to compare their results with other farmers in the area.



EFERT sponsored Kissan Card – launched by the Honourable Prime Minister

During the year, EFERT sponsored the Kissan Card, a revolutionary digital platform for farmers to access government services and subsidies. The Kissan Card was launched in April 2021 and was widely used by farmers across the country. The Kissan Card has helped farmers to access government services and subsidies more easily and quickly.

- The Kissan Card has helped farmers to access government services and subsidies more easily and quickly.
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empowering our customers through digital innovation

EFERT is proud to be the top online sales company in Pakistan with over PKR 100 bn in sales

humsafar application

The Engro Humsafar app is Pakistan's first in the first step towards digitizing the agricultural value chain of Pakistan, allowing farmers to connect with the chain from the control of their tractors and vehicles. During 2021, the application accomplished the 100 billion PKR milestone in sales making it the largest sales application in Pakistan - a farmer's favorite. Further, with the launch of Humsafar 2.0, our valued stakeholders can now utilize their electronic tax certificates and electronic security letters through the app directly.

ENGRO HUMSAFAR CROSSES

100 **PKR** **BILLION**
MARK IN JUST OVER A YEAR!



enabling Pakistan's agri-value chain with technology



electronic bank guarantee

the company strives to provide innovative customer service and product offerings. Leveraging technology has been at the core of our strategy to enable operational excellence and efficiency. The advent of COVID-19 catalyzed our efforts in the digitalization journey as we launched Electronic Bank Guarantee (E-BG) with an aim to eliminate the need for physical interaction and the hassle of arranging documentary requirements such as legal stamp papers especially in far-flung rural areas of Pakistan. At the same time, it led to significant time and cost savings for our employees and customers.

the vibrant success of the product was evidenced by the fast-paced adoption by banks. Within six months, E-BG penetration for Engro Fertilizers skyrocketed from 0 to 93% of the share of total BGs based business. During the year, electronic bank guarantee option was launched across all major banks in the Country.



warehouse recast financing for small farmers

Tokyo, farmers too many crop harvest time to get their crop at universal price due to limited quality storage options, a larger need for cash in hand in the next few days. National grain storage agencies export the product to quality degradation and price fluctuations, which today avoid or completely erode the crop value. As a result, farmers are unable to reach the potential. The Company's program of the rice to pay in Pakistan agriculture sector and food security, where a collaboration with Bank of Punjab to deliver accessible warehouse receipt financing, where farmers are able to store their harvest in warehouse and access to storage facilities and earn continually stored financing against the inventory.

soil mapping

A revolutionary soil mapping, soil mapping involves collecting soil samples across Pakistan to provide an accurate assessment of groundwater soil conditions, along with the distribution of soil types and soil properties. The national farm, Pakistani farmers will be equipped with the ability to view their soil attributes, crop yield levels as well as market and soil health study at their fingertips, limiting the opportunity of soil sampling.

shandar kissan program

EFERT (against 2500+ selected farmers) provided them Seed to Harvest solutions to improve their farm productivity. The concept was to use these farmers as change agents in their respective communities and guide neighboring farmers on best crop management practices.

improving lives of smallholder farmers – PAVE project

PAVE Pakistan is a business incubator project operational since 2017, jointly funded by EFERT (Pakistan's off-high finance) and Trade Australia and UNIFIL, with aims to develop the seed sector in terms of rice, wheat, and vegetables, infrastructure, marketing, and innovation for smallholder farmers by building on their experience and creating market niches for them. Under the PAVE project, EFERT has trained 4,000+ smallholder farmers, facilitated 800+ of them as EFERT seed suppliers and produced 500+ tons of seed from them and established 12 village-based seed enterprises to help other smallholders. The project has a good record on various institutional forums including its recent visit to the Embassy of Sudan, Saudi Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, and Ministry of Trade, USA.

EFERT and BASF joined hands to bring high quality products to Pakistani farmers

Gulf is recently selected products to enter crop from variety, seeds and April 2020, it is made from a natural fungus which improves plant root and increases water uptake. EFERT & BASF proudly announced their alliance and commitment to helping the farmers grow in Pakistan with the launch of Gafin.

Hamqadam Program – support subsistence level farmers

EFERT continues to invest in Hamqadam initiative, introduced in FY2018, aimed to support subsistence level farmers by providing them with market from production storage market value. NGOs, officials and financial experts (PFAPI) have been engaged to aid EFERT in field visits, training and financial services, etc. The project has now grown to cover thousands of farmers.



occupation health and safety

As the Company continues to grow, it continues to reevaluate focus on health, safety and environment, with a focus on empowering our subsidiaries to deliver the best-in-class HSE performance based on international standards and build a culture of safety first. Our investment decisions mean that we are committed to the implementation of robust safety features, strong programs to ensure we are the standard of people coming to our workplace.



EFERT's safety management system at Dera Ghokhi and its manufacturing operations are associated with OHS Front Level 4 rating, recognizing its adoption of global best practices on employee health and safety.

The Corporate Health and Safety (HSE) Committee is responsible for integrating its activities in accordance with the sectors of Health, Safety and Environment. The HSE Committee is chaired by the CEO of the Company, thus highlighting the focus and importance placed on HSE measures, actions and training for the Company. EFERT has implemented an internationally recognized system of occupational health and safety at all internal locations including the two plants and the head office. The system has been implemented based on regulatory requirements of Environmental Protection Act 2007, Industrial Relations Act, National Environmental Quality standards and OSHA guidelines for health and safety. Furthermore, the system also addresses the risk management plans of the Company in relation to health and safety risks employees are working. The system covers all working including workers who are not employees, but other workers who are employed by the Company.

The Company follows the Permit to Work (PTW) management system. It is a process that management studies the risks of an activity, assesses the likelihood of injury to make part of the safety rules for workers. For OHS measures, HSE and human factor analysis are performed to make sure people are protected from all hazards identified and well addressed. The Company uses OHS to manage its risk management.

the HSE committee, in its objective to achieve and set the highest standards of HSE has laid out the following action plan and policies:



health

- Conduct and maintain regular health check-ups for all employees and contractors.
- Provide first aid kits and first aid training to all employees and contractors.
- Provide regular health check-ups for all employees and contractors.
- Provide regular health check-ups for all employees and contractors.



safety

- Implement safety policies and procedures for all employees and contractors.
- Provide regular safety training for all employees and contractors.
- Provide regular safety training for all employees and contractors.
- Provide regular safety training for all employees and contractors.



environment

- Implement Environmental Management System to identify aspects and impacts of our operations on environment.
- Engage with stakeholders to maintain positive relationship and better understanding of environmental issues, nature and resources.
- Comply with all applicable environmental laws, regulations and standards.
- Continue to improve our processes to minimise pollution and waste.

cultivating the HSE-First Mindset

Initiatives were introduced under the umbrella of a new initiative "HSE-First Program", including the welfare, employee and management training, our training programs and programs for safety. The HSE department is committed to providing a safe and healthy working environment for all employees and contractors. The HSE department is committed to providing a safe and healthy working environment for all employees and contractors.

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worker trainings

- Regular training and education covering aspects related to health and safety of products and production quality. The training curriculum includes:
- Process safety and risk management
- Incident investigation and root cause analysis
- Health Safety & Environment (HSE) training
- Process Hazard Analysis (PHA)

first ever zero TRIR with two mega plant turn arounds

For the first time ever, these two plants were successfully executed in a safe manner, achieving zero TRIR (Total Recordable Incident Rate) and zero LTI (Lost Time Injury) throughout the entire project duration.

Additionally, our commitment to safety and health was further reinforced by the successful completion of the two mega plant turn arounds, which were completed on time and within budget.

zero
COVID
Case

zero
Injury

0.5
million
Safe
man-hours

zero
Fire
Incident



human capital

developing our people

The Company is proud of being a multi-ethnic, inclusive and efficient team that provides the Company's values, ensuring sufficient excellence over the years. Major awards (design and innovation) and various recognitions were bestowed for greater efficiency, improved employee satisfaction and improved employee performance looking toward the areas of talent acquisition, robust local agricultural production, learning strategies, innovation and business programs, gender diversity, research and innovation and quality of life development.

The Company also valued its people regarding employee security, high work ethics and employee satisfaction and commitment production transition.

employee data by location in 2021



BEST (originally the "Poor People's Campaign") was used and reported in the press as a way to bring attention to poverty. With considerable time and money, the campaign was organized by a group of people, including the author, who were concerned about the lack of a focus on the needs of the urban poor. The campaign was organized by a group of people, including the author, who were concerned about the lack of a focus on the needs of the urban poor. The campaign was organized by a group of people, including the author, who were concerned about the lack of a focus on the needs of the urban poor.

Therefore, HETHE's third focus, giving information on people, development and related policies, and on private entities, are at the heart of our core values and our People membership computerized model. To ensure dedicated focus on HETHE members, the Board has established the People Board Committee (PBC) that searches, oversees and sets priorities for people-related information for the network of formal co-operators, in response to a request made by the network of People Board.

There he also arranged a committee called Board People Committee (BPC) for review and monitoring of all HRM activities. Consequently, organizational training and development of people

The Company has a newly announced Human Resource management policy which aims to attract, recruit, develop, and retain high-potential employees who are qualified to succeed and contribute to the best interests and implementation of Company objectives. To complement the policy, several other policies have been developed for recruitment, compensation, and organizational development.



EFERT's HR policies encompass the following principles:

annual opportunity

- provide equal opportunity in all job applications through clearly defined and consistently applied selection standards.
- create a work environment where every employee has an equal opportunity to develop their skills and talents.

- * needs a work environment where every employee is an equal contributor to the company's success.

www.dharmapala.org

- To meet employees and organizational needs, provide opportunities for employees for acquisition of knowledge for analytical and managerial skills through classroom and on-the-job learning.

performances, managers in all

- Have a transparent and well-planned performance management system in place.
- Have a transparent and well-defined career development and succession planning system.
- Clearly defined system for career progression based on merit and potential.

- Have a transparent and well-defined career development and evaluation planning path—

- For a given no. of nodes, find the no. of possible graphs.

circumvention and benefits

- Rewards program is geared with business owners in the market that compete for high quality talent.
- Close linkage of reward policies with performance and cost tied.

- clear linkage of reward policies with performance and conduct

chemically and non-discriminatory

- Provides a commitment from all forms of discrimination and harassment at Workplace.
- Foster gender diversity at all levels within the Company.
- Policies aimed at creating flexible and conducive working arrangements.

- Foster garden diversity at all levels with in this Campaign.

- Policies aimed at creating "stable and conducive working arrangements."

SEER's HR policies are governed by the EEOC Guidelines and overseen by HR and Business Development. The most senior management person that is responsible for HR matters at each of our subsidiaries at company level, who directly reports to the Company's CEO and indirectly reports to Chief Financial Officer (CFO). Certain key players of public sector management are also appointed at group level by Employer People Administration at the holding company. Furthermore, regional managers at portfolio is managed by report to our HR Department at the unit.

The HR function was recently re-modeled to improve HR functional connectivity including HR Business Partners in 3 major divisions to enable HR function to serve better and be "fit for purpose" in line with business vision.

employee remuneration scheme and processes

The Company's policies are competitive and designed to compensate and reward its employees based on their role, experience, and performance. Employee remuneration for management employees is determined by relevant internal markets and guided by Company policies.

[illegible]

The Company strives to maintain a well-balanced program of employee benefits. Various programs mentioned below are currently in place for our employees on retirement:



other benefits to permanent employees include:



streamlining of performance pay structure

EFERT successfully implemented its Talent Strategy Paradigm focused on Pay for Performance and effectively ran its yearly promotion exercise and appraisal system based on the focused short-term and long-term goals and structure designed and formulated along with its strategy & Company. Through the implementation of the following short-term and long-term goals:

- Employee's training and development and career advancement and career growth.
- Salary structure revision framework across the group align to the market rate.
- Variable Pay has been redesigned, currently measuring high performance.



employee-well being

The Finance division launched a weekly tracker for the employee well-being policy. Regular monitoring of well-being included the 85% satisfaction score on well-being.



policy roadshow

To ensure awareness across all staff policies, the Finance team introduced the E-Fert for you Policy awareness campaign. As part of the initiative, a series of roadshows have been conducted to educate and inform employees about all the benefits that they can avail. Each session has been designed and conducted for the group to address all the questions they are asked. The roadshow sessions will help employees to be confident in the policies but also provide a platform where they can voice their opinions and provide feedback.



employee centre

Employee Centre, which is a centralized Employee Service System, has been launched by the HR team to provide a platform for employees to access, learn, and apply HR services through the system. It allows for quicker and more efficient processing of employee requests.



engro fertilizers scholars program

EFERT today is running a Scholars Program for children of its permanent employees. The program is designed to provide an assistance for university education of their children. The program is open to all employees. This initiative provides access to the changing opportunity for children of our permanent employees. We are highlighting the company's increasing commitment towards supporting its employees.

employee engagement

EFERT recognizes that employee engagement is critical for retaining valuable talent and is an important piece of overall satisfaction puzzle. EFERT's Board and HR management therefore takes results of employee engagement survey very seriously. These results are also stewarded at group level by the group HR leadership.

In view of the overwhelming pandemic situation and the new remote working in home operating model, the Company conducted four pulse surveys to check on its employees' emotional and mental health living. The results of these surveys were also discussed at group level and the remediation plans to address employee concerns were immediately implemented. Employees' feelings between fear and concern lockdown showed improvement. Themes addressed included issues of managing work from home, confidence in the management during the pandemic, increase in productivity, satisfaction with the support provided to them, immediate line manager.

Moreover, the Company also conducts independent annual employee experience survey via a third party. Thus, consistent with last year, the Engro Experience Survey was successfully rolled out across the group this year capturing a healthy response rate. The survey entailed questions focusing on 4 dimensions which include productivity, recommendation, job satisfaction and retention.

Results of the annual employee engagement



people / talent development

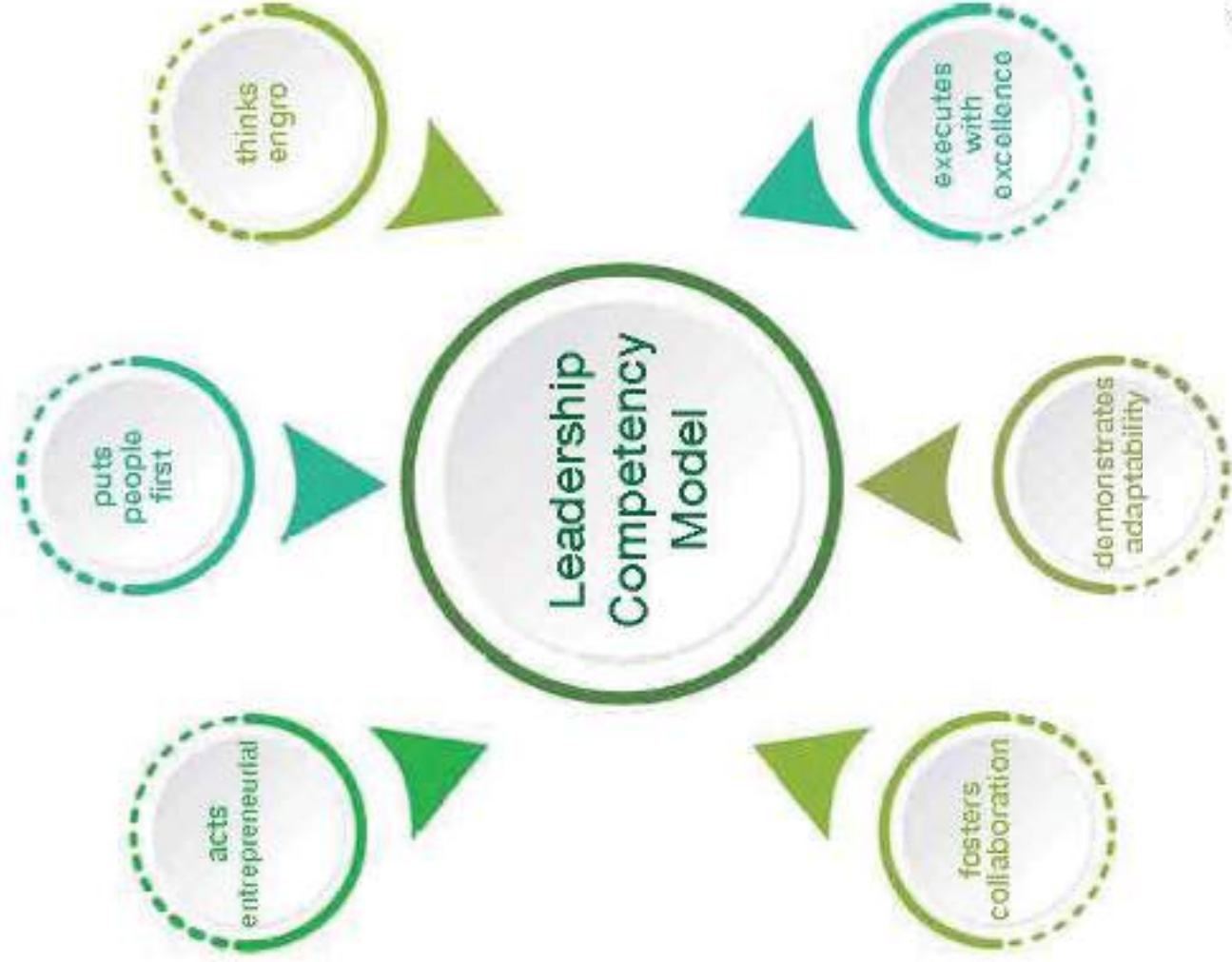
People development is at the core of EFERT's people philosophy and is guided by the group's core idea and leadership competencies framework. EFERT recognizes the importance of talent management in maintaining sustainability and continuity. The Company demonstrates its persistent commitment towards harnessing the human capital potential by continuing to invest in the most valuable asset, its people.

succession planning

EFERT has a clear succession planning policy and strategy, aimed at ensuring seamless business continuity by building a talent pipeline for its replacement positions. Deepening people development at the core and recognizing that change is imminent, the focus on self-empowerment through an ongoing learning oriented culture called "learning vision" for all current and future business needs to ensure readiness in times of dynamism.

Career growth for employees remains a top management priority in view of the immense potential, experience, depth of insight, competence and knowledge of the team. Each employee is provided training and development opportunities and is equipped with the necessary tools and resources to perform at the job.

Leadership Competency model



A man with a mustache, wearing a blue patterned shirt and a brown turban, stands in a lush green field. He is gesturing with his right hand towards a sky filled with large, white, fluffy clouds. The scene is bright and sunny, with a clear horizon line separating the green field from the blue sky.

04 financial statements



To the members of Engrs. Fertilizers Limited

A.F. FERGUSON & CO.

review report on the statement of compliance contained in listed companies

(Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019

work is reviewed to provide assurance of compliance with the Corporate Governance Regulations, 2019 (the Regulations) prepared by the Board of Directors of Engrs. Fertilizers Limited for the year ended December 31, 2021 in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 18 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 internal control and review of various documents prepared by the Company to comply with the Regulations.

As 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 design an effective audit program. We are not required to consider whether the Board of Directors' statement on internal control covers all risks and controls or to form and report on the effectiveness of internal control systems, and the Company's corporate governance procedures and rules.

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 internal control systems. We are very qualified and have obtained completion of the requirements of the Regulations. The Board of Directors has taken up the recommendations 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 December 31, 2021.

Further, we are not aware of any material weaknesses with the provisions of the Regulations as reflected in the paragraph information, which are stated in the Statement of Compliance.

Reference	Description
Paragraphs 1 & 10	During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Board of Directors of the Company did not have any resolution of a formal director in April 2021 due to the initial vacancy arising from resignation of former director on September 24, 2020.

Attestation

Chartered Accountants
Kolkata

Date: February 02, 2022

UIN: CP02010101925WUFG

consolidated financial statements for the year ended december 31, 2021



Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Engro Fertilizers Limited (the Holding Company) and its subsidiary (together the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2021, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity, 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 supplementary information.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2021 and of the consolidated financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards 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 these 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 Code of Ethics for Accountants (Guidelines for Professional Accountants) as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP) 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 judgement, were of most significance to our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Group 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
01	Income tax and sales tax provisions and contingencies	Our audit procedures in respect of income tax and sales tax provisions and contingencies included the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewed and reassessed details of the documentation relating to pending tax matters and discussed the same with the Group management; Reviewed correspondence to the Group's relevant legal and tax advisors for that documentation relating to pending tax matters; Reviewed internal tax professionals to assess management's conclusions on contingent tax matters and evaluated the consistency of such conclusions with the terms of management and relevant legal and tax advisors engaged by the Group; Checked correspondence of the Group with the relevant authorities including judgments or orders passed by the competent authorities in relation to the review conducted in matters which have interaction with the relevant authority; Checked internal financial statements of the subsidiaries underlying the provisions; and Assessed the adequacy of the related disclosures made in the consolidated financial statements with respect to the applicable accounting and reporting standards.

Loss allowance on Substantly receivable from the Government of Pakistan

Refer notes 11 and 20 to the consolidated financial statements

As per the Expected Credit Losses (ECL) impairment model under IFRS 9, "Financial Instruments", the management of the Group is required to assess changes in credit risk by taking into account the value of existing receivables and supplementary information regarding past events, current conditions, forecast of future events and economic conditions to the receivable and measure ECLs, if any, at each reporting date.

The Group management, taking cognizance of the deteriorated recoverability of 10% loss, has made an assessment of ECL on "Substantly receivable from the Government of Pakistan" giving consideration to the true value of receivable based on expected recovery of actually realizable. The Group has determined loss allowance of Rs. 307,770 thousand in this respect, based on various assumptions.

Due to the significance of the amount and judgments involved in estimation of ECL, we made it a key audit matter to perform this as a key audit matter.

Provision in respect of Gas Infrastructure Development Co.

Refer note 20 to the financial statements

As at December 31, 2021, the Group carries a provision of Rs. 10,140,100 thousand in respect of Gas Infrastructure Development Co. (GIDC).

The Group had obtained stay order from Sindh High Court (SHC) against the collection of ECLs, as the liquidation of matter by SHC.

Furthermore, in pursuant to the decision of Supreme Court of Pakistan (SC) dated September 2, 2020, the Group has advised provision to the suit filed in SHC, we reassessed the previously undistributed ECLs provision of its present value in all receivable liabilities that are due to SHC August 2020 but has not been paid as at December 31, 2021, which resulted in recognition of unrecovered loss amounting to Rs. 742,000 thousand in these consolidated financial statements.

Due to significance of the amounts involved in the estimation of ECLs and the legal issues at which the matter is currently pending, the audit of such matters and the related accounting in the consolidated financial statements is subject to the outcome of significant judgment which involves changes over time to how facts emerge and the legal case progresses.

Therefore, we have considered this to be a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures, amongst others, included the following:

- Identified an understanding of the financial model used by the Group management for the determination of ECLs, as a key audit matter.

Reviewed our internal specialist to independently evaluate the appropriateness of the Group's assumptions used to determine the true value of income.

Assessed the completeness and accuracy of the data used in the model for the underlying accounting measurements as a sample basis.

Reviewed the mathematical accuracy of the report by performing recalculations and

assessed the adequacy of the related disclosures (which is the consolidated financial statements) with respect to the applicable accounting and reporting standards.

Our audit procedures, amongst others, included the following:

- Identified an understanding of the facts and figures not being pertaining to provision recorded in respect of GIDC through meetings with the management and review of the minutes of the meetings of those charged with governance.

Read the relevant judgment of the SHC and judgment on review petition by the SHC.

Read details of suit filed in the SHC and any order granted by the SHC.

Identified and read the "Business on Accounting of GIDC" issued by ICAP and understood the management's process for applying judgments in relation to changes in accounting estimates and their disclosures with the management regarding accounting treatment and the related impact thereof, subsequent to judgments of SHC.

Reviewed the requirements of IAS 37.

Identified and read the "Business on Accounting of GIDC" issued by ICAP and understood the management's process for applying judgments in relation to changes in accounting estimates and their disclosures with the management regarding accounting treatment and the related impact thereof, subsequent to judgments of SHC.

Reviewed the mathematical accuracy of the management's analysis of current / item - current classification of GIDC provision, its present value and assessed the accuracy and appropriateness of key estimation used, and

Reviewed the appropriateness of disclosures made in the consolidated financial statements in relation to the matter in accordance with the applicable accounting and reporting standards.

information other than the unconsolidated and consolidated financial statements and auditor's reports thereon

We acknowledge our responsibility for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the unaudited and consolidated financial statements and auditor's reports 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, in doing so, to consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge or beliefs obtained from the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on this work, we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the 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 consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and the requirements of Companies Act, 2017 and for such internal control as management considers necessary in order to prepare the 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 assesses that the Group is or has been liquidating, ceasing operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objective is 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 it is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with these standards will detect all material misstatements. 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 these standards, 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 sufficient 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 omission of material controls.
- 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 management.
- Consider the appropriateness of the going concern basis of the going concern disclosure of the consolidated financial statements, 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 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 appropriate, 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 allows for a fair view.
- Obtain an understanding of the controls and procedures in place for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, including the controls and procedures in place for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, and the controls and procedures in place for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

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 them of 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 identify those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and in the prior audit matters. We describe those matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation prohibits public disclosure about the matter, in which case, we describe the nature of the matter, we determine that a major audit finding is communicated in our report because the adverse or misleading effect of not doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of a disclosure restriction.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Salim-Hussain.

Attestation

Chartered Accountants
Pakistan

Date: February 28, 2022

LOHN: AP021101163030 ILK

consolidated statement of financial position
as at december 31, 2021

(Amounts in thousand)

	2021	2020
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	73,031,480	66,734,124
Intangible assets	5,301,409	5,184,817
Long-term loans, advances and deposits	60,798	61,872
	78,393,687	72,080,813
Current assets		
Stores, spares and loose tools	6,423,876	6,410,786
Stock-in-trade	13,468,881	7,533,174
Trade debt	3,088,812	2,808,383
Loans, advances, deposits and prepayments	2,237,144	2,186,549
Other receivables	12,877,008	8,303,686
Accrued income	10,310	157,885
Taxation - net	-	2,867,867
Short-term investments	15,837,782	64,782,862
Cash and bank balances	1,048,726	2,811,441
	54,434,886	80,782,582
TOTAL ASSETS	132,818,583	151,715,576

(Amounts in thousand)

	2021	2020
EQUITY & LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Share capital	13,332,569	13,332,569
Reserves		
Share premium	3,304,804	3,304,804
Reversal of post employment benefits	(83,868)	(80,411)
Unappropriated profit	30,538,777	30,043,264
TOTAL EQUITY	34,788,515	33,277,747
Liabilities		
Non-current liabilities		
Borrowings	11,489,584	13,514,000
Government grant	238,484	-
Deferred taxation	11,942,899	11,877,789
Deferred liabilities	232,187	273,034
Provision for Gas Infrastructure Development Costs (GIDC)	8,383,848	10,210,873
	32,024,012	35,975,276
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	28,028,519	30,218,888
Accrued interest/markup	282,871	283,064
Taxation - net	1,341,183	-
Current portion of:		
- borrowings	5,755,811	10,081,814
- government grant	154,269	-
- deferred liabilities	69,884	54,489
- provision for GIDC	11,818,387	8,828,854
Short-term borrowings	4,117,859	425,120
Loan from Parent Company	8,000,000	1,000,000
Unclaimed dividend	46,471	37,000
	54,807,569	48,007,259
TOTAL LIABILITIES	86,791,576	94,982,835
Contingencies and Commitments		
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	132,818,583	131,715,576

The annexed notes from 1 to 50 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Amal

Imran Ahmed
Chief Financial Officer

M. H. Khan

Muhammad Saleem Qureshi
Chief Executive Officer

M. H. Khan

Muhammad Saleem Qureshi
Chairman

consolidated statement of profit or loss
for the year ended december 31, 2021

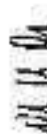
(Amounts in thousand except for earnings per share)

Notes	2021	2020
Net sales	152,883,193	105,848,914
Cost of sales	(82,258,978)	(71,581,928)
Gross profit	44,674,167	34,254,886
Selling and distribution expenses	(2,538,810)	(8,455,700)
Administrative expenses	(1,800,419)	(1,215,593)
Other income	33,644,133	23,679,291
Other operating expenses	1,793,036	1,887,110
Finance cost	(2,641,419)	(1,894,118)
Other gains / (losses):	(1,693,197)	(3,298,399)
- Remeasurement (loss) / gain on provision for EIRC	(742,049)	2,121,388
- Loss allowance on intently realizable from GuP	(957,700)	(1,226,910)
Profit before taxation	(1,303,893)	882,477
Taxation	29,883,946	21,289,477
Profit for the year	(8,787,589)	(3,185,130)
Earnings per share - basic and diluted	21,082,557	18,133,947
	15.40	13.58

The annexed notes from 1 to 50 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.



Imran Ahmed
Chief Financial Officer



Nadeem Qureshi
Chief Executive Officer



Chhota Khan
Chairman

consolidated statement of comprehensive income
for the year ended december 31, 2021

(Amounts in thousand)

	2021	2020
Profit for the year	21,082,557	18,133,947
Other comprehensive (loss) / Income:		
Items not potentially reclassifiable to profit or loss		
Remeasurement of post employment benefits obligations	(85,572)	3,772
Tax relating to remeasurement of post employment benefits obligations	18,117	(2,344)
	(28,455)	1,428
Total comprehensive income for the year	21,054,102	18,135,375

The annexed notes from 1 to 50 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.



Imran Ahmed
Chief Financial Officer



Nadeem Qureshi
Chief Executive Officer



Chhota Khan
Chairman

consolidated statement of changes in equity
for the year ended December 31, 2021

(Amounts in thousand)

	CAPITAL			RESERVE			Total
	Share capital	Share premium	Reserve of profit	Unappropriated profit			
Balance as at January 1, 2021	13,382,965	3,394,804	(85,411)	36,043,384			48,735,742
Transactions with owners							
Dividends:							
- Paid 2020: Rs. 4.00 per share	-	-	-	(8,341,198)			(8,341,198)
- 1st Interim 2021: Rs. 4.00 per share	-	-	-	(8,341,198)			(8,341,198)
- 2nd Interim 2021: Rs. 4.00 per share	-	-	-	(8,341,198)			(8,341,198)
- 3rd Interim 2021: Rs. 3.50 per share	-	-	-	(4,073,848)			(4,073,848)
Total comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	(20,687,134)			(20,687,134)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	21,080,867			21,080,867
Other comprehensive income:							
- Financial instruments, net of tax	-	-	(29,453)	-			(29,453)
Balance as at December 31, 2021	13,382,965	3,394,804	(114,864)	30,436,777			47,099,682

Balance as at December 31, 2021

Balance as at January 1, 2020

Transactions with owners

Dividends:

- Paid 2019: Rs. 3.00 per share
- 1st Interim 2020: Rs. 4.00 per share
- 2nd Interim 2020: Rs. 3.00 per share

Total comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2020

Profit for the year

Other comprehensive income:

- Financial instruments, net of tax

Balance as at December 31, 2020

The annexed notes form 1 to 50 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.


Isam Ahmed
Chief Financial Officer


Nader Suleiman
Chief Executive Officer


Ghassan Khan
Chairman

consolidated statement of cash flows
for the year ended December 31, 2021

(Amounts in thousand)

	Note	2021		2020	
		Rupees		Rupees	
Cash Flows From Operating Activities					
Cash generated from operations	20	18,087,518	54,382,785		
Retirement and other service benefits paid		(100,000)	(50,298)		
Taxes paid		(4,297,176)	(3,844,868)		
Long-term loans, advances and deposits		(28,288)	81,818		
Net cash generated from operating activities		14,811,882	61,469,587		
Cash Flows From Investing Activities					
Purchases of property, plant and equipment and intangible	4,4	(10,687,288)	(8,383,764)		
Proceeds from disposal of operating assets		11,897	40,845		
Purchases of short-term investments		-	(24,813,334)		
Proceeds from sale of short-term investments		24,813,334	2,889,280		
Income on deposits / other financial assets		1,769,898	1,387,440		
Net cash generated from / (utilized in) investing activities		16,027,844	(25,744,233)		
Cash Flows From Financing Activities					
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	18,6	3,025,077	1,341,785		
Loan from Pura T Company	23	4,800,000	1,000,000		
Repayments of long-term borrowings	18,6	(8,850,034)	(8,790,134)		
Finance cost paid		(1,458,388)	(3,438,458)		
Dividends paid		(88,704,883)	(14,881,081)		
Net cash utilized in financing activities		(23,358,248)	(24,858,878)		
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		7,850,837	1,766,482		
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		5,128,879	4,063,057		
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	99	12,977,216	5,829,539		

The annexed notes form 1 to 50 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.


Isam Ahmed
Chief Financial Officer


Nader Suleiman
Chief Executive Officer


Ghassan Khan
Chairman

consolidated notes to the financial statements for the year ended december 31, 2021

(Amounts in thousand)

1. LEGAL STATUS AND OPERATIONS

Engro Fertilizers Limited (the Holding Company) is a public company incorporated in Pakistan on June 20, 2000 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Engro Corporation Limited (the Parent Company), which is a subsidiary of Dawood Hercules Corporation Limited (the Ultimate Parent Company). The Holding Company is listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited (PSX).

The Holding Company is engaged in the manufacturing, purchasing and marketing of fertilizers, seeds and pesticides and providing logistics services. The business units of the Holding Company include the following:

Business Unit	Geographical Location
Head / Registered Office	7th & 8th floors, The Harbour Front Building, Plot Number HC-3, Block 4, Scheme Number 5, Clifton, Karachi.
Engro Dabarki Plant	District Ghoski, Sindh.
Engro Zaikheer Plant	EZ / I / P - 1 - 3 Eastern Zone, Port Qasim, Karachi.
Seeds Processing Plant	Rahim Yar Khan, Punjab.

1.1 The Group consists of:

Holding Company: Engro Fertilizers Limited.

Subsidiary Company: EFERT Agritrade (Private) Limited (EAPL) which is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Holding Company.

1.1.1 EFERT Agritrade (Private) Limited

EFERT Agritrade (Private) Limited (EAPL) was incorporated on July 6, 2017, as a wholly owned subsidiary of the Holding Company to carry out trading and distribution of imported fertilizer as part of the business reorganization. The Holding Company transferred its business of trading and distribution of imported fertilizer to the new subsidiary and holds 10,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each in EAPL.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

2.1 Basis of preparation

2.1.1 These consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for re-measurement of certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and recognition of certain staff retirement benefits at present value.

2.1.2 Statement of compliance

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

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

(Amounts in thousand)

Where provisions of and directives issued under the Act differ from the requirements of IFRSs, the provisions of and directives issued under the Act have been followed for the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

2.1.3

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with the above requirements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

2.1.4

Initial application of a Standard, Amendment or an Interpretation to an existing Standard

a) Amendments to accounting and reporting standards that became effective during the year

Amendments to IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 Interest rate benchmark reform - Phase 2

The IASB has issued amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 that address issues arising during the reform of benchmark interest rates including the replacement of one benchmark rate with an alternative one.

The objective of the disclosures required by the Phase 2 amendments is to enable users of consolidated financial statements to understand the effect of Inter-Bank Offer Rate (IBOR) reform on an entity's financial instruments and risk management strategy. An entity needs to disclose information about the nature and extent of risks arising from IBOR reform to which the entity is exposed, how the entity manages those risks, and the entity's progress in completing the transition to alternative benchmark rates and how it is managing that transition. The relevant information is disclosed in note 15.5.

There are certain amendments to published standards that are effective for the first time for the year ended December 31, 2021, however, these are considered not to have a significant impact on the Group's financial reporting and operations and therefore have not been presented here.

b) Standard and amendments to accounting and reporting standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Group

The new standard and amendments to the published standards that are not effective for the period beginning on January 1, 2021 are considered not to be relevant or to have any significant effect on the Group's financial reporting and operations and, therefore, have not been disclosed in these consolidated financial statements.

2.1.5 Basis of consolidation

i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group controls another entity. Further, the Group also considers whether:

- It has power to direct the relevant activities of the subsidiaries;
- It is exposed to variable returns from the subsidiaries; and
- Decision making power allows the Group to affect its variable returns from the subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-recognised from the date the control ceases.

The Group uses the acquisition method of accounting to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. Identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair value at the acquisition date. On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquiree's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date; any gains or losses arising from such re-measurement are recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Goodwill is initially measured as the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the fair value of non-controlling interest over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Inter-company transactions, balances, income and expenses on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Profits and losses (unrealised) are also eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

8) Transactions and non-controlling interests

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the Group. The difference between fair value of any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

iii) Disposal of subsidiaries

When the Group ceases to have control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value, with the change in carrying amount recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed off the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to consolidated profit or loss.

2.2 Property, plant and equipment

2.2.1 Owned assets

These are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. If any, except freehold land and capital work in progress which are stated at cost less impairment losses, if any, historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items including borrowing costs (note 2.23). The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

Where major components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Disposal of asset is recognised when significant risk and rewards incidental to ownership have been transferred to buyers. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'Other operating expenses / income' in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Depreciation is charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss using the straight line method, except for catalyst whose depreciation is charged on the basis of number of production days, whereby the cost of an operating asset less its estimated residual value, if significant, is depreciated over its useful life. Depreciation on additions is charged from the month following the month in which the asset is available for use and on disposals up to the preceding month of disposal.

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually.

2.2.2 Leased assets

The Group recognises leases as a right-of-use asset and corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant period rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight line basis.

2.3 Intangible assets

a) Computer software and licenses

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense when incurred. However, costs that are directly attributable to identifiable software and have probable economic benefits exceeding the cost beyond one year, are recognised as an intangible asset. Direct costs include the purchase cost of software (license fee) and related overhead costs.

Following initial recognition, computer software and licenses are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any.

Expenditure which enhances or extends the performance of computer software beyond its original specification and useful life is recognised as a capital improvement and added to the original cost of the software.

Computer software and license cost related as intangible assets are amortised from the date the software is put to use on a straight-line basis over a period of 4 years, except for the Group's investment in its ERP i.e. OneSAP which is amortised over a period of 8 years.

b) Rights for future gas utilization

Rights for future gas utilization represent premium paid to the GoP for allocation of 100 MMSCFD natural gas for a period of 20 years for Erwin plant. The rights are being amortised from the date of commercial production on a straight-line basis over the remaining allocation period.

c) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between the consideration paid for acquiring interests in a business and the fair value of the Holding Company's share of its net assets at the date of acquisition and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment, if any.

d) Right to use the brand

These are stated at cost less impairment, if any.

The carrying values of intangible assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying values may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, assets or cash generating units are tested for impairment. Also, goodwill is tested for impairment at least once a year and other intangibles with indefinite life are tested for impairment at each reporting date. Where the carrying value exceeds the estimated recoverable amount, these are written down to their recoverable amount and the resulting impairment is charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Impairment is reversed only if there have been changes in estimates used to determine recoverable amounts and only to the extent that the revised recoverable amount does not exceed the carrying values that would have existed, had there been no recognition of impairment, except impairment of goodwill which is not reversed.

The useful lives of intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether events and circumstances continue to support an indefinite useful life assessment for the asset.

2.4 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that are subject to depreciation / amortisation are reviewed at each reporting date to identify circumstances indicating occurrence of impairment loss or reversal of previous impairment losses. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. Reversal of impairment loss is restricted to the original cost of the asset.

2.5 Non-current assets (or disposal groups) held-for-sale

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as assets held-for-sale when their carrying amount is to be recovered principally through a sale transaction and a sale is considered highly probable. They are stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell if their carrying amount is to be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. Impairment losses on initial classification as held for sale and subsequent gains or losses on remeasurement are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

2.6 Financial assets

2.6.1 Classification, initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified into appropriate categories on initial recognition and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income or at fair value through profit or loss. The management determines the classification of financial assets into appropriate categories based on the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

- a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss if it is not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

All financial assets are recognised at the time when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets at amortised cost are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. If any, interest income and impairment losses are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income are initially and subsequently measured at fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair values of the financial assets and liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

2.6.2 Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership. On derecognition of a financial asset, in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

2.6.3 Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses (ECL) associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade and other receivables, the Group applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

The Group measures ECL of a financial instrument in a way that reflects:

- an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- the time value of money; and
- reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

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 as described above. As for the exposure at default for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date.

2.7 Financial liabilities

The Group recognises a financial liability in its consolidated statement of financial position when, and only when, it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial liability at its fair value minus, in the case of a financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial liability. Subsequently, financial liabilities are stated at amortised cost.

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

2.8 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle either on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group or the counterparty.

2.9 Stores, spares and loose tools

These are valued at weighted average cost except for items in transit which are stated at invoice value plus other charges paid thereon at the reporting date. For items which are slow moving and / or identified as surplus to the Group's requirements, adequate provision is made for any excess book value over estimated realisable value. The Group reviews the carrying amount of stores, spares and loose tools on a regular basis and provision is made for obsolescence.

Spare parts of capital nature which can be used only in connection with an item of property, plant and equipment are shown separately as major spare parts and stand by equipment.

2.10 Stock-in-trade

These are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using weighted average method except for raw materials in transit which are stated at cost (invoice value) plus other charges incurred thereon at the reporting date. Cost in relation to finished goods includes applicable purchase cost and manufacturing expenses. The cost of work in process includes material and proportionate conversion costs.

Net realisable value signifies the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to be incurred in order to make the sales.

2.11 Trade debts and other receivables

These are recognised initially at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs, if any and subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest rate method less provision for impairment, if any. The amount of provision is charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Trade debts and other receivables considered irrecoverable are written-off.

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of cash flows includes cash in hand, balance with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts / short term borrowings. Bank overdrafts are shown within short term borrowings in current liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

2.13 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity and recognised at their face value. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

2.14 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

2.15 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

These are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within 12 months or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business, if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

2.16 Current and deferred income tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case the tax is also recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current

The current income tax charge is based on the taxable income for the year calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet method, providing for all temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

2.17 Employee benefits**2.17.1 Defined contribution plans**

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contribution into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in consolidated statement of profit or loss when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

The Group contributes to:

- defined contribution provident fund for its permanent employees. Monthly contributions are made both by the Group and employees to the fund at the rate of 10% of basic salary;
- defined contribution pension fund for the benefit of those management employees who have not opted for defined contribution gratuity fund as explained in note 2.17.3. Monthly contributions are made by the Group to the fund at rates ranging from 12.5% to 13.75% of basic salary; and
- defined contribution gratuity fund for the benefit of those management employees who have selected to opt out of defined benefit gratuity fund and defined contribution pension plans as more fully explained in note 2.17.3. Monthly contributions are made by the Group to the fund at the rate of 6.33% of basic salary.

All of the aforementioned funds are managed by the Parent Company.

2.17.2 Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than the defined contribution plan. The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. The calculation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method, related details of which are given in note 37 to the consolidated financial statements.

Remeasurements (actuarial gains/losses) in respect of defined benefit plans are recognised directly in equity through the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Contributions require assumptions to be made of future outcomes which mainly include increase in remuneration, expected long-term return on plan assets and the discount rate used to convert future cash flows to current values. Calculations are sensitive to changes in the underlying assumptions.

The Group also contributes to:

- defined benefit funded pension scheme for its management employees;
- defined benefit funded gratuity schemes for its management and non-management employees.

The pension scheme provides life time pension to retired employees or to their spouses. Contributions are made annually to these funds on the basis of actuarial recommendations. The pension scheme has been curtailed and effective from July 1, 2006, no new members are included in the scheme.

2.17.3 In June 2011, the Group gave a one time irrevocable option to selected members of MPT Employee Defined Benefit Gratuity Fund and Defined Contribution Pension Fund to join a new MPT Employees' Defined Contribution Gratuity Fund (the Fund), a defined contribution plan. The present value, as at June 30, 2011, of the defined benefit obligation of those employees, who accepted this offer, were transferred to this Fund. Furthermore, from July 2011 onwards, the monthly contributions to Defined Contribution Pension Fund of such employees were discontinued.

2.17.4 Service incentive plan

The Group recognises provision under a service incentive plan for certain category of experienced employees to continue in the Group's employment.

2.17.5 Employees' compensated absences

The Group accounts for compensated absences on the basis of unexpired leave balance of each employee at the end of the year.

2.18 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect current best estimate.

2.19 Foreign currency transactions and translation

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Pakistan Rupees, which is the Group's functional and presentation currency. Amounts presented in these financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

2.20 Revenue recognition

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when or as performance obligations are satisfied by transferring control of a promised good to a customer at a point in time. The assessment of satisfaction of performance obligations depends on the contractual terms i.e. either when the product is dispatched or when it is delivered by the Group at customer's premises.

Revenue from services is recognised when the related services have been rendered.

Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates and government levies. The credit limits in contracts with customers range from 30 to 180 days.

2.21 Other income

Income on deposits and other financial assets is recognised on accrual basis.

Commission and sub-licensing income is recognised on accrual basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreement.

Dividend income on equity investment is recognised when the Group's right to receive the dividend is established.

2.22 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred except where such costs are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset in which case such costs are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Borrowing costs includes exchange differences arising on foreign currency borrowings to the extent these are regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs.

2.23 Research and development costs

Research and development costs are charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss as and when incurred.

2.24 Government grant

Government grant is recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate are expensed.

Government grant includes any benefit earned on account of a government loan obtained at below market rate of interest. The loan is recognised and measured in accordance with IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments". The benefit of the below-market rate of interest shall be measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan determined in accordance with IFRS 9 and the proceeds received.

2.25 Earnings per share

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

2.26 Segment reporting

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 of the Group that makes strategic decisions.

2.27 Dividend and appropriation to reserves

Dividend and appropriation to reserves are recognised in the consolidated financial statements in the period in which these are approved.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. Estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

3.1 Property, plant and equipment

The Group reviews appropriateness of the rates of depreciation, useful lives and residual values used in the calculation of depreciation. Further, where applicable, an estimate of recoverable amount of assets is made for possible impairment on an annual basis. During the year, the Holding Company has reassessed the useful lives and residual values of its property, plant and equipment as disclosed in note 4.3.

3.2 Income taxes

In making the estimates for income taxes, the management considers the applicable laws and the decisions / judgments of appellate authorities on certain issues in the past. Accordingly, the recognition of current and deferred taxes is made taking into account these judgments and the best estimates of future results of operations of the Group.

3.3 Provision for retirement and other service benefits obligations

The present value of these obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on actuarial basis using various assumptions. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of these obligations. The present value of these obligations and the underlying assumptions are disclosed in note 37 respectively.

3.4 Impairment of goodwill and right to use the brand

Determining the recoverable value of goodwill and right to use the brand involves use of significant estimates and assumptions. In making the aforementioned fair valuation estimates, discounted cash flow approach is used. The underlying assumptions used for such valuation are disclosed in note 5.1.

3.5 Contingencies and provisions

Significant estimates and judgments are being used by the management in accounting for contingencies and provisions relating to legal and taxation matters being contested at various forums based on applicable laws and the decisions / judgments.

3.6 Impairment of financial assets

Significant estimates are involved in the assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates and the projection of cashflows, forecast economic conditions and ECL. The amount of ECL is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions.

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Operating assets at net book value (note 4.1)
Capital work in progress (CWIP) (note 4.6)
Major spare parts and stand-by equipment

	2021	2020
	60,801,062	59,668,961
	11,514,262	5,171,126
	916,126	896,037
	73,031,450	65,736,124

4.1 Operating assets

	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value	Cost
Operating assets										
Land	10,779	1,000	9,779	10,779	1,000	9,779	10,779	1,000	9,779	10,779
Buildings	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000
Plant and machinery	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000
Intangible assets	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000
Goodwill	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000
Other intangible assets	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000
Investment properties	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000
Other operating assets	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000
Operating assets	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000
Land	10,779	1,000	9,779	10,779	1,000	9,779	10,779	1,000	9,779	10,779
Buildings	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000
Plant and machinery	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000
Intangible assets	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000
Goodwill	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000
Other intangible assets	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000
Investment properties	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000
Other operating assets	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000
Operating assets	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000
Land	10,779	1,000	9,779	10,779	1,000	9,779	10,779	1,000	9,779	10,779
Buildings	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000
Plant and machinery	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000
Intangible assets	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000
Goodwill	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000
Other intangible assets	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000
Investment properties	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000
Other operating assets	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000
Operating assets	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	1,00,000

4.2 Depreciation charge for the year has been allocated as follows:

Cost of sales (note 26)
Selling and distribution expenses (note 27)
Administrative expenses (note 28)

	2021	2020
	2,658,429	5,113,619
	129,840	46,337
	65,931	76,038
	2,854,200	5,236,004

5.1

Goodwill and Right to use the brand

Goodwill and right to use the brand represent amounts recognised on amalgamation of Engro Eamp (Private) Limited with the Holding Company, being the difference between the fair values of net assets at the time of amalgamation and the amount of consideration given.

Goodwill and right to use the brand have been allocated to the single Cash Generating Unit (CGU) having an indefinite life, at the time the related CGU is disposed / deconsolidated. The recoverable amount of cash generating unit is the higher of value in use or fair value less cost to sell. Value in use is calculated as the net present value of the projected cash flows of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs, discounted at risk-adjusted discount rate.

Details relating to the discounted cash flow model used to determine the value in use of goodwill and right to use the brand are as follows:

Valuation basis	Value in use	
Key assumptions	Sales growth rates	
	Discount rate	
Determination of assumptions	Growth rates are internal forecasts based on both internal and external market information and past performance.	
	Cost reflects past experience, adjusted for inflation and expected changes.	
	Discount rate is primarily based on weighted average cost of capital.	
Terminal growth rate	2.5%	
Period of specific projected cash	5 years	
Discount rate	15.5%	

The valuation indicates sufficient headroom such that a reasonably possible change to key assumptions is unlikely to result in an impairment of the related goodwill and right to use the brand.

Right to use the brand is in respect of selling Phosphate fertilizers, acquired under an agreement with the Parent Company, that has been valued using Relief from Royalty Method and is considered to have an indefinite life.

Primarily relates to cost incurred on implementation of new ERP i.e. OneSAP which is being amortised over a period of 8 years.

5.1.1

5.2

5.3

Amortisation for the year has been allocated as follows:

Cost of sales (note 26)	22,008	17,585
Selling and distribution expenses (note 27)	4,756	844
Administrative expenses (note 28)	118,037	88,828
	144,801	107,257

5.

LONG-TERM LOANS AND ADVANCES - Considered good

Executives (notes 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.5 and 6.6)	86,446	156,328
Other employees (notes 6.4, 6.5 and 6.6)	105,221	28,885
Deposits to suppliers	9,898	2,254
	211,565	185,367
	152,857	103,495
	60,798	81,872

Less: Current portion shown under current assets (note 10)

	2021	2020
	Rupees	
8. STOCK-IN-TRADE		
Raw materials	2,560,842	1,136,434
Packing materials	390,904	275,143
Work in process	121,854	107,333
Finished goods:	3,073,630	1,518,910
- manufactured products	1,893,084	5,020,255
- purchased and packaged products	8,688,441	1,225,870
	10,582,525	8,245,925
Less: Provision for impairment against stock-in-trade (note 8.1)	(148,194)	(231,561)
	13,469,961	7,533,174
8.1 Provision for impairment against stock-in-trade:		
Balance as at January 1	231,561	26,785
Charge for the year	111,129	403,276
Written-off during the year	(186,596)	(200,400)
Balance as at December 31	148,194	231,561
9. TRADE DEBTS		
Considered good		
- Secured (note 9.1)	2,716,062	2,465,054
- Unsecured	353,780	451,299
	3,069,842	2,906,353
Considered doubtful (note 9.2)	86,126	19,864
	3,156,968	2,926,217
Less: Provision for impairment against trade debts (note 9.2)	86,126	19,864
	3,069,842	2,906,353
9.1 These debts are secured by way of bank guarantee and inland letter of credit.		
9.2 Provision for impairment against trade debts		
Balance as at January 1	19,864	48,799
Charge for the year (note 30)	40,242	3,294
Written-off during the year	-	(32,209)
Balance as at December 31	60,106	19,864
10. LOANS, ADVANCES, DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS		
Considered good		
Current portion of long term loans and advances to executives and other employees (note 6)	152,657	105,495
Advances and deposits	1,273,153	1,193,918
Prepayments		
- Insurance	595,143	576,016
- Freight	38,251	251,854
- Others	177,740	63,368
	2,237,144	2,186,549

	2021	2020
	Rupees	
11. OTHER RECEIVABLES		
Subsidy receivable from the Government of Pakistan - net (notes 11.1 and 11.2)	4,371,754	5,128,464
Sales tax receivable	7,337,468	2,884,691
Due from the Parent Company	65,126	4,464
Due from associated companies:		
- Engro Polymer and Chemicals Limited	87,362	5,645
- Engro Powergen Qadirpur Limited	5,808	6,643
- Engro Energy Limited	99,872	-
- Engro Foundation	30,698	109
- FrieslandCampina Engro Pakistan Limited	-	5,111
- Engro Eximp Agriproducts (Private) Limited	7,598	342
- Engro Elanga Terminal (Private) Limited	38,705	-
- Sindh Engro Coal Mining Company Limited	2,122	-
- Engro InfraShare (Private) Limited	103	-
- Engro Eximp FZE	87,306	78,716
- Engro Vopak Terminal Limited	1,790	794
Receivable from Defined Benefit Gratuity Fund - MPT (note 37.2.1)	34,224	21,790
Workers' profits participation fund (note 11.4)	209,154	235,178
Claims receivable	76,650	96,865
Others	20,313	33,594
	12,877,009	8,303,566

11.1 In FY 2015, the Government of Pakistan (GoP) notified payment of subsidy on sold products at the rate of Rs. 500 per 50 kg bag of Di Ammonia Phosphate (DAP) and Rs. 217 per 50 kg bag of Nitrophos (N) and Nitrogen, Phosphorous and Potassium (NPK) fertilizers (based on phosphorous content). This subsidy scheme was effective till May 27, 2016.

In FY 2016, a new subsidy scheme was announced by the GoP, effective June 25, 2016 whereby subsidy was payable on sold products at the rate of Rs. 155 per 50 kg bag of Urea and Rs. 300 per 50 kg bag of DAP and for Nitrophos 22-20 & 18-18 grade (based on phosphorous content) and Nitrogen, Phosphorous and Potassium (NPK) fertilizers (based on phosphorous content).

In FY 2017, another subsidy scheme was announced by the GoP, effective July 01, 2017. Under the new subsidy scheme aforementioned rates were replaced with Rs. 100 per 50 kg bag for Urea only. This subsidy scheme was effective till June 30, 2018. In line with the notification issued for the said scheme, Ministry of National Food Security and Research has appointed third party auditors for verification of subsidy claims which is underway.

	2021	2020
11.2 Subsidy receivable from the Government of Pakistan - net		
Gross subsidy receivable from the GoP	6,523,483	6,523,483
Less: Provision against doubtful receivables	(155,127)	(155,127)
Less: Loss allowance on subsidy receivable from the GoP (notes 11.3 and 32)	(1,796,612)	(1,238,912)
	4,571,754	5,129,454

11.3 The movement in loss allowance on subsidy receivable from the GoP is as follows:

	2021	2020
Balance as at January 1	1,238,912	-
Loss allowance for the year	557,700	1,238,912
Balance as at December 31	1,796,612	1,238,912

11.3.1 As required under IFRS 9, management is required to assess changes in credit risk by taking into account time value of money, reasonable and supportable assumptions regarding past events, current conditions, forecast of future events and economic conditions attached to its receivables and recognise expected credit loss, if any. Based on this, management has recomputed expected credit loss amounting to Rs. 1,796,612 (2020: Rs. 1,238,912) on subsidy receivable giving consideration to the time value of money based on expected recovery of subsidy receivable. The Group, however, is confident of full recovery of the subsidy amount from the GoP.

11.4 Workers' profits participation fund

	2021	2020
Balance as at January 1	235,178	(31,094)
Charge for the year (note 30)	(1,490,946)	(1,019,932)
Payments during the year	1,464,822	1,346,204
Balance as at December 31	209,154	235,178

11.5 The maximum amount due from the Parent Company and associated companies at the end of any month during the year is as follows:

	2021	2020
Parent Company	65,126	4,464
Associated Companies		
- FriedlandCampenia Engro Pakistan Limited	767	7,820
- Engro Powergen Qadirpur Limited	7,916	8,664
- Sindh Engro Coal Mining Company Limited	2,122	1,245
- Engro Polymer and Chemicals Limited	88,839	163,796
- Engro Energy Limited	99,939	1,544
- Engro Powergen Thar (Private) Limited	-	12,748
- Engro Thar Foundation	-	143
- Engro Vopak Terminal Limited	1,972	4,007
- Engro Elengy Terminal (Private) Limited	39,642	-
- Engro Eximp Agriproducts (Private) Limited	7,566	3,514
- Engro Digital Limited	-	768
- Engro Foundation	34,582	25,587
- Engro Enpro A1	1,034	-
- Engro Enpro A2	360	-
- Engro Enpro A3 (Private) Limited	-	-
- Engro Eximp FZE	76,472	76,565

	2021	2020
12. SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS		
At fair value through profit or loss		
- Investment in units of mutual funds (note 12.2)	12,039,219	-
At fair value through other comprehensive income		
- Pakistan Investment bonds (note 12.3)	-	23,916,308
- Treasury bills (note 12.4)	-	2,588,970
		26,505,278
At amortised cost		
- Pakistan Investment bonds (note 12.3)	1,283,708	-
- Treasury bills (note 12.4)	1,680,775	-
- Term deposit receipts (note 12.5)	255,050	257,714
	3,220,533	257,714
	15,259,752	26,762,992

12.1 These investments will mature within 3 months from the reporting date.

12.2 The details of investment in mutual funds are as follows:

	Number of units	Amount in Rupees
ABL Cash Fund	98,201,923	1,002,558
UBL Liquidity Plus Fund	9,890,806	1,002,652
Pakistan Cash Management Fund	19,814,814	1,002,423
HBL Cash Fund	39,349,358	4,011,575
Atalish GHP Cash Fund	3,930,510	2,004,587
First Habib Cash Fund	9,814,778	1,002,594
NBP Money Market Fund	50,150,451	500,976
Fayal Money Market Fund	4,868,848	500,889
NIT Money Market Fund	103,370,826	1,003,500
	339,304,212	12,039,219

12.3 These bonds carry interest at the rates ranging upto 10.60%.

12.4 These represent treasury bills carrying interest at the rate ranging from 10.30% and 10.84%.

12.5 These represent term deposit receipts carrying interest at the rate of 12.25%.

13. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	2021	2020
Cash at banks in:		
- deposit accounts (note 13.1)	313,486	829,702
- current accounts (note 13.2)	943,023	2,972,177
	1,256,509	3,801,879
Cash in hand	10,213	9,562
	1,266,722	3,811,441

13.1 Deposit accounts carry return at rates ranging from 5.75% to 7.25% (2020: 5.50% to 10.30%) per annum.

13.2 Includes Rs. 237,360 (2020: Rs. 715,687) held in foreign currency bank accounts.

In accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, the Holding Company has recognised these loans at their fair value and recognised the difference between the proceeds and fair value as a deferred grant income in accordance with IAS 20 'Accounting for government grants and disclosure of government assistance' (note 17).

18.5

On March 5, 2021, the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) announced the dates on which the panel bank submissions for all LIBOR settings will cease, after which LIBOR rates will no longer be available. The FCA confirmed that all LIBOR settings will cease to be provided by any administrator immediately after December 31, 2021 for 1-week and 2-month USD settings. This will not impact the Holding Company's GED loan since the 6-month LIBOR rate is applicable on the loan which will be discontinued after June 30, 2023.

Following are the changes in the long-term borrowings for which cash flows have been classified as financing activities in the consolidated statement of cash flows:

	2021	2020
	Rupees	
Balance as at January 1	23,575,694	30,952,449
Borrowings availed during the year	3,925,077	1,341,725
Amortization of transaction cost	2,344	5,293
Repayment of borrowings	(9,352,034)	(8,790,154)
Fair value adjustment for below market rate (note 17)	(1,079,703)	-
Exchange loss	143,867	60,351
Balance as at December 31	17,213,345	23,575,694

17

GOVERNMENT GRANT

Grant recognised on loan at below market interest rate	1,126,648	-
Less: released to the statement of profit and loss (note 31)	(40,563)	-
Current portion	1,079,703	-
	(154,209)	-
	925,494	-

17.1

The Holding Company recognised government grant on below market interest loan received (note 18.4) in accordance with IAS 20 'Accounting for government grants and disclosure of government assistance'.

18.

DEFERRED TAXATION

Credit / (debit) balances arising on account of:	2021	2020
	Rupees	
- Accelerated depreciation allowance	12,284,343	11,850,533
- Provision for:		
- staff retirement benefits	(30,101)	(13,964)
- surplus and slow moving stores and spares and doubtful receivables	(311,240)	(256,766)
	11,942,992	11,677,783

18.

DEFERRED LIABILITIES

Deferred income (note 18.1)	49,524	53,789
Service benefit obligation	240,817	273,684
Less: Current portion shown under current liabilities	(53,854)	(54,439)
	189,213	219,245
	239,137	273,034

18.1

This represents Rs. 96,627 received from Engro Powergen Qadirpur Limited (EPQL), an associated company, for the right to use the Holding Company's infrastructure facilities at Dabarki Plant by the employees of EPQL for a period of twenty five years. The amount is being amortised over such period.

20.

PROVISION FOR GAS INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT CESS

The Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan (SCP) through its judgment dated August 13, 2020 (Judgment) declared that the levy imposed under the Gas Infrastructure Development Cess (GIDC) Act, 2018 (the Act) is valid and in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973 (the Constitution). The SCP in its Judgment stated that the Government has already collected Rs. 296 billion and this amount combined with the outstanding amount would be in the vicinity of Rs. 700 billion. The SCP, therefore, issued the following directions:

- It restrained the Federal Government from charging further GIDC until such time that the GIDC already collected and accrued (but not yet collected), is expended on projects listed under the Act;
- As all industrial and commercial entities which consume gas for their business activities pass on the burden to their customers, therefore, GIDC that has become due up to July 31, 2020, and has not been recovered so far, shall be recovered by the gas companies responsible under the Act to recover from their consumers in twenty-four equal monthly installments, without the component of Late Payment Surcharge (LPS); and
- In case, no work is carried out on the gas infrastructure pipelines in the manner and / or time specified in the Judgment, the purpose of levying GIDC shall be deemed to have been frustrated and the Act would become completely in-operational and considered dead for all intents and purposes.

Pursuant to the Judgment, the gas suppliers began invoicing the GIDC installments for recovery with effect from August 01, 2020.

Aggrieved by the Judgment, the Holding Company filed a review petition before the SCP, which was dismissed by the SCP on November 02, 2020 (Review Decision). However, the Review Decision (i) noted that the GCP is agreeable to recover the unpaid arrears in 48 monthly installments instead of 24 monthly installments provided the time period for the projects was extended to 12 months from 6 months; and (ii) upheld the validity of Section 6(2) of the Act. The SCP protected the rights of the Industrial Sector (excluding Fertilizer Fuel Stock) to approach the appropriate forum for enforcement of the exemption provided under the provision to Section 6(2) of the Act.

Subsequent to the Review Decision, the Holding Company filed a rectification application before the SCP seeking a clarification regarding the increase in number of installments.

The Holding Company also filed a suit before Sindh High Court (SHC) on December 17, 2020 against collection of GIDC on non-concessionary feed gas supplied under the non-fixed price contracts and the fuel gas, on the basis of relief available under section 6(2) of the Act and on the grounds that factual determination of the GIDC passed-on is to be carried out. The SHC granted the Holding Company an interim stay restraining the implicated gas companies from taking coercive action against the Holding Company for non-payment of GIDC installments.

Further, against the GIDC installment invoice received from SNGPL on concessionary gas supplied under the fixed price Gas Sale and Purchase Agreement dated April 11, 2007 (GSPA), the Holding Company approached the SHC to challenge this imposition. The Holding Company has obtained a stay order in its favour and the SHC has restrained SNGPL from taking any coercive action against the Holding Company on collecting GIDC on feed stock gas supplied to the Holding Company under the GSPA. The management has made an assessment (as confirmed by the legal advisor) that there are reasonable chances of a favourable outcome in relation to the legal proceedings filed against SNGPL for feed gas supplied under the GSPA. Hence no provision on account of GIDC has been recorded by the Holding Company in respect of feed gas received under the GSPA.

Considering the events and developments in GIDC case the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP) released "Guidance on Accounting of GIDC" via Circular No. 1/2021 dated January 15, 2021, which specifies the requirements for recognition, measurement and presentation of GIDC.

Keeping in view the financial reporting guidance of ICAP, the Holding Company has applied IAS 37 - "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" and re-measured its previously undiscounted provision at its present value using the risk free rate, giving due consideration to the latest available information and the expected timing of the settlement (i.e. 48 monthly instalments, as also referred to in the Review Decision).

20.1 The movement in the provision for GIDC is as follows:

	2021	2020
Balance as at January 1	17,437,203	19,558,592
Re-measurement loss / (gain) on provision for GIDC	742,962	(2,121,380)
Balance as at December 31	18,180,165	17,437,203
Less: Current portion of provision for GIDC	(11,818,337)	(9,906,824)
	6,361,828	7,530,379

21. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Creditors	6,337,890	6,945,304
Accrued liabilities (notes 21.1 and 21.2)	14,333,278	10,700,185
Advances from customers	4,254,127	10,191,882
Payable to Parent Company	2,089	650
Payable to:		
- FrieslandCampina Engro Pakistan Limited	1,271	-
- Engro Energy Limited	-	187
- Engro Energy Terminal (Private) Limited	-	1,650
- Defined Contribution Provident Fund	32,056	24,289
- Defined Contribution Provident Fund NMPT	6,071	7,877
- Defined Contribution Gratuity Fund MPPT	15,359	15,596
- Defined Contribution Pension Fund	478	616
- Defined Benefit Gratuity Fund NMPT	97,008	16,522
Deposits / Retention from dealers and contractors (note 21.3)	287,225	214,481
Workers' welfare fund	1,052,838	1,448,615
Withholding tax payable	125,145	160,880
Others	501,854	490,534
	36,026,519	30,216,998

On June 4, 2021, the Sindh High Court (SHC) through its judgement upheld the Sindh Development and Maintenance of Infrastructure Cess Act, 2017 promulgated retrospectively with effect from July 01, 1994 as valid and declaring it within the competence of provincial legislature. The Holding Company maintains adequate provision in these consolidated financial statements and has filed Civil Petition for Leave to Appeal (CPA) before Supreme Court of Pakistan ("SCP") to challenge the SHC judgement. On September 01, 2021, the SCP granted an interim relief in the appeals and suspended the SHC judgement. The Group carries a provision of Rs. 2,626,550 (2020: Rs. 2,057,360) in this respect.

On June 10, 2021, the Holding Company filed a Suit before the SHC in which it prayed that Sui Northern Gas Pipeline Limited be directed to supply the contracted / committed volume of feed gas at concessionary pricing under the Gas Sales & Purchase Agreement and in accordance with the Fertilizer Policy 2001, instructions to Bidders and various Economic Coordination Committee decisions.

The SHC was pleased to grant an ad interim stay order dated June 21, 2021, directing the parties to maintain status quo with regard to disconnection of gas supply and pricing. The Holding Company, without prejudice to the pending Suit and any admission of liability, has on prudent basis recorded a provision of Rs. 2,494,496 (2020: Nil) in these consolidated financial statements.

The amount is kept in separate term deposits account as per the terms of agreements and is not utilized for the purpose of the business of the Group.

22. SHORT TERM BORROWINGS

Holding Company

The Holding Company has funded facilities for short-term finances available from various banks and institutional investors amounting to Rs.15,125,000 (2020: Rs. 15,125,000) along with non-funded facilities of Rs. 3,827,000 (2020: Rs. 3,827,000) for bank guarantees. The rates of markup on funded bank overdraft facilities ranged from 0.2% to 0.5% (2020: 0.2% to 0.5%) per annum over 1-month & 3-month KIBOR and all facilities are secured by floating charge upon all present and future stocks including raw and packing materials, finished goods, stores and spares and other merchandise and on all present and future book debts, outstanding monies, receivable claims and bills of the Holding Company. The Holding Company has utilized Rs. 4,117,658 (2020: Rs. 250,331) from funded facilities and Rs. 3,894,957 (2020: Rs. 3,569,426) from the non-funded facilities as at the reporting date.

Subsidiary Company

The facilities for short-term running finances, available from various banks, aggregate to Rs. 12,725,000 (2020: Rs. 12,725,000). The rates of markup on the funded bank overdraft facilities ranged from 0.2% to 0.5% per annum over 1-month & 3-months KIBOR. These facilities are secured by floating charge upon all present and future stocks including raw and packaging materials, finished goods, stores, and spares, and other merchandise and on all present and future book debts, outstanding monies, receivable claims, and bills of the Holding Company. As at December 31, 2021, the Subsidiary Company has utilized Nil (2020: Rs. 174,789) out of the aforementioned facilities.

23. LOAN FROM PARENT COMPANY

Represents subordinated loan from the Parent Company amounting to Rs. 5,200,000 (2020: Rs. 1,000,000) for a period of eleven months. The mark-up is payable on quarterly basis at the rate of 3 months KIBOR + 0.1%.

24. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

Contingencies

As at December 31, 2021, bank guarantees of Rs. 5,332,652 (2020: Rs. 4,474,555) have been issued in favour of third parties.

24.2

During the year, the Income tax department (i.e. Large Taxpayers Unit (LTU)) initiated income tax audits of the Holding Company u/s 177 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 for the Tax Year (TY) 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2020 and sales tax audits u/s 25 of the Sales Tax Act, 1990 for TY 2017, 2018 and 2019 in accordance with the second audit directive issued by FBR. As such, the Holding Company received audit selection notices for all these years.

In respect of income tax audits, the tax department completed the audits and issued amendment orders for all tax years creating an aggregate demand of Rs. 18,565,282. Disallowances raised in the orders mainly include credit entries in bank statements treated as revenue / suppressed sales, inadmissibility of expenses, provision of expenses to exempt income and chargeability of WPP and Super Tax on the revised taxable income. The Holding Company has filed appeal before CIT(A) against all amendment orders.

In respect of sales tax audits, the tax department has only issued a Show Cause Notice (SCN) for TY 2017. The Holding Company filed Constitutional Petitions before the SHC challenging the SCN issued for TY 2017 as well as the audit selection notices for TY 2017, 2018 and 2019. On December 13, 2021, the SHC granted ad-interim orders in favour of the Holding Company for all three tax years.

Management considers based on the legal / tax advisor's opinion that it has reasonable grounds to defend the case and therefore will not be exposed to any additional liability in this respect.

24.3

The Holding Company has entered into Dealer Finance Agreements (DFAs) with different banks amounting to Rs. 4,500,000 (2020: Rs. 4,500,000) consequent to which the banks will provide financial assistance to dealers approved by the Holding Company. In respect of DFAs, the bank have agreed to bear 100% of the disbursed amount in case of default by dealers. As at December 31, 2021, the banks have made disbursements to dealers under the DFAs amounting to Rs. 804,141 (2020: Rs. 2,087,000) maturing on various future dates.

24.4

The Holding Company filed a constitutional petition in the SHC against the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources (MPNR), Ministry of Industries and Production (MIP) and the Northern Gas Pipeline Company Limited (SNGPL) for continuous supply of 100 mmscfd gas per day to the Holding Company's new plant (Enven) and to prohibit from suspending, discontinuing or curtailing the aforementioned supply. Through its order dated October 18, 2011, SHC ordered that SNGPL should supply 100 mmscfd of gas per day to the Holding Company's new plant. However, five petitions have been filed in the SCOP against the aforementioned order of the SHC by SNGPL, MPNR, Agritech Limited, Pak Arab Fertilizers and Kohinoor Mills Limited alongwith twenty one other companies (mainly engaged in textile business). The aforementioned petitions are pending for further hearing. The Holding Company's management, as confirmed by the legal advisor, considers the chances of these petitions being allowed to be remote.

Further, the Holding Company upon continual curtailment of gas after the aforementioned decision of the SHC has filed an application in respect of Contempt of Court under Article 199 & 204 of the Constitution of Pakistan. The Holding Company, in the aforementioned application has submitted that SNGPL and MPNR have failed to restore full supply of gas to the Holding Company's plant despite the judgment of the SHC in Holding Company's favor. A show cause notice has also been issued against MPNR and SNGPL dated December 31, 2011 by the SHC. The application is pending for hearing and no orders have yet been passed in this regard.

24.5

All Pakistan Textile Processing Mills Association (APTMA), Agritech Limited (Agritech), Shan Dying & Printing Industries (Private) Limited and twenty seven others have each contended, through separate proceedings filed before the Lahore High Court that the supply to the Holding Company's new plant is premised on the output from Qadirpur gas field exceeding 500 mmscfd by 100 mmscfd and, therefore, the Gas Sale and Purchase Agreement (GSA) dated April 11, 2007 between the Holding Company and Sui Northern Gas Pipeline Company Limited (SNGPL) be declared void ab initio because the output of Qadirpur gas field has in fact decreased. Agritech has additionally alleged discrimination in that it is receiving less gas than the other fertilizer companies on the SNGPL system. The Holding Company has outrightly rejected these contentions, and is of the view that it has a strong case for the reasons that (i)

100 mmscfd gas has been allocated to the Holding Company through a transparent international competitive bidding process held by the Government of Pakistan, and upon payment of valuable license fee; (ii) GSA guarantees uninterrupted supply of gas to the new plant, with right to first 100 mmscfd gas production from the Qadirpur gas field; and (iii) both the Holding Company and the Qadirpur gas field are located in Sindh. Also neither the gas allocation by the Government of Pakistan nor the GSA predicated the gas supply from Qadirpur gas field producing 100 mmscfd over 500 mmscfd. No orders have been passed in this regard and the petition has also been adjourned sine die given that similar matter is pending in Supreme Court of Pakistan (SCP). However, the Holding Company's management, as confirmed by the legal advisor, considers chances of petitions being allowed to be remote.

24.6

In 2013, the Holding Company, along with other fertilizer companies, received a SCN from the Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) for raising action under the Competition Act, 2010 (2010 Act) in relation to the alleged unreasonable increase in fertilizer prices. The Holding Company has responded in detail that factors resulting in such increase were mainly due to imposition of infrastructure costs, sales tax and gas curtailment. The CCP issued an order in March 2013, whereby it held that the Holding Company has a dominant position in the urea market and that it has abused the same by unreasonable increases in urea prices during the period December 2010 to December 2011. The CCP also held another major fertilizer company to be responsible for abusing its dominant position. Moreover, the CCP imposed a penalty of Rs. 3,140,000 and Rs. 5,500,000 on the Holding Company and the other fertilizer company, respectively. An appeal has been filed before the Competition Appellate Tribunal (CAT) and a writ has been filed in the SHC wherein stay has been granted in favour of the Holding Company restraining CCP and Federation of Pakistan (i.e. respondents) from taking any coercive action.

In case of the other fertilizer company, the CAT has transferred the case back to the CCP for reassessment. The Holding Company has also challenged the composition of the CAT before SHC and has secured an interim order in its favour whereby the CAT is restrained from passing any final order against the Holding Company during the pendency of the petition. The Holding Company's management believes that the chances of ultimate success are very good, as confirmed by legal advisor, hence, no provision has been made in this respect.

24.7

In the year 2015, the Holding Company received a sales tax order from the tax department for the year ended December 31, 2013 pertaining to discharge of output tax liability, on assumed production of urea amounting to Rs. 402,875 and on presumption that output tax liability is not being discharged by the Holding Company on advances received from dealers amounting to Rs. 1,844,075. The Holding Company filed an appeal thereagainst with the Commissioner Inland Revenue (Appeals) [CIR(A)] which decided the matters in favour of the Holding Company. The department thereafter challenged the decision of the CIR(A) with the (ATIR), which is pending to be heard. No provision has been made by the Holding Company in this respect.

24.8

In 2018, the tax department (i.e. Large Taxpayers Unit (LTU)) issued an order for the period June 2016 to July 2017 with a demand of Rs. 1,000,000 mainly on account of further sales tax to be charged on fertilizers sales to unregistered persons. The Holding Company filed an appeal before the Commissioner Inland Revenue (Appeals) [CIR(A)] who disposed off the appeal in favour of the tax department. Thereafter, the Holding Company filed an appeal before the Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue (ATIR) and it also decided the same in favour of the tax department. The Holding Company challenged the ATIR Order, to the extent of its ruling in relation to exemption from further sales tax, before the SHC by filing Sales Tax Reference Application. On October 11, 2021, the SHC granted an ad-interim order restraining the tax department from taking coercive action against the Holding Company in respect of the recovery of the impugned demand. The Holding Company's management believes that the chances of ultimate success are good, hence, no provision has been made in this respect in these consolidated financial statements.

24.9 In the year 2017, the High Court of Islamabad in its order dated June 8, 2017 held that the income derived by the Contractor from its contract with the Holding Company is subject to tax as per Article 6(4) of Double Taxation Treaty between Pakistan and the Netherlands thus confirming the demand raised in the respective orders aggregating to Rs. 1,178,381. In respect thereof, the Contractor preferred an appeal in the SCP. In FY 2019, the SCP decided the case on merits against the Contractor. During the year, the review application for the case restoration has been accepted by SCP. No provision has been made by the Holding Company in this regard.

24.10 As a result of merger of Engro Eximp (Private) Limited (EXIMP) with the Holding Company, all pending tax issues of EXIMP have been transferred to the Holding Company. Major pending issues pertain to exercises of option to be issued under the Normal Tax Regime (NTR) by EXIMP for the years 2012 and 2013, resulting in an aggregate refund of Rs. 796,000. The tax department had not accepted the said treatment for tax year 2013, however, the matter was decided in favor of the Holding Company by the Commissioner Income Tax Appeals (CIT(A)), against which the tax department has filed an appeal with the ITAT. However, the department has given appeal effect order to the aforementioned favorable decision of the CIT(A) for tax year 2013.

In the year 2019, in respect of tax year 2013, the matter was decided by the ITAT in favor of the Holding Company and the department's appeal in this respect was rejected. The management is confident for a favorable outcome on this case.

	2021	2020
	Rupees	
24.11 Commitments		
Commitments in respect of capital expenditure and other operational items	11,420,843	8,416,193
25. NET SALES		
Gross sales:		
- manufactured products	90,659,715	75,252,581
- purchased and packaged products	44,638,582	33,080,009
- services, net of sales tax	438,343	419,870
	135,736,640	108,752,460
Less: Trade discounts	633,162	606,805
Less: Sales tax	2,740,340	2,210,311
	132,363,138	105,940,314

	2021	2020
	Rupees	
26. COST OF SALES		
Cost of sales - Manufactured products		
Raw materials consumed	26,818,053	23,889,519
Salaries, wages and staff welfare (note 26.1)	3,175,744	3,064,895
Fuel and power	11,731,038	11,349,038
Repairs and maintenance	2,638,536	1,417,475
Depreciation (note 4.2)	2,886,429	5,113,819
Amortisation (note 5.3)	22,008	17,585
Consumable stores	1,540,546	1,268,720
Training, HSE and other related expenses	728,968	646,450
Purchased services	738,537	508,735
Traveling	60,860	64,822
Communication, stationary and other office expenses	25,343	38,851
Insurance	894,082	836,370
Rent, rates and taxes	160,467	60,798
Other expenses	14,281	4,534
Manufacturing cost	51,149,330	48,154,002
Add: Opening stock of work in process	107,333	46,169
Less: Closing stock of work in process (note 8)	(121,854)	(107,333)
Cost of goods manufactured	51,134,809	48,094,838
Add: Opening stock of finished goods	5,090,255	2,238,486
Less: Closing stock of finished goods (note 8)	(1,883,064)	(5,090,255)
	54,281,960	45,313,071
Cost of sales - Purchased and packaged products		
Opening stock - net of NRV	1,277,492	9,167,206
Add: Purchases during the year	41,563,859	18,386,781
Less: Closing stock - net of NRV (note 8)	(8,814,363)	(1,277,492)
	34,026,998	26,276,505
	88,308,958	71,591,576

26.1 Salaries, wages and staff welfare includes Rs. 193,552 (2020; Rs. 174,603) in respect of staff retirement benefits.

	2021	2020
	Rupees	Rupees
27. SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES		
Salaries, wages and staff welfare (note 27.1)	1,293,186	1,171,719
Training, HSE and other related expenses	196,308	80,617
Product transportation and handling	4,557,108	4,668,487
Royalty (note 27.2)	1,284,441	1,090,516
Repairs and maintenance	9,861	69,053
Advertising and marketing	270,558	354,795
Rent, rates and taxes	563,545	693,515
Communication, stationery and other office expenses	26,682	12,197
Traveling	43,535	135,260
Depreciation (note 4.2)	129,840	46,357
Amortisation (note 5.3)	4,756	844
Purchased services	110,482	116,837
Insurance	16,503	5,522
Others	21,495	8,560
	8,529,510	8,456,739

27.1 Salaries, wages and staff welfare includes Rs. 107,822 (2020: Rs. 94,644) in respect of staff retirement benefits.

27.2 Royalty is paid to the Parent Company which has its registered office at 8th floor, The Harbour Front Building, Plot Number HC-3, Block 4, Scheme Number 5, Clifton, Karachi.

	2021	2020
	Rupees	Rupees
28. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
Salaries, wages and staff welfare (note 28.1)	395,059	402,882
Training, HSE and other related expenses	42,227	58,364
Repairs and maintenance	1,318	9,702
Rent, rates and taxes	109,374	134,505
Communication, stationery and other office expenses	12,567	29,925
Traveling	17,432	12,758
Depreciation (note 4.2)	66,931	78,028
Amortization (note 5.3)	118,037	88,828
Purchased services	1,137,457	991,028
Aircraft operating expenses (note 28.2)	(87,291)	72,225
Insurance	42,261	26,440
Director's fees	16,590	11,162
Other expenses	8,452	5,613
	1,900,412	1,918,598

28.1 Salaries, wages and staff welfare includes Rs. 41,861 (2020: Rs. 33,494) in respect of staff retirement benefits.

28.2 During the year, the Holding Company recovered Rs. 70,827 from Group companies relating to prior year.

	2021	2020
	Rupees	Rupees
29. OTHER INCOME		
On financial assets		
Income on government securities, term deposit receipts, mutual fund units and bank deposits	1,031,204	1,439,335
Others	-	6,565
	1,031,204	1,445,900
On non-financial assets		
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment (note 4.4)	-	13,244
Reversal of liability for workers' welfare fund	-	180,079
Scrap sales	69,032	25,160
Others	80,182	2,697
	159,214	221,180
	1,790,398	1,667,110

30. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

Workers' profits participation fund (note 11.4)	1,490,846	1,018,932
Workers' welfare fund	415,758	363,734
Donation (note 30.1)	431,851	334,714
Legal and professional	120,589	150,608
Provision for impairment against trade debts (note 9.2)	49,242	3,264
Auditors' remuneration (note 30.2)	18,184	20,552
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment (note 4.4)	27,701	-
Write off of intangibles (note 5)	64,639	-
Others	22,592	1,311
	2,641,412	1,894,115

30.1 During the year, the Holding Company made donations to Engro Foundation and Indus Hospital and Health Network (formerly The Indus Hospital) amounting to Rs. 263,000 (2020: Rs. 198,500) and Nil (2020: Rs. 95,000) respectively. Mr. Ghass Khan, the Chairman of the Board, and Mr. Nadeem Qureshi, the Chief Executive Officer of the Holding Company, are also the trustees of Engro Foundation. This also includes an expense of Rs. 80,000 (2020: Nil) for construction of a hospital in Shikarpur.

	2021	2020
	Rupees	Rupees
30.2 Auditors' remuneration		
Fees for:		
- audit of annual financial statements	3,630	3,149
- special audit / review of half yearly financial information	725	665
- review of compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance	72	55
- certifications, advice and audit of retirement funds	6,972	4,813
- taxation services	5,308	10,545
Reimbursement of expenses	1,477	1,496
	18,184	20,523

	2021	2020
31. FINANCE COST		
Interest / mark-up / return on:		
- long term borrowings	1,367,298	2,831,590
- interest / mark up arrangements (note 31.1)	77,992	103,155
- shariah permissible arrangements	1,434,950	2,934,745
- short term borrowings		
- interest / mark up arrangements	31,227	66,613
- shariah permissible arrangements	58,653	186,487
	89,880	255,100
Foreign exchange loss - net	77,567	46,440
	1,602,137	3,238,285

31.1 This is net of government grant income on TERF loans amounting to Rs. 48,945 (2020: Nil).

32. LOSS ALLOWANCE ON SUBSIDY RECEIVABLE FROM QCP

This represents loss allowance recognised on 'Subsidy receivable from the QCP' (note 11.3) in accordance with the 'Expected Credit Loss' model under IFRS 9, giving consideration to the time value of money based on expected recovery of subsidy receivable. The Holding Company, however, is confident of full recovery of the subsidy amount from the QCP.

	2021	2020
32. TAXATION		
Current	8,516,255	7,051,654
- for the year	-	(3,379,336)
- for prior years	8,516,255	3,672,318
Deferred	281,333	(507,188)
	8,797,588	3,165,130

The Holding Company continually evaluates its tax position based on amendments by the taxation authorities and developments thereon. Adequate provision in this respect is being maintained in these consolidated financial statements without prejudice to the tax proceedings before any appellate / judicial forum and admission of any liability in this respect. Matters where there is a difference between the position taken by taxation authorities and the Holding Company's own position based on its assessment of law and in accordance with its legal / tax consultant's opinion, such matters are being reported as contingent liabilities. Please refer note 24 in this respect.

33.1 In the year 2020, the income tax department amended the assessment filed by the Holding Company for tax year 2019. The Holding Company has filed an appeal before the Commissioner Inland Revenue (Appeals) (CIRA) against the disallowances, which mainly pertained to provision of expenses to exempt / FTR incomes, tax credit on investment in plant and machinery, disallowance of deductible allowances for WWF / WPPF resulting in demand of Rs. 1,145,227 (addition to taxable income of Rs. 3,305,905). In addition, the tax department raised demand for Super tax amounting to Rs. 476,629.

The Holding Company maintains adequate provision in these consolidated financial statements and is confident of an ultimate favorable outcome on this amendment.

33.2 In the year 2015, the income tax department amended the assessment filed by the Holding Company for tax year 2014. The Holding Company filed an appeal before the CIRA against the disallowances, which mainly pertained to exchange gain and loss, loss on derivatives and losses purchased from Engro Exempt Agroproducts (Private) Limited, an associate, under section 58B of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 resulting in demand of Rs. 1,231,201 (addition to taxable income of Rs. 3,191,963). In addition, the tax department raised demand for the Alternative Corporate Tax (ACT) through the same order, for which the Holding Company specifically obtained a stay order. The matter was heard by CIRA and favorable decision was made in respect of exchange losses and acceptance of prior years tax refunds, whilst other additions made by the tax department in respect of ACT, loss on derivatives and group relief under section 58B were maintained in the order. The Holding Company has filed an appeal against the order of CIRA before the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal which is pending to be heard.

The Holding Company maintains adequate provision in these consolidated financial statements and is confident of an ultimate favorable outcome on this amendment.

33.3 In the year 2019, the income tax department amended the assessment filed by the Holding Company for the tax years 2015, 2016 and 2017. The Holding Company filed appeals before CIRA for disallowances made in the orders which mainly included provision of expenses to exempt / FTR incomes, exchange loss disallowances, loss on derivatives and losses purchased from Engro Exempt Agroproducts Limited under section 58B of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, resulting in cumulative demand of Rs. 1,980,988 (cumulative additions of Rs. 18,173,828 to taxable income) for these tax years. Subsequently, CIRA passed an order for tax years 2015, 2016 and 2017 maintaining most of the additions made by taxation officer in the amendment order, whilst allowing deletion of expenses on allocation basis to exempt income and claim of exchange losses on retained basis. The Holding Company, as well as the tax department, filed appeals against CIRA's order before the Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue (ATIR).

Through order dated February 26, 2020, ATIR decided the amendment orders for FY 2015 and 2016 mainly in favor of the Holding Company, except for certain disallowances including provisions on other receivables, retirement benefits and disallowance of loss on fair valuation of embedded derivative which were maintained or remanded back to the tax department for verification. On June 01, 2020, the tax department filed reference application before SIRC for questions of law arising out of the ATIR order.

The Holding Company maintains adequate provision in these consolidated financial statements and is confident of an ultimate favorable outcome on these amendments.

33.4 In the year 2014, the income tax department amended the assessment filed by the Holding Company for tax years 2010 and 2011. The Holding Company filed appeals thereagainst before the Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue (ATIR) against the said disallowances, which through its decision provided relief in respect of certain items and confirmed certain disallowances in favor of the tax department. The said disallowances included the charge in respect of exchange gain and loss incurred for tax year 2010 and tax year 2011, and loss on derivative for tax year 2011 raising a demand in respect of these years in aggregate of Rs. 1,079,468. The Holding Company had challenged the said decision before the SIRC. In the year 2020, the matter was heard, and is reserved for judgement.

The Holding Company maintains adequate provision in these consolidated financial statements and is confident of an ultimate favorable outcome on this amendment.

33.5 In the year 2018, the Holding Company received recovery notice from the Federal Board of Revenue for payment of Super Tax, in accordance with Section 4B of the Income Tax Ordinance 2001 (ITO), for TY 2018. The Holding Company filed a Constitutional Petition before the SHC challenging the notice as well as the view of Section 4B of the ITO. An interim order was granted in favour of the Holding Company. On July 21, 2020, SHC held that of Section 4B was *intra vires* the Constitution (SHC Judgment). Thereafter, the Holding Company filed a Civil Petition for Leave to Appeal (CPLA) before the SCP challenging the SHC Judgment. The CPLA was filed by the Holding Company only in relation to TY 2018 i.e. the year which was challenged before the SHC as well.

Pursuant to the SHC Judgment, the tax department passed orders against the Holding Company for TY 2015 to 2019 in relation to recovery of Super Tax amounting in aggregate of Rs. 2,110,491. The Holding Company filed appeals against the orders before CIRA.

On November 26, 2020, SCP granted leave to appeal and passed an interim order restraining the Respondents from taking any coercive action against the Petitioner taxpayers (including the Holding Company) subject to them depositing 50% of the impugned outstanding tax amount.

The Holding Company has still filed Super Tax amounting to Rs. 1,616,097 against the relevant tax years. Adequate provision for remaining amount related to Super Tax for the respective TYs is being maintained in these consolidated financial statements.

33.6 As a result of merger in the year 2009, all pending tax issues of the then Holding Company, Engro Chemical Pakistan Ltd. had been transferred to the Holding Company. Major issues pending before the taxation authorities are described below.

In previous years, the taxation department had filed reference applications in the SHC against the below-mentioned ATR's decisions in Holding Company's favor. No hearing has been conducted to-date. The reference application includes the following matters:

- Group Relief (Financial year 2006 to 2008): Rs. 1,600,647
- Inter-Corporate Dividend (Financial year 2007 to 2008): Rs. 336,500
- G.P. Apportionment (Financial years 1995 to 2002): Rs. 653,000

The Holding Company maintains adequate provision in these consolidated financial statements and is confident of an ultimate favorable outcome on these cases.

33.7 Relationship between tax expense and accounting profit

The tax on the Holding Company's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the Holding Company's applicable tax rate as follows:

	2021	2020
	Rupees	
Profit before taxation	29,950,245	21,298,477
Tax calculated at the rate of 29% (2020: 29%)	8,688,171	6,300,234
Tax effect of:		
- Expenses not allowed for tax	171,450	499,192
- Final / Special Tax Regime and exempt income	(42,033)	(254,950)
Effect of Prior year tax charge	-	(3,379,336)
Tax charge for the year	8,797,588	3,165,130

34. EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)

34.1 Basic EPS has been calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Holding Company by weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

34.2 As at December 31, 2021, there is no dilutive effect on the basic earnings per share of the Holding Company. EPS is based on following:

	2021	2020
	Rupees	
Profit for the year	21,092,657	18,133,347
	Numbers of shares	
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (in thousands)	1,335,299	1,335,299
	2021	2020
	Rupees	
35. FINANCING STRUCTURE / MODE		
Conventional mode:		
Assets		
Short term investments	15,237,732	20,782,902
Cash and bank balances	1,266,668	3,603,187
	16,504,400	30,386,179
Liabilities		
Long term borrowings	16,215,345	22,675,694
Short term borrowings	4,117,658	425,130
Loan from Parent Company	9,200,000	1,000,000
	25,533,003	24,000,814
Shariah compliant mode:		
Assets		
Cash and bank balances	34	8,254
	34	8,254
Liabilities		
Long term borrowings	1,000,000	1,000,000

36. REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

The aggregate amounts for remuneration, including all benefits, to chief executive, directors and executives of the Group are given below:

	2021			2020		
	Chief Executive	Directors	Executives	Chief Executive	Directors	Executives
Managerial remuneration including bonus	107,826	1,461	2,814,028	90,245	8,887	2,480,024
Staff retirement benefits	5,388	130	245,301	4,893	344	188,282
Other benefits	196	4	38,428	90	8	33,966
Fees	-	16,685	-	-	11,182	-
Total	113,374	18,175	3,098,955	95,028	18,411	2,703,252
Number of persons, including those who worked part of the year	3	7	460	2	8	402

The Group also provides vehicles and certain household items for use of some executives and directors.

Premium charged in respect of directors' indemnity insurance policy, purchased by the Holding Company during the year, amounted to Rs. 237 (2020: Rs. 272).

37. RETIREMENT AND OTHER SERVICE BENEFITS**37.1 Benefit features**

The Group offers a defined post-employment gratuity benefit to permanent management and non-management employees. In addition, until June 30, 2005, the Group offered a defined post-employment pension benefit to management employees in service which has been discontinued and the plan now only covers a handful of retired pensioners.

The gratuity and pension funds are governed under the Trusts Act, 1882, Trust Deed and Rules of Fund, Companies Act, 2017, the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 and the Income Tax Rules, 2002.

Responsibility for governance of plan, including investment decisions and contribution schedule lies with the Board of Trustees of the fund.

The Group faces the following risks on account of gratuity and pension funds:

- Final salary risks** - The risk that the final salary at the time of cessation of service is greater than what was assumed. Since the benefit is calculated on the final salary, the benefit amount would also increase proportionately.
- Asset volatility** - Most assets are invested in risk free investments of 3, 5 or 10 year SSCs, RICs, DSO's or Government Bonds. However, investments in equity instruments is subject to adverse fluctuations as a result of change in the market price.

- Discount rate fluctuation** - The plan liabilities are calculated using a discount rate set with reference to corporate bond yields. A decrease in corporate bond yields will increase plan liabilities, although this will be partially offset by an increase in the value of the current plans' bond holdings.
- Investment risks** - The risk of the investment underperforming and not being sufficient to meet the liabilities. This risk is mitigated by closely monitoring the performance of investments.
- Risk of insufficiency of assets** - This is managed by making regular contribution to the Fund as advised by the actuary.
- In addition to above, the pension fund exposes the Group to Longevity risk i.e. the pensioners survive longer than expected.

37.2 Valuation results

The latest actuarial valuation of the defined benefit plans was carried out as at December 31, 2021, using the Projected Unit Credit Method. Details of the defined benefit plans are as follows:

	Defined Benefit Gratuity Plans - Funded				Defined Benefit Pension Plan - Unfunded (Cumulative)	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000
Present value of obligation (note 37.2.1)	211,658	414,687	79,258	87,423	20,354	26,836
Fair value of plan assets (notes 37.2.4 and 37.2.15)	(214,650)	(246,185)	(108,406)	(86,893)	(60,871)	(38,831)
Deficit / (surplus) of funded plans	27,008	16,502	(29,148)	(7,635)	(20,427)	(11,384)
Payable to Defined Contribution Gratuity Fund	-	-	-	8,796	-	-
Payable in respect of inter-transfers	-	-	-	46	-	-
Unrecognised asset	-	-	-	-	20,427	11,384
Net liability / (asset) at end of the year	27,008	16,502	(29,148)	(7,635)	-	-

37.2.1 Consolidated statement of financial position reconciliation

Present value of obligation (note 37.2.1)	211,658	414,687	79,258	87,423	20,354	26,836
Fair value of plan assets (notes 37.2.4 and 37.2.15)	(214,650)	(246,185)	(108,406)	(86,893)	(60,871)	(38,831)
Deficit / (surplus) of funded plans	27,008	16,502	(29,148)	(7,635)	(20,427)	(11,384)
Payable to Defined Contribution Gratuity Fund	-	-	-	8,796	-	-
Payable in respect of inter-transfers	-	-	-	46	-	-
Unrecognised asset	-	-	-	-	20,427	11,384
Net liability / (asset) at end of the year	27,008	16,502	(29,148)	(7,635)	-	-

37.2.2 Movement in net liability / (asset) reconciliation

Net liability / (asset) at beginning of the year	18,529	216,094	(21,705)	(28,536)	-	-
Change / (Increase) for the year (note 37.2.2)	22,479	44,431	(137)	(2,463)	(877)	(1,201)
Contributors made during the year to the fund	-	(216,022)	-	-	-	-
Payments made to ongoing members by the Company	-	-	(4,762)	-	-	-
Reassessments charged to OCI (note 37.2.7)	18,067	(28,308)	(2,466)	16,536	877	1,201
Net liability / (asset) at end of the year	27,008	16,502	(29,148)	(7,635)	-	-

	Defined Benefit Liability Plans - Funded				Defined Benefit Pension Plan - Funded (Continued)			
	NMPT				MPT			
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020

37.2.3 Movement in defined benefit obligation

As at beginning of the year	414,207	384,314	67,623	84,119	20,826	24,019	-	-
Current service cost	21,080	20,890	3,377	2,304	-	-	-	-
Interest cost	26,334	44,022	8,600	7,184	2,118	2,488	-	-
Benefits paid during the year	(238,140)	(26,832)	(3,814)	(13,317)	(3,182)	(3,112)	-	-
Reassessments charged to OCI (note 37.2.7)	48,703	(17,447)	(244)	7,163	(3,426)	4,240	-	-
As at end of the year	371,899	414,887	72,502	87,433	20,336	29,639	-	-

37.2.4 Movement in fair value of plan assets

As at beginning of the year	388,165	177,829	98,805	112,337	58,805	38,277	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	33,885	16,851	8,134	13,318	3,086	4,038	-	-
Contributions by the Company	-	216,886	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits paid during the year	(238,140)	(26,832)	(3,814)	(13,317)	(3,182)	(3,112)	-	-
Reassessments charged to OCI (note 37.2.7)	(8,364)	10,861	3,741	(13,373)	4,187	444	-	-
As at end of the year	274,850	386,195	105,658	86,965	62,821	39,620	-	-

37.2.5 Charge / (benefit) for the year

Current service cost	21,080	20,890	3,377	2,304	-	-	-	-
Net interest cost	1,246	24,181	(9,274)	(5,141)	(678)	(1,321)	-	-
	32,326	44,831	(5,897)	(2,837)	(678)	(1,321)	-	-

37.2.6 Actual return on plan assets

	34,631	31,217	10,375	108	7,187	4,423	-	-
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	Defined Benefit Liability Plans - Funded				Defined Benefit Pension Plan - Funded (Continued)			
	NMPT				MPT			
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020

37.2.7 Reassessment recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

(Gain) / loss from change in experience assumptions	47,787	(10,464)	(244)	7,182	288	832	-	-
(Gain) / loss from change in financial assumptions	918	1982	-	-	(3,756)	5,428	-	-
Reassessment of obligations	48,703	(17,447)	(244)	7,182	(3,468)	4,240	-	-
Expected return on plan assets (note 37.2.4)	33,885	16,851	8,134	13,318	3,086	4,038	-	-
Actual return on plan assets (note 37.2.6)	(54,831)	(21,217)	(10,375)	(108)	(7,187)	(4,423)	-	-
Difference in fair value opening	-	825	-	181	-	-	-	-
Reassessment of plan assets	9,354	(10,861)	(2,241)	13,379	(4,098)	(444)	-	-
Effect of asset ceiling	-	-	-	-	8,212	(2,273)	-	-
	58,057	(20,342)	(2,485)	15,358	878	1,561	-	-

37.2.8 Principal actuarial assumptions used in the actuarial valuation

	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Discount rate	11.75%	8.3%	11.75%	8.3%	11.75%	8.3%
Expected per annum rate of return on plan assets	11.75%	8.3%	11.75%	8.3%	11.75%	8.3%
Expected per annum rate of increase in salaries - next year	10.75%	7.2%	11.75%	8.3%	-	-
Expected per annum rate of increase in salaries long term	10.75%	7.2%	11.75%	8.3%	-	-

37.2.9 Demographic Assumptions

Mortality rate	SLC (2001-05) - 1	SLC (2001-05) - 1	SLC (2001-05) - 1
Rate of employee turnover	Light	Heavy	-

37.2.10 Sensitivity Analysis

The impact of 1% change in following variables on defined benefit obligation is as follows:

	Increase in assumption				Decrease in assumption			
	Gratuity Funds		Pension Fund		Gratuity Funds		Pension Fund	
	MMPT	MPT	MMPT	MPT	MMPT	MPT	MMPT	MPT
Discount Rate	283,338	70,012	21,261	344,322	74,517	23,203	-	-
Long Term Salary Increase	344,322	74,498	-	282,858	80,985	-	-	-
Long Term Pension Increase	-	-	23,408	-	-	-	21,266	-

37.2.11 Maturity Profile

Time in Years	Gratuity Funds				Pension Fund			
	MMPT	MPT	MMPT	MPT	MMPT	MPT	MMPT	MPT
1	11,842	9,582	3,910	3,910	3,910	3,910	3,910	3,910
2	15,272	2,056	3,910	3,910	3,910	3,910	3,910	3,910
3	19,588	30,000	3,910	3,910	3,910	3,910	3,910	3,910
4	18,294	21,398	3,910	3,910	3,910	3,910	3,910	3,910
5-10	253,891	43,295	3,910	3,910	3,910	3,910	3,910	3,910
11-15	476,523	2,183	3,910	3,910	3,910	3,910	3,910	3,910
16-20	575,298	13,439	3,910	3,910	3,910	3,910	3,910	3,910
20+	2,117,210	-	3,910	3,910	3,910	3,910	3,910	3,910
Weighted average duration (years)	9.09	3.03	4.32	4.32	4.32	4.32	4.32	4.32

37.2.12 Plan assets comprise of the following:

	Defined Benefit Gratuity Plans - Funded				Defined Benefit Pension Plan - Funded (Surplus)			
	MMPT		MPT		MMPT		MPT	
	2021	(%)	2021	(%)	2021	(%)	2021	(%)
Fixed Income Instruments	151,446	71	79,970	76	42,821	100	-	-
Investment in equity instruments	63,163	29	28,609	26	-	-	-	-
	214,609	100	108,579	100	42,821	100	-	-

* The employees of the Holding Company in respect of gratuity are members of Defined Benefit Gratuity Fund maintained and operated by the Parent Company. Accordingly, the above information is based upon the plan assets of Engro Corporation Limited Gratuity Fund.

The expected return on plan assets was determined by considering the expected returns available on the assets underlying the current investment policy. Expected yields on fixed interest investments are based on gross redemption yields as at the reporting date.

37.2.14 Expected future cost / (reversal) for the year ending December 31, 2022 is as follows:

	—Rupees—
- Gratuity Fund - MMPT	25,237
- Gratuity Fund - MPT	6,336
- Pension Fund	(2,278)

37.2.15 Historical information of staff retirement benefits:

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
—Rupees—					
Gratuity Fund - MMPT					
Present value of defined benefit obligation	311,658	414,687	384,314	325,678	294,881
Fair value of plan assets	(214,650)	(398,165)	(177,620)	(179,611)	(165,049)
Deficit	97,008	16,522	216,694	146,067	131,832
Gratuity Fund - MPT					
Present value of defined benefit obligation	72,302	67,423	64,519	104,068	146,542
Fair value of plan assets	(106,426)	(96,965)	(112,937)	(136,832)	(166,223)
Surplus	(34,124)	(31,542)	(48,418)	(32,764)	(39,681)
Pension Fund					
Present value of defined benefit obligation	22,324	26,806	24,016	24,600	29,156
Fair value of plan assets	(42,821)	(38,820)	(38,277)	(38,104)	(40,713)
Surplus	(20,497)	(11,984)	(14,258)	(13,504)	(11,557)

37.3 Defined contribution plans

An amount of Rs. 322,111 (2020: Rs. 262,090) has been charged during the year in respect of defined contribution plans maintained by the Parent Company.

38. CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

Profit before taxation

Adjustment for non-cash charges and other items:

	2021	2020
—Rupees—		
Depreciation (note 4.2)	29,890,245	21,208,477
Amortisation of intangibles (note 5.3)	2,894,200	5,236,004
Amortisation of defined income	144,881	107,257
Gain on disposal of operating assets (note 2/6)	(3,865)	(3,865)
Loss on disposal of operating assets (note 30)	-	(13,244)
Write off of intangibles (note 30)	27,701	-
Provision for retirement and other service benefits	64,639	74,425
Income on deposits / other financial assets (note 2/6)	(1,831,204)	(1,430,325)
Exchange loss on revaluation of long term borrowings (note 16.6)	143,957	66,351
Amortisation of transaction cost on borrowings (note 16.6)	2,344	5,293
Remeasurement gain on GICs provided (note 20)	742,582	(2,121,389)
Finance cost (note 31)	1,455,886	3,164,941
Provision against stock-in-trade (note 8.1)	111,139	403,276
Provision for surplus and slow moving stores and spares (note 7)	241,970	21,935
Reversal of provision of stores and spares (note 7)	(24,797)	-
Provision for impairment against trade debtors (note 9)	49,242	3,294
Loss allowance on subsidy receivable from the GoP	557,700	1,208,912
Provision against input tax disallowance	-	1,333,000
Working capital changes (note 38.1)	(15,636,856)	35,607,753
	19,357,518	54,982,765

35.1 Working capital changes

(Increase) / decrease in current assets

- Stocks, spares and loose tools
- Stock-in-trade
- Trade debts
- Loans, advances, deposits and prepayments
- Other receivables

(Decrease) / increase in trade and other payables

36. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and bank balances (note 13)

Short term investments

Short term borrowings (note 22)

40. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

Financial assets at amortised cost

Loans, advances and deposits

Trade debts

Other receivables

Accrued income

Short term investment

Cash and bank balances

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Short term investments

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Short term investments

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Long term borrowings

Government grant

Trade and other payables

Accrued interest / mark up

Short term borrowings

Loan from Parent Company

2021

2020

Rupees

(233,364)	(1,147,258)
(6,067,818)	4,541,188
(212,701)	11,264,873
757	319,849
(4,931,143)	(1,463,226)
(11,444,367)	13,916,368
(4,192,459)	12,092,567
(19,636,826)	25,807,753

1,266,722	3,611,441
15,228,152	1,840,658
(4,117,658)	(425,125)
12,377,216	5,126,379

1,486,808	1,379,285
3,138,938	2,906,353
6,130,369	5,618,875
19,310	157,825
3,205,533	257,714
1,266,722	3,611,441
14,247,700	13,931,473

12,032,219	-
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-	26,505,278
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17,815,345	23,075,684
1,075,703	-
20,594,610	18,417,631
262,571	263,054
4,117,528	425,120
5,200,000	1,000,000
48,469,867	43,681,499

41. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

41.1 Financial risk factors

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management program focuses on limiting cost efficient funding as well as to manage financial risk to minimize earnings volatility and provide maximum return to shareholders.

Risk management is carried out by the Group's Finance and Planning department under policies approved by the Management Committee.

a) Market risk

i) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

This exists due to the Group's exposure resulting from outstanding import payments, foreign currency loan facilities and related interest payments. A foreign exchange risk management policy has been developed and approved by the management. The policy allows the Group to take currency exposure for limited periods within predefined limits while open exposures are rigorously monitored. The Group ensures to the extent possible that it has options available to manage exposure, either through forward contracts, options or prepayments, etc. subject to the prevailing foreign exchange regulations.

As at December 31, 2021, if exchange rates had been 1% higher / lower with all other variables held constant, post tax consolidated profit for the year would have been lower / higher by Rs. 6,580.

ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is 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's interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings and short-term investments. Borrowing are benchmarked to variable rates which expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk.

The Group analyses its interest rate exposure on a regular basis by monitoring interest rate trends to determine whether they should enter into hedging alternatives.

As at December 31, 2021, if interest rates had been 1% higher / lower with all other variables held constant, post tax consolidated profit for the year would have been lower / higher by Rs. 165,625.

iii) Other price risk

Other price risk is 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 instruments or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. The Group is exposed to price risk on its investments in mutual funds.

As at December 31, 2021, if net asset value had been 1% higher / lower with all other variables held constant, post tax profit for the year would have been lower / higher by Rs. 65,429.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk represents the risk of financial loss being caused if counter party fails to discharge an obligation.

Credit risk arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, trade debts, loans, advances, deposits, bank guarantees and other receivables. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with a reasonably high credit rating or mutual funds which in turn are deposited in banks and government securities. The Group maintains an internal policy to place funds with commercial banks and mutual funds of asset management companies having a minimum short term credit rating of A1 and AM3 respectively. However, the Group maintains operational balances with certain banks of lower rating for the purpose of effective collection of bank guarantees and to cater to loan disbursements.

The Group is exposed to a concentration of credit risk on its trade debts by virtue of all its customers being agri-based businesses in Pakistan. However, this risk is mitigated by applying individual credit limits and by securing the majority of trade debts against bank guarantees and inland letter of credit.

The credit risk arising on account of acceptance of these bank guarantees is managed by ensuring that the bank guarantees are issued by banks of reasonably high credit ratings as approved by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company.

The Group monitors the credit quality of its financial assets with reference to historical performance of such assets and available external credit ratings. The carrying values of financial assets which are neither past due nor impaired are as under:

	2021	2020
	Rupees	
Loans, advances and deposits	1,496,808	1,379,285
Trade debts	3,053,811	2,905,203
Other receivables	5,130,369	5,616,875
Accrued income	19,310	157,805
Short term investments	12,287,209	257,714
Bank balances	1,246,256	3,601,879
	23,229,883	13,921,911

The credit quality of receivables can be assessed with reference to their historical performance with no or negligible defaults in recent history. The credit quality of Group's bank balances and short term investments can be assessed with reference to recent external credit ratings as follows:

	Rating	Short term	Long term
Allied Bank Limited	PACRA	A1+	AAA
Asif Bank Limited	PACRA	A1	AA-
Bank Alfalah Limited	PACRA	A1+	AA+
Bank Al Habib Limited	PACRA	A1+	AA-
Bank Islam Pakistan Limited	PACRA	A1	A-
The Bank of Punjab	PACRA	A1+	AA
Al-Baraka Bank (Pakistan) Limited	PACRA	A1	A
CB Bank S.A.	MOODY'S	P1	Aa3
United Islamic Bank (Pakistan) Limited	JCR-VIS	A1+	AA
Fayal Bank Limited	PACRA	A1+	AA
Habib Bank Limited	JCR-VIS	A1+	AAA
Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited	PACRA	A1+	AA+
JF Bank Limited	PACRA	A1+	AA-
MCB Bank Limited	PACRA	A1+	AAA
Meezan Bank Limited	JCR-VIS	A1+	AA-
National Bank of Pakistan	PACRA	A1+	AAA
Samba Bank Limited	JCR-VIS	A1	AA
Sila Bank Limited	JCR-VIS	A2	A-
Sonari Bank Limited	PACRA	A1+	AA-
Standard Chartered Bank (Pakistan) Limited	PACRA	A1+	AAA
United Bank Limited	JCR-VIS	A1+	AAA

q) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk represents the risk that the Group will encounter difficulties in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. Due to dynamic nature of the business, the Group maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining committed credit lines available.

The Group's liquidity management involves projecting cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring statement of financial position liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

The table below analyses the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date to contractual maturity dates. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	2021		2020	
	Maturity upto one year	Maturity after one year	Total	Maturity upto one year
	Rupees			Rupees
Financial liabilities				
Long-term borrowings	8,943,812	14,044,134	22,987,946	11,527,341
Trade and other payables	20,354,812	-	20,354,812	18,417,831
Accrued interest / provision	282,871	-	282,871	282,871
Short-term borrowings	4,117,658	-	4,117,658	455,130
Loan from Parent Company	5,333,452	-	5,333,452	1,000,132
	17,448,344	14,044,134	31,492,478	14,993,480
				46,983,528

41.2 Capital risk management

The Group's objective when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefit for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders or issue new shares.

The total long term borrowings to equity ratio as at December 31, 2021 based on total long term borrowings at its present value of Rs. 17,215,345 (2020: Rs. 23,575,694) and total equity of Rs. 47,096,808 (2020: Rs. 48,730,740) was 27%-73% (2020: 34%-66%).

The Group finances its operations through equity, borrowings and management of working capital with a view to maintaining an appropriate mix between various sources of finance to minimize risk.

41.3 Fair value estimation

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e. an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

As at December 31, 2021, all financial assets and financial liabilities, except for investment in units of mutual funds, are carried at amortized cost. Mutual funds are measured at fair value using the fair value measurement method in accordance with IFRS 13.

The carrying value of all financial assets and liabilities reflected in the consolidated financial statements approximates their fair values. The Group classifies fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1);
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) (level 2); and
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (level 3).

There were no transfers between the levels of hierarchy during the year.

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value by valuation method.

	Rupees		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
As at December 31, 2022:			
Fair value through profit or loss	-	12,552,219	-
			12,552,219
As at December 31, 2021:			
Fair value through other comprehensive income	-	25,552,219	-
			25,552,219

Represents investment in units of mutual funds are measured at fair value using the fund's respective net asset value.

41.4 The carrying value of all other financial assets and liabilities reflected in these consolidated financial statements approximates their fair values.

42. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

42.1 Following are the names of associated companies, undertakings and other related parties with whom the Group had entered into transactions or had agreements and arrangements in place during the year:

Name of Related parties	Direct shareholding	Relationship
Engro Corporation Limited	36.27%	Parent Company
Engro Edino FZE (Private) Limited	N/A	Subsidiary of Parent Company
Engro Digital	N/A	Subsidiary of Parent Company
Engro Energy Terminal (Private) Limited	N/A	Subsidiary of Parent Company
Engro Energy Limited	N/A	Subsidiary of Parent Company
Engro Exports Agribusiness (Private) Limited	N/A	Subsidiary of Parent Company
Engro Polymer and Chemicals Limited	N/A	Subsidiary of Parent Company
Engro Powergen Qadirpur Limited	N/A	Subsidiary of Parent Company
Engro Infra (Private) Limited	N/A	Subsidiary of Parent Company
Engro Powergen Thar (Private) Limited	N/A	Subsidiary of Parent Company
Engro Infrastructure (Private) Limited	N/A	Subsidiary of Parent Company
Engro Connect (Private) Limited	N/A	Subsidiary of Parent Company
Engro Energy A.I.	N/A	Subsidiary of Parent Company
FreelandCampina Engro Pakistan Limited	N/A	Associate of Parent Company
Engro Foundation	N/A	Associate of Parent Company

Name of Related parties	Direct shareholding	Relationship
Engro Voxat Terminal Limited	N/A	Associate of Parent Company
Sindh Engro Coal Mining Company Limited	N/A	Associate of Parent Company
Dawood Cement Corporation Limited	N/A	Associate of Parent Company
Private Institute of Corporate Governance (PICO)	N/A	Associate of Parent Company
Dawood Foundation	N/A	Director
Ghulam Khan	N/A	Director
Aam Munisa Khan	N/A	Director
Abdul Samad Dawood	N/A	Director
Ahsan Saeed Jaffer	N/A	Director
Javed Akbar	N/A	Director
Mazhar Abbas Hashmi	N/A	Director
Dr. Shermin Akhtar	N/A	Director
Khawaja Bilal Hussain	N/A	Director
Nadir Saliq Qureshi	N/A	Coal Executive Officer
Amer Iqbal	N/A	Key Management Personnel
Imran Afreen	N/A	Key Management Personnel
Muhammad Azhar Malik	N/A	Key Management Personnel
Muhammad Waqar Latif	N/A	Key Management Personnel
Saiman Qureshi	N/A	Key Management Personnel
Shahid Nadeem	N/A	Key Management Personnel
Khuram Nadeem	N/A	Key Management Personnel
FreelandCampina Engro Pakistan Limited	N/A	Associate of Parent Company
Employees Gratuity Fund	N/A	Post Employment Benefits
Engro Corporation Limited DC Pension Fund	N/A	Post Employment Benefits
Engro Corporation Limited MPT Gratuity Fund	N/A	Post Employment Benefits
Engro Corporation Limited NAFI Gratuity Fund	N/A	Post Employment Benefits
Engro Corporation Limited DB Pension Fund	N/A	Post Employment Benefits
Engro Corporation Limited DC Gratuity Fund	N/A	Post Employment Benefits
Engro Corporation Limited Provident Fund	N/A	Post Employment Benefits

42.2 Details of transactions with related parties during the year, other than those which have been disclosed elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements, are as follows:

Parent Company	2021	2020
Dividend paid	11,845,337	8,264,433
Mark-up paid on subordinated loan	81,042	1,225
Reimbursements made:		
- by the Group	1,354,786	882,800
- to the Group	212,570	339,769
Royalty	1,284,441	1,090,516
Receipt of loan from Parent Company - net	4,200,000	1,000,000
Associated companies		
Purchases and services received	236,458	170,463
Services provided	131,471	131,534
Reimbursements made:		
- by the Group	16,900	52,321
- to the Group	312,647	12,171
Donations	283,000	188,500
Dividend paid to Trustees of FreelandCampina Engro Pakistan Limited	802	756
Employees Gratuity Fund		

	2021	2020
Contribution to staff retirement benefits		
Pension fund	7,203	7,531
Gratuity fund	167,297	142,340
Provident fund	177,748	157,281
Dividend paid to staff retirement benefits		
Pension fund	102	134
Gratuity fund	2,557	2,474
Provident fund	-	2,906
Others		
Remuneration of key management personnel	240,206	242,159
Directors' fees	16,590	11,162

43. OPERATING SEGMENT RESULTS

	Rs. Crores									
	2021		2020		2019		2018		2017	
Net										
Operating income	2,03,028	9,43,834	6,44,228	3,73,187	1,38,178	1,17,034	1,02,334	1,02,842	18,51,025	18,88,187
Finance	4,93,805	1,01,100	1,01,100	1,41,100	1,41,100	1,41,100	1,41,100	1,41,100	1,41,100	1,41,100
Net income before tax	2,07,963	1,05,200	1,05,200	1,54,287	1,54,287	1,54,287	1,54,287	1,54,287	1,54,287	1,54,287
Income tax	1,42,028	62,120	62,120	87,771	87,771	87,771	87,771	87,771	87,771	87,771
Net income after tax	65,935	43,080	43,080	66,516	66,516	66,516	66,516	66,516	66,516	66,516
Operating expenses										
Operating expenses	1,42,028	1,05,200	1,05,200	1,54,287	1,54,287	1,54,287	1,54,287	1,54,287	1,54,287	1,54,287
Finance	1,42,028	1,05,200	1,05,200	1,54,287	1,54,287	1,54,287	1,54,287	1,54,287	1,54,287	1,54,287
Operating income	2,03,028	9,43,834	6,44,228	3,73,187	1,38,178	1,17,034	1,02,334	1,02,842	18,51,025	18,88,187
Finance	4,93,805	1,01,100	1,01,100	1,41,100	1,41,100	1,41,100	1,41,100	1,41,100	1,41,100	1,41,100
Net income before tax	2,07,963	1,05,200	1,05,200	1,54,287	1,54,287	1,54,287	1,54,287	1,54,287	1,54,287	1,54,287
Income tax	1,42,028	62,120	62,120	87,771	87,771	87,771	87,771	87,771	87,771	87,771
Net income after tax	65,935	43,080	43,080	66,516	66,516	66,516	66,516	66,516	66,516	66,516

	Rs. Crores									
	2021		2020		2019		2018		2017	
Net										
Operating income	2,03,028	9,43,834	6,44,228	3,73,187	1,38,178	1,17,034	1,02,334	1,02,842	18,51,025	18,88,187
Finance	4,93,805	1,01,100	1,01,100	1,41,100	1,41,100	1,41,100	1,41,100	1,41,100	1,41,100	1,41,100
Net income before tax	2,07,963	1,05,200	1,05,200	1,54,287	1,54,287	1,54,287	1,54,287	1,54,287	1,54,287	1,54,287
Income tax	1,42,028	62,120	62,120	87,771	87,771	87,771	87,771	87,771	87,771	87,771
Net income after tax	65,935	43,080	43,080	66,516	66,516	66,516	66,516	66,516	66,516	66,516

	2021	2020
Reconciliation of reportable segment net sales		
Net Sales		
Total net sales for reportable segment	130,800,006	106,983,798
Elimination of intersegment net sales	(8,388,776)	(2,942,240)
Elimination of net sales to subsidiary	(48,142)	(206,242)
Total net sales	132,363,138	105,840,314

43.2 Reconciliation of reportable segment total assets

Total assets for reportable segments	116,294,599	101,181,137
Add: Unallocated assets		
- Accrued income	19,310	167,805
- Short term investments	15,237,752	28,782,982
- Cash and Bank balances	1,266,722	3,811,441
Total assets	132,818,383	130,943,236

44. PRODUCTION CAPACITY

	Metric Tons		Metric Tons	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Designed annual capacity	2,275,000	2,275,000	2,104,722	2,263,806
Actual production	2,275,000	2,275,000	2,104,722	2,263,806
Remarks				
Urea plant I & II	2,275,000	2,275,000	2,104,722	2,263,806
NPK plant	100,000	100,000	144,564	127,082
Production planned as per market demand				

45. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

	Number of employees as at December 31		Average number of employees during the year	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Management employees	913	826	883	781
Non-management employees	489	536	469	535
Total	1,382	1,362	1,332	1,316

46. CONTRIBUTORY RETIREMENT FUNDS

The employees of the Group participate in the Retirement Fund maintained by the Parent Company. The investments out of the retirement fund have been made in accordance with the provisions of Section 2(18) of the Act and the conditions specified there under.

47. SEASONALITY

The Group's software business is subject to seasonal fluctuations as a result of two different farming seasons viz. Rabi (from October to March) and Kharif (from April to September). On an average, fertilizer sales are more tilted towards Rabi season. The Group manages seasonality in the business through appropriate inventory management.

48. NON-ADJUSTING EVENT AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

The Board of Directors of the Holding Company in its meeting held on February 10, 2022 has proposed a final cash dividend of Rs. 6 per share for the year ended December 31, 2021 amounting to Rs. 6,078,487 for approval of the members at the Annual General Meeting to be held on March 22, 2022.

49. CORRESPONDING FIGURES

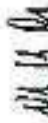
Corresponding figures have been rearranged and reclassified, wherever considered necessary, for the purposes of better presentation and / or to comply with the requirements of accounting and reporting standards applicable on the Group.

50. DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue on February 10, 2022 by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company.



Imran Ahmed
Chief Financial Officer



Nauf Salar Qureshi
Chief Executive Officer



Ghias Hyatt
Chairman

financial statements for the year ended december 31, 2021

information other than the financial statements and consolidated financial statements and auditor's reports 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 consolidated financial statements and auditor's reports 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 inconsistency or that other information we are required to report thereon, we have nothing to report in this report.

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 (28 of 2017), and for designing internal control, accounting estimates, if 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 have no realistic alternative that 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 it does not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SA-G as applicable to PAF and other applicable standards will always detect material misstatements when they exist. Misstatements are omissions from financial statements and/or false or misleading statements that, taken together or individually, 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 SA-G as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain a skeptical mindset 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 sufficient evidence that our work and objectives are properly addressed for our opinion. The risk of not detecting material misstatements resulting from fraud is higher than for other misstatements, and, as such, 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 design, implementation of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclusion on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting. Based on the audit of the period defined, 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 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 conforms with the presentation.

We communicate with the Board of directors regarding all matters relating to the audit, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify as major or audit.

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

From the above communication with the Board of directors, we confirm the matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2017. The key audit matters, we describe below in relation to the audit of the Company's financial statements, are those matters that, in our professional judgment, are of greatest significance to the users of the financial statements. We describe the key audit matters, we describe below in relation to the audit of the Company's financial statements, are those matters that, in our professional judgment, are of greatest significance to the users of the financial statements.

report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In addition to our audit, we further report the following:

- a) proper books of account have been kept by the Company as required by the Companies Act, 2017 (28 of 2017);
- b) the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes thereon form a true and fair view in conformity with the Companies Act, 2017 (28 of 2017) and are in agreement with the books of account and records;
- c) investments made, expenditure incurred and other transactions entered during the year were for the purposes of the Company's business; and
- d) latest documents at issue under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1982 (P.O. 1 of 1982), was submitted by the Company and occurred in the Central Zakat Fund established under section 17 of that Ordinance.

The engagement partner on the audit reporting in this independent auditor's report is Sarfraz Hussain

Sarfraz Hussain

Chartered Accountant
Member

Date: February 28, 2022

UDR#: 414514-101-100020001106

Statement of financial position
as at december 31, 2021

(Amounts in thousands)

	2021	2020
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	73,081,480	85,734,134
Intangible assets	5,301,469	5,104,817
Investment in subsidiary	180	100
Long-term loans, advances and deposits	80,577	80,129
Current assets	78,383,878	70,878,170
Stores, spares and tools	8,488,878	8,410,785
Stock-in-trade	8,176,380	8,720,201
Trade debts	2,182,183	2,038,071
Working capital loan to subsidiary	8,801,772	-
Loans, advances, deposits and prepayments	1,266,186	1,781,817
Other receivables	12,818,882	8,888,014
Accrued income	807,417	208,437
Taxation - net	-	3,118,949
Short-term investments	14,067,280	28,074,000
Cash and bank balances	1,180,283	8,882,828
	80,417,291	87,298,082
TOTAL ASSETS	128,810,777	128,205,232

(Amounts in thousands)

	2021	2020
EQUITY & LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Share capital	13,388,043	13,388,043
Reserves		
Share premium	3,384,904	3,384,904
Reserve on reorganisation	(884,027)	(884,027)
Reassessment of past employment benefits	(80,228)	(80,786)
Unappropriated profit	28,874,086	28,802,782
	31,298,043	31,298,043
TOTAL EQUITY	44,686,086	44,686,086
Liabilities		
Non-current liabilities		
Borrowings	11,458,536	18,514,080
Contingent grant	326,404	-
Deferred taxation	11,943,898	11,877,783
Deferred liabilities	388,358	270,348
Provision for Gas Infrastructure Development Cases (GIDC)	8,383,848	10,510,379
	30,800,167	39,872,508
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	84,028,438	88,888,843
Accrued interest / mark-up	280,154	280,228
Taxation - net	1,128,478	-
Current portion of:		
- borrowings	8,785,811	10,081,814
- government grant	154,308	-
- deferred liabilities	88,238	83,758
- provision for GIDC	11,818,337	8,888,884
Share loan borrowings	4,117,958	250,381
Loan from Holding Company	8,800,000	1,000,000
Unclaimed dividend	48,471	87,380
	52,679,314	47,308,887
TOTAL LIABILITIES	83,488,241	87,187,405
Contingencies and Commitments		
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	128,810,777	128,205,232

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

Imran Ahmed
Chief Financial Officer

Muhammad Qureshi
Chief Executive Officer

Shah Khan
Chairman

statement of profit or loss
for the year ended december 31, 2021
(Amounts in thousand except for earnings per share)

Note	2021	2020
Net sales	30,594,578	78,055,944
Cost of sales	(55,982,355)	(45,994,197)
Selling and distribution expenses	35,497,325	25,051,947
Administrative expenses	(7,764,941)	(7,308,336)
	(1,868,874)	(1,370,858)
Other income	25,640,807	19,692,644
Other operating expenses	7,691,357	9,320,811
Finance cost	(2,038,594)	(1,893,464)
Other gains / (losses):	(1,990,490)	(3,277,761)
- Reversal of impairment / gain on provision for OEDG	(740,995)	2,191,399
- Loss allowance on subsidy receivable from Gaf	(557,709)	(1,208,610)
	(1,990,892)	682,477
Profit before taxation	27,810,225	18,917,887
Taxation	(8,641,310)	(2,102,878)
Profit for the year	21,000,576	16,815,010
Earnings per share - Basic and diluted	15.78	12.58

The annexed notes from 1 to 82 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Imam Ahmad
Chief Financial Officer

Abul Kalam
Chief Executive Officer

Abul Kalam
Chairman

statement of comprehensive income
for the year ended december 31, 2021
(Amounts in thousand)

Note	2021	2020
Profit for the year	21,000,576	16,815,912
Other comprehensive (loss) / income:		
Items not re-classifiable to profit or loss	(55,572)	8,772
- Reversal of impairment / gain on provision for OEDG	18,117	(2,540)
- Tax relating to revaluation of post employment benefits obligation	(36,486)	8,228
Total comprehensive income for the year	21,029,583	16,821,540

The annexed notes from 1 to 82 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Imam Ahmad
Chief Financial Officer

Abul Kalam
Chief Executive Officer

Abul Kalam
Chairman

statement of changes in equity
for the year ended december 31, 2021

(Amounts in thousands)

	Balance				
	Capital		Reserves		
	Share equity	Share premium	Reserves in comprehensive income	Reserves of prior periods transferred	Total
Balance as at January 1, 2021					
13,282,992	2,284,924	(204,027)	(23,792)	34,408,792	14,348,889
Transactions with owners					
(Dividends)					
- Paid 2020 FY: 4.00 per share	-	-	-	(2,441,392)	(2,441,392)
- 1st interim 2021 FY: 4.00 per share	-	-	-	(2,441,392)	(2,441,392)
- 2nd interim 2021 FY: 4.00 per share	-	-	-	(2,441,392)	(2,441,392)
- 3rd interim 2021 FY: 3.50 per share	-	-	-	(2,473,292)	(2,473,292)
- Total dividends 2021 FY: 13.90 per share	-	-	-	(9,837,468)	(9,837,468)
Total comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2021					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	31,288,216	31,288,216
Other comprehensive income:	-	-	(28,452)	-	(28,452)
- re-measurements, net of tax	-	-	(28,452)	-	(28,452)
13,282,992	2,284,924	(204,027)	(23,792)	65,873,586	68,913,683
Balance as at December 31, 2021					
13,282,992	2,284,924	(204,027)	(23,792)	35,170,384	15,430,561
Transactions with owners					
(Dividends)					
- Paid 2020 FY: 4.00 per share	-	-	-	(2,473,292)	(2,473,292)
- 1st interim 2021 FY: 4.00 per share	-	-	-	(2,441,392)	(2,441,392)
- 2nd interim 2021 FY: 4.00 per share	-	-	-	(2,441,392)	(2,441,392)
- 3rd interim 2021 FY: 3.50 per share	-	-	-	(2,473,292)	(2,473,292)
- Total dividends 2021 FY: 13.90 per share	-	-	-	(9,837,468)	(9,837,468)
Total comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2022					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	14,314,312	14,314,312
Other comprehensive income:	-	-	1,228	-	1,228
- re-measurements, net of tax	-	-	1,228	-	1,228
13,282,992	2,284,924	(204,027)	(23,792)	35,498,792	14,968,217
Balance as at December 31, 2022					

The annexed notes form 1 to 52 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Imran Ahmed
Imran Ahmed
Chief Financial Officer

Ali H. Khan
Nadeem Khan
Chief Executive Officer

Chirag Khan
Chirag Khan
Chairman

statement of cash flows
for the year ended december 31, 2021

(Amounts in thousands)

	2021	2020	Note
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	10,279,813	94,186,868	40
Refinement and other service benefits paid	(150,853)	(47,504)	
Taxes paid	(2,311,558)	(2,377,191)	
Long-term loans, advances and deposits	(30,891)	62,763	
Net cash generated from operating activities	16,787,511	91,382,941	
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment and intangibles	(10,887,288)	(5,283,704)	41
Proceeds from disposal of operating assets	1,007	45,845	
Disinvestment of working capital loan to subsidiary	(36,768,817)	(10,170,170)	
Payment received against working capital loan to subsidiary	28,167,145	28,415,844	
Purchase of short-term investments	-	(23,134,002)	
Proceeds from sale of short-term investments	23,134,002	2,888,850	
Dividends received	4,821,711	626,470	
Income on deposits / other financial assets	1,897,471	2,774,490	
Net cash generated from / (utilized in) investing activities	12,795,528	(5,006,071)	
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	3,895,877	1,341,725	18.5
Loan from Holding Company - net	4,200,000	1,000,000	20
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(10,552,034)	(8,793,134)	18.5
Finance cost paid	(1,394,354)	(3,800,879)	
Dividends paid	(30,704,853)	(14,681,020)	
Net cash utilized in financing activities	(25,144,194)	(24,443,269)	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	8,087,845	608,672	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	5,071,856	4,466,883	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	13,159,701	5,075,555	41

The annexed notes form 1 to 52 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Imran Ahmed
Imran Ahmed
Chief Financial Officer

Ali H. Khan
Nadeem Khan
Chief Executive Officer

Chirag Khan
Chirag Khan
Chairman

(Amounts in thousand)

1. LEGAL STATUS AND OPERATIONS

1.1 Engro Fertilizers Limited (the Company) is a public company incorporated in Pakistan on June 29, 2009 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Engro Corporation Limited (the Holding Company), which is a subsidiary of Dawood Hercules Corporation Limited (the Ultimate Parent Company). The Company is listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited (PSX).

The Company is engaged in the manufacturing, purchasing and marketing of fertilizers, seeds and pesticides and providing logistics services. The business units of the Company include the following:

Business Unit	Geographical Location
Head / Registered Office	7th & 8th floors, The Harbour Front Building, Plot Number HQ-3, Block 4, Scheme Number 5, Canton, Karachi.
Engro Dalwari Plant	District Dera, Sindh.
Engro Zarkash Plant	EZ / 1 / P - 1 - II Eastern Zone, Port Qasim, Karachi.
Seeds Processing Plant	Rahim Yar Khan, Punjab.

1.2 These financial statements are the consolidated financial statements of the Company. The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary are presented separately. Details of investment held by the Company in its subsidiary has been provided in note 6.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

2.1 Basis of preparation

2.1.1 These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for re-measurement of certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and through OCI and recognition of certain staff retirement benefits at present value.

2.1.2 Statement of compliance

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

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

(Amounts in thousand)

Where provisions of and directives issued under the Act differ from the requirements of IFRSs, the provisions of and directives issued under the Act have been followed for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements.

2.1.3 The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the above requirements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

2.1.4 Initial application of a Standard, Amendment or an Interpretation to an existing Standard

a) Amendments to accounting and reporting standards that became effective during the year

- **Amendments to IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 15 Interest rate benchmark reform - Phase 2**

The IASB has issued amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 that address issues arising during the reform of benchmark interest rates including the replacement of one benchmark rate with an alternative one.

The objective of the disclosures required by the Phase 2 amendments is to enable users of financial statements to understand the effect of Inter-Bank Offer Rate (IBOR) reform on an entity's financial instruments and risk management strategy. An entity needs to disclose information about the nature and extent of risks arising from IBOR reform to which the entity is exposed, how the entity manages those risks, and the entity's progress in completing the transition to alternative benchmark rates and how it is managing that transition. The relevant information is disclosed in note 18.5.

There are certain amendments to published standards that are effective for the first time for the year ended December 31, 2021, however, these are considered not to have a significant impact on the Company's financial reporting and operations and therefore have not been presented here.

b) Standard and amendments to accounting and reporting standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Company

The new standard and amendments to the published standards that are not effective for the period beginning on January 1, 2021 are considered not to be relevant or to have any significant effect on the Company's financial reporting and operations and, therefore, have not been disclosed in these financial statements.

2.2 Property, plant and equipment

2.2.1 Owned assets

These are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any, except for land and capital work in progress which are stated at cost less impairment losses, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets including borrowing costs (note 2.23). The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

Where major components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Disposal of asset is recognised when significant risk and rewards incidental to ownership have been transferred to buyers. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'Other operating expenses / income' in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Depreciation is charged to the statement of profit or loss using the straight line method, except for catalyst whose depreciation is charged on the basis of number of production days, whereby the cost of an operating asset less its estimated residual value, if significant, is depreciated over its useful life.

Depreciation on additions is charged from the month following the month in which the asset is available for use and on disposals up to the preceding month of disposal.

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually.

2.2.2 Leased assets

The Company recognises leases as a right-of-use asset and corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the statement of profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant period rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight line basis.

2.3 Intangible assets

a) Computer software and licenses

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense when incurred. However, costs that are directly attributable to identifiable software and have probable economic benefits exceeding the cost beyond one year, are recognised as an intangible asset. Direct costs include the purchase cost of software (license fee) and related overhead costs.

Following initial recognition, computer software and licenses are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any.

Expenditure which enhances or extends the performance of computer software beyond its original specification and useful life is recognised as a capital improvement and added to the original cost of the software.

Computer software and license cost treated as intangible assets are amortised from the date the software is put to use on a straight-line basis over a period of 4 years, except for the Company's investment in its EPP i.e. OneSAP which is amortised over a period of 8 years.

b) Rights for future gas utilization

Rights for future gas utilization represent premium paid to the GoP for allocation of 100 MMSCFD natural gas for a period of 20 years for Enven plant. The rights are being amortised from the date of commercial production on a straight-line basis over the remaining allocation period.

c) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between the consideration paid for acquiring interests in a business and the fair value of the Company's share of its net assets at the date of acquisition and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment, if any.

d) Right to use the brand

These are stated at cost less impairment, if any.

The carrying values of intangible assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying values may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, assets or cash generating units are tested for impairment. Also, goodwill is tested for impairment atleast once a year and other intangibles with indefinite life are tested for impairment at reporting date. Where the carrying value exceeds the estimated recoverable amount, these are written down to their recoverable amount and the resulting impairment is charged to consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Impairment is reversed only if there have been changes in estimates used to determine recoverable amounts and only to the extent that the revised recoverable amount does not exceed the carrying values that would have existed, had there been no recognition of impairment, except impairment of goodwill which is not reversed.

The useful lives of intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether events and circumstances continue to support an indefinite useful life assessment for the asset.

2.4 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that are subject to depreciation / amortisation are reviewed at each reporting date to identify circumstances indicating occurrence of impairment loss or reversal of previous impairment losses. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. Reversal of impairment loss is restricted to the original cost of the asset.

2.5 Investment in subsidiary

Investments in subsidiary companies are initially recognised at cost. These are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated impairment, if any. Where impairment losses subsequently reverse, the carrying amount of the investments are increased to the revised amounts but limited to the extent of initial cost of investments. A reversal of impairment loss is recognised as an income.

2.6 Non-current assets (or disposal groups) held-for-sale

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as assets held-for-sale when their carrying amount is to be recovered principally through a sale transaction and a sale is considered highly probable. They are stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell if their carrying amount is to be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. Impairment losses on initial classification as held for sale and subsequent gains or losses on remeasurement are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

2.7 Financial assets**2.7.1 Classification, initial recognition and measurement**

Financial assets are classified into appropriate categories on initial recognition and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income or at fair value through profit or loss. The management determines the classification of financial assets into appropriate categories based on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss if it is not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

All financial assets are recognised at the time when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets at amortised cost are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses, if any. Interest income and impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income are initially and subsequently measured at fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the statement of profit or loss. Realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair values of the financial assets and liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss are included in the statement of profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

2.7.2 Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership. On derecognition of a financial asset, in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and the statement of comprehensive income.

2.7.3 Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses (ECL) associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

The Company measures ECL of a financial instrument in a way that reflects:

- an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- the time value of money; and
- reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

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 as described above. As for the exposure at default for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date.

2.8 Financial liabilities

The Company recognises a financial liability in its statement of financial position when, and only when, it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial liability at its fair value minus, in the case of a financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial liability. Subsequently, financial liabilities are stated at amortised cost.

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

2.9 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle either on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

2.10 Stores, spares and loose tools

These are valued at weighted average cost except for items in transit which are stated at invoice value plus other charges paid thereon till the reporting date. For items which are slow moving and / or identified as surplus to the Company's requirements, adequate provision is made for any excess book value over estimated realisable value. The Company reviews the carrying amount of stores, spares and loose tools on a regular basis and provision is made for obsolescence.

Spare parts of capital nature which can be used only in connection with an item of property, plant and equipment are shown separately as major spare parts and stand by equipment.

2.11 Stock-in-trade

These are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using weighted average method except for raw materials in transit which are stated at cost (invoice value) plus other charges incurred thereon till the reporting date. Cost in relation to finished goods includes applicable purchase cost and manufacturing expenses. The cost of work in process includes material and proportionate conversion costs.

Net realisable value signifies the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to be incurred in order to make the sales.

2.12 Trade debts and other receivables

These are recognised initially at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs, if any and subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest rate method less provision for impairment, if any. The amount of provision is charged to the statement of profit or loss.

Trade debts and other receivables considered irrecoverable are written-off.

2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows includes cash in hand, balance with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts / short term borrowings. Bank overdrafts are shown within short term borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

2.14 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity and recognised at their face value. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

2.15 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

2.16 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

These are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within 12 months or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business, if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

2.17 Current and deferred income tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the statement of comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case the tax is also recognised in the statement of comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current

The current income tax charge is based on the taxable income for the year calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet method, providing for all temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary difference can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

2.18 Employee benefits**2.18.1 Defined contribution plans**

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contribution into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in statement of profit or loss when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

The Company contributes to:

- defined contribution provident fund for its permanent employees. Monthly contributions are made both by the Company and employees to the fund at the rate of 10% of basic salary;
- defined contribution pension fund for the benefit of those management employees who have not opted for defined contribution gratuity fund as explained in note 2.18.3. Monthly contributions are made by the Company to the fund at rates ranging from 12.5% to 13.75% of basic salary; and
- defined contribution gratuity fund for the benefit of those management employees who have selected to opt out of defined benefit gratuity fund and defined contribution pension plans as more fully explained in note 2.18.3. Monthly contributions are made by the Company to the fund at the rate of 8.35% of basic salary.

All of the aforementioned funds are managed by the Holding Company.

2.18.2 Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than the defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. The calculation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method, related details of which are given in note 29 to the financial statements.

Remeasurements (actuarial gains / losses) in respect of defined benefit plans are recognised directly in equity through the statement of comprehensive income.

Contributions require assumptions to be made of future outcomes which mainly include increase in remuneration, expected long-term return on plan assets and the discount rate used to convert future cash flows to current values. Calculations are sensitive to changes in the underlying assumptions.

The Company also contributes to:

- defined benefit funded pension scheme for its management employees.
- defined benefit funded gratuity schemes for its management and non-management employees.

The pension scheme provides the time pension to retired employees or to their spouses. Contributions are made annually to these funds on the basis of actuarial recommendations. The pension scheme has been curtailed and effective from July 1, 2005, no new members are inducted in this scheme.

2.18.3 In June 2011, the Company gave a one time irrevocable option to selected members of MPT Employees' Defined Benefit Gratuity Fund and Defined Contribution Pension Fund to join a new MPT Employees' Defined Contribution Gratuity Fund (the Fund), a defined contribution plan. The present value, as at June 30, 2011, of the defined benefit obligation of those employees, who accepted this offer, were transferred to this Fund. Furthermore, from July 2011 onwards, the monthly contributions to Defined Contribution Pension Fund of such employees were discontinued.

2.18.4 Service incentive plan

The Company recognises provision under a service incentive plan for certain category of experienced employees to continue in the Company's employment.

2.18.5 Employees' compensated absences

The Company accounts for compensated absences on the basis of unutilised leave balance of each employee at the end of the year.

2.19 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect current best estimate.

2.20 Foreign currency transactions and translation

These financial statements are presented in Pakistan Rupee, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. Amounts presented in these financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated. Foreign currency transactions are translated functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

2.21 Revenue recognition

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when or as performance obligations are satisfied by transferring control of a promised good to a customer at a point in time. The assessment of satisfaction of performance obligations depends on the contractual terms i.e. either when the product is dispatched or when it is delivered by the Company at customer's premises.

Revenue from services is recognised when the related services have been rendered.

Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates and government levies. The credit limits in contracts with customers range from 30 to 180 days.

2.22 Other income

Income on deposits and other financial assets is recognised on accrual basis.

Commission and sub-licensing income is recognised on accrual basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreement.

Dividend income on equity investment is recognised when the Company's right to receive the dividend is established.

2.23 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred except where such costs are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset in which case such costs are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Borrowing costs includes exchange differences arising on foreign currency borrowings to the extent these are regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs.

2.24 Research and development costs

Research and development costs are charged to the statement of profit or loss as and when incurred.

2.25 Government grant

Government grant is recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate are expensed.

Government grant includes any benefit earned on account of a government loan obtained at below market rate of interest. The loan is recognised and measured in accordance with IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments". The benefit of the below-market rate of interest shall be measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan determined in accordance with IFRS 9 and the proceeds received.

2.26 Earnings per share

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

2.27 Segment reporting

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 of the Company that makes strategic decisions.

2.28 Dividend and appropriation to reserves

Dividend and appropriation to reserves are recognised in the financial statements in the period in which these are approved.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. Estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

3.1 Property, plant and equipment

The Company reviews appropriateness of the rates of depreciation, useful lives and residual values used in the calculation of depreciation. Further, where applicable, an estimate of recoverable amount of assets is made for possible impairment on an annual basis. During the year, the Company has reassessed the useful lives and residual values of its property, plant and equipment as disclosed in note 4.3.

3.2 Income taxes

In making the estimates for income taxes, the management considers the applicable laws and the decisions / judgments of appellate authorities on certain issues in the past. Accordingly, the recognition of current and deferred taxes is made taking into account these judgments and the best estimates of future results of operations of the Company.

3.3 Provision for retirement and other service benefits obligations

The present value of these obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on actuarial basis using various assumptions. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of these obligations. The present value of these obligations and the underlying assumptions are disclosed in note 39.

3.4 Impairment of goodwill and right to use the brand

Determining the recoverable value of goodwill and right to use the brand involves use of significant estimates and assumptions. In making the aforementioned fair valuation estimates, discounted cash flow approach is used. The underlying assumptions used for such valuation are disclosed in note 5.1.

3.5 Contingencies and provisions

Significant estimates and judgments are being used by the management in accounting for contingencies and provisions relating to legal and taxation matters being contested at various forums based on applicable laws and the decisions / judgments.

3.6 Impairment of financial assets

Significant estimates are involved in the assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates and the projection of cashflows, forecast economic conditions and ECL. The amount of ECL is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions.

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Operating assets at net book value (note 4.1)
Capital work in progress (CWIP) (note 4.6)
Major spare parts and stand-by equipment

2021

2020

Rupees

60,807,082

11,514,262

918,126

896,037

63,035,467

59,660,961

5,171,126

896,037

65,728,124

4.1 Operating assets

	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value
At 1 January 2021															
Land															
Land owned	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000
Land leased	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000
Plant and equipment															
Plant owned	10,000	(2,000)	8,000	10,000	(2,000)	8,000	10,000	(2,000)	8,000	10,000	(2,000)	8,000	10,000	(2,000)	8,000
Plant leased	5,000	-	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	5,000	-	5,000
Intangible assets															
Intangible owned	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000
Intangible leased	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000
At 31 December 2021															
Land															
Land owned	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000
Land leased	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000
Plant and equipment															
Plant owned	10,000	(2,000)	8,000	10,000	(2,000)	8,000	10,000	(2,000)	8,000	10,000	(2,000)	8,000	10,000	(2,000)	8,000
Plant leased	5,000	-	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	5,000	-	5,000
Intangible assets															
Intangible owned	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000
Intangible leased	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000
At 31 December 2022															
Land															
Land owned	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000
Land leased	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000
Plant and equipment															
Plant owned	10,000	(2,000)	8,000	10,000	(2,000)	8,000	10,000	(2,000)	8,000	10,000	(2,000)	8,000	10,000	(2,000)	8,000
Plant leased	5,000	-	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	5,000	-	5,000
Intangible assets															
Intangible owned	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000
Intangible leased	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000
At 31 December 2023															
Land															
Land owned	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000
Land leased	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000
Plant and equipment															
Plant owned	10,000	(2,000)	8,000	10,000	(2,000)	8,000	10,000	(2,000)	8,000	10,000	(2,000)	8,000	10,000	(2,000)	8,000
Plant leased	5,000	-	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	5,000	-	5,000
Intangible assets															
Intangible owned	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000
Intangible leased	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000
At 31 December 2024															
Land															
Land owned	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000
Land leased	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000
Plant and equipment															
Plant owned	10,000	(2,000)	8,000	10,000	(2,000)	8,000	10,000	(2,000)	8,000	10,000	(2,000)	8,000	10,000	(2,000)	8,000
Plant leased	5,000	-	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	5,000	-	5,000
Intangible assets															
Intangible owned	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000
Intangible leased	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000

4.2 Depreciation charge for this year has been allocated as follows:

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Cost of sales (note 28)	2,000,439	5,112,518		
Selling and distribution expenses (note 29)	129,840	48,357		
Administrative expenses (note 30)	85,831	78,029		
Total	2,216,110	5,238,904		

4.3 During the year, the Company engaged an independent expert to carry out an assessment of scrap values and useful lives of certain items of Property, Plant and Equipment. Based on the valuation report of the expert, the scrap values have increased from 0% - 8% to 0% - 17% of their cost. Additionally, remaining useful lives have increased in the range of 8 to 18 years. This change in accounting estimates of useful lives and scrap values has been accounted for prospectively in accordance with the requirements of IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' and has resulted in a decrease in depreciation charge for the year by Rs. 2,018,762 and increase in carrying value of Property, Plant and Equipment by the same amount.

Had there been no change in the accounting estimates as disclosed above, the profit after tax for the current year would have been lower by Rs. 1,790,453 approximately.

4.4 The details of operating assets disposed / written off during the year are as follows:

Description and number of disposed	Sold to	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value	Sale proceeds	Gain / (loss)
Items having net book value Rs. 500 each or more						
Variable to employees						
As per company policy	Plant for Research	3,277	304	3,063	3,286	223
As per company policy	Animal House	2,051	871	1,180	2,212	1,032
As per company policy	Animal House	2,553	441	2,112	2,249	137
As per company policy	Plant for Research	2,338	441	1,897	2,432	535
Plant and machinery, motor equipment and vehicles - Write off	Not applicable	42,808	12,361	30,447	-	(12,400)
Items having net book value of upto Rs. 500 each						
Lap tops and other equipment	Various	15,384	1,346	14,038	3,283	1,745
For ended December 31, 2021		87,437	27,848	59,589	15,165	(47,708)
For ended December 31, 2022		89,712	30,247	59,465	15,165	(44,300)

4.5 Particulars of immovable properties i.e. land and building in the name of the Company are as follows:

Location	Total area (acres)
Dahat plant & colony	784
Zar-Nas plant land at Part Ques m	112.6

4.6 Capital work in progress

Plant and machinery
Building and civil works including gas pipeline
Furniture, fixture and equipment
Advances to suppliers
Aircraft
Others

	2021	2020
	Rupee	Rupee
	8,560,438	4,168,605
	86,211	242,278
	480,843	110,444
	1,419,555	569,486
	2,570,022	-
	400,103	80,313
	11,514,282	5,171,126
	5,171,126	2,580,146
	10,547,207	5,133,515
	(3,857,829)	(2,348,565)
	(346,122)	(201,071)
	11,514,282	5,171,126

4.6.1 Balance as at January 1

Additions during the year

Transferred to:
- operating assets (note 4.1)
- intangible assets (note 5)

Balance as at December 31

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

As at January 1, 2020

Cost
Accumulated amortisation

Net book value

Year ended December 31, 2020

Net book value - January 1, 2020

Transfers from O&P (note 4.6.1 and 5.2)

Amortisation (note 5.3)

Net book value

As at December 31, 2020

Cost

Accumulated amortisation

Net book value

Year ended December 31, 2021

Net book value - January 1, 2021

Transfers from O&P (note 4.6.1 and 5.2)

Write off

Cost

Accumulated amortisation

Amortisation (note 5.3)

Net book value

As at December 31, 2021

Cost

Accumulated amortisation

Net book value

Annual rate of amortisation (%)

Goodwill	Right to use the brand (note 5.1)	Software and business	Right to use the brand future gas utilization	Total
183,808	4,170,885	1,020,786	102,312	5,477,889
-	-	(393,289)	(43,541)	(436,830)
183,808	4,170,885	627,497	58,771	5,071,208
183,808	4,170,885	607,421	56,771	5,071,208
-	-	201,071	(5,111)	(107,287)
-	-	(102,146)	(5,111)	(107,287)
183,808	4,170,885	705,275	53,660	5,104,817
183,808	4,170,885	1,221,827	102,312	5,678,270
-	-	(492,551)	(48,920)	(541,471)
183,808	4,170,885	729,276	53,660	5,104,817
183,808	4,170,885	748,388	53,660	5,104,817
-	-	346,122	-	346,122
-	-	(76,679)	-	(76,679)
-	-	11,026	-	11,026
-	-	(94,639)	-	(94,639)
-	-	(199,790)	(5,111)	(144,891)
183,808	4,170,885	869,028	48,549	5,351,638
183,808	4,170,885	1,482,264	102,312	5,949,417
-	-	(694,245)	(55,765)	(749,010)
183,808	4,170,885	869,028	48,549	5,351,638
-	-	12.5% - 20%	8%	

5.1 Goodwill and right to use the brand

Goodwill and right to use the brand represent amounts recognised on amalgamation of Engro Edulp (Private) Limited with the Company, being the difference between the fair values of net assets at the time of amalgamation and the amount of consideration given.

Goodwill and right to use the brand have been allocated to the single Cash Generating Unit (CGU) having an indefinite life, at the time the related CGU is disposed / derecognised. The recoverable amount of cash generating unit is the higher of value in use or fair value less cost to sell. Value in use is calculated as the net present value of the projected cash flows of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs, discounted at risk-adjusted discount rate.

Details relating to the discounted cash flow model used to determine the value in use of goodwill and right to use the brand are as follows:

Valuation basis	Value in use
Key assumptions	Sales growth rates Discount rate
Determination of assumptions	Growth rates are internal forecasts based on both internal and external market information and past performance. Cost reflects past experience, adjusted for inflation and expected changes. Discount rate is primarily based on weighted average cost of capital.
Terminal growth rate	2.5%
Period of specific projected cash	5 years
Discount rate	15.5%

The valuation indicates sufficient headroom such that a reasonably possible change to key assumptions is unlikely to result in an impairment of the related goodwill and right to use the brand.

Right to use the brand is in respect of selling Procacite fertilisers, acquired under an agreement with the Holding Company, that has been valued using Relief from Royalty Method and is considered to have an indefinite life.

Primarily relates to cost incurred on implementation of new ERP i.e. OneSAP which is being amortised over a period of 8 years.

Amortisation for the year has been allocated as follows:

	2021	2020
	Rupees	Rupees
Cost of sales (note 28)	22,038	17,585
Selling and distribution expenses (note 29)	4,756	844
Administrative expenses (note 30)	118,037	88,828
	144,891	107,257

5. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARY

Represents investment in Effert Agritrade (Private) Limited (EAPL) which was incorporated on July 6, 2017 as a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company to carry out trading and distribution of imported fertilizer. As part of this business reorganization in 2017, the Company transferred its business of trading and distribution of imported fertilizer to EAPL and holds 10,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each in EAPL.

No new investment in associated companies and undertakings have been made during the year.

7. LONG-TERM LOANS AND ADVANCES - Considered good

Executives (notes 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.5 and 7.6)

Other employees (notes 7.4, 7.5 and 7.5)

Deposits to suppliers

Less: Current portion shown under current assets (note 12)

7.1 Reconciliation of the carrying amount of loans and advances to executives

Balance as at January 1

Disbursements

Repayments / amortisation

Balance as at December 31

7.2 Details of loans and advances to executives

Service incentive loans

Advances in respect of:

- Car loan out assistance

- House rent

- Retention loan

- Salary

- Others

7.3 The maximum amount outstanding from executives at the end of any month during the year aggregated to Rs. 119,258 (2020: Rs. 192,564).

7.4 Includes interest free loans given to workers pursuant to Collective Labour Agreement.

7.5 Represents loans granted to employees according to Company's policy. These loans are interest free, are repayable within 1 to 4 years and are secured to the extent of the provident fund balance and retirement benefits, if vested, of the respective employees.

7.6 The carrying values of the loan and advances are neither past due nor impaired.

8. STORES, SPARES AND LOOSE TOOLS

Consumable stores, spares and loose tools

Less: Provision for surplus and slow moving items (note 8.1)

8.1 Provision for surplus and slow moving items

Balance as at January 1

Charge for the year

Reversal during the year

Balance as at December 31

2021

Rupees

97,608	153,817
105,221	25,885
9,989	2,754
212,847	182,958
152,270	102,827
60,577	80,120

153,817	229,720
74,058	68,104
(130,237)	(144,007)
97,608	153,817

26,043	99,014
624	7,276
10,825	10,222
-	60
24,209	18,758
27,537	18,189
97,608	153,817

2021

Rupees

7,284,899	7,051,535
(857,923)	(940,750)
6,426,976	6,110,785

640,790	618,815
241,970	21,835
(24,797)	-
857,923	640,790

9. STOCK-IN-TRADE

Raw materials

Packing materials

Work in process

Finished goods:

- manufactured products

- purchased and packaged products

Less: Provision for impairment against stock-in-trade (note 9.1)

9.1 Provision for impairment against stock-in-trade

Balance as at January 1

Charge for the year

Written-off during the year

Balance as at December 31

10. TRADE DEBTS

Considered good

- Secured (note 10.1)

- Unsecured

Considered doubtful (note 10.2)

Less: Provision for impairment against trade debts (note 10.2)

10.1 These debts are secured by way of bank guarantee and inland letter of credit.

10.2 Provision for impairment against trade debts

Balance as at January 1

Charge for the year (note 10.2)

Written-off during the year

Balance as at December 31

11. WORKING CAPITAL LOAN TO SUBSIDIARY

Represents unsecured loan given to EAPL amounting to Rs. 6,001,772 (2020: Nil). The mark-up is receivable on quarterly basis at the rate of 1 month KIBOR + 0.5%.

12. LOANS, ADVANCES, DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS

Considered good

Current portion of long term loans and advances to executives and other employees (note 7)

Advances and deposits

Prepayments

- Insurance

- Freight

- Others

2021

Rupees

2,580,842	1,138,434
203,000	138,553
171,854	107,333
2,885,726	1,382,320
1,893,084	6,020,255
543,714	549,287

2,436,798	5,569,542
(146,134)	(231,661)
5,178,330	6,720,201

231,661	28,785
111,129	403,276
(186,595)	(200,400)
146,194	231,661

1,815,402	1,708,431
206,691	319,600
2,152,193	2,028,071
69,126	19,864
2,221,319	2,047,935
69,126	19,864
2,152,193	2,028,071

18,884	48,799
40,342	3,294
-	(32,209)
69,126	19,884

2021

Rupees

152,270	102,827
1,184,494	809,132
595,143	578,018
38,251	251,854
5,650	21,988
1,956,108	1,763,817

13. OTHER RECEIVABLES

Subsidy receivable from Government of Pakistan - net (notes 13.1 and 13.2)

Sales tax receivable

Due from the Holding Company

Due from the Subsidiary Company

Due from Associated Companies:

- Engro Polymer and Chemicals Limited

- Engro Powergen Qadirpur Limited

- Engro Energy Limited

- Engro Foundation

- FrieslandCampina Engro Pakistan Limited

- Engro Eximp Agriproducts (Private) Limited

- Sindh Engro Coal Mining Company Limited

- Engro Energy Terminal (Private) Limited

- Engro Vopak Terminal Limited

- Engro Enfrashare (Private) Limited

- Engro Eximp FZE

Receivable from Defined Benefit Gratuity Fund - MBT (note 39.2.1)

Workers' profits participation fund (note 13.4)

Claims receivable

Others

	2021	2020
	Rs.	Rs.
Subsidy receivable from Government of Pakistan - net (notes 13.1 and 13.2)	4,571,754	5,129,454
Sales tax receivable	5,125,839	2,286,977
Due from the Holding Company	66,126	4,464
Due from the Subsidiary Company	1,104,833	735,023
Due from Associated Companies:		
- Engro Polymer and Chemicals Limited	87,382	5,545
- Engro Powergen Qadirpur Limited	5,808	6,843
- Engro Energy Limited	99,872	-
- Engro Foundation	30,698	109
- FrieslandCampina Engro Pakistan Limited	-	5,111
- Engro Eximp Agriproducts (Private) Limited	7,565	342
- Sindh Engro Coal Mining Company Limited	2,122	-
- Engro Energy Terminal (Private) Limited	37,805	-
- Engro Vopak Terminal Limited	1,760	794
- Engro Enfrashare (Private) Limited	103	-
- Engro Eximp FZE	87,306	78,716
Receivable from Defined Benefit Gratuity Fund - MBT (note 39.2.1)	34,224	21,750
Workers' profits participation fund (note 13.4)	309,154	235,178
Claims receivable	27,287	42,004
Others	20,313	33,594
	<u>12,516,952</u>	<u>8,586,014</u>

13.1 In FY 2016, the Government of Pakistan (GoP) notified payment of subsidy on sold products at the rate of Rs. 500 per 50 kg bag of Di Ammonia Phosphate (DAP) and Rs. 217 per 50 kg bag of Nitrophos (N) and Nitrogen, Phosphorous and Potassium (NPK) fertilizers (based on phosphorous content). This subsidy scheme was effective 15 May 2016.

In FY 2016, a new subsidy scheme was announced by the GoP, effective June 25, 2016 whereby subsidy was payable on sold products at the rate of Rs. 155 per 50 kg bag of Urea and Rs. 300 per 50 kg bag of DAP and for Nitrophos 22-20 & 18-18 grade (based on phosphorous content) and Nitrogen, Phosphorous and Potassium (NPK) fertilizers (based on phosphorous content).

In FY 2017, another subsidy scheme was announced by the GoP, effective July 01, 2017. Under the new subsidy scheme aforementioned rates were replaced with Rs. 100 per 50 kg bag for Urea only. This subsidy scheme was effective till June 30, 2018. In line with the notification issued for the said scheme, Ministry of National Food Security and Research has appointed third party auditors for verification of subsidy claims which is underway.

13.2 Subsidy receivable from the Government of Pakistan - net

Gross subsidy receivable from the GoP

Less: Provision against doubtful receivable

Less: Loss allowance on subsidy receivable from the GoP (notes 13.3 and 34)

The movement in loss allowance on subsidy receivable from the GoP is as follows:

Balance as at January 1

Loss allowance for the year

Balance as at December 31

As required under IFRS 9, management is required to assess changes in credit risk by taking into account time value of money, reasonable and supportable assumptions regarding past events, current conditions, forecast of future events and economic conditions attached to its receivables and recognise expected credit loss, if any. Based on this, management has recomputed expected credit loss amounting to Rs. 1,798,612 (2020: Rs. 1,238,912) on subsidy receivable giving consideration to the time value of money based on expected recovery of subsidy receivable. The Company however is confident of full recovery of the subsidy amount from the GoP.

13.4 Workers' profits participation fund

Balance as at January 1

Change for the year (note 32)

Payments during the year - net

Balance as at December 31

The maximum amount due from the Holding Company, subsidiary and associated companies at the end of any month during the year is as follows:

Holding Company

Subsidiary Company

- EFERT AgriTrade (Private) Limited

Associated Companies

- FrieslandCampina Engro Pakistan Limited

- Engro Powergen Qadirpur Limited

- Sindh Engro Coal Mining Company Limited

- Engro Polymer and Chemicals Limited

- Engro Energy Limited

- Engro Powergen Thar (Private) Limited

- Engro Thar Foundation

- Engro Vopak Terminal Limited

- Engro Energy Terminal (Private) Limited

- Engro Eximp Agriproducts (Private) Limited

- Engro Digital Limited

- Engro Foundation

- Engro Enfrashare (Private) Limited

- Engro Eximp FZE

14. SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS

At fair value through profit or loss

- Investment in units of mutual funds (note 14.2)

At fair value through other comprehensive income

- Pakistan investment bonds (note 14.3)

- Treasury bills (note 14.4)

- Term deposit receipts (note 14.5)

At amortised cost

- Pakistan investment bonds (note 14.3)

- Treasury bills (note 14.4)

- Term deposit receipts (note 14.5)

14.1 These investments will mature within 3 months from the reporting date.

14.2 The details of investment in mutual funds are as follows:

	Number of units	Amount in Rupees
ABL Cash Fund	98,201,923	1,002,858
UBL Liquidity Plus Fund	9,998,808	1,002,852
Pakistan Cash Management Fund	19,814,814	1,002,423
HEB Cash Fund	59,349,558	4,011,875
Affinity GRP Cash Fund	3,836,010	2,004,597
First Habib Cash Fund	9,814,778	1,002,394
NEP Money Market Fund	50,150,451	500,978
Peppal Money Market Fund	4,998,849	500,889
NTT Money Market Fund	103,370,898	1,003,585
	339,304,212	12,032,219

14.3 These bonds carry interest at the rates ranging upto 10.80%.

14.4 These represent treasury bills carrying interest at the rate ranging from 10.35% and 10.84%.

14.5 These represent term deposit receipts carrying interest at the rate of 12.25%.

15. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

Cash at banks in:

- deposit accounts (note 15.1)

- current accounts (note 15.2)

Cash in hand

15.1 Deposit accounts carry return at rates ranging from: 5.75% to 7.25% (2020: 5.50% to 10.30%) per annum.

15.2 Includes Rs. 237,360 (2020: Rs. 715,857) held in foreign currency bank accounts.

16. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized Capital

1,400,000,000 (2020: 1,400,000,000)

Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each

Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital

258,132,269 (2020: 258,132,269) Ordinary shares of

Rs. 10 each, fully paid in cash

9,999,993 (2020: 9,999,993) Ordinary shares of

Rs. 10 each issued as at January 1, 2010

on transfer of fertilizer under-lying

1,052,800,000 (2020: 1,052,800,000) Ordinary shares of

Rs. 10 each, issued as fully paid bonus shares

4,367,063 (2020: 4,367,063) Ordinary shares of

Rs. 10 each issued upon exercise of

conversion option by International Finance

Corporation (IFC)

16.1 As at reporting date, the Holding Company held 56.27% (2020: 56.27%) of the share capital of the Company.

16.2 These fully paid ordinary shares carry one vote per share and right to dividend.

17. RESERVES

Capital reserves

Share premium

Reserve on amalgamation (note 17.1)

Revenue reserves

Remeasurement of post employment benefits

Unappropriated profit

17.1 This reserve was created upon amalgamation of Engrs Ealmp (Private) Limited with the Company.

	2021	2020
	Rupees	Rupees

12,032,219	-	-
-	22,237,478	2,588,970
-	-	24,826,446
132,808	-	-
1,998,775	-	-
245,450	248,114	248,114
2,065,051	-	-
14,387,250	25,074,590	-

	Number of units	Amount in Rupees
98,201,923	1,002,858	
9,998,808	1,002,852	
19,814,814	1,002,423	
59,349,558	4,011,875	
3,836,010	2,004,597	
9,814,778	1,002,394	
50,150,451	500,978	
4,998,849	500,889	
103,370,898	1,003,585	
339,304,212	12,032,219	

	2021	2020
	Rupees	Rupees

313,488	629,702
858,504	2,742,954
1,169,990	3,372,656
10,213	9,562
1,180,203	3,382,228

	2021	2020
	Rupees	Rupees

14,000,000	14,000,000
2,581,323	2,581,323
100,000	100,000
10,628,000	10,628,000
43,670	43,670
13,352,003	13,352,003

	2021	2020
	Rupees	Rupees

3,384,304	3,384,304
(304,027)	(304,027)
3,080,277	3,080,277
(50,230)	(50,230)
28,974,586	28,974,586
28,894,395	28,894,395
31,566,243	31,566,243

21.1

This represents Rs. 96,627 received from Engro Powergen Caltipur Limited (EPCL), an associated company, for the right to use the Company's infrastructure facilities at Dabarki Plant by the employees of EPCL for a period of twenty five years. The amount is being amortised over such period.

22.

PROVISION FOR GAS INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT CESS

The Honourable Supreme Court of Pakistan (SCP) through its judgment dated August 13, 2020 (Judgment) declared that the levy imposed under the Gas Infrastructure Development Cess (GIDC) Act, 2015 (the Act) is valid and in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973 (the Constitution). The SCP in its Judgment stated that the Government has already collected Rs. 205 billion and this amount combined with the outstanding amount would be in the vicinity of Rs. 700 billion. The SCP, therefore, issued the following directions:

- It restrained the Federal Government from charging further GIDC until such time that the GIDC already collected and accrued (but not yet collected), is expended on projects listed under the Act;
- As all industrial and commercial entities which consume gas for their business activities pass on the burden to their customers, therefore, GIDC that has become due up to July 31, 2020, and has not been recovered so far, shall be recovered by the gas companies responsible under the Act to recover from their customers in twenty-four equal monthly installments, without the component of Late Payment Surcharge (LPS); and

- In case, no work is carried out on the gas infrastructure pipelines in the manner and / or time specified in the Judgment, the purpose of levying GIDC shall be deemed to have been frustrated and the Act would become completely in-operational and considered dead for all intents and purposes.

Pursuant to the Judgement, the gas suppliers began invoicing the GIDC installments for recovery with effect from August 01, 2020.

Aggrieved by the Judgment, the Company filed a review petition before the SCP, which was dismissed by the SCP on November 02, 2020 (Review Decision). However, the Review Decision (i) noted that the GoP is agreeable to recover the unpaid arrears in 48 monthly installments instead of 24 monthly installments provided the time period for the projects was extended to 12 months from 6 months; and (ii) upheld the validity of Section 8(2) of the GIDC Act, 2015. The SCP protected the rights of the Industrial Sector (excluding Fertilizer Fuel Stock) to approach the appropriate fora for enforcement of the exemption provided under the provision to Section 8(2) of the Act.

Subsequent to the Review Decision, the Company filed a rectification application before the SCP seeking a clarification regarding the increase in number of installments.

The Company also filed a suit before Sindh High Court (SHC) on December 17, 2020 against collection of GIDC on non-concessionary feed gas supplied under the non-fixed price contracts and the fuel gas, on the basis of relief available under section 8(2) of the Act and on the grounds that factual determination of the GIDC passed-on is to be carried out. The SHC granted the Company an interim stay restraining the impleaded gas companies from taking coercive action against the Company for non-payment of GIDC installments.

Further, against the GIDC installment invoice received from SNGPL on concessionary gas supplied under the fixed price Gas Sale and Purchase Agreement dated April 11, 2007 (GSPA), the Company approached the SHC to challenge this imposition. The Company has obtained a stay order in its favour and the SHC has restrained SNGPL from taking any coercive action against the Company on collecting GIDC on feed stock gas supplied to the Company under the GSPA. The management has made an assessment (as confirmed by the legal advisor) that there are reasonable chances of a favourable outcome in relation to the legal proceedings filed against SNGPL for feed gas supplied under the GSPA. Hence no provision on account of GIDC has been recorded by the Company in respect of feed gas received under the GSPA.

Considering the events and developments in GIDC case the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP) released "Guidance on Accounting of GIDC" via Circular No. 1/2021 dated January 19, 2021, which specifies the requirements for recognition, measurement and presentation of GIDC.

Keeping in view the financial reporting guidance of ICAP, the Company has applied IAS 37 – "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" and re-measured its previously undiscounted provision at its present value using the risk free rate, giving due consideration to the latest available information and the expected timing of the settlement i.e. 48 monthly installments, as also referred to in the Review Decision.

22.1 The movement in the provision for GIDC is as follows:

	2021	2020
Balance as at January 1	17,437,203	19,558,592
Re-measurement loss / (gain) on provision for GIDC	742,962	(2,121,369)
Balance as at December 31	18,180,165	17,437,203
Less: Current portion of provision for GIDC	(11,816,337)	(8,526,824)
	6,363,828	8,910,379

23. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Creditors	5,316,647	6,943,675
Accrued liabilities (notes 23.1 and 23.2)	12,455,292	9,483,940
Advances from customers, contract liabilities	4,184,710	9,904,613
Payable to:	1,271	-
- Friland/Campina Engro Pakistan Limited	-	187
- Engro Energy Limited	-	1,550
- Engro Energy Terminal (Private) Limited	31,734	24,064
- Defined Contribution Provident Fund	8,071	7,577
- Defined Contribution Provident Fund NMPT	15,259	15,525
- Defined Contribution Gratuity Fund MPPT	478	616
- Defined Contribution Pension Fund	87,008	16,522
- Defined Benefit Gratuity Fund NMPT	267,225	201,361
Deposits / Retention from dealers and contractors (note 23.3)	1,052,838	1,448,615
Workers' welfare fund	109,291	147,930
Withholding tax payable	488,702	489,948
Others	24,025,426	28,695,843

23.1

On June 4, 2021, the Sindh High Court (SHC) through its judgment upheld the Sindh Development and Maintenance of Infrastructure Cess Act, 2017 promulgated retrospectively with effect from July 01, 1994 as valid and declaring it within the competence of provincial legislature. The Company maintains adequate provision in these financial statements and has filed Civil Petition for Leave to Appeal (CP/LA) before Supreme Court of Pakistan (SCP) to challenge the SHC Judgment. On September 01, 2021, the SCP granted an interim stay in the appeals and suspended the SHC Judgment. The Company carries a provision of Rs. 1,438,815 (2020: Rs. 1,325,486) in this respect.

23.2 On June 10, 2021, the Company filed a Suit before the SHC in which it prayed that Sui Northern Gas Pipeline Limited be directed to supply the contracted / committed volume of feed gas at concessionary pricing under the Gas Sale & Purchase Agreement and in accordance with the Fertilizer Policy 2001, instructions to Bidders and various Economic Coordination Committee decisions.

The SHC was pleased to grant an ad interim stay order dated June 21, 2021, directing the parties to maintain status quo with regard to disconnection of gas supply and pricing. The Company, without prejudice to the pending Suit and any admission of liability, has on prudent basis recorded a provision of Rs. 2,484,456 (2020: Nil) in these financial statements.

23.3 The amount is kept in separate term deposits account as per the terms of agreements and is not utilised for the purpose of the business of the Company.

24. SHORT TERM BORROWINGS

The Company has funded facilities for short-term finances available from various banks and institutional investors amounting to Rs.15,125,000 (2020: Rs. 15,125,000) along with non-funded facilities of Rs. 3,827,000 (2020: Rs. 3,827,000) for bank guarantees. The rates of markup on funded bank overdraft facilities ranged from 0.2% to 0.5% (2020: 0.2% to 0.5%) per annum over 1 month & 3-month KIBOR and all facilities are secured by floating charge upon all present and future stocks including raw and packing materials, finished goods, stores and spares and other merchandise and on all present and future book debts, outstanding monies, receivable claims and bills of the Company. The Company has utilised Rs. 4,117,658 (2020: Rs. 250,331) from funded facilities and Rs. 3,864,957 (2020: Rs. 3,569,428) from the non-funded facilities as at the reporting date.

25. LOAN FROM HOLDING COMPANY

Represents subordinated loan from the Holding Company amounting to Rs. 5,200,000 (2020: Rs. 1,000,000) for a period of eleven months. The mark-up is payable on quarterly basis at the rate of 3 months KIBOR + 0.1%.

26. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

Contingencies

26.1 As at December 31, 2021, bank guarantees of Rs. 3,864,957 (2020: Rs. 3,569,428) have been issued in favour of third parties.

26.2 During the year, the income tax department [i.e. Large Taxpayers Unit (LTU)] initiated income tax audits of the Company u/s 177 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 for the Tax Year (TY) 2015, 2016, 2018 and 2020 and sales tax audits u/s 25 of the Sales Tax Act, 1990 for TY 2017, 2018 and 2019 in accordance with the second audit directive issued by FBR. As such, the Company received audit selection notices for all these years.

In respect of income tax audits, the tax department completed the audits and issued amendment orders for all tax years creating an aggregate demand of Rs. 18,566,262. Disallowances raised in the orders mainly include credit entries in bank statements treated as revenue / suppressed sales, inadmissibility of expenses, proration of expenses to exempt income and changeability of WPI and Super Tax on the revised taxable income. The Company has filed appeal before CIR(A) against all amendment orders.

In respect of sales tax audits, the tax department has only issued a Show Cause Notice (SCN) for TY 2017. The Company filed Constitutional Petitions before the SHC challenging the SCN issued for TY 2017 as well as the audit selection notices for TY 2017, 2018 and 2019. On December 13, 2021, the SHC granted ad-interim orders in favour of the Company for all three tax years.

Management considers based on the legal / tax advisor's opinion that it has reasonable grounds to defend the case and therefore will not be exposed to any additional liability in this respect.

26.3 The Company has entered into Dealer Finance Agreements (DFAs) with different banks amounting to Rs. 4,500,000 (2020: Rs. 4,500,000) consequent to which the banks will provide financial assistance to dealers approved by the Company. In respect of DFAs, the bank have agreed to bear 100% of the disbursed amount in case default by the dealers. As at December 31, 2021, the banks have made disbursements to dealers under the DFAs amounting to Rs. 604,141 (2020: Rs. 2,837,099) maturing on various future dates.

26.4 The Company filed a constitutional petition in the SHC against the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources (MPNR), Ministry of Industries and Production (MIP) and Sui Northern Gas Pipeline Company Limited (SNGPL) for continuous supply of 100 mmscfd gas per day to the Company's new plant (Enewit) and to prohibit from suspending, discontinuing or curtailing the aforementioned supply. Through its order dated October 16, 2011, SHC ordered that SNGPL should supply 100 mmscfd against the gas per day to the Company's new plant. However, five petitions have been filed in the SHC against the order of the SHC by SNGPL, MPNR, Agritech Limited, Pak Arab Fertilizers and Kohinoor Mills Limited along with twenty one other companies (mainly engaged in textile business). The aforementioned petitions are pending for further hearing. The Company's management, as confirmed by the legal advisor, considers the chances of these petitions being allowed to be remote.

Further, the Company upon continual curtailment of gas after the aforementioned decision of the SHC has filed an application in respect of Contempt of Court under Article 199 & 204 of the Constitution of Pakistan. The Company, in the aforementioned application has submitted that SNGPL and MPNR have failed to restore full supply of gas to the Company's plant despite the judgment of the SHC in Company's favor. A show cause notice has also been issued against MPNR and SNGPL dated December 31, 2011 by the SHC. The application is pending for hearing and no orders have yet been passed in this regard.

26.5 All Pakistan Textile Processing Mills Association (APTMA), Agritech Limited (Agritech), Shan Dying & Printing Industries (Private) Limited and twenty seven others have each contended, through separate proceedings filed before the Lahore High Court that the supply to the Company's new plant is premised on the output from Qadirpur gas field exceeding 500 mmscfd by 100 mmscfd and, therefore, the Gas Sale and Purchase Agreement (GSA) dated April 11, 2007 between the Company and Sui Northern Gas Pipeline Company Limited (SNGPL) be declared void ab initio because the output of Qadirpur gas field has in fact decreased. Agritech has additionally alleged discrimination in that it is receiving less gas than the other fertilizer companies on the SNGPL system. The Company has out rightly rejected these contentions, and is of the view that it has a strong case for the reasons that (i) 100 mmscfd gas has been allocated to the Company through a transparent international competitive bidding competitive bidding process held by the Government of Pakistan, and upon payment of valuable license fee; (ii) GSA guarantees uninterrupted supply of gas to the new plant, with right to first 100 mmscfd gas production from the Qadirpur gas field; and (iii) both the Company and the Qadirpur gas field are located in Sindh. Also neither the gas allocation by the Government of Pakistan nor the GSA predates the gas supply from Qadirpur gas field producing 100 mmscfd over 500 mmscfd. No orders have been passed in this regard and the petition has also been adjourned sine die given that similar matter is pending in Supreme Court of Pakistan (SCP). However, the Company's management, as confirmed by the legal advisor, considers chances of petitions being allowed to be remote.

26.5 In 2013, the Company, along with other fertilizer companies, received a show cause notice from the Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) for raising action under the Competition Act, 2010 (2010 Act) in relation to the alleged unreasonable increase in fertilizer prices. The Company has responded in detail that factors resulting in such increase were mainly due to imposition of infrastructure costs, sales tax and gas curtailment. The CCP issued an order in March 2013, whereby it held that the Company has a dominant position in the urea market and that it has abused the same by unreasonable increases in urea prices during the period December 2010 to December 2011. The CCP also held another major fertilizer company to be responsible for abusing its dominant position. Moreover, the CCP imposed a penalty of Rs. 3,140,000 and Rs. 3,000,000 on the Company and the other fertilizer company, respectively. An appeal has been filed before the Competition Appellate Tribunal (CAT) and a writ has been filed in the SHC wherein stay has been granted in favour of the Company restraining CCP and Federation of Pakistan (i.e. Respondents) from taking any coercive action.

In case of the other fertilizer company, the CAT has transferred the case back to the CCP for reassessment. The Company has also challenged the composition of the CAT before SHC and has secured an interim order in its favour whereby the CAT is restrained from passing any final order against the Company during the pendency of the petition. The Company's management believes that the chances of ultimate success are very good, as confirmed by legal adviser, hence, no provision has been made in this respect.

26.7 In the year 2016, the Company received a sales tax order from the tax department for the year ended December 31, 2013 pertaining to discharge of output tax liability, on assumed production of urea amounting to Rs. 402,875 and on presumption that output tax liability is not being discharged by the Company on advances received from dealers amounting to Rs. 1,844,075. The Company filed an appeal thereagainst with the Commissioner Inland Revenue (Appeals) [CIR(A)] which decided the matters in favour of the Company. The department thereafter challenged the decision of the CIR(A) with the (ATIR), which is pending to be heard. No provision has been made by the Company in this respect.

26.8 In 2016, the tax department (i.e. Large Taxpayers Unit [LTU]) raised an order for the period June 2016 to July 2017 with a demand of Rs. 1,008,000 mainly on account of further sales tax to be charged on fertilizers sales to unregistered persons. The Company filed an appeal before the Commissioner Inland Revenue (Appeals) [CIR(A)] who disposed off the appeal in favour of the tax department. Thereafter, the Company filed an appeal before the Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue (ATIR) and it also decided the same in favour of the tax department. The Company challenged the ATIR Order, to the extent of its ruling in relation to exemption from further sales tax, before the SPC by filing Sales Tax Reference Application. On October 11, 2021, the SPC granted an ad-interim order restraining the tax department from taking coercive action against the Company in respect of the recovery of the impugned demand. The Company's management believes that the chances of ultimate success are good, hence, no provision has been made in this respect in these financial statements.

26.9 In the year 2017, the High Court of Islamabad in its order dated June 8, 2017 held that the income derived by the Contractor from its contract with the Company is subject to tax as per Article 5(4) of Double Taxation Treaty between Pakistan and the Netherlands thus confirming the demand raised in the respective orders aggregating to Rs. 1,178,391. In respect thereof, the Contractor preferred an appeal in the SPC. In FY 2019, the SPC decided the case on ex-parte basis against the contractor. During the year, the review application for the case restoration has been accepted by SPC. No provision has been made by the Company in this regard.

26.10 As a result of merger of Engro Eximp (Private) Limited (EXIMP) with the Company, all pending tax issues of EXIMP have been transferred to the Company. Major pending issue pertains to exercise of option to be taxed under the Normal Tax Regime (NTR) by EXIMP for the years 2012 and 2013, resulting in an aggregate refund of Rs. 796,000. The tax department had not accepted the said treatment for tax year 2013, however, the matter was decided in favour of the Company by the Commissioner Income Tax Appeals (CIT(A)), against which the tax department has filed an appeal with the ITAT. However, the department has given appeal effect order to the aforementioned favourable decision of the CIT(A) for tax year 2013.

In the year 2018, in respect of tax year 2013, the matter was decided by the ITAT in favor of the Company and the department's appeal in this respect was rejected. The management is confident for a favorable outcome on this case.

	2021	2020
Commitments	Rupees	
Commitments in respect of capital expenditure and other operational items	8,222,028	8,222,028

27. NET SALES		
Gross sales:		
- manufactured products	90,659,715	75,292,581
- purchased and packaged products	1,583,142	1,318,496
- services, net of sales tax	797,685	594,483
	93,040,542	77,165,530
Less: Trade discounts	629,772	620,587
Less: Sales tax	1,825,864	1,489,099
	90,584,878	75,055,844

	2021	2020
	Rupees	Rupees
26. COST OF SALES		
Cost of sales - Manufactured products		
Raw materials consumed	29,910,053	23,089,519
Salaries, wages and staff welfare (note 26.1)	3,175,744	3,064,695
Fuel and power	11,731,038	11,342,008
Repairs and maintenance	2,636,536	1,417,475
Depreciation (note 4.2)	2,688,429	5,113,519
Amortisation (note 5.3)	22,095	17,595
Consumables stores	1,548,596	1,268,720
Training, HSE and other related expenses	728,955	645,450
Purchased services	738,937	608,736
Traveling	60,890	54,822
Communication, stationery and other office expenses	25,343	38,851
Insurance	694,982	635,370
Rent, rates and taxes	160,467	50,798
Other expenses	14,281	4,534
Manufacturing cost	51,149,330	48,154,000
Add: Opening stock of work in process	107,333	48,169
Less: Closing stock of work in process (note 9)	(121,854)	(107,333)
Cost of goods manufactured	51,134,809	48,094,836
Add: Opening stock of finished goods	5,020,255	2,238,498
Less: Closing stock of finished goods (note 9)	(1,893,084)	(5,020,255)
Cost of sales - Purchased and packaged products	54,261,980	45,313,071
Opening stock - net of NRV	464,519	248,543
Add: Purchases during the year	861,583	887,102
Less: Closing stock - net of NRV (note 9)	(500,722)	(484,519)
Cost of sales	105,396,789	93,367,871
26.1	Salaries, wages and staff welfare includes Rs. 193,592 (2020: Rs. 174,603) in respect of staff retirement benefits.	

	2021	2020
	Rupees	Rupees
29. SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES		
Salaries, wages and staff welfare (note 26.1)	1,260,186	1,171,719
Training, HSE and other related expenses	185,350	85,817
Product transportation and handling	3,814,773	3,823,843
Royalty (note 20.2)	1,264,441	1,090,516
Repairs and maintenance	8,861	89,053
Advertising and marketing	270,059	354,795
Rent, rates and taxes	560,815	689,205
Communication, stationery and other office expenses	26,952	12,197
Traveling	43,535	135,260
Depreciation (note 4.2)	120,940	48,367
Amortisation (note 5.3)	4,756	844
Purchased services	110,482	116,857
Insurance	18,503	5,322
Others	21,495	6,550
29.1	Salaries, wages and staff welfare includes Rs. 107,822 (2020: Rs. 94,544) in respect of staff retirement benefits.	
29.2	Royalty is paid to the Holding Company which has its registered office at 8th floor, The Harbour Front Building, Plot Number HC-3, Block 4, Scheme Number 5, Clifton, Karachi.	
30. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
Salaries, wages and staff welfare (note 30.1)	359,573	356,566
Training, HSE and other related expenses	42,227	58,364
Repairs and maintenance	1,316	8,702
Rent, rates and taxes	109,374	134,535
Communication, stationery and other office expenses	12,715	28,883
Traveling	17,452	11,594
Depreciation (note 4.2)	85,891	76,038
Amortisation (note 5.3)	119,037	88,828
Purchased services	1,137,457	991,028
Aircraft operating expenses (note 30.2)	(87,291)	72,225
Insurance	42,267	26,440
Directors's fees	18,390	10,782
Other expenses	8,432	5,813
30.1	Salaries, wages and staff welfare includes Rs. 41,881 (2020: Rs. 33,454) in respect of staff retirement benefits.	
30.2	During the year, the Company recovered Rs. 70,627 from Group companies relating to prior year.	

31. OTHER INCOME

On financial assets

Income on working capital loan to subsidiary company
Income on government securities, term deposit
receipts, mutual fund units and bank deposits
Dividend income (note 44.2)

On non-financial assets

Commission income (note 31.1)
Gain on disposal of operating assets (note 4.4)
Reversal of liability for workers' welfare fund
Ramp sales
Sub-licensing income from subsidiary
Others

2021 Rupees

2020

480,824	760,120
1,590,827	1,437,907
4,827,711	4,06,470
8,899,362	2,624,500
590,363	435,122
-	13,244
-	180,070
69,032	25,160
46,743	39,209
81,857	2,697
788,095	695,511
7,581,257	3,320,011

31.1 Represents commission earned as a selling agent of imported fertilizer on behalf of EAPL, a subsidiary Company.

32. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

Workers' profits participation fund (note 13.4)
Workers' welfare fund
Donation (note 32.1)
Legal and professional
Provision for impairment against trade debts (note 10.2)
Auditors' remuneration (note 32.2)
Loss on disposal of operating assets (note 4.4)
Write off of intangibles (note 5)
Others

2021 Rupees

2020

1,490,846	1,019,802
415,758	363,794
431,851	334,714
118,516	146,427
49,242	3,294
17,419	20,072
27,701	-
64,839	-
22,522	1,311
2,608,564	1,889,484

32.1 During the year, the Company made donations to Engro Foundation and Indus Hospital and Health Network (formerly The Indus Hospital) amounting to Rs.293,000 (2020:Rs.198,500) and Nil (2020: Rs. 95,000) respectively. Mr. Ghaz Khan, the Chairman of the Board, and Mr. Nadeem Saeed Qureshi, the Chief Executive Officer of the Company, are also the trustees of Engro Foundation. This also includes an expense of Rs. 80,000 (2020: Nil) for construction of a hospital in Shikarpur.

32.2 Auditors' remuneration

Fee for:
- audit of annual financial statements
- special audit / review of half yearly financial information
- review of compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance
- certifications, secondments and other advisory services
- taxation services
Reimbursement of expenses

2021 Rupees

2020

9,335	2,875
625	575
72	55
8,972	4,613
5,308	10,545
1,107	1,409
17,419	20,072

33. FINANCE COST

Interest / mark up / return on:
- long term borrowings under:
- interest / mark up arrangements (note 33.1)
- shariah permissible arrangements

- short term borrowings under:
- interest / mark up arrangements
- shariah permissible arrangements

Foreign exchange loss - net

2021 Rupees

2020

1,357,288	2,831,590
77,662	103,155
1,434,950	2,934,745
109,300	110,269
58,653	186,487
167,873	296,576
77,567	40,440
1,680,490	3,277,781

33.1 This is net of government grant income on TEF loans amounting to Rs. 46,945 (2020: Nil).

34. LOSS ALLOWANCE ON SUBSIDY RECEIVABLE FROM GOP

This represents loss allowance recognised on 'Subsidy receivable from the Govt' (note 13) in accordance with the 'Expected Credit Loss' model under IFRS 9, giving consideration to the time value of money based on expected recovery of subsidy receivable. The Company, however, is confident of full recovery of the subsidy amount from the Govt.

35. TAXATION

Current
- for the year
- for prior years

Deferred

2021 Rupees

2020

8,559,977	5,989,069
-	(3,379,336)
8,559,977	2,609,733
281,303	(807,188)
8,841,310	2,102,575

The Company continually evaluates its tax position based on amendments by the taxation authorities and developments thereon. Adequate provision in this respect is being maintained in these financial statements without prejudice to the tax proceedings before any appellate / judicial forum and admission of any liability in this respect. Matters where there is a difference between the position taken by taxation authorities and the Company's own position based on its assessment of law and in accordance with its legal / tax consultant's opinion, such matters are being reported as contingent liabilities. Please refer note 26 in this respect.

35.1

In the year 2020, the income tax department amended the assessment filed by the Company for tax year 2019. The Company has filed an appeal before the Commissioner Inland Revenue (Appeals) (CIRA) against the disallowances, which mainly pertained to provision of expenses to exempt / FTR incomes, tax credit on investment in plant and machinery, disallowance of deductible allowances for WWF / WWPP resulting in demand of Rs 1,145,227 (additions to taxable income of Rs. 3,305,805). In addition, the tax department raised demand for Super tax amounting to Rs. 475,029.

The Company maintains adequate provision in the financial statements and is confident of an ultimate favorable outcome on this amendment.

35.2

In the year 2015, the income tax department amended the assessment filed by the Company for tax year 2014. The Company filed an appeal before the CIRA against the disallowances, which mainly pertained to exchange gain and loss, loss on derivatives and losses purchased from Engro Edimp Agriproducts (Private) Limited, an associate, under section 59B of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 resulting in demand of Rs 1,231,201 (additions to taxable income of Rs. 3,191,903). In addition the tax department raised demand for the Alternative Corporate Tax (ACT) through the same order, for which the Company specifically obtained a stay order. The matter was heard by CIRA and favorable decision was made in respect of acceptance of prior years tax refunds, exchange losses and what other additions made by the tax department in respect of ACT, loss on derivatives and group relief under section 59B were maintained in the order. The Company has filed an appeal against the order of CIRA before the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal which is pending to be heard.

The Company maintains adequate provision in these financial statements and is confident of an ultimate favorable outcome on this amendment.

35.3

In the year 2019, the income tax department amended the assessment filed by the Company for the tax years 2015, 2016 and 2017. The Company filed appeals before CIRA for disallowances made in the orders which mainly included provision of expenses to exempt / FTR incomes, exchange loss disallowances, loss on derivatives and losses purchased from Engro Edimp Agriproducts Limited under section 59B of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, resulting in cumulative demand of Rs 1,960,896 (cumulative additions of Rs. 16,173,826 to taxable income) for these tax years. Subsequently, CIRA passed an order for tax years 2015, 2016 and 2017 maintaining most of the additions made by taxation officer in the amendment order, whilst allowing deletion of expenses on allocation basis to exempt income and claim of exchange losses on realized basis. The Company, as well as the tax department, filed appeals against CIRA's order before the Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue (ATIR).

Through order dated February 26, 2020, ATIR decided the amendment orders for TY 2015 and 2016 mainly in favor of the Company, except for certain disallowances including provisions on other receivables, retirement benefits and disallowance of loss on fair valuation of embedded derivative which were maintained or remanded back to the tax department for verification. On June 01, 2020, the tax department filed reference application before SHC for questions of law arising out of the ATIR order.

The Company maintains adequate provision in the financial statements and is confident of an ultimate favorable outcome on these amendments.

35.4

In the year 2014, the income tax department amended the assessment filed by the Company for tax years 2010 and 2011. The Company filed appeals thereagainst before the Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue (ATIR) against the said disallowances, which through its decision provided relief in respect of certain items and confirmed certain disallowances in favor of the tax department. The said disallowances included the charge in respect of exchange gain and loss incurred for tax year 2010 and tax year 2011, and loss on derivatives for tax year 2011 raising a demand in respect of those years in aggregate of Rs. 1,075,466. The Company had challenged the said decision before the SHC. In the year 2020, the matter was heard, and is reserved for judgement.

The Company maintains adequate provision in the financial statements and is confident of an ultimate favorable outcome on this amendment.

35.5

In the year 2018, the Company received recovery notice from the Federal Board of Revenue for payment of Super Tax, in accordance with Section 4B of the Income Tax Ordinance 2001 (ITO), for TY 2018. The Company filed a Constitutional Petition before the SHC challenging the notice as well as the vires of Section 4B of the ITO. An interim order was granted in favor of the Company. On July 21, 2020, SHC held that Section 4B was intra vires the Constitution (SHC Judgment). Thereafter, the Company filed a Civil Petition for Leave to Appeal (CPA) before the SCP challenging the SHC Judgment. The CPA was filed by the Company only in relation to TY 2018 i.e. the year which was challenged before the SHC as well. Pursuant to the SHC Judgment, the tax department passed orders against the Company for TY 2015 to 2019 in relation to recovery of Super Tax amounting in aggregate of Rs. 2,110,491. The Company filed appeals against the orders before CIRA.

On November 26, 2020, SCP granted leave to appeal and passed an interim order restraining the Respondents from taking any coercive action against the Petitioner taxpayers (including the Company) subject to them depositing 50% of the impugned outstanding tax amount.

The Company has till date paid Super Tax amounting to Rs. 1,573,528 against the relevant tax years. Adequate provision for remaining amount related to Super Tax for the respective TYs is being maintained in these financial statements.

35.6

As a result of demerger in the year 2009, all pending tax issues of the then Holding Company, Engro Chemical Pakistan Ltd. had been transferred to the Company. Major issues pending before the taxation authorities are described below.

In previous years, the taxation department had filed reference applications in the SHC against the below-mentioned ATIR's decisions in Company's favor. No hearing has been conducted to-date. The reference application includes the following matters:

- Group Relief (Financial year 2006 to 2009): Rs. 1,500,847
- Inter-Corporate Dividend (Financial year 2007 to 2009): Rs. 336,500
- G.P. Apportionment (Financial years 1995 to 2003): Rs. 653,000

The Company maintains adequate provision in the financial statements and is confident of an ultimate favorable outcome on these cases.

35.7

Relationship between tax expenses and accounting profit

The tax on the Company's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the Company's applicable tax rate as follows:

	2021	2020
Profit before taxation	27,910,339	18,917,867
Tax calculated at the rate of 20%	5,582,069	3,783,573
Tax effect of:		
- Expenses not allowed for tax	171,450	409,182
- Final / Special Tax Regime and exempt income	(1,424,135)	(503,488)
Effect of Prior year tax reversal	-	(3,379,396)
Tax charge for the year	4,329,384	2,109,871

36. EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)

36.1 Basic EPS has been calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company by weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

36.2 As at December 31, 2021, there is no dilutive effect on the basic earnings per share of the Company. EPS is based on following :

	2021	2020
Profit for the year	21,069,018	18,815,312
—Numbers of shares—		
	1,335,299	1,335,299

Weighted average number of ordinary shares
(in thousands)

37. FINANCING STRUCTURE / MOOE

Conventional mode:

Assets

Short term investments
Cash and bank balances
Working capital loan to subsidiary

Liabilities

Long term borrowings
Short term borrowings
Loan from Holding Company

Shareholder compliant mode:

Liabilities

Borrowings

14,097,250	25,074,590
1,180,203	3,382,228
6,601,772	-
21,879,225	28,456,788
16,215,345	22,575,694
4,117,658	250,331
5,200,000	1,000,000
25,533,003	23,826,025
1,000,000	1,000,000

38. REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

38.1 The aggregate amounts for remuneration, including all benefits, to chief executive, directors and executives of the Company are given below:

	2021			2020		
	Chief Executive	Directors	Executives	Chief Executive	Directors	Executives
Managerial remuneration including bonus	105,262	-	2,790,323	87,330	-	2,442,481
Staff retirement benefits	5,131	-	243,487	4,540	-	187,344
Other benefits	159	-	38,319	77	-	33,802
Fees	-	15,390	-	-	10,762	-
Total	110,552	15,390	3,073,109	92,147	10,762	2,663,137

Number of persons, including those who worked part of the year

38.2 These amounts are net of salaries, wages and other staff benefits incurred on behalf of EAPL and subsequently charged to EAPL.

38.3 The Company also provides vehicles and certain house hold items for use of some executives and directors.

38.4 Premium charged in respect of directors' indemnity insurance policy, purchased by the Company during the year, amounted to Rs. 237 (2020: Rs. 272).

39. RETIREMENT AND OTHER SERVICE BENEFITS

39.1 Salient features

The Company offers a defined post-employment gratuity benefit to permanent management and non-management employees. In addition, until June 30, 2005, the Company offered a defined post-employment pension benefit to management employees in service which has been discontinued and the plan now only covers a handful of retired pensioners.

The gratuity and pension funds are governed under the Trusts Act, 1982, Trust Deed and Rules of Fund, Companies Act, 2017, the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 and the Income Tax Rules, 2002.

Responsibility for governance of plan, including investment decisions and contribution schedule lie with the Board of Trustees of the fund.

The Company faces the following risks on account of gratuity and pension funds:

- Final salary risks - The risk that the final salary at the time of cessation of service is greater than what was assumed. Since the benefit is calculated on the final salary, the benefit amount would also increase proportionately.
- Asset volatility - Most assets are invested in risk free investments of 3, 5 or 10 year SSC's, RCB's, DSC's or Government Bonds. However, investments in equity instruments is subject to adverse fluctuations as a result of change in the market price.

- Discount rate fluctuation - The plan liabilities are calculated using a discount rate set with reference to corporate bond yields. A decrease in corporate bond yields will increase plan liabilities, although this will be partially offset by an increase in the value of the current plans' bond holdings.
- Investment risks - The risk of the investment underperforming and not being sufficient to meet the liabilities. This risk is mitigated by closely monitoring the performance of investments.
- Risk of insufficiency of assets - This is managed by making regular contribution to the Fund as advised by the actuary.
- In addition to above, the pension fund exposes the Company to Longevity risk i.e. the pensioners survive longer than expected.

30.2 Valuation results

The latest actuarial valuation of the defined benefits plans was carried out as at December 31, 2021, using the Projected Unit Credit Method. Details of the defined benefits plans are as follows:

30.2.1 Statement of financial position reconciliation	Defined Benefit Creditor Plans - Funded					Defined Benefits Pension Plan - Funded (Cumulative)	
	MPT					2021	2020
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2020		
Present value of obligation (note 30.2.3)	211,809	414,057	72,232	67,423	22,324	28,230	
Fair value of plan assets (note 30.2.4 and 30.2.12)	(214,850)	(349,185)	(116,426)	(88,365)	(42,862)	(38,820)	
Deficit / (surplus) of funded plans	87,308	16,872	(24,254)	(21,542)	(20,538)	(11,590)	
Payable to Defined Contribution Credit Fund	-	-	-	8,735	-	-	
Payable in respect of inter-transfers	-	-	-	48	-	-	
Unrecognized asset	-	-	-	-	20,498	11,694	
Net liability / (asset) at end of the year	87,308	16,872	(24,254)	(21,760)	-	-	

30.2.2 Movement in net liability / (asset) recognized

Net liability / (asset) at beginning of the year	18,322	216,054	(21,760)	(28,830)	-	-	
Change / (movement) for the year (note 30.2.8)	69,436	44,831	(147)	(2,060)	(877)	(1,281)	
Contributions made during the year to the fund	-	(214,696)	-	-	-	-	
Payments made to outgoing members of the Company	-	-	(8,782)	-	-	-	
Reimbursements charged to OCI (note 30.2.7)	58,257	(28,305)	(2,482)	18,535	977	1,521	
Net liability / (asset) at end of the year	87,308	16,872	(24,254)	(21,760)	-	-	

30.2.3 Movement in defined benefit obligation	Defined Benefit Creditor Plans - Funded					Defined Benefits Pension Plan - Funded (Cumulative)	
	MPT					2021	2020
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2020		
At beginning of the year	414,057	394,314	67,423	64,518	28,230	24,218	
Current service cost	21,090	20,692	2,377	2,034	-	-	
Interest cost	38,354	44,032	5,560	7,154	2,118	2,486	
Benefits paid during the year	(208,146)	(24,832)	(2,814)	(12,817)	(3,102)	(3,110)	
Reimbursements charged to OCI (note 30.2.7)	48,702	(17,447)	(344)	7,163	(3,436)	4,340	
At end of the year	211,809	414,057	72,232	67,423	22,324	26,526	

30.2.4 Movement in fair value of plan assets	At beginning of the year	Expected return on plan assets	Contributions by the Company	Benefits paid during the year	Reimbursements charged to OCI (note 30.2.7)	At end of the year
	348,155	177,632	112,537	38,625	38,377	38,377
	33,965	12,821	12,218	4,559	4,559	4,559
	(208,146)	(24,832)	(12,817)	(3,102)	(3,110)	(3,110)
	(5,304)	12,861	(12,273)	4,096	444	444
	211,809	214,850	21,542	42,322	38,820	38,820

30.2.5 Change / (movement) for the year	Current service cost	Net interest cost	Change / (movement) for the year
	21,090	20,692	2,377
	1,345	24,181	(2,836)
	22,435	44,831	(2,457)
	24,254	21,760	2,494

30.2.6 Actual return on plan assets	24,254	21,760	2,494	2,494	2,494	2,494
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39.2.10 Sensitivity Analysis

The impact of 1% change in following variables on defined benefit obligation is as follows:

	Increase in assumption				Decrease in assumption			
	Gratuity Funds MPT	Pension Fund	Gratuity Funds MPT	Pension Fund	Gratuity Funds MPT	Pension Fund	Gratuity Funds MPT	Pension Fund
Discount Rate	283,338	70,012	21,381	344,332	74,517	29,383	-	-
Long Term Salary Increases	344,322	74,486	-	282,858	69,963	-	-	-
Long Term Pension Increases	-	-	23,408	-	-	21,206	-	-

39.2.11 Maturity Profile

Time in years

	Gratuity Funds		Pension Fund	
	MPT	Rupees	MPT	Rupees
1	11,542	9,582	3,910	3,910
2	15,272	2,059	3,910	3,910
3	19,588	39,000	3,910	3,910
4	18,294	21,398	3,910	3,910
5-10	253,891	43,205	3,910	3,910
11-15	476,923	2,183	3,910	3,910
16-20	575,368	13,438	3,910	3,910
20+	2,117,210	-	3,910	3,910
Weighted average duration (years)	9.09	3.03	4.22	

39.2.12 Plan assets comprise of the following:

	Defined Benefit Gratuity Plans - Funded		Defined Benefit Pension Plan - Funded	
	MPT 2021	Rupees (%)	MPT 2021	Rupees (%)
Fixed income instruments	191,468	71	79,870	76
Investment in equity instruments	83,142	29	26,456	25
	274,610	100	106,326	100

* This employees of the Company in respect of gratuity are members of Defined Benefit Gratuity Fund maintained and operated by the Holding Company. Accordingly, the above information is based upon the plan assets of Engro Corporation Limited Gratuity Fund.

39.2.13 The expected return on plan assets was determined by considering the expected returns available on the assets underlying the current investment policy. Expected yields on fixed interest investments are based on gross redemption yields as at the reporting date.

39.2.14 Expected future cost / (reversal) for the year ending December 31, 2022 is as follows:

	Rupees
- Gratuity Fund - MPT	26,237
- Gratuity Fund - MPT	6,336
- Pension Fund	(2,278)

39.2.7 Remeasurement recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

	2021	2020	2021	2020
(Gain) / loss from change in experience assumptions	47,797	(16,464)	7,183	832
(Gain) / loss from change in financial assumptions	918	(8450)	-	9,458
Remeasurement of obligation	48,715	(17,447)	7,183	4,240
Expected return on plan assets (note 39.2.6)	33,981	19,821	13,318	4,029
Actual return on plan assets (note 39.2.6)	(24,831)	(21,217)	(100)	(4,433)
Difference in fair value opening	-	326	181	-
Remeasurement of plan assets	8,204	(10,861)	12,379	(444)
Effect of asset ceiling	98,217	(28,348)	13,339	(2,273)

39.2.8 Principal actuarial assumptions used in the actuarial valuation

	2021	2020	2021	2020
Discount rate	11.75%	8.0%	11.75%	8.0%
Expected per annum rate of return on plan assets	11.75%	8.0%	11.75%	8.0%
Expected per annum rate of increase in salaries - next year	10.75%	7.5%	11.75%	-
Expected per annum rate of increase in salaries-long term	10.75%	7.5%	11.75%	-

39.2.9 Demographic Assumptions

	SLC (2001-05) - 1	SLC (2001-05) - 1	SLC (2001-05) - 1
Mortality rate	Light	Heavy	-
Rate of employee turnover	Light	Heavy	-

38.2.15 Historical information of staff retirement benefits:

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Gratuity Fund - MAFPT					
Present value of defined benefit obligation	311,898	414,887	394,314	325,878	298,881
Fair value of plan assets	(214,650)	(338,165)	(177,820)	(178,811)	(165,049)
Deficit	97,248	176,722	216,494	148,067	133,832
Gratuity Fund - MPT					
Present value of defined benefit obligation	72,202	67,423	84,518	104,068	146,542
Fair value of plan assets	(106,428)	(98,965)	(112,937)	(136,832)	(186,223)
Surplus	(34,226)	(31,542)	(28,419)	(32,764)	(39,681)
Pension Fund					
Present value of defined benefit obligation	22,324	26,836	24,018	24,600	29,156
Fair value of plan assets	(42,821)	(39,820)	(38,277)	(38,104)	(40,713)
Surplus	(20,497)	(11,984)	(14,259)	(13,504)	(11,557)

38.3 Defined contribution plans

An amount of Rs. 322,111 (2020: Rs. 262,090) has been charged during the year in respect of defined contribution plans maintained by the Holding Company.

40. CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	2021	2020
Profit before taxation	27,910,328	18,917,887
Adjustment for non-cash charges and other items:		
Depreciation (note 4.2)	2,884,300	5,236,004
Amortisation of intangibles (note 5.3)	144,881	107,257
Amortisation of deferred income	(3,865)	(3,865)
Gain on disposal of operating assets (note 31)	-	(13,244)
Loss on disposal of operating assets	27,701	-
Write-off of intangibles (note 5)	64,039	73,540
Provision for retirement and other service benefits	86,054	(2,188,030)
Income on deposits / other financial assets	(2,071,431)	66,351
Exchange loss on revaluation of long term borrowings (note 19.6)	143,987	5,293
Amortisation of transaction cost on borrowings	2,344	(2,121,388)
Re-measurement loss / gain on GDC provision (note 22)	742,982	3,206,117
Finance cost	1,534,179	(426,470)
Dividend income (note 31)	(4,821,711)	403,278
Provision against stock-in-trade (note 9.1)	111,129	21,935
Provision for surplus and slow moving stores and spares (note 8.1)	241,870	3,294
Reversal of provision of stores and spares (note 8.1)	(24,797)	1,114,000
Provision for impairment against trade debts (note 10.2)	45,242	1,228,912
Loss allowance on subsidy receivable from the Govt	557,700	1,114,000
Provision against input tax disallowance	-	8,557,518
Working capital changes (note 40.1)	18,279,886	34,188,686
	19,279,813	8,557,518

40.1 Working capital changes

	2021	2020
(Increase) / decrease in current assets:		
- Stores, spares and loose tools	(533,364)	(1,147,288)
- Stock-in-trade	1,432,742	(3,554,562)
- Trade debts	(173,364)	7,978,569
- Loans, advances, deposits and prepayments	(144,848)	(26,480)
- Other receivables (net)	(4,490,838)	(2,299,475)
	(3,879,472)	(850,734)
(Decrease) / increase in trade and other payables:		
	(4,870,417)	7,806,784
	(8,279,889)	8,557,518
41. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash and bank balances (note 15)	1,160,253	3,382,228
Short term investments	14,097,250	1,940,068
Short-term borrowings (note 24)	(4,117,658)	(250,331)
	11,139,845	5,071,965
42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY		
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Loans, advances and deposits	1,377,341	982,068
Trade debts	2,221,319	2,047,955
Working capital loan to subsidiary	8,001,772	-
Other receivables	8,183,859	8,299,037
Accrued income	307,417	203,437
Short term investments	2,065,031	248,114
Cash and bank balances	1,160,253	3,382,228
	19,837,042	13,172,809
Financial assets at Fair value through profit or loss		
Short term investments	12,032,219	-
Financial assets at Fair value through other comprehensive income		
Short term investments	-	24,826,448
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Borrowings	17,215,345	23,575,864
Government grant	1,079,793	-
Trade and other payables	18,879,787	17,185,865
Accrued interest / mark-up	280,154	280,229
Short-term borrowings	4,117,658	250,331
Loan from Holding Company	5,200,000	1,000,000
	46,552,647	42,291,859

43. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

43.1 Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on having cost efficient funding as well as to manage financial risk to minimize earnings volatility and provide maximum return to shareholders.

Risk management is carried out by the Company's Finance and Planning department under policies approved by the Management Committee.

a) Market risk

i) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

This exists due to the Company's exposure resulting from outstanding import payments, foreign currency loan facilities and related interest payments. A foreign exchange risk management policy has been developed and approved by the management. The policy allows the Company to take currency exposure for limited periods within predefined limits when open exposures are rigorously monitored. The Company ensures to the extent possible that it has options available to manage exposure, either through forward contracts, options or prepayments, etc. subject to the prevailing foreign exchange regulations.

As at December 31, 2021, if exchange rates had been 1% higher / lower with all other variables held constant, post tax profit for the year would have been lower / higher by Rs. 6,680.

ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is 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's interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings and short-term investments. Borrowing are benchmarked to variable rates which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk.

The Company analyses its interest rate exposure on a regular basis by monitoring interest rate trends to determine whether they should enter into hedging alternatives.

As at December 31, 2021, if interest rates had been 1% higher / lower with all other variables held constant, post tax profit for the year would have been lower / higher by Rs. 177,723.

iii) Other price risk

Other price risk is 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 instruments or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. The Company is exposed to price risk on its investments in mutual funds.

As at December 31, 2021, if net asset value had been 1% higher / lower with all other variables held constant, post tax profit for the year would have been lower / higher by Rs. 85,429.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk represents the risk of financial loss being caused if counterparty fails to discharge an obligation.

Credit risk arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, trade debts, loans, advances, deposits, bank guarantees and other receivables. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counter parties are banks with a reasonably high credit rating or mutual funds which in turn are deposited in banks and government securities. The Company maintains an internal policy to place funds with commercial banks and mutual funds of asset management companies having a minimum short term credit rating of A1 and A++ respectively. However, the Company maintains operational balances with certain banks of lower rating for the purpose of effective collection of bank guarantees and to cater to loan disbursements.

The Company is exposed to a concentration of credit risk on its trade debts by virtue of all its customers being agri-based businesses in Pakistan. However, this risk is mitigated by applying individual credit limits and by majority of trade debts against bank guarantees and inland letter of credit.

The credit risk arising on account of acceptance of these bank guarantees is managed by ensuring that the bank guarantees are issued by banks of reasonably high credit ratings as approved by the Board of Directors.

The Company monitors the credit quality of its financial assets with reference to historical performance of such assets and available external credit ratings. The carrying values of financial assets which are neither past due nor impaired are as under:

	2021	2020
Loans, advances and deposits	1,377,341	982,068
Trade debts	2,152,183	2,028,071
Working capital loan to subsidiary	6,801,772	-
Other receivables	6,183,859	6,289,037
Accrued income	307,417	203,437
Short term investments	12,277,868	248,114
Bank balances	1,169,990	3,372,566
	30,070,341	13,143,413

The credit quality of receivables can be assessed with reference to their historical performance with no or negligible defaults in recent history. The credit quality of Company's bank balances and short term investments can be assessed with reference to recent external credit ratings as follows:

	Rating agency	Short term	Long term
Allied Bank Limited	PACRA	A1+	AAA
Ashraf Bank Limited	PACRA	A1	AA+
Bank Alfalah Limited	PACRA	A1+	AA+
Bank Al Habib Limited	PACRA	A1+	AA+
Bank Ismail Pakistan Limited	PACRA	A1	A+
The Bank of Punjab	PACRA	A1+	AA
Alfaisal Bank (Pakistan) Limited	PACRA	A1	A
Citi Bank N.A.	MOODY'S	P1	Aa3
Orbital Islamic Bank (Pakistan) Limited	JCR-VIS	A1+	AA
Payee Bank Limited	PACRA	A1+	AA
Habib Bank Limited	JCR-VIS	A1+	AAA
Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited	PACRA	A1+	AA+
Ji Bank Limited	PACRA	A1+	AA
MCB Bank Limited	PACRA	A1+	AAA
Meezan Bank Limited	JCR-VIS	A1+	AA+
National Bank of Pakistan	PACRA	A1+	AAA
Sambha Bank Limited	JCR-VIS	A1	AA
Sik Bank Limited	JCR-VIS	A2	A-
Sonnet Bank Limited	PACRA	A1+	AA
Standard Chartered Bank (Pakistan) Limited	PACRA	A1+	AAA
United Bank Limited	JCR-VIS	A1+	AAA

a) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk represents the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. Due to dynamic nature of the business, the Company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining committed credit lines available.

The Company's liquidity management involves projecting cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring statement of financial position liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date to contractual maturity dates. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	2021		2020	
	Liability due one year or less	Liability after one year or less	Liability due one year or less	Liability after one year or less
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	5,041,811	14,344,136	11,247,241	14,960,482
Trade and other payables	18,078,707	18,078,707	17,145,882	17,145,882
Accrued interest / fees on Borrowings	282,174	282,174	282,229	282,229
Lease liabilities	4,117,898	4,117,898	393,331	393,331
	5,032,483	18,823,115	1,663,183	1,663,183
	30,077,001	13,644,136	30,077,001	13,644,136

43.2 Capital risk management

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders or issue new shares.

The total long term borrowings to equity ratio as at December 31, 2021 based on total long term borrowings at its present value of Rs. 17,215,345 (2020: Rs. 23,575,694) and total equity of Rs. 45,318,236 (2020: Rs. 44,985,807) was 38% (2020: 52%).

The Company finances its operations through equity, borrowings and management of working capital with a view to maintaining an appropriate risk between various sources of finance to minimize risk.

43.3 Fair value estimation

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e. an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

As at December 31, 2021, all financial assets and financial liabilities, except for investment in units of mutual funds, are carried at amortised cost. Mutual funds are measured at fair value using the fair value measurement method in accordance with IFRS 13.

The carrying value of all financial assets and liabilities reflected in the financial statements approximates their fair values. The Company classifies fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1);
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) (level 2); and
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (level 3).

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value by valuation method

	Rupees			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As at December 31, 2021				
Fair value through profit or loss	-	12,002,219	-	12,002,219
As at December 31, 2020				
Fair value through other comprehensive income	-	24,826,446	-	24,826,446

Represents investment in units of mutual funds are measured at fair value using the fund's respective net asset value.

There were no transfers between the levels of hierarchy during the year.

43.4 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The carrying value of all other financial assets and liabilities reflected in these financial statements approximates their fair values.

44. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Following are the names of associated companies and undertakings and other related parties with whom the Company had entered into transactions or had agreements and arrangements in place during the year:

Name of Related parties	Direct shareholding	Relationship
Engro Corporation Limited	59.27%	Holding Company
EPENT Agrivale (Private) Limited	100%	Subsidiary Company
Engro Examp FZE (Private) Limited	N/A	Subsidiary of Holding Company
Engro Digital	N/A	Subsidiary of Holding Company
Engro Energy Terminal (Private) Limited	N/A	Subsidiary of Holding Company
Engro Energy Limited	N/A	Subsidiary of Holding Company
Engro Esamp Agriproducts (Private) Limited	N/A	Subsidiary of Holding Company
Engro Polymer and Chemicals Limited	N/A	Subsidiary of Holding Company
Engro Powergen Qadipur Limited	N/A	Subsidiary of Holding Company
Engro Infratech (Private) Limited	N/A	Subsidiary of Holding Company
Engro Powergen Thor (Private) Limited	N/A	Subsidiary of Holding Company
Engro Extrastream (Private) Limited	N/A	Subsidiary of Holding Company
Engro Connect (Private) Limited	N/A	Subsidiary of Holding Company
Engro Esamp AI	N/A	Subsidiary of Holding Company
FrieslandCampina Engro Pakistan Limited	N/A	Associate of Holding Company
Engro Foundation	N/A	Associate of Holding Company
Engro Vopak Terminal Limited	N/A	Associate of Holding Company
Sindh Engro Coal Mining Company Limited	N/A	Associate of Holding Company
Dewood Lawncare Private Limited	N/A	Associate of Holding Company
Pakistan Institute of Corporate Governance (PICOG)	N/A	Associate of Holding Company
Dewood Foundation	N/A	Associate of Holding Company

Name of Related parties	Direct shareholding	Relationship	Rupees	
			2021	2020
Ghais Khan	N/A	Director	11,645,337	6,264,433
Aam Murtaza Khan	N/A	Director	81,042	1,225
Abdul Samad Dawood	N/A	Director	1,354,780	692,990
Asad Said Jaffer	N/A	Director	212,570	339,769
Javed Akbar	N/A	Director	1,284,441	1,090,516
Muhammad Ali Hameed	N/A	Director	4,200,000	1,000,000
Dr. Shamsul Akbar	N/A	Director		
Khewaja Bilal Hussain	N/A	Director		
Nadeem Saeed Qureshi	N/A	Director		
Asif Iqbal	N/A	Chief Executive Officer		
Imran Ahmed	N/A	Key Management Personnel		
Muhammad Ameer Malik	N/A	Key Management Personnel		
Muhammad Majid Latif	N/A	Key Management Personnel		
Bakhtiar Gulwar	N/A	Key Management Personnel		
Shahzad Nadeem	N/A	Key Management Personnel		
Khuzaima Nadeem Ghani	N/A	Associate of Parent Company		
Fluorocampina Engro Pakistan Limited	N/A	Post Employment Benefits		
Employees Gratuity Fund	N/A	Post Employment Benefits		
Engro Corporation Limited DC Pension Fund	N/A	Post Employment Benefits		
Engro Corporation Limited MPT Gratuity Fund	N/A	Post Employment Benefits		
Engro Corporation Limited MPT Gratuity Fund	N/A	Post Employment Benefits		
Engro Corporation Limited DC Pension Fund	N/A	Post Employment Benefits		
Engro Corporation Limited DC Gratuity Fund	N/A	Post Employment Benefits		
Engro Corporation Limited Provident Fund	N/A	Post Employment Benefits		

44.3 Details of transactions with related parties during the year, other than those which have been disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements, are as follows:

	Rupees	
	2021	2020
Holding Company		
Dividend paid	11,645,337	6,264,433
Mark-up paid on subordinated loan	81,042	1,225
Reimbursements made:		
- by the Company	1,354,780	692,990
- to the Company	212,570	339,769
Royalty	1,284,441	1,090,516
Loan from Holding Company - net	4,200,000	1,000,000
Subsidiary company		
Purchase of products	2,814	30,549
Sale and sale return of product	45,414	249,747
Disbursement of working capital loan to subsidiary	35,798,917	10,170,170
Repayment received against working capital loan		
discouraged to subsidiary	20,157,145	26,415,944
Reimbursements made:		
- by the Company	2,442	20,613
- to the Company	1,180,181	47
Sub-licensing fee charged by the Company	46,743	39,209
Commission received	590,363	435,122
Dividend received	4,821,711	426,470
Services provided	314,886	174,593
Funds collected against sales made on behalf of subsidiary	41,816,033	40,381,358
Income on working capital loan to subsidiary company	480,624	760,123

	2021	2020
Associated companies		
Purchases and services received	256,459	170,493
Services provided	131,471	131,334
Reimbursements made:		
- by the Company	15,000	52,381
- to the Company	310,657	12,171
Donations	263,000	198,500
Dividend paid to Trustees of Friesland Campina Engro Pakistan Limited		
Employees Gratuity Fund	802	796
Contribution to staff retirement benefits		
Pension fund	7,253	7,321
Gratuity fund	156,057	141,200
Provident fund	176,258	166,912
Dividend paid to staff retirement benefits		
Pension fund	102	134
Gratuity fund	2,557	2,474
Provident fund	-	2,906
Others		
Remuneration of key management personnel	250,893	218,394
Directors' fees	16,390	10,762

45. OPERATING SEGMENT RESULTS

	Rupees	
	2021	2020
Operating Segment Results		
Income	72,609,398	64,118,884
Expenses	(4,973,034)	(1,273,200)
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit before tax	66,153,911	61,572,484
Profit after tax	26,142,798	19,282,999
Depreciation & Amortisation	2,009,884	5,096,937
Capital expenditure	(10,357,786)	(4,187,745)
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	18,394,042	12,223,081
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	16,911,589	10,949,881
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	16,638,106	10,806,161
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	15,155,653	9,532,961
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	14,882,170	9,389,241
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	13,399,717	8,116,041
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	13,126,234	7,972,321
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	11,643,781	6,699,121
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	11,370,304	6,555,401
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	9,887,851	5,282,201
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	9,614,374	5,138,481
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	8,131,921	3,865,281
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	7,858,444	3,721,561
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	6,375,991	2,448,361
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	6,102,514	2,304,641
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	4,620,061	1,031,441
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	4,346,584	887,721
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	2,864,131	(385,479)
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	2,590,654	(530,319)
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	1,108,201	(1,803,519)
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	834,724	(1,947,239)
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	(647,729)	(3,220,439)
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	(921,256)	(3,364,159)
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	(2,403,709)	(4,637,359)
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	(2,677,236)	(4,781,079)
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	(4,159,689)	(6,054,279)
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	(4,433,216)	(6,198,119)
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	(5,915,669)	(7,471,319)
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	(6,189,152)	(7,615,159)
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	(7,671,605)	(8,888,359)
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	(7,945,088)	(9,032,199)
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	(9,427,541)	(10,305,399)
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	(9,701,024)	(10,449,239)
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	(11,183,477)	(11,722,439)
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	(11,456,960)	(11,866,279)
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	(12,939,413)	(13,139,479)
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	(13,212,896)	(13,413,319)
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	(14,695,349)	(14,686,519)
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	(14,968,832)	(14,830,359)
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	(16,451,285)	(16,103,559)
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	(16,724,768)	(16,247,399)
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	(18,207,221)	(17,520,599)
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	(18,480,704)	(17,664,439)
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	(19,963,157)	(18,937,639)
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	(20,236,640)	(19,081,479)
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	(21,719,093)	(20,354,679)
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	(22,002,576)	(20,498,519)
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	(23,485,029)	(21,771,719)
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	(23,758,512)	(21,915,559)
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	(25,240,965)	(23,188,759)
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	(25,514,448)	(23,332,599)
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	(26,996,901)	(24,605,799)
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	(27,270,384)	(24,749,639)
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	(28,752,837)	(26,022,839)
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	(29,026,320)	(26,166,679)
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	(30,508,773)	(27,439,879)
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	(30,782,256)	(27,583,719)
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	(32,264,709)	(28,856,919)
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	(32,538,192)	(29,000,759)
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	(34,020,645)	(30,273,959)
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	(34,294,128)	(30,417,799)
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	(35,776,581)	(31,691,000)
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	(36,050,064)	(31,834,840)
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	(37,532,517)	(33,108,040)
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	(37,805,999)	(33,251,880)
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	(39,288,452)	(34,525,080)
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	(39,561,935)	(34,668,920)
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	(41,044,388)	(35,942,120)
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	(41,317,871)	(36,085,960)
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	(42,800,324)	(37,359,160)
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	(43,073,807)	(37,502,999)
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	(44,556,260)	(38,776,199)
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	(44,829,743)	(38,919,999)
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	(46,312,196)	(40,193,199)
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	(46,585,679)	(40,337,039)
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	(48,068,132)	(41,610,239)
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	(48,341,615)	(41,754,079)
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	(49,824,068)	(43,027,279)
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	(50,097,551)	(43,171,119)
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	(51,580,004)	(44,444,319)
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	(51,853,487)	(44,588,159)
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	(53,335,940)	(45,861,359)
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	(53,609,423)	(46,005,199)
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	(55,091,876)	(47,278,399)
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,720)
Profit after tax	(55,365,359)	(47,422,239)
Income tax	(1,482,453)	(1,273,200)
Profit after tax	(56,847,812)	(48,695,439)
Other income	13,620,027	7,280,840
Other expenses	(273,483)	(143,7

(Amounts in thousands)

	2021	2020
45.1 RECONCILIATION OF REPORTABLE SEGMENT NET ASSETS		
Total net assets for reportable segment	58,814,310	77,825,333
Elimination of intersegment net sales	(6,553,454)	(7,463,436)
Total net assets	52,260,856	70,361,897
45.2 RECONCILIATION OF REPORTABLE SEGMENT TOTAL ASSETS		
Total assets for reportable segments	113,225,007	89,805,007
Add: Unallocated assets		
- Accrued income	307,417	203,437
- Short-term investments	14,097,250	15,074,590
- Cash and bank balances	1,350,253	3,982,228
	15,754,920	19,260,255
Total assets	128,979,927	109,065,262

46. PRODUCTION CAPACITY

	Designed annual capacity		Actual production		
	Metric Tons		Metric Tons		Signposts
	2021	2020	2021	2020	
Urea plant I & II	2,276,000	2,276,000	2,104,722	2,238,500	Production planned as per market demand
NPK plant	100,000	100,000	144,384	127,082	

47. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

	Number of employees as at December 31		Average number of employees during the year	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Management employees	910	823	880	779
Non-management employees	499	538	524	532
	1,379	1,361	1,384	1,310

48. CONTRIBUTORY RETIREMENT FUNDS

The employees of the Company participate in the Retirement Fund maintained by the Holding Company. The investments out of the retirement fund have been made in accordance with the provisions of Section 218 of the Act and the conditions specified therein under.

(Amounts in thousands)

49. SEASONALITY

The Company's fertilizer business is subject to seasonal fluctuations as a result of two different farming seasons viz. Kharif (from October to March) and Rabi (from April to September). On an average, fertilizer sales are more tilted towards Rabi season. The Company manages seasonality in the business through appropriate inventory management.

50. NON-ADJUSTING EVENT AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

The Board of Directors in its meeting held on February 10, 2022 has proposed a final cash dividend of Rs.5 per share for the year ended December 31, 2021 amounting to Rs.6,876,497 for approval of the members at the Annual General Meeting to be held on March 23, 2022.

51. CORRESPONDING FIGURES

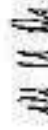
Corresponding figures have been reclassified and reclassified, wherever considered necessary, for the purposes of better presentation and / or to comply with the requirements of accounting and reporting standards applicable on the Company.

52. DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements were authorized for issue on February 10, 2022 by the Board of Directors of the Company.



Imran Ahmed
Chief Financial Officer



Nadir Saeed Qureshi
Chief Executive Officer



Ghanshyam
Chairman

A man wearing a white kurta and a white turban with a black band is harvesting wheat in a field. He is using a sickle to cut the golden wheat stalks. The background shows a vast field of wheat under a bright blue sky with some clouds. A green rectangular box is overlaid on the right side of the image, containing the page number and the title.

05 shareholders' information

Notice of Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Fifteenth annual Dinner Meeting of the members of Kings Fertilisers Limited this Company will be held at the National School of Business and Leadership, 105-111, National School Road, City, Auckland Central Hospital, Auckland 11020 on Tuesday, March 20, 2012, at 10.00 A.M. The exact time will be indicated below.

Please note that due to the current Covid-19 pandemic and to ensure the safety and health of members, physical attendance will be limited and a virtual option is encouraged to attend the meeting through our conference facility management. The Company is also see the notes section for details.

Abstract

- [illegible]

Learning Objectives:

[Signature]
SUNBELT, LLC
2000 1st Avenue

Baruch, H.
 1968. *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 63: 1-10.

1. For any power to the AGM proceeding to its private possession or to sign votes, confirming fully.
2. Due to the current Covid-19 pandemic and to ensure the safety and health of members, physical attendance at the AGM will be limited to 50% of the total capacity of 40 members present. Hence, members are encouraged to attend the AGM proceedings via video conference by fully, which will be made available by the Company.
3. All shareholders are requested to attend the AGM, either physically or through video conference by fully, as requested to register their name, Full Name, Cell Number, CHIC / Passport number and their e-mail address, office address (if available). Members wishing to attend in person must also provide a copy of their vaccination certificate at the AGM. The Confirmation of Attendance for physical meeting or video link and a high certificate will be shared with the shareholders associated with the AGM. The AGM will be held at the time of AGM.
4. The Company reserves the right to refuse entry to any member who has not been claimed by physical attendance or is not carrying the vaccination card from. These measures are necessary to ensure the safety and health of all present.
5. Shareholders can also provide their comments and questions for the agenda items of the AGM at the email address: agm@design.com. Electronic transmission of annual report 2024.
6. In compliance with Section 22(3B) of Companies Act 2017, the Company has voluntarily furnished the Annual Report 2021 through email to its shareholders whose email addresses are available with the Company's Share Registrar, M/s. TaxCO Associates Private Limited, 17, P.O. Box 1000, 17000 Colombo, Sri Lanka and also with the Company's Share Registrar, printed to the top of the AGM. The AGM will be held on Tuesday, March 16, 2022 at 10:00 AM. The AGM will be held at the time of AGM. The AGM will be held at the time of AGM.
7. Further, shareholders are requested to kindly provide their valid email addresses along with a copy of their AGM to the Company's Share Registrar, M/s. TaxCO Associates Private Limited, 17, P.O. Box 1000, 17000 Colombo, Sri Lanka and also with the Company's Share Registrar, printed to the top of the AGM. The AGM will be held on Tuesday, March 16, 2022 at 10:00 AM. The AGM will be held at the time of AGM.
8. The Share Transfer Book of the Company will be closed from Wednesday, March 16, 2022 to Tuesday, March 22, 2022 both days inclusive. Members are requested to kindly provide their valid email addresses along with a copy of their AGM to the Company's Share Registrar, M/s. TaxCO Associates Private Limited, 17, P.O. Box 1000, 17000 Colombo, Sri Lanka and also with the Company's Share Registrar, printed to the top of the AGM. The AGM will be held on Tuesday, March 16, 2022 at 10:00 AM. The AGM will be held at the time of AGM.
9. A member entitled to attend and vote at the AGM shall be entitled to appoint another person, as his/her proxy, and to appoint a substitute to have the right to attend, speak and vote at the AGM to be held on the AGM. The AGM will be held on Tuesday, March 16, 2022 at 10:00 AM. The AGM will be held at the time of AGM.
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categories of shareholding

as at December 31, 2021

S no.	Shareholder category	no. of shareholders	no. of shares	percentage
1	Directors, Chief Executive Officer, and their spouse and their children	8	1,000,000	0.13
2	Associated Companies, Undertakings and related Parties and their children	4	197,212,269	20.27
3	Banks, Designated Financial Institutions, Non-Banking Financial Institutions	56	43,000,000	4.38
4	Investment Companies	18	196,410,000	1.98
5	Insurance and Mutual Funds	107	42,201,148	4.34
6	Shareholders holding in	9	197,212,269	19.87
7	Central Public Provident			
8	Other	29,734	397,212,269	39.36
9	Total	202	146,024,000	14.83
10	Investment	817	1,000,000	0.13
Total (no. of shareholders holding in)				100.00



key shareholding and shares traded

Directors, Chief Executive Officer, and their spouse and their children as per securities Companies

S.No.	Name	Holding
1	Mr. Chaitan Ladda Puri	1,000,000
2	Mr. Chaitan Ladda Puri	20,000
3	Mr. Chaitan Ladda Puri	20,000
4	Mr. Chaitan Ladda Puri	20,000
5	Mr. Chaitan Ladda Puri	20,000
6	Mr. Chaitan Ladda Puri	20,000
7	Mr. Chaitan Ladda Puri	20,000
8	Mr. Chaitan Ladda Puri	20,000
TOTAL		4,200
TOTAL		1,000,000
TOTAL		1,000,000
TOTAL		1,000,000
TOTAL		1,000,000
TOTAL		1,000,000

Associated Companies, Undertakings and related Parties as per securities Companies

S.No.	Name	Holding
1	Engo Corporation Limited	197,212,269
2	Engo Corporation Limited	197,212,269
3	Engo Corporation Limited	197,212,269
4	Engo Corporation Limited	197,212,269
5	Engo Corporation Limited	197,212,269
6	Engo Corporation Limited	197,212,269
7	Engo Corporation Limited	197,212,269
8	Engo Corporation Limited	197,212,269
TOTAL		1,000,000

Banks, Designated Financial Institutions, Non-Banking Financial Institutions

S.No.	Name	Holding
1	Bank of India	1,000,000
2	Bank of India	1,000,000
3	Bank of India	1,000,000
4	Bank of India	1,000,000
5	Bank of India	1,000,000
6	Bank of India	1,000,000
7	Bank of India	1,000,000
8	Bank of India	1,000,000
TOTAL		1,000,000

Investment Companies

S.No.	Name	Holding
1	Investment Company	1,000,000
2	Investment Company	1,000,000
3	Investment Company	1,000,000
4	Investment Company	1,000,000
5	Investment Company	1,000,000
6	Investment Company	1,000,000
7	Investment Company	1,000,000
8	Investment Company	1,000,000
TOTAL		1,000,000

Insurance and Mutual Funds

S.No.	Name	Holding
1	Life Insurance Corporation of India	1,000,000
2	Life Insurance Corporation of India	1,000,000
3	Life Insurance Corporation of India	1,000,000
4	Life Insurance Corporation of India	1,000,000
5	Life Insurance Corporation of India	1,000,000
6	Life Insurance Corporation of India	1,000,000
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99	Life Insurance Corporation of India	1,000,000
100	Life Insurance Corporation of India	1,000,000

forms for the shareholders including proxy form

form 1) proxy form

I/We _____ being a member of ENCHRO FERTILIZERS LIMITED
 of _____
 and holder of _____ (Number of shares)
 Ordinary shares as per share Register Folio No. _____ and / or CDC
 Participant I.D. No. _____ and Sub Account No. _____ hereby appoint
 _____ of _____
 _____ or failing him / her

as my / our proxy to vote for me / us and on my / our behalf at the 15th Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on the 22nd day of March, 2022 and at any adjournment thereof.

Signed this _____ day of _____ 2022.

Signature
 (Signature of the Agent with the specimen registered with the Company)

Witnesses:

1) Signature _____	2) Signature _____
Name _____	Name _____
Address _____	Address _____
CNIC or _____	CNIC or _____
Passport No. _____	Passport No. _____

Note:
 Proxies in order to be effective, must be received by the Company not less than 48 hours before the meeting. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.

CDC Shareholders and their proxies are each requested to attach an attested photocopy of their Computerized National Identity Card or Passport with the proxy form before submission to the Company.

S.No.	Shareholder Name	Date of Shareholder	Signature	Number of Shares	Price per share
39	Imran Sahar Khan	25-May-2021	13/03/21	10,000	70.00
40	Imran Sahar Khan	25-May-2021	13/03/21	5	71.00
41	Imran Sahar Khan	25-May-2021	13/03/21	4,000	71.00
42	Imran Sahar Khan	25-May-2021	13/03/21	5,000	71.00
43	Imran Sahar Khan	25-May-2021	13/03/21	2,000	71.00
44	Imran Sahar Khan	25-May-2021	13/03/21	10,000	71.00
45	Imran Sahar Khan	25-May-2021	13/03/21	10,000	71.00
46	Imran Sahar Khan	25-May-2021	13/03/21	10,000	71.00
47	Imran Sahar Khan	25-May-2021	13/03/21	10,000	71.00
48	Imran Sahar Khan	25-May-2021	13/03/21	10,000	71.00
49	Imran Sahar Khan	25-May-2021	13/03/21	10,000	71.00
50	Imran Sahar Khan	25-May-2021	13/03/21	10,000	71.00
51	Imran Sahar Khan	25-May-2021	13/03/21	10,000	71.00
52	Imran Sahar Khan	25-May-2021	13/03/21	10,000	71.00
53	Imran Sahar Khan	25-May-2021	13/03/21	10,000	71.00
54	Imran Sahar Khan	25-May-2021	13/03/21	10,000	71.00
55	Imran Sahar Khan	25-May-2021	13/03/21	10,000	71.00
56	Imran Sahar Khan	25-May-2021	13/03/21	10,000	71.00
57	Imran Sahar Khan	25-May-2021	13/03/21	10,000	71.00
58	Imran Sahar Khan	25-May-2021	13/03/21	10,000	71.00
59	Imran Sahar Khan	25-May-2021	13/03/21	10,000	71.00
60	Imran Sahar Khan	25-May-2021	13/03/21	10,000	71.00
61	Imran Sahar Khan	25-May-2021	13/03/21	10,000	71.00
62	Imran Sahar Khan	25-May-2021	13/03/21	10,000	71.00
63	Imran Sahar Khan	25-May-2021	13/03/21	10,000	71.00

annexure A – best corporate report awards 2022 evaluation criteria

No.	Framework Review for Annual Reporting	Fig No.
1	ORGANIZATIONAL OVERVIEW AND EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT	
1.01	Principles business activities and markets (local and international) including key brands, products and services.	50-59
1.02	Geographical location and address of all business units including sales units and plants.	42-43
1.03	Mission, vision, code of conduct, culture, ethics and values.	12, 64-69
1.04	Ownership, operating structure and relationship with group companies (i.e. subsidiary, associated undertaking etc.) and number of countries in which the organization operates. Also name and country of origin of the holding company/subsidiary company, if such companies are a foreign company.	18-19, 20-23
1.05	Organization chart indicating functional and administrative reporting, presented with legends.	44-45
1.06	Identification of the key elements of the business model of the company through simple diagram supported by a clear explanation of the relevance of these elements to the organization. (The key elements of business model are inputs, Business activities, Outputs and Outcomes).	94-97
1.07	Position of the reporting organization within the value chain showing connection with other businesses in the upstream and downstream value chain. (This disclosure shall be provided by the companies in service and non-service sector organizations through graphical presentation).	98
1.08	Significant factors affecting the external environment and the associated organization's response. Also describe the effect of seasonality on business in terms of production and sales. (External environment includes commercial, political, economic, social, technological, environmental and legal environment).	100-101
1.09	The legitimate needs, interests of key stakeholders and industry trends.	98
1.10	SWOT Analysis of the company.	102-103
1.11	Competitive landscape and market positioning (considering factors such as the threat of new competition and substitute products or services, the bargaining power of customers and suppliers, relative strengths and weaknesses of competitors and customer demand and the intensity of competitive rivalry).	104-105
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7.04	Disclosure that at least one board-level committee is charged with oversight of IT governance and cybersecurity matters and how the board administers its IT risk oversight function related to these risks.	
7.05	Disclosure about Company's controls and procedures about an "early warning system" that enables the company to identify, assess, address, make timely disclosures and timely communications to the board about cybersecurity risks and incidents.	
7.06	Disclosure of policy related to independent comprehensive security assessment of technology environment, including third party risks and when last such review was carried out.	
7.07	Disclosure about resilient contingency and disaster recovery plan in terms of dealing with a possible IT failure or cyber breach and details about company's cyber insurance.	
7.08	Disclosure of advancement in digital transformation on how the organization has leveraged 4.0 industrial revolution (IIoT, Blockchain, AI, Cloud Computing etc.) to improve transparency, reporting and governance.	
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11.03	BCR criteria cross referred with page numbers of the annual report. (Details can be maintained by companies on the Investor Relation section of the company's website).	Included
11.04	Disclosures beyond BCR criteria (The participating organization to send the list of additional disclosures to BCR Committee).	258-257, 259-261

Definition & Glossary of terms

ACT	Alternative Corporate Tax
AGM	Annual General Meeting
Agriheads	Agricultural heads
AHERL	Aff Habibi Equity (Private) Limited
ARTMA	All Pakistan Textile Processing Mills Association
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
ATIB	Appellate Tribunal (Inland Revenue)
ATL	Active Taxpayer List
BAC	Board Audit Committee
BCP	Business Continuity Plan
BN	Billion
BOD	Board of Directors
BOT	Build, Operate and Transfer
BPC	Board People Committee
BSC	British Safety Council
BV	Private Limited Company (in Dubai)
CABI	Centre for Agriculture and Bioscience International
CAEB	Community Awareness & Emergency Response
CAT	Competition Appellate Tribunal
COG	Code of Corporate Governance
CCP	Competition Commission of Pakistan
CDC	Central Documentary Company
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CMA	Commissioner Inland Revenue Appeals
CNIC	Computerised National Identity Card
COED	Committee for Organisational and Employee Development
COVID-19	Novel Coronavirus Disease
CPLA	Chief Petitioner for Leave to Appeal
CSD	Crop Science Division
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CWP	Capital Work in Progress
DI	Diversity and Inclusion
DME	Diploma in Associated Engineering
DAP	Di-Aminonium Phosphate
DFA	Dealer Finance Agreement
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DRP	Disaster Recovery Plan
DSC	Defence Savings Certificate
EAFL	Effort Agritrade (Private) Limited
EBITDA	Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation & Amortisation
EOL	Expected Credit Losses
ECORP	Engro Corporation Limited
EDI	Engro Digital Limited

FEAPL	Engro Energy Agri-products (Private) Limited
EEF	Engro Energy FZE
EEL	Engro Energy Limited
EESL	Engro Energy Services Limited
ESPL	Engro Energy Terminal (Private) Limited
EFERT	Engro Fertilizers Limited
EFF	Employers Federation of Pakistan
EPCL	Engro Polymer & Chemicals Limited
EPH	Engro Power International Holding
EPH	Engro Power Investments International
EPOL	Engro Powergen Qadipur Limited
EPS	Energys Per Share
EPH	Engro Power Services Holding
ETPL	Engro Terminal Pakistan Limited
EPTL	Engro Powergen Trust Limited
ERM	Enterprise Risk Management
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning
EU	European Union
EVTL	Engro Vadra Terminal Limited
FIRF	Federal Board of Revenue
FCZPL	FrieslandCampina Engro Pakistan Limited (FCZPL)
FD	Fertilizer Import Department
FIRIC	Fertilizer Industry Public Relations Committee
FMFAC	Fertilizer Manufacturers of Pakistan Advisory Council
IV	Financial Year
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GDIB	Global Diversity & Inclusion Benchmark
GBL	GBL Utility Limited
GDC	Gas Infrastructure Development Cells
GM	General Manager
GOP	Government of Pakistan
GoS	Government of Sindh
GR	Global Reporting Initiative
GSPA	Gas Sale Purchase Agreement
GTE	Graduate Trainee Engineers
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point
HAZOP	Hazard and Operational Study
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board
IBA	Institute of Business Administration
CAP	Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan
ICLAB	IBA Corporate Leaders Advisory Board
ICWAP	Institute of Cost & Management Accountants of Pakistan
IFA	International Fertilizer Association
FC	International Finance Corporation
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards

ISIC	International Integrated Reporting Council
ILO	International Labor Organisation
IPO	Initial Public Offer
IR framework	International Reporting Framework
ISA	International Standards on Auditing
IT	Information Technology
ITAT	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
ITO	Income Tax Ordinance 2001
JV	Joint Venture
JVA	Joint Venture Agreement
KIBOR	Karachi Interbank Offered Rate
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
KSBL	Karachi School for Business & Leadership
KT	Kilo Tons
LFD	Light Emitting Diode
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
LOAM	Units of Authority Manual
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LPS	Less Payment Surcharge
LQS	Laboratory Quality Services International
LTU	Large Tonnage Unit
LWI	Loss Workday Injury
MAP	Mono-Ammonium Phosphate
MAP	Marketing Association of Pakistan
MD	Managing Director
MP	Ministry of Industries and Production
MNC	Multi National Company
MCP	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources
MNRE	Ministry of Petroleum
MT	Metric Tons
MW	Mega Watt
NFESH	National Forum for Environment & Health
NGL	Natural Gas Liquid
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NNPT	Non Management Paid Time
NOPAT	Net Operating Profit After Tax
NRV	Net Realizable Value
NSC	National Safety Council, USA
NTN	National Tax Number
NTR	Normal Tax Regime
OHSA	Occupational Health and Industrial Hygiene
OICC	Omanese Investors Chamber of Commerce & Industry
PACMA	Pakistan Credit Rating Agency
PAT	Profit After Tax
PWME	Partnership and Value Expansion
PESTEL	Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental, Legal

PCGG	Pakistan Institute of Corporate Governance
PIP	Petroleum Institute of Pakistan
PS	Pakistan Petroleum Limited
PSX	Pakistan Stock Exchange
PVC	Poly Vinyl Chloride
R&D	Research & Development
RIC	Regular Income Certificate
RI-MG	Regulated Unaffiliated Natural Gas
RodPA	Royal Society for Prevention of Accidents
SAFA	South Asian Federation of Accountants
SCF	Supreme Court of Pakistan
SEC/MC	Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan
SEOP	Small Enterprise Coal Mining Company Limited
SEL	Shandong Energy Limited
SFB	Specialty Fertilizer Business
SHC	Sheikh High Court
SL	Shandong Limited
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SNGLP	Sul Northern Gas Pipeline Limited
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SSC	Special Savings Certificate
TEMF	Temporary Economic Refinancing Facility
TBR	Total Recoverable Incident Rate
TTC	Technical Training College
TY	Two Year
UK	United Kingdom
UNGC	United Nations Global Compact
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
USA	United States of America
VCM	Vinyl Chloride Monomer
VTC	Vocational Training Courses
WWF	World Wildlife Fund
YTD	Year To Date
ZU	Zakardat Ume

Definition

Conflict of Interest	Situation where an individual is confronted with choosing between the requirements of his or her function and his or her own private interests
Employee	Individual who is in an employment relationship with the organization, according to national law or its application

Local community	Persons or groups of persons living and/or working in any areas that are economically, socially or environmentally impacted (positively or negatively) by an organization's operations
Product	Article or substance that is offered for sale or is part of a service delivered by an organization
Reporting period	Specific time span covered by the information reported
Sector	Subdivision of an economy, society or sphere of activity, defined on the basis of some common characteristic
Service	Action of an organization to meet a demand or need
Stakeholder	Entity or individual that can reasonably be expected to be significantly affected by the reporting organization's activities, products and services, or whose actions can reasonably be expected to affect the ability of the organization to successfully implement its strategies and achieve its objectives
Supplier	Organization or person that provides a product or service used in the supply chain of the reporting organization
Supply chain	Sequence of activities or parties that provide products or services to an organization
Sustainable development/sustainability	Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs
Benefits	Direct benefits provided in the form of financial contributions, cash paid for by the organization, or the reimbursement of expenses borne by the employee
Community development program	Plan that details actions to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse social and/or economic impacts, and/or to identify opportunities or actions to enhance positive impacts of a project on the community
Corruption	Abuse of entrusted power for private gain, which can be investigated by individuals or organizations
Discontinuation	Act and result of treating persons unequally by imposing unequal burdens or denying benefits instead of treating each person fairly on the basis of individual merit
Financial assistance	Direct or indirect financial benefits that do not represent a transaction of goods and services, but which are an incentive or compensation for actions taken, the cost of an asset, or expenses incurred
Infrastructure	Facilities built primarily to provide a public service or good rather than a commercial purpose, and from which an organization does not seek to gain direct economic benefit
Occupational health and safety management system	Set of translated or interacting elements to establish an occupation of health and safety policy and objectives, and to achieve those objectives
Renewable energy source	Energy source that is capable of being replenished in a short time through ecological cycles or regenerative processes

Value chain	An organisation's value chain encompasses the activities that convert inputs into output by adding value. It includes activities with which the organization has a direct or indirect business relationship and which either (a) supply products or services that contribute to the organization's own products or services, or (b) receive products or services from the organization.
Business model	An organization's system of transforming inputs through its business activities into outputs and outcomes that aims to fulfill the organization's strategic purposes and create value over the short, medium and long term.
Core logic	Scope of value or which all organizations depend for their success as inputs to their business model, and which are increased, decreased or transformed through the organization's business activities and outputs. The capitals are categorized in their framework as financial, manufactured, intellectual, human, social and relationship, and natural.
Inputs	The capital resources and relationships that the organization draws upon for its business activities.
Outcomes	The known and unknown consequences (positive and negative) for the capitals as a result of an organization's business activities and outputs.
Outputs	An organization's products and services, and any by-products and waste.
Performance	An organization's achievements relative to its strategic objectives, and its outcomes in terms of its effects on the capitals.
Strategy	Synthetic objectives together with the strategies to achieve them.
Value creation	The process that results in increased, decreases or transformations of the capitals caused by the organization's business activities and outputs.



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