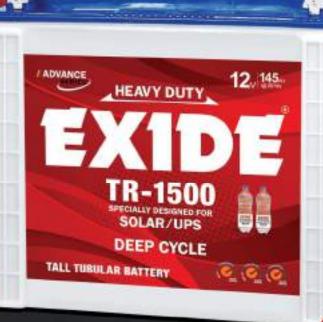
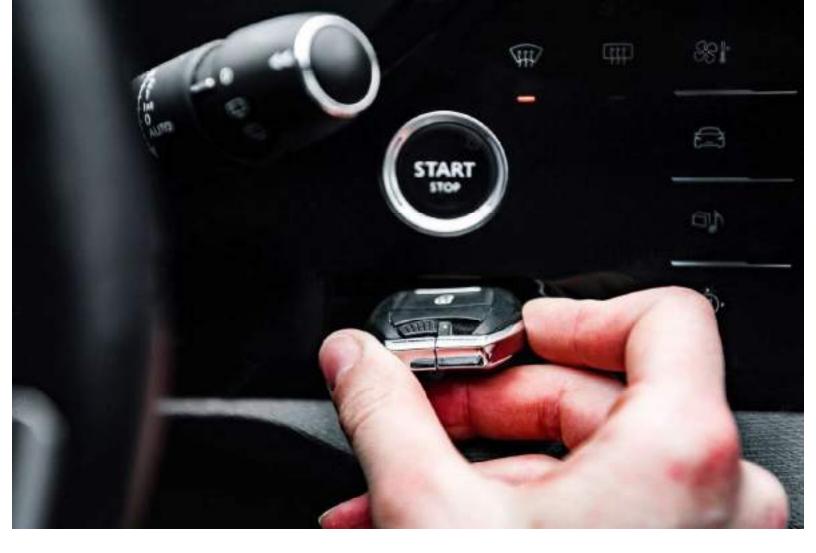
**EXIDE**°

**ANNUAL REPORT 2022** 















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### **CONTENTS**

03	vision and ivission Statement	
05	Corporate Profile	
07	Notice of Annual General Meeting	
12	Chairman's Review	
16	Directors' Report	
25	Statement of Compliance with the	
	Code of Corporate Governance	
29	Performance Highlights	

### **Unconsolidated Financial Statements**

0110011	oonaatoa i manoiai otatoimonto
32	Review Report to The Members
34	Auditors' Report to The Members
39	Statement of Financial Position
40	Statement of Profit or Loss and
	Other Comprehensive Income
41	Statement of Changes in Equity

42	Cash Flow Statement
43	Notes to the Accounts

### **Consolidated Financial Statements**

80	Auditors' Report to the Members
84	Statement of Financial Position
85	Statement of Profit or Loss and
	Other Comprehensive Income
86	Statement of Changes in Equity
87	Cash Flow Statement
88	Notes to the Accounts
124	Pattern of Shareholding
125	Categories of Shareholders
	Form of Provy

## Pakistan moves on EXIDE®





### Pakistan's No.1

### **TALL TUBULAR BATTERY**



### NO.1 QUALITY NO.1 CHOICE





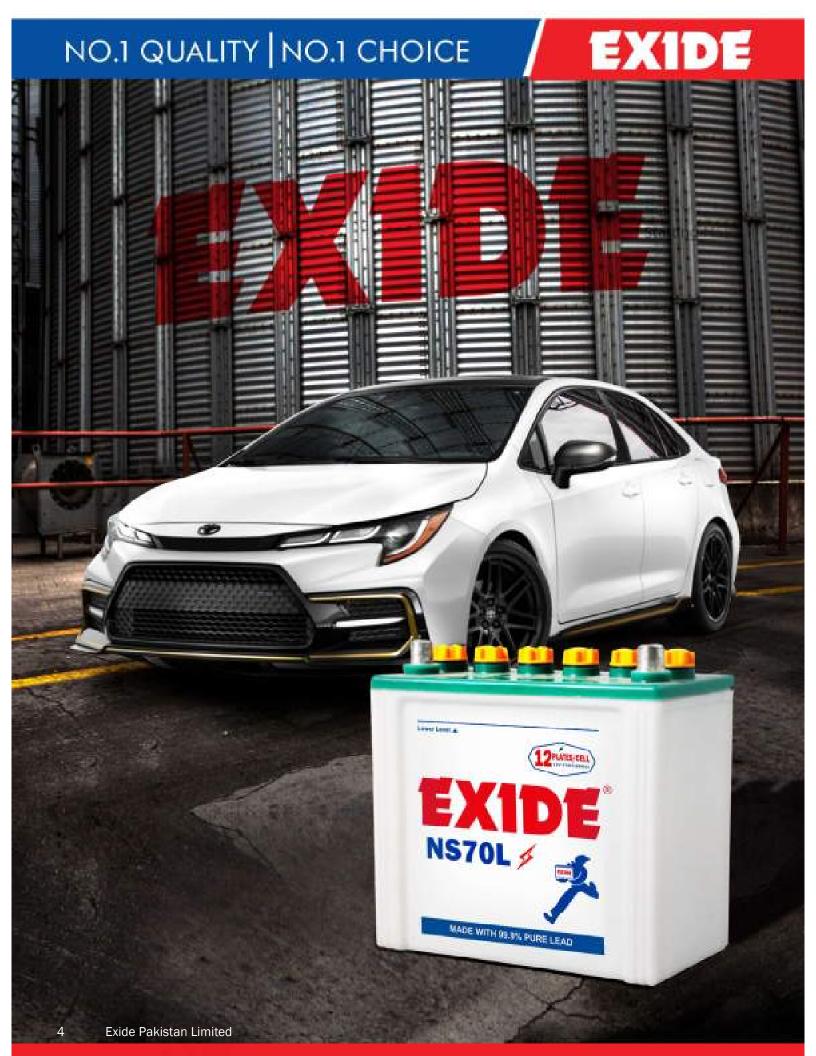
### **VISION**

To remain leader in automotive battery industry by supplying quality product to the customers at affordable price and to satisfy their needs by providing reliable product as per international standard and best suited to local environment.

### **MISSION**

- 1. Continuous improvement in workmanship, process, productivity and elimination of wastage by effective implementation of total quality control.
- 2. To be honest and fair with all partners namely shareholders, employees, suppliers, financial institutions, government and the customers.
- 3. To train and motivate employees for building up dedicated and loyal team.
- 4. To be good citizen and contribute effectively in betterment and prosperity of our country.





### **CORPORATE PROFILE**

### **Board Of Directors**

Altaf Hashwani - Chairman Arshad Shehzada - MD/CEO Arif Hashwani Hussain Hashwani S. Haider Mehdi Ayub Hameed Mrs. Navin Salim Merchant Quaid Johar Udaipurwala

### **Chief Financial Officer**

S. Haider Mehdi

### **Audit Committee**

Ayub Hameed - Chairman Altaf Hashwani Quaid Johar Udaipurwala Salim Abdul Ali - Secretary

### Human Resource and Remuneration Committee

Ayub Hameed - Chairman Arif Hashwani - Member Altaf Hashwani - Member Muhammad Shayan - Secretary

### Bankers

Allied Bank Ltd.
Bank Alfalah Limited
Banklslami Pakistan Ltd.
Habib Bank Ltd.
Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited
JS Bank Ltd.
MCB Bank Ltd.
McB Bank Ltd.
Meezan Bank Limited
Standard Chartered Bank (Pakistan) Ltd.
United Bank Ltd.
Dubai Islamic Bank Pakistan Limited

### **Auditors**

Yousuf Adil

### **Solicitors**

Orr, Dignam & Co.

### Registered Office

A-44, Hill Street, Off.
Manghopir Road, S.I.T.E., KarachiPakistan.

Website: www.exide.com.pk E-mail: exidepk@exide.com.pk

### MAINTENANCE FREE CALCIUM + TECHNOLOGY



## BATTERY LAGAO!

### **Notice Of Annual General Meeting**

Notice is hereby given that the Sixty Ninth Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of EXIDE Pakistan Limited will be held on Friday, July 29, 2022 at 10.30 hours at the Registered Office of the Company at A-44, Hill Street Manghopir Road, Karachi and through video link facility to transact the following business:

### **Ordinary Business**

- 1. To read and confirm minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held on Thursday, July 29, 2021.
- 2. To receive and adopt the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended March 31, 2022 together with the Directors' and Auditors reports thereon.
- 3. To appoint auditors for the year 2022-2023 and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board

mes

S. Haider Mehdi

Director

Karachi: June 29, 2022

### **Notice Of Annual General Meeting**

### **Notes**

1. In view of prevailing circumstances of COVID-19 pandemic across the Country and in line with the direction issued to listed companies by Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan, vide its circular No.5 dated March 17, 2020, Circular No. 10 dated April 1, 2020, Circular No.33 dated November 05, 2020, Circular No. 4 dated February 15, 2021 and Circular No. 6 dated March 4, 2021, respectively, the Companies have been advised to modify their usual planning for annual general meetings for the well-being of the shareholders and avoid large gatherings by provision of video link facilities. Therefore, the Company intends to convene Sixty Ninth Annual General Meeting physical with minimum number of shareholders and virtually via video link facilities managed from the Registered office of the Company at A-44, Hill Street, Off: Manghopir Road, SITE, Karachi.

In order to participate in the AGM proceedings via video link, the shareholders are required to email their Name, Folio Number, Cell phone number and Number of shares held in their name with subject "Registration for EXIDE AGM" along with valid copy of CNIC at shareholders@exide.com.pk. Video link and login details will be shared with those shareholders whose emails, containing all the required particulars, are received by close of the office on July 23, 2022.

Shareholders can also provide their comments and questions for the agenda items of the AGM at above referred email ID.

- 2. The Share Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed from Saturday, July 23, 2022 to Friday, July 29, 2022 (both days inclusive). Transfers received in order at the office of the Company's Share Registrar THK Associates (Private) Limited, Plot No. 32-C, Jami Commercial Street 2, Phase VII, DHA, Karachi 75500 by close of business on Saturday, July 23, 2022 will be treated as being in time to attend and vote at the meeting.
- 3. A member, entitled to attend and vote at the meeting, may appoint a proxy in writing to attend and vote on the member's behalf. A proxy need not be a member of the Company. A corporate entity, being member, may appoint any person, regardless whether they are a member or not, as its proxy. In case of corporate entities, a resolution of the Board of Directors / Power of Attorney with specimen signature of the person nominated to represent and vote on behalf of the corporate entity shall be submitted to the Company along with a completed proxy form. The proxy holders are required to produce their original CNICs or original passports at the time of the meeting.

In order to be effective, duly completed and signed proxy forms must be received at the Company's Registered Office at least 48 hours before the time of the meeting.

- 4. The members are requested to notify the Share Registrar of any change in their address.
- 5. CDC account holders will further have to follow the guidelines as laid down in Circular No.1 dated January 26, 2000 issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan.
- 6. The Company has circulated Annual Financial Statements to its members through CD at their registered address. Printed copy of the same can be provided to the members upon request. The audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2022 have been made available on the Company's website www.exide.com.pk

### نوط:

1) ملک بھر میں کوو ڈ-19 کی وبائی صورت حال کے موجود ہ حالات کے پیش نظر سکیج رٹی اینڈ ایکیجنج کے ذریعے درج کمپنیوں کو جاری کردہ ہدایات کے مطابق بالتر تیب سرکلرنمبر 5 مورخہ 17 مارچ 2020، سرکلرنمبر 4 مورخہ 15 فروری 2021 میر کلرنمبر 5 مورخہ 15 مارچ 2021، سرکلرنمبر 6 مورخہ 5 نومبر 2020، سرکلرنمبر 6 مورخہ 4 مارچ 2021، کمپنیوں کو سالانہ عام اجلاس کیلئے ان کے معمول کی منصوبہ بندی پرنظر ثانی کرنے اور شیئر ہولڈرزکی فلاح و بہود کیلئے ویڈیولنک کی سہولیات فراہمی کے ذریعے بڑے اجتماعات سے گریز کرنے کا مشورہ دیا گیا ہے۔لہذا کمپنی اپنا انتھرواں سالانہ عام اجلاس مملی طور پر کمپنی کے رجسٹر ڈ آفس A-44 کی سہولیات فراہمی کے ذریعے بڑے اجتماعات سے گریز کرنے کا مشورہ دیا گیا ہے۔لہذا کمپنی اپنا انتھرواں سالانہ عام اجلاس مملی طور پر کمپنی کے رجسٹر ڈ آفس A-44 بل اسٹریٹ آف منگھو پیرروڈ ،سائٹ کراچی سے منظم ویڈیوسہولیات کے ذریعے بلانے کا ارادہ رکھتی ہے۔

سالا نہ عام اجلاس کی کاروائی میں ویڈیولنک کے ذریعے حصہ لینے کیلئے شیئر ہولڈرز کواپنانا م،فولیونمبر،موبائل نمبراوران کے نام پر شیئرز کی تعداد، مضمون (ایکسائیڈ اور اے بی ایم کیلئے رجٹریشن) کے تحت اپنے شاختی کارڈ کی درست کا پی کے ساتھ shareholders@exide.com.pk پرای میل کرنا ہوگی۔ ویڈیولنک اور لاگ ان کی تفصیلات ان شیئر ہولڈرز کے ساتھ شیئر کی جائے گی جن کی تمام مطلوبہ تفصیلات 23 جولائی 2022 دفتری اوقات کے اندرموصول ہوئی ہوگی۔

شیئر ہولڈرز اپنے تبھر ہے اورسوالات او پردئے گئے ای میل ایڈریس پر بھیج سکتے ہیں۔

- 2) کمپنی کے شیئرز کی کتابیں ہفتہ مورخہ 23 جولائی 2022 سے جمعہ 29 جولائی 2022 جن میں دونوں دن شامل ہیں بندر ہیں گی۔ٹرانسفر کی درخواست کمپنی کے رجسڑار THK Associates (Private) Limited جن کا پیتہ پلاٹ نمبر 2-32 جامی کمرشل اسٹریٹ 2،ڈی ایچ اے فیز 7 کراچی ۔75500 ہے ہفتہ مورخہ 23 جولائی 2022 کوختم ہونے والے کا روباری دن تک موصول ہونے پر میڈنگ میں شرکت اور ووٹ ڈالنے کا اہل ہوگا۔
- 3) اجلاس میں شرکت اور ووٹ ڈالنے کے حقد ارممبر کسی اور کواپنی طرف سے شرکت اور ووٹ ڈالنے کیلئے تحریری طور پر پراکسی مقرر کرسکتا ہے۔ پراکسی کا کمپنی کا ممبر ہونا لا زمی نہیں ہے۔
  ایک کارپوریٹ ادارہ رکن ہونے کے ناطے کسی بھی شخص خواہ وہ ممبر ہو یا نہیں پراکسی کے طور پر تقر رکرسکتا ہے۔ کارپوریٹ اداروں کی صورت میں نمائندگی اورووٹ ڈالنے کیلئے نامز وشخص

  کے دستخط کے نمونے کے ساتھ بورڈ آف ڈائیر کیلٹرز کی قرار داو اپاور آف اٹارنی کو کممل پراکسی فارم کے ساتھ کمپنی میں جمع کیا جائے۔ پراکسی ہولڈراپنے اصل شناختی کارڈ اپاسپورٹ میٹنگ
  کے وقت ساتھ لائے۔

جائز پراکسیز اجلاس کیلئے مقرر ہوفت ہے 48 گھنٹے قبل کمپنی کے رجٹر دآفس میں جمع کرائی جاسکتی ہیں۔

- 4) ممبران سے گزارش ہے کہ وہ اپنے ایڈریس میں کسی بھی قتم کی تبدیلی کے بارے میں شیئر رجٹرارکومطلع کریں۔
- 5) سی ڈی تی اکاؤنٹ ہولڈرکو سیمیورٹیزاینڈ ایجیجنے کمیشن کے جاری کردہ سرکلرنمبر 1 بتاریخ 26 جنوری 2000 میں دی گئی ہدایات پڑمل کرنا ہوگا۔
- 6) کمپنی کے اپنے ممبران کوسالانہ مالی حسابات اپنے رجٹرڈ ایڈریس پری ڈی کے ذریعے جیسجے ہیں۔اس کی طباعت شدہ کا پی ممبران کی درخواست پر فراہم کی جاسکتی ہے۔ 31 مارچ 2022 کوختم ہونے والےسال کے کمپنی کے آڈٹ شدہ مالی حسابات کمپنی کی ویب سائٹ www.exide.com.pk پرجھی دستیاب ہے۔

### سالا نها جلاسِ عمل كانولس

اطلاع دی جاتی ہے کہ ایکسائیڈ پاکستان کمیٹٹ کا انتھر وال سالانہ اجلاس عام بروزجمعہ 29 جولائی 2022 کو صبح 10:30 بج بذریعہ ویڈیو لنگ سمپنی کے رجسٹرڈ وفتر بمقام 44-Aبل اسٹریٹ منگھوپیر روڈ سائٹ کراچی میں منعقد ہوگا۔ اس اجلاس میں مندرجہ ذیل عمور ذیر بحث لائے جاکینگے۔

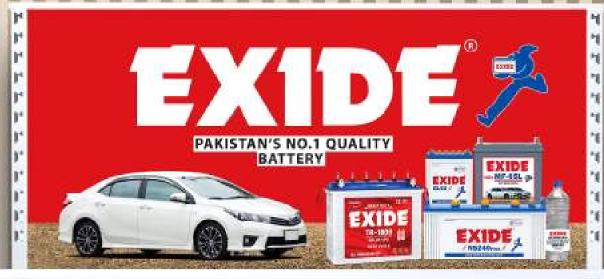
### عام كاروبار

- جعرات 29 جولائي 2021 كومنعقد ہونے والے معمولي اجلاس عام كى كاروائي كوپڑھنا اور تصديق كرنا۔
- 31 مارچ 2022 میں مکمل ہونے والے سال کیلئے تمپنی کے آڈٹ شدہ اکاؤنٹس معہ ڈائیریکٹر زاور آڈیٹرزی رپورٹس کی وصولی اور منظوری۔
  - سال 2022-2023 كيلية آوْيمْرز كاتقرراوران كےمعاوضے كانعين \_

بحكم بورڈ

میر حیدر مهدی (ڈائریکٹر)

كرا چى 29 جون 2022









No.1 Quality No.1 Choice Sirf **EXIDE** 



### CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW

I am pleased to welcome you to the 69th Annual General Meeting of your Company and present to you, on behalf of the Board of Directors, the Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ended March 31st 2022, along with my review of the Company's performance.

### The Economy

Pakistan's economy continued to recover in FY22, benefitting from a multifaceted government's policy response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The country attained a GDP growth of 5.97% in FY22, higher than the growth of 5.74% last year. Yet, external pressures started to emerge, including a widening current account deficit and depreciation pressures on the exchange rate, which also reinforced domestic price pressures.

The GDP growth was due to the robust growth of the industrial sector (7.2% in FY22) and the agriculture sector (4.4% in FY22). However, the economic recovery, was impacted by an unprecedented surge in gasoline, commodity, and food prices globally on the back of the Russia-Ukraine conflict.

Despite record remittances of US\$ 26.1 billion in 10M FY22, which grew by 7.6% and exports of US\$ 26.8 bn in 10M FY22, Pakistan's trade deficit widened by 57% year-on-year to an all-time high at \$43.33 billion during the first 11 months of 2021-22, owing to an unprecedented increase in imports due to a rise in global commodity prices.

As a result, the current account deficit increased to US\$ 13.2 bn in 9m FY22, putting pressure on the foreign exchange reserves, which fell below \$10 billion.

The rising gasoline and food prices also impacted domestic commodity prices. Pakistan's inflation rate soared to 11.3% in 11 months of the current fiscal year compared to 8.8% in the same period last year. As a result, the State Bank of Pakistan increased the policy rate by a cumulative 675 basis points from September 2021 - May 2022.

The economy remains vulnerable to tight international financial conditions and geopolitical tensions. The economic recovery in FY23 rests on the resumption of the IMF program, fiscal adjustments to narrow the record deficit, an increase in tax collection and a reduction in subsidies and capital expenditure.

### The Industry

Despite a massive price increase, State Bank of Pakistan curbs on auto financing and high interest rates, Car Sales increased by 51 per cent in 11 M FY-22 to 210,632 units from 139,613 units in the same period last year. Farm tractor sales increased by 11.5 per cent to 46,451 units from 41,667 units, Truck and Buses by 52 per cent 5402 units from 3547 and two/three Wheelers declined by 4.4 per to 1,529,745 from 1,599,613 compared to the corresponding period of last year.

### Production

Production activities were planned effectively and adjusted to cater to the market demand. Stress on quality control at all stages of the production process to achieve continuous improvement and new product developments continue at a good pace at the Company.

### Sales

Net Sales revenue of the Company under review increase by 22.6 percent, from Rs.11.716 billion to Rs.14.363 billion, on account of increase in sales volume, better sales prices and improved market demands.

### **Profitability**

Gross profit for the year under review increased from Rs.1.168 billion to Rs.1.646 billion on better sales revenue and improved margins. Selling and distribution expenses increased 42.7 percent, from Rs.686.2 million to Rs.979.2 million, against increase in sales revenue increase of 22.6 percent. Administration and general

expenses increased 17.1 percent, from Rs.130.2 million to Rs.152.4 million on the back of high inflation. We recorded an operating profit of Rs.469.9 million against Rs.356.3 million last year. Financial charges increased to Rs.260.0 million from Rs.180.6 million due to increase working capital needs and high markup rates. Profit before tax for the year under view was Rs.209.9 million, compared to Rs.175.7 million last year. Profit after tax for the year was Rs.28.9 million compared to loss of Rs.0.04 million last year. Earnings per share recorded Rs.3.72 as against loss of 0.01 last year.

## NO I CHOCK

### **Future Prospects**

It's anticipated that the organized battery industry will face competition due to the capacity expansion of existing battery plants, the growing informal sector, and changing market dynamics. It's projected that the profitability in the next year will be affected due to increased prices of raw materials, utilities, wages, and devaluation of the Pak Rupee. We will try to pass all cost increases down to the consumer after, considering market dynamics and competition.

Nevertheless, your management is determined to avail full benefits of opportunities that may come it's way. We will continue to focus on quality improvement, productivity, cost control, and after-sales service, so that we may improve our competitiveness and market penetration.



### Acknowledgement

On my and the Board of Director's behalf, I take this opportunity to acknowledge the sincere and devoted services of all our employees. I am also grateful to our bankers, shareholders, M/s Furukawa Battery Company Limited (Japan), Vendors, Main dealers, Retailers and valued customers, including M/s Fauji Fertilizer Bin Qasim Limited, the Original Equipment Manufacturers and government organizations for their trust in us.



Altaf Hashwani

Chairman

Karachi: June 29, 2022

### ىيان

فروخت کے جم میں اضافے، بہتر فروخت کی قیمتوں اور مارکیٹ کی بہتر طلب کی وجہ سے کمپنی کی خالص سیلز ریونیو میں 22.6 فیصد اضافہ ہوا، جو کہ 11.716 بلین روپے سے بڑھ کر 14.363 بلین روپے ہو گیا۔

### منافع:

بہتر سیلزریونیو اور بہتر مارجن پر زیر جائزہ سال کا مجموعی منافع 1.168 بلین روپے سے بڑھ کر 1.646 بلین روپے ہوگیا۔ فروخت اور تقسیم کے اخراجات میں 42.7 فیصد اضافہ ہوا، جو کہ 686.2 ملین روپے سے بڑھ کر 979.2 ملین روپے ہوگیا، جبکہ سیلزریونیو میں 22.6 فیصد اضافہ ہوا۔ اعلی افراط زرکی وجہ سے انظامی اور عمومی اخراجات 17.1 فیصد بڑھ کر 130.2 ملین روپے سے 152.4 ملین روپے ہوگئے۔ ہم نے پچھلے سال 356.3 ملین روپے کے مقابلے میں 469.9 ملین روپے کا آپریٹنگ منافع ریکارڈ کیا۔ مالیاتی چار جز 180.6 ملین روپے سے بڑھ کر 260.0 ملین روپے ہوگئے ہیں جس کی وجہ ورکنگ کمپییٹل کی ضروریات میں اضافہ اور مارک اپ کی باند شرح ہے۔

زیر نظر سال کے لیے ٹیکس سے پہلے کا منافع 209.9 ملین روپے تھا، جو پچھلے سال کے 175.7 ملین روپے تھا۔ گزشتہ سال کے 0.04 ملین کے نقصان کے مقابلے میں سال کے لیے بعد از ٹیکس منافع 28.9 ملین روپے تھا۔ فی خصص آمدنی گزشتہ سال 0.01 کے نقصان کے مقابلے میں 3.72 روپے ریکارڈ کی گئی۔

### مستقبل کے امکانات:

یہ متوقع ہے کہ مقامی بیڑی صنعت پیداواری صلاحیتوں اور بدلتی ہوئی مارکیٹ کی حرکیات کی وجہ سے سخت مقابلے کا سامنا کرنا پڑے گا۔ یہ پیش گوئی کی جا رہی ہے کہ خام مال، یوٹیلٹیز، اجرت، اور پاک روپے کی قدر میں اضافے کی وجہ سے اگلے سال منافع متاثر ہوگا۔ ہم مارکیٹ کی حرکیات اور مسابقت کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے تمام لاگت میں اضافے کو صارفین تک پہنچانے کی کوشش کریں گے۔

اس کے باوجود، آپ کی انتظامیہ ایسے مواقع سے بھرپور فائدہ اٹھانے کے لیے پرعزم ہے جو اس کے راستے میں آسکتے ہیں۔ ہم معیار کی بہتری، پیداواریت، لاگت پر قابو پانے اور بعد از فروخت سروس پر توجہ مرکوز کرتے رہیں گے، تاکہ ہم اپنی مسابقت اور مارکیٹ میں رسائی کو بہتر بنا سکیں۔

### اعتر اف خد مات:

میری جانب سے اور آپ کی کمپنی کے بور ڈ آف ڈائیر کیٹرز کی جانب سے میں کمپنی کے تمام کیڈرز کے ملاز مین کی مخلص خد مات کو تسلیم کرنے کا موقع لیتا ہوں۔ میں کمپنی کے بینکوں، شیئر ہولڈرز، فروکاوا بیٹری کمپنی لمیٹڈ (جاپان)، تھوک اورخوردہ فروش حضرات، مین ڈیلرز، کمپنی کے سپلائز، فوجی فرٹیلائز رزبن قاسم لمیٹڈ سمیت اپنے تمام گا کہوں، گاڑیوں کے پیداواری یونٹس اور سرکاری تنظیموں کا ہم پرمجروسہ کرنے پرشکرگزار ہوں۔



الطاف ہا شوانی

چيئر مين

كراچى: 29 جون 2022

### چيئر مين كا حائزه:

میں آپ کی کمپنی کے 69 ویں سالا نہ عام اجلاس میں آ پکوخوش آمدید کہتا ہوں۔ میں اپنی اور موجودہ بورڈ آف ڈائر یکٹر کی جانب سے کمپنی کی مجموعی کارکر دی گی برائے سال 31 مارچ 2022 اور آ ڈییٹڈ اکا ونٹس کا جائزہ پیش کر رہاہوں۔

### معشبيت:

پاکستان کی معیشت مالی سال 2022 میں بحالی کی جانب گامزن رہی، جس کو COVID-19 وبائی امراض کے حوالے سے حکومت کی کثیر جہتی پالیسی کے رو عمل سے فائدہ ہوا۔ ملک مالی سال 2022 میں جی ڈی پی کی شرح نمو 5.97 فیصد حاصل کی جو گزشتہ سال کے اسی عرصے کے دوران 5.74 فیصد نمو سے زیادہ ہے۔ اس کے باوجود، بیرونی دباؤ ابھرنا شروع ہو گئے، جن میں کرنٹ اکائونٹ کا خسارہ بڑھنا اور شرح مبادلہ پر فرسودگی کا دباؤ شامل ہے جس نے ملک کے اندرونی قیمتوں کے دباؤ کو بھی تقویت دی۔

جی ڈی پی کی نمو صنعتی شعبے کی مضبوط ترقی (مالی سال 2022 میں 7.2 فیصد ) اور زراعت کے شعبے (مالی سال 2022 میں 4.4 فیصد ) کی وجہ سے تھی۔ تا ہم اقتصادی بحالی، روس یو کرین تنازعہ کی وجہ سے عالمی سطح پر پیڑول، اجناس اور خوراک کی قیمت میں غیر معمولی اضافے سے متاثر ہوئی۔

باوجود اس کے کہ سال 2022 کے دس مہینوں کی ریکارڈ ترسیلات 7.6 فیصد اضافہ کے ساتھ 26.1 بلین امریکی ڈالرر ہیں جبکہ سال 2022 کے دس مہینوں کی بر آمدات 26.8 بلین امریکی ڈالر رہی لیکن پاکستان کا تجارتی خسارہ سال 57 فیصد بڑھ کر سال 2022-2021 کے پہلے گیارہ ماہ کے دوران 43.33 بلین امریکی ڈالر کی بلند ترین سطح پر پہنچ گیا۔ جس کی وجہ عالمی اجناس کی قیمتوں میں اضافے کی وجہ سے درآمدات میں غیر معمولی اضافہ ہونا ہے۔ اس کے نتیج میں مالی سال 2022 کے نو ماہ کے دوران کرنٹ اکاؤنٹ خسارہ بڑھ کر 13.2 بلین امریکی ڈالر ہوگیا جس سے زرمبادلہ کے ذخائر پر دباؤ براجو دس بلین ڈالر کی سطح سے نبچے آگیا۔

پیٹرول اور اشیائے خوردونوش کی بڑھتی ہوئی قیمتوں نے گھریلو اشیاء کی قیمتوں کو بھی متاثر کیا۔ پاکستان میں رواں مالی سال کے گیارہ مہینوں میں مہنگائی کی شرح 11.3 فیصد تک بڑھ گئ جو گزشتہ سال کی اسی مدت میں 8.8 فیصد تھی۔ اس کے نتیج میں، اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان نے ستبر 2021 سے مئی 2022 تک یالیسی ریٹ میں مجموعی طور پر 675 ہوائنٹس کا اضافہ کیا۔

معیشت سخت بین الا قوامی مالیاتی حالات اور جغرافیائی سیاسی تناؤ کا شکار ہے۔ مالی سال 23 میں معاشی بحالی آئی ایم ایف پروگرام کے دوبارہ شروع ہونے، ریکارڈ خسارے کو کم کرنے کے لیے مالیاتی ایڈجسٹمنٹ، ٹیکس وصولی میں اضافے اور سبیڈیز اور سرمائے کے اخراجات میں کمی پر منحصر ہے۔

### صنعت:

قیمتوں میں بڑے پیانے پر اضافے کے باوجود، اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکتان نے آٹو فنانسنگ اور بلند شرح سود پر روک لگا دی، کاروں کی فروخت سال 2022 کے 11 ماہ میں 51 فیصد بڑھ کر 210,632 یونٹس ہوگئ جو گزشتہ سال کی اس مدت میں 139,613 یونٹس تھی۔ فارم ٹر کیٹر کی فروخت میں 41,667 یونٹس سے 11.5 فیصد بڑھ کر 46,451 یونٹس، ٹرک اور بسیں 3547 سے 55 فیصد 5402 یونٹس اور دو / تین پہیوں کی فروخت گزشتہ سال 1,599,613 کی مدت کے مقابلے میں 4.4 فیصد کم ہوکر 1,529,745 ہوگئی۔

### يرود كشن:

پیداواری سر گرمیوں کی مؤثر طریقے سے منصوبہ بندی کی گئی اور مارکیٹ کی طلب کو پورا کرنے کے لیے ایڈ جسٹ کیا گیا۔ پیداواری عمل کے تمام مراحل پر کوالٹی کنٹرول پر دباؤ تاکہ سمپنی میں مسلسل بہتری اور نئی مصنوعات کی ترقی اچھی رفتار سے جاری رہے۔

### DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors of your Company have pleasure in submitting their report on audited statements of accounts for the year ended March 31, 2022.

### **Operating Results**

The operating results of the Company are summarized as follows	(Rupees' 000)
Profit before taxation	209,946
Provision for taxation	(181,083)
Profit after taxation	28,863

### Subsequent appropriations

During the year ended 31 March 2022, the Company recorded marginal net profit of Rs 28,863 thousand. Therefore, the Board of Directors did not approve appropriation for the year under review.

### Earnings / (Loss) per Share

The basic and diluted earnings per share after tax is Rs. 3.72 (2021: loss per share of Rs.0.01).

### Chairman's Review

The Chairman's Review included in the Annual Reports deals inter alia with the nature of business, performance of the Company and future prospects and uncertainties. The Board of Directors has approved the Chairman's Review.

### **Board of Directors**

The Board comprises of three executive directors, three non-executive directors and two Independent Directors which include one female independent director. Therefore, total number of non-executive directors on the Board of Directors of the Company is five.

### Meeting of the Board of Directors

During the year four meetings of Board of Directors were held. The attendance of the Directors is as follows:

Name of Director	Attendance
Mr. Arif Hashwani	4
Mr. Altaf Hashwani	4
Mr. Arshad Shehzada	4
Mr. Hussain Hashwani	4
Mr. Ayub Hameed	3
Mrs. Navin Salim Merchant	2
Mr. S Haider Mehdi	4
Mr. Quaid Johar Udaipurwala	4



### DIRECTORS' STATEMENT ON CORPORATE AND FINANCIAL REPORTING FRAMEWORK

Following is the Directors' statement on Corporate and Financial Reporting Framework:

- a) The Financial Statements, prepared by the management of the Company, present fairly its state of affairs, the result of its operations, cash flow and changes in equity.
- b) Proper books of account have been maintained by the Company.
- c) Appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied in the preparation of financial statements and accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgment.
- d) International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as applicable in Pakistan, have been followed in the preparation of financial statements.
- e) The Company maintains a sound internal control system which gives reasonable assurance against any material misstatement or loss. The internal control system is regularly reviewed.
- f) There are no significant doubts upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.
- g) There has been no material departure from the best practices of Corporate Governance, as detailed in the listing regulations.
- h) The Key operating and financial data for the last ten years is annexed to the annual report.

### Statement of Compliance

The Company strictly adheres to the principles of Corporate Governance mandated by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan and has implemented all the prescribed stipulations. The same have been summarized in statement of compliance with Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019 duly reviewed by the auditors.

### Internal controls and risk management

The Company maintains sound internal control systems to provide reasonable assurance against efficiency and effective of operations, reliability of financial report and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Such systems are monitored effectively by the management while the Board Audit Committee reviews the internal control systems based on assessment of risks and reports to the Board of Directors.

### Risk, uncertainty and mitigations

### **Operational risks**

The Company adheres to the highest standards of ethics, safety and quality assurance to ensure continued and uninterrupted supply of products and services to its customers. The Company's cost of production is adversely impacted due to devaluation of Pak Rupee, increase in the prices of raw materials, increase in energy charges and inflationary impact. In view of severe competition the Company could not pass-on cost increases to the customers during the year under review. However, the Company has increased prices to some extent in the year 2021-2022.

### Financial risks

The overall risk exposure associated with the Company's financial assets and liabilities is very limited. The Company is not exposed to any risk as goods is sold to its customer against credit ceiling.

### Compliance risks

Your Board and the management have instituted a strong governance and legal framework to ensure compliance to not only applicable laws and regulations but also to stay at par with best international practices.

### Health, Safety and Environment

The Company is continuously investing its resources to improve working condition for its employees to provide a healthy, safe and comfortable working environment. Your company has obtained ISO 14001-2015 certification on Environmental Management System.

### Corporate Social Responsibility

The Company consider social, environmental and ethical matters in the context of the overall business Environment. The Company is committed to contribute for the welfare the community. During the year the Company has paid Rs.709 thousand to Kidney Centre.

### Contribution of National Exchequer

The Company contributed Rs.2.816 billion towards the National Exchequer on account of various government levies, taxes and import duties in the year under review. Payment of these taxes is 19.6% of net sales value of the company which shows Company's positive attitude towards economic development as a good responsible corporate citizen.

### **Audit Committee**

The Audit Committee consists of three members, including one independent and one Non-Executive Director and one Executive Director. Chairman of the Committee is an Independent Director. The Terms of reference of the Committee have been determined in accordance with the guidelines provided in the Code of Corporate Governance.

The Committee held four (4) meeting during the year. Attendance by each was as follows:

Name of Member	Attendance
Mr. Ayub Hameed - Chairman	04
Mr. Altaf Hashwani - Member	04
Mr. Quaid Johar Udaipurwala - Member	04

### **Human Resources Committee**

The Human Resources Committee comprises of three members, one of whom is Independent Director, two Non-Executive Directors. The Chairman of the Committee is an Independent Director. The Committee held one meeting during the year which was attended by all members including its Chairman. Following Directors are the members of Human Resources Committee

Name of Member	Attendance
Mr. Ayub Hameed - Chairman	01
Mr. Arif Hashwani - Member	01
Mr. Altaf Hashwani - Member	01

### Directors' Remuneration

The Board of Directors has approved Directors Remuneration. However, in terms of the Code of Corporate Governance, it is ensured that no Director takes part in deciding his own remuneration. The Company shall not pay remuneration to its non-executive directors including independent directors. However, independent directors are paid meeting fee for attending Board of Directors Meeting. For information on remuneration of Directors and CEO, please refer note 37 to the financial Statements

### **Related Party Transactions**

The Company has executed all transactions with its related parties at an arm's length price except where it has been disclosed in the financial statements. The details of all related party transactions were placed before the Audit Committee and upon its recommendation the same were approved by the Board of Directors.

### **Employees' Retirement Benefits**

The Company operates recognized provident fund and non-contributory gratuity fund for its employees. Value of investments of Provident and Gratuity funds was Rs 134.3 million and Rs. 57.6 million respectively as on March 31, 2022.

### Operating and Financial Data

Operating and financial data and key ratios of the Company for the last ten years are annexed.

### Pattern of Shareholding

The pattern of shareholding as at March 31, 2022 is annexed.

### **Material Changes**

There have been no material changes since March 31, 2022 to date of the report and the Company has not entered into any commitment during this period, which would have an adverse impact on the financial position of the Company.

### Statutory Auditor of the Company

The present Auditors, M/s. Yousuf Adil, Chartered Accountants, retires and being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment. The Audit Committee has recommended their re-appointment as Auditors of the Company for the year ending March 31, 2023.

**Arif Hashwani** 

Director

**Arshad Shahzada** 

Chief Executive Officer

Karachi: June 29, 2022

### آپریٹنگ اور مالیاتی ڈیٹا

آپریٹنگ اور مالی اعدا دوشارا ور کمپنی کے بچھلے دس سالوں کے اہم تناسب کو منسلک کیا گیا ہے۔

### يييرن آفشيئر مولدنگ

31 ماری 2022 کا شیئر ہولڈرز کا پیٹرن مسلک کیا گیاہے۔

### ما دی تبریلیاں

اس رپورٹ کی تاریخ 31 مارچ 2022 سے لے کرآج تک کوئی مادی تبدیلی واقع نہیں ہوئی اور کمپنی نے اس عرصے کے دوران کسی بھی عزم کوقبول نہیں کیا جس سے کمپنی کی مالی حیثیت پر منفی اثرات مرتب ہو نگے۔

### سمپنی کے قانونی آڈیٹرز

موجودہ آڈیٹرز،میسرزیوسف عادل، چارٹرڈا کاؤٹنس کوریٹائرکیا جارہا ہے اورانہوں نےخودکود وبارہ تعیناتی کیلئے پیش کیا ہے۔ آڈٹ کمیٹی نے 31 مارچ 2023 کونتم ہونے والے سال کیلئے کمپنی کے آڈیٹرز کی حیثیت سے ان کی دوبارہ تقرری کیلئے سفارش کی ہے۔

> على و المعالجة ارشدشنراده چف ا گيزيكييو آفيسر

مصنط ملک عارف بإشوانی ڈائیر یکٹر

كراچى: 29 جون 2022

### رواں سال کمیٹی کا(4) اجلاس منعقد ہوا جن کی حاضری مندرجہ ذیل ہیں۔

حاضری	ممبرز کانام
04	جناب ايوب حميد (چيئرمين)
04	جناب الطاف ہاشوانی (میمبر)
04	قائد جو ہراُدے بوروالا (میمبر)

### ہیومین ریسورس سمیٹی

ہومین ریبورس کمیٹی میں تین ممبرشامل ہیں۔جن میں ایک آزاد ڈائیر یکٹر، دو نان ایگزیکیٹیو ڈائیر یکٹر ہیں۔ کمیٹی کا چیئر مین آزاد ڈائیر یکٹر ہے۔ کمیٹی نے رواں سال کے دوران ایک اجلاس منعقد کیا جس میں اس کے چیئر مین سمیت تمام ممبران نے شرکت کی ۔مندرجہ ذیل ڈائیر یکٹر ہیومین ریبورس کمیٹی کے ممبر ہیں۔

حاضري	ممبرذ کا نام
01	جناب ایوب حمید (چیئر مین)
01	جناب عارف ہاشوانی (میمبر)
01	جناب الطاف بإشواني (ميمبر)

### ڈائیر یکٹرز کا معاوضہ

بورڈ آف ڈائیر کیٹرزنے ڈائیر کیٹرز کے معاوضے کی منظوری دے دی ہے۔ تا ہم ، کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس کے معاطع میں اس بات کو بقینی بنایا گیا ہے کہ کوئی بھی ڈائیر کیٹر اپنے معاوضے کے فیصلے میں حصہ نہ لے کمپنی اپنے نان ایگز کیٹیو ڈائیر کیٹرز سمیت آزادڈ ائیر کیٹرز کو معاوضہ ادائہیں کرے گی۔ تا ہم ، بورڈ آف ڈائیر کیٹرز کے اجلاس میں شرکت کیلئے آزادڈ ائیر کیٹرزکو میٹنگ کی فیس اداکی جاتی ہے۔ ڈائیر کیٹرز اورس ای اہ کے معاوضے سے متعلق معلومات کیلئے برائے مہر بانی مالی حسابات کے نوٹ نمبر کا مطالعہ کریں۔

### ریلیطر یارٹی سے تعلق معاملات

کمپنی نے اپنے متعلقہ فریقوں کے ساتھ تمام لین دین کو آرمز لینتھ طریقے سے انجام دیا ہے سوائے اسکے کہ مالی حسابات میں اس کو بیان کیا گیا ہو۔ ریلیٹڈ پارٹی سے متعلق تمام معاملات کی تفصیلات آڈٹ ممبٹی کے سامنے رکھی گئی اور اس کی سفارش پر بورڈ آف ڈائیر یکٹرز نے بھی اس کی منظوری دی۔

### ملازمین کے ریٹائرمنٹ کے فوائد

سمپنی اپنے ملاز مین کیلئے شلیم شدہ پرووڈ نٹ فند اور گریجو ٹی فنڈ برقرارر کھتی ہے۔ پرووڈ نٹ اور گریجو ٹی فنڈ کی سرمایہ کاری کی مالیت 31 مارچ 2022 پر بالتر تیب 134.3 ملین رویے اور 57.6 ملین رویے تھی۔

### خطره، غيريقيني صورتحال اور تخفيف

### آ پریشنل رسک

کمپنی اپنے صارفین کومصنوعات اورخد مات کی مسلسل اور بلانقطل فرا ہمی کو یقین بنانے کیلئے اخلاقیات ،حفاظت اور معیار کی یقین دیہانی کے اعلی معیار پر عمل پیرا ہے۔روپ کی قدر میں کمی ، خام مال کی قیمتوں میں اضافہ ، تو انائی ، معاوضوں میں اضافہ اور افراط زرکے اثر ات کی وجہ سے کمپنی کی پیداوار کی لاگت پر منفی اثر بڑا ہے۔ شدید مسابقت کے پیش نظر ، کمپنی جائزہ کے تحت سال کے دوران صارفین کو لاگت میں اضافے کو منتقل نہیں کرسکی ۔ تا ہم کمپنی نے سال 2022-2021 میں قیمتوں میں کسی حد تک اضافہ کیا ہے۔

### مالىخطرات

کمپنی کے مالیا ثاثوںا ور وا جبات سے وابستہ رسک مجموعی طور سر بہت محدود ہے۔ کمپنی کوئسی بھی خطر سے کا سامنانہیں کیونکہ صارفین کوسا مان کریڈت سیلنگ کی بنیا دیر فروخت کیا جاتا ہے۔

### تغمیل کےخطرات

آپ کے بور ڈاورا نظامیے نے نہ صرف قابل اطلاق قوانین اور قواعدوضوابط کی تعمیل کویقینی بنانے کیلئے بلکہ بہترین بین الاقوامی طریقوں کے مترادف رہنے کیلئے ایک مضبوط حکمرانی اور قانونی فریم ورک تشکیل دیا ہے۔

### صحت، حفاظت اور ماحول

کمپنی اپنے ساتھیوں کو صحت مند محفوظ اور آرام دہ اور پرسکون ور کنگ ماحول فراہم کرنے کیلئے اور کام کر ہی ہے۔ کرر ہی ہے۔ آپ کی کمپنی نے ماحولیاتی نظم ونسق کے نظام پرآئی ایس او 2015-14001 سندحاصل کی ہوئی ہے۔

### کار بوریٹ ساجی ذمہداری

کمپنی مجموعی طور پر کاروباری ماحول کے تناظر میں معاشرتی ، ماحولیاتی اور اخلاقی امور پرغور کرتی ہے کمپنی برادری کی فلاح و بہبود کیلئے کر دارادا کرنے کیلئے پرعزم ہے۔ رواں سمپنی نے گردے سینٹر (Kidney Centre)کو 709 ہزاررو پے کا چندہ دیا ہے۔

### قومی خزانے میں شراکت

جائزہ کے تحت رواں سال میں متعدد سرکاری محصولات، ٹیکسوں اور درآمدادی دیوٹی کی وجہ سے مینی نے قومی اخراجات کیلئے 2.816 بلین روپے کا تعاون کیا۔ان ٹیکسوں کی ادائیگی کمپنی کی خالص فروخت قیمت کا 19.6 فیصد ہے جوا کیسا چھے ذمہ دار کارپوریٹ شہری کی حیثیت سے معاشی ترقی کے بارے میں کمپنی کے مثبت طرزعمل کو ظاہر کرتی ہے۔

### ى آ ۋ كىلىمىيى

آ ڈٹ کمیٹی تین ممبروں پرمشتل ہیں ،جن میں 1 آزاداور 1 نان ایگزیگٹیو ڈائیریکٹراور 1 ایگزیگٹو ڈائیریکٹر شامل ہیں۔ کمیٹی کے چیئر مین ایک آزادڈ ائیریکٹر ہیں۔ کمیٹی کے امور کی شرائط کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس میں فراہم کردہ رہنمااصولوں کےمطابق طے کی گئی ہیں۔

حاضري	ڈائیر بکٹر کا نام
04	جناب عارف ہا شوانی
04	جناب الطاف ہاشوانی
04	جناب ار شرشنراده
04	جناب حسين ماشوانی
03	جناب ايوب حميد
02	مسزنوین سلیم مرچنٹ
04	جنا ب سید حیدر مهدی
04	جناب قائد جو ہراُ دے پوروالا

### کار پوریٹ اور مالی رپورٹنگ کے فریم ورک پر ڈائیر یکٹرز کابیان

کار پوریٹ اور مالی رپورٹنگ کے فریم ورک کے بارے میں ڈائیریکٹرز کا بیان مندرجہ ذیل ہے ۔

- سمبنی کی انتظامیہ نے مالی حسابات بالکل ایماندارا نہ طور پرتیار کیاہے جو کہ کمپنی کے آپریٹنگ رزلٹس، کیش فلوا شیٹمنٹ اورا یکوٹی اسٹیٹمنٹ کے ساتھ شامل ہیں۔
  - کمپنی نے پرایربکس آف اکاؤنٹس مینٹین کی ہیں۔
  - مالى بيانات كى تيارى ميس مناسب اكا وئنگك پاليسيا ن مستقل طور برلا گوہوتی ہيں اور حساب كتاب كاتخمينه يختاط فيصلے برمنی ہوتا ہے۔
    - بین الاقوا می رپورٹنگ معیارات، یا کستان میں قابل عمل کےطور برمالی بیانا تاان اکا وُنٹس کی تیاری میں شامل کئے گئے ہیں۔
      - اندور نی کنٹرول کا نظام پورےسال نا فذکیا گیااوراس کی گرانی کی گئی۔
      - کمپنی کے جاری رہنے کی صلاحیت کے بارے میں کوئی شک نہیں ہے۔
      - كاربوريك گورننس اوربهترين بريكشس استنگ ريكيوليشن سے كوئى برافرق نهيں ہے۔
        - پچھلے دس سالوں کا مالی حساب کتاب اس رپورٹ کے ساتھ منسلک ہے۔

### تغميل كابيان

کمپنی سکیوریٹیز اور کمپنی ایکیچنج آف پاکستان کے کارپوریٹ گورننس کے اصولوں پرتخق سے عمل کرتی ہے اوراس کے تمام مقرر کردہ شرائط پرعمل درآ مدکرتی ہے اسی طرح آڈیٹرز نے تمام لے کمپنیز (کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس)ریگولیشنز ، 2019 کا جائزہ لیا ہے۔

### اندرونی کنٹرول اوررسک مینجمنٹ

کمپنی کارکردگی کا مظاہر کرنے اورعملی طور پرموثر ، مالی رپورٹ کی قابل اعتادی اور قابل اطلاق قوانین اور ضوابط کے خلاف مناسب یقین دیہانی فراہم کرنے کیلئے متند داخلی کنٹرول سٹم کو برقر اررکھتی ہے۔انتظامیہاس طرح کے نظام کی موثر انداذ میں نگرانی کرتی ہے جبکہ بورڈ آڈٹ کمیٹی اندرونی کنٹرول کے نظام کے خطرات کی تشخیص کا جائزہ لیتی ہےاور بورڈ آف ڈائیر کیٹرزکور پورٹ کرتی ہے۔

### ڈائیریکٹرزر پورٹ

آپ کی کمپنی کے ڈائیر کیٹرز 31 مارچ 2022 کوختم ہونے والے سال کیلئے آڈیٹڈ ا کاؤنٹس اوران کی رپورٹ بیش کرنے میں خوشی محسوس کرتے ہیں۔

### آپریٹنگ نتائج

کمپنی کے آپریٹنگ نتائج کا خلاصہ مندرجہ ذیل ہے۔

روپے ہزار میں دو چے ہزار میں منافع منافع 209.946

عبل از میس منابع (181,083) بن از میس منابع (181,083) بن از میس منابع (181,083)

بعد از ٹیکس منافع

### بعدكي تخصيصات

31 مارج 2022 کونتم ہونے والے سال کے دوران کمپنی نے 28,863 ہزار روپے کا معمولی خالص منافع ریکارڈ کیا۔اس لئے بورڈ آف ڈائیر یکٹرز نے زیر غور سال کیلئے تخصیص کو منظور نہیں کیا۔

### منافع / (نقصان) في شكير

ٹیکس کے بعد فی شیئر بنیا دی اور گھٹ جانے والا منافع 3.72 روپے رہا ( 2021 خسارہ فی حصص 0.01 روپے)۔

### چيئر مين كا جائزه

سالا نہر پورٹس میں چیئر مین کا جائزہ کا روبار کی نوعیت، کمپنی کی کا رکردگی اور مستقبل کے امکانات اور غیریقینی صورت حال سے متعلق معلومات شامل ہیں۔ بور ڈ آف ڈائیر کیٹر زنے چیئر مین کے جائزے کی منظوری دے دی ہے۔

### بورد آف ڈائیریکٹرز

بورڈ میں 3 ایگزیکٹیوڈائیریکٹرز ، 3 غیرا یگزیکٹوڈائیریکٹرز اور 2 آزاد ڈائیریکٹرزشامل ہیں جن میں 1 خاتون تزاد ڈائیریکٹر ہے۔ لہذا کمپنی کے بورڈ آف ڈائیریکٹرز میں نان ایگزیکٹیوڈائیریکٹرز کی کل تعداد ہیں۔

### بورد آف دائير يكثرز كي ميثنك:

رواں سال بور ڈ آف ڈائیریکٹرز کے چار اجلاس ہوئے ہیں۔ ڈائیریکٹرز کی حاضری مندرجہ ذیل ہیں۔

### STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

### WITH THE LISTED COMPANIES (CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE) REGULATIONS, 2019 FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

Exide Pakistan Limited ("the Company") has complied with the requirements of the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019 ("the Regulations") in the following manner:

- 1. The total number of directors are eight as per the following
  - a) Male: Sevenb) Female: One
- 2. The composition of the Board of Directors ("the Board") is as follows:

Category	Names
Independent Director	Mr. Ayub Hameed
Non-Executive Directors	Mr. Arif Hashwani Mr. Hussain Hashwani Mr. Altaf Hashwani
Executive Directors	Mr. Arshad Shahzada Mr. S Haider Mehdi Mr. Quaid Johar Udaipurwala
Female Independent Director	Mrs. Navin Salim Merchant

The total number of directors are eight, the fraction of which works out to 2.67. The company intends to correct composition of executive and non-executive directors subsequent to year end for which Mr. Quaid Johar Udaipurwala has resigned from the Board of Directors of the Company and that from audit committee as well. The Board also intends to appoint a non-executive director in his place to comply with the requirement of the code.

- 3. The Directors have confirmed that none of them is serving as a director on more than seven listed companies, including this Company;
- 4. The Company has prepared a Code of Conduct and has ensured that appropriate steps have been taken to disseminate it throughout the Company along with its supporting policies and procedures;
- 5. The Board has developed a vision / mission statement, overall corporate strategy and significant policies of the Company. The Board has ensured that complete record of particulars of significant policies along with their date of approval or updating is maintained by the Company.
- 6. All the powers of the board have been duly exercised and decisions on relevant matters have been taken by the Board / shareholders as empowered by the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2017 ("the Act") and these Regulations.
- 7. The meetings of the Board were presided over by the Chairman and, in his absence, by a director elected by the Board for this purpose. The Board has complied with the requirements of the Act and the Regulations with respect to frequency, recording and circulating minutes of meeting of the Board;
- 8. The Board has a formal policy and transparent procedures for remuneration of directors in accordance with the Act and these Regulations.

- 9. The Board remained fully compliant with the provision with regard to their directors' training program. Out of total of eight directors, five directors are exempt from training program as mentioned in regulation no. 19 of the Regulations. Furthermore, remaining two directors have already completed this training earlier. In view of Covid-19 pandemic, Mr. Quaid Johar Udaipurwala could not get himself registered for training program. Since he has resigned from the Board of Directors of the Company, the new director being appointed by the Board in their upcoming meeting will complete his training in the year 2022-23.
- 10. The Board has approved appointment of Chief Financial Officer, Company Secretary and Head of Internal Audit, including their remuneration and terms and conditions of employment and complied with relevant requirements of the Regulations.
- 11. Chief Financial Officer and Chief Executive Officer duly endorsed the financial statements before approval of the Board.
- 12. The Board has formed committees comprising of members given below:
  - a) Audit Committee
    - Mr. Ayub Hameed (Chairman)
    - Mr. Altaf Hashwani
    - Mr. Quaid Johar Udaipurwala
- b) HR and Remuneration Committee
  - Mr. Ayub Hameed (Chairman)
  - Mr. Arif Hashwani
  - Mr. Altaf Hashwani
- 13. The terms of reference of the aforesaid committees have been formed, documented and advised to the committee for compliance;
- 14. The frequency of meetings of the aforesaid committees were as per following:
  - a) Audit Committee: Four meetings during the financial year ended March 31, 2022
  - b) HR and Remuneration Committee: one meeting during the financial year ended March 31, 2022
- 15. The Board has set up an effective internal audit function who are considered suitably qualified and experienced for the purpose and are conversant with the policies and procedures of the Company;
- 16. The statutory auditors of the Company have confirmed that they have been given a satisfactory rating under the Quality Control Review program of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan ("the ICAP") and registered with Audit Oversight Board of Pakistan, that they and all their partners are in compliance with International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) guidelines on code of ethics as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan and that they and the partners of the firm involved in the audit are not a close relative (spouse, parent, dependent and non-dependent children) of the chief executive officer, chief financial officer, head of internal audit, company secretary or director of the Company;
- 17. The statutory auditors or the persons associated with them have not been appointed to provide other services except in accordance with the Act, these Regulations or any other regulatory requirement and the auditors have confirmed that they have observed IFAC guidelines in this regard;
- 18. We confirm that all requirements of regulations 3, 7, 32, 33 and 36 of the Regulations have been complied with; and

- 19. Explanation for non-compliance with requirements are as follows, other than regulations 3, 6, 7, 8, 27, 32, 33 and 36 are below
- a) Regulation 24 of the Code requires that no person shall be appointed as company secretary unless he holds the qualification as specified under the relevant Regulations issued by the Commission. Management has decided to address and fix it in upcoming Board of Director meeting.

Altaf Hashwani

Chairman

Karachi: June 29, 2022



### Buy EXIDE



## BATTERIES ONLINE

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or

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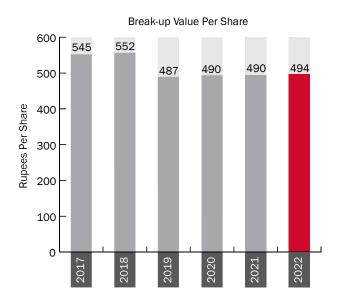
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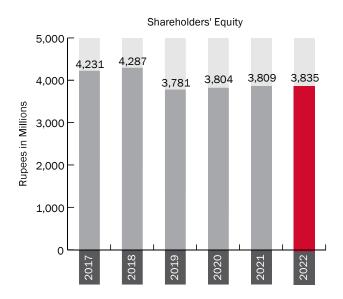
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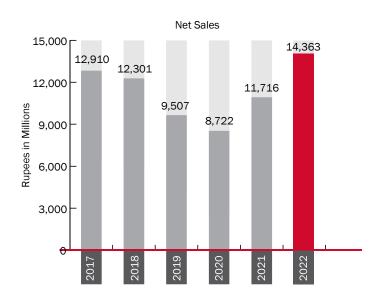
# Performance Highlights

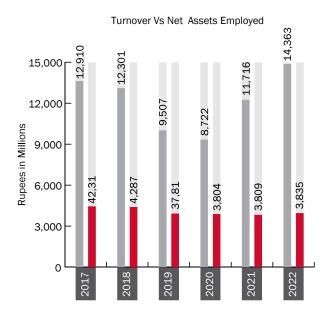
					,	)					
	EXIDE PAKISTAN LIMITED	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
						Rupees' 000					
	Net Sales	11,145,295	11,593,822	13,138,079	11,695,892	12,909,940	12,301,411	9,506,579	8,722,283	11,715,572	14,362,599
	Operating Profit/(Loss)	791,779	088'669	871,707	825,706	1,125,900	336,220	(151,732)	(32,691)	356,295	469,901
	Profit/(Loss) before Tax	753,452	603,457	617,481	651,542	1,060,935	193,962	(410,838)	(435,819)	175,690	209,946
	Profit/(Loss) after Tax	485,856	401,092	447,685	424,616	739,256	21,621	(504,511)	(558,852)	(44)	28,863
	Cash Dividend	42,374	58,265	58,265	77,686	97,108	1	1	1	1	1
	Cash Dividend %	09	75	75	100	125	1	1	1	1	1
	Stock Dividend	7,062	1	•	ı	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Stock Dividend %	10	1	•	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Paid up Share Capital	70,624	77,686	77,686	77,686	77,686	77,686	77,686	77,686	77,686	77,686
	Rerserves & Unappropriated Profit	1,839,576	2,203,784	2,604,358	2,983,383	3,649,635	3,584,627	3,094,052	2,630,153	2,649,982	2,690,966
	Surplus on Revaluation of fixed Assests	429,937	419,948	410,481	515,702	503,232	624,793	609,132	1,095,836	1,081,204	1,066,555
	Share holders' Equity	2,340,137	2,701,418	3,092,525	3,576,771	4,230,553	4,287,106	3,780,870	3,803,675	3,808,872	3,835,207
	Tangible Fixed Assest	1,039,059	1,249,709	1,313,152	1,355,372	1,442,525	1,631,860	1,507,876	1,892,094	1,271,461	1,356,823
	Net Current Assests	1,339,730	1,490,379	1,791,721	2,190,649	2,755,319	2,625,708	2,225,371	2,090,280	2,687,479	2,536,561
						Rupees					
	Eearnings/(Loss) per share before Tax	106.68	77.68	79.48	83.87	136.57	24.97	(52.88)	(56.10)	22.62	27.02
	Eearnings/(Loss) per share after Tax	68.79	51.63	57.63	54.66	95.16	2.78	(64.94)	(71.94)	(0.01)	3.72
	Share break-up value	331,35	347.74	398.08	460,41	544.57	551,85	486.69	489.62	490.29	493.68
Annua	Ratio of :					Percentage					
l Re <sub>l</sub>	Operating Profit/(Loss) to Sales	%	%9	%2	%2	%6	3%	-2%	-0.4%	3.0%	3%
port	Profit/(Loss) before Tax to Sales	%2	2%	2%	%9	%8	2%	-4%	-2%	1%	1%
202	Profit/(Loss) after Tax to Sales	4%	3%	3%	4%	%9	%0	-2%	%9-	%0	%0
22	Return/(Loss) on Equity	21%	15%	14%	12%	17%	1%	-13%	-15%	%0	1%

### **Performance Highlights**









### **Performance Highlights**

### Cost and Expenses Analysis 2021

### Cost and Expenses Analysis 2022







Cost of Goods Sold	89%
Selling and Distribution Expenses	7%
Administration Expenses	1%
Other Charges	0%
■ Financial Charges	2%
Taxation	1%
■ Net Profit	0%

Sales Analysis 2021 Rupees in Millions



■ Gross Sales	15,252
■ Sales Tax and Special Exice Duty	2,143
■ Discounts	1,393
■ Net Sales	11,716

### Sales Analysis 2022 Rupees in Millions



■ Gross Sales	17.937
■ Sales Tax and Special Exice Duty	2,559
■ Discounts	1015
■ Net Sales	14,363

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT

To the members of Exide Pakistan Limited

Review Report on the Statement of Compliance contained in Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019

We have reviewed the enclosed Statement of Compliance with the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019 (the Regulations) prepared by the Board of Directors of Exide Pakistan Limited (the Company) for the year ended March 31, 2022 in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 36 of the Regulations.

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

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

The Regulations require the Company to place before the Audit Committee, and upon recommendation of the Audit Committee, place before the Board of Directors for their review and approval, its related party transactions. We are only required and have ensured compliance of this requirement to the extent of the approval of the related party transactions by the Board of Directors upon recommendation of the Audit Committee.

Following instances of non-compliances with the requirements of the Regulations were observed which are not stated in the Statement of Compliance:

S.No.	Description
1	Section 6(1) of the Regulations states that, "It is mandatory that each listed company shall have at least two or one third members of the Board, whichever is higher, as independent directors.".
	However, there were only two independent directors on the board out of eight directors representing 25% of the total composition of the Board.

Based on our review, except for the above instances of non-compliances, 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 March 31, 2022.

Further, we highlight below instance of non-compliance with the requirements of the Regulations as reflected in the note/paragraph referred below where these are stated in the Statement of Compliance:

S.No.	Paragraph Reference	Description
2	19	Section 24 of the Regulations states that, "No person shall be appointed as company secretary unless he holds the qualifications specified under the relevant regulations by the Commission." Companies (General Provisions and Forms) Regulations, 2018 has prescribed the required qualification of company secretary. Company secretary should be either member of body of professional accountants/corporate secretaries or hold a master degree in business administration or commerce or a law graduate from a university recognized by the Higher Education Commission and having at least two years' relevant experience.
		However, during the course of audit it was observed that the company secretary is a commerce graduate and does not hold the required qualification. The board has decided to correct such non-compliance by appointing a non-executive director in place of executive director subsequent to year end. However, the board has decided to correct such non-compliance by appointing a non-executive director in his place subsequent to year end.
3	02	Section 8 of the Regulations states that, "It is mandatory that the executive directors, including the chief executive officer, shall not be more than one third (33%) of the Board."
		However, the Board of company includes a director who is also working as a company secretary and will be considered an executive director. Thus, the board consists of three executive directors including the company secretary which represent 42% of the total composition of the Board. However, the board has decided to correct such non-compliance by appointing a non-executive director in his place subsequent to year end.
4	02	Section 27(1)(i) states that, "the Board shall establish an audit committee of at least three members comprising of non-executive directors and at least one independent director."
		However, one of the board audit committeemembers, is also serving as company secretary making him an executive director. Non-compliance of a mandatory provision of the code can invoke penalty as provided under sub-section (2) of section 512 of Companies Act, 2017. However, the board has decided to correct such non-compliance by appointing a non-executive director in his place subsequent to year end.



Place: Karachi Date: July 05, 2022

UDIN: CR2022100578Tzblzv1k

To the members of Exide Pakistan Limited

Report on the Audit of Unconsolidated Financial Statements

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the annexed unconsolidated financial statements of Exide Pakistan Limited (the Company), which comprise the unconsolidated statement of financial position as at March 31, 2022, and the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the unconsolidated statement of changes in equity, the unconsolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the unconsolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of the audit.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the unconsolidated statement of financial position, the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the unconsolidated statement of changes in equity and the unconsolidated statement of cash flows together with the notes forming part thereof conform with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and give the information required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017), in the manner so required and respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at March 31, 2022 and of the profit and other comprehensive income, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

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

### **Key Audit Matters**

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the unconsolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the unconsolidated 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:

Key Audit Matters	How the matter was addressed in our audit			
1. Revenue Recognition				
The Company is engaged in manufacturing of batteries and import of solar panels and its sale to domestic as well as export customers.  Revenue from the local (including indirect exports) and export sales is recognised when control of goods is transferred to the customer as explained in note 4.18, and the related amounts of revenue recognised during the year are disclosed in note 27 to the unconsolidated financial statements	Our audit procedures to assess the recognition of revenue, amongst others, included the following:  • Assessed appropriateness of the Company's accounting policies for revenue recognition in light of applicable accounting and reporting standards;  • Obtained understanding of design and evaluate implementation of controls designed to ensure that revenue is recognised in the appropriate accounting period and based on transfer of control of goods to the customer;			

#### **Key Audit Matters**

# We identified revenue recognition as key audit matter since it is one of the key performance indicators of the Company and because of the potential risk that revenue transactions may not have been recognised on point in time basis i.e. when control of goods is transferred to the customer in line with the accounting policy adopted and may not have been recognised in the appropriate period.

#### How the matter was addressed in our audit

- Checked on a sample basis whether the recorded local and export sales transactions were based on actual transfer of control of goods to the customer;
- Tested timeliness of revenue recognition by comparing individual sales transactions before and after the year end to underlying documents.

#### 2. Provision for Warranty Claims

The Company offers different warranty periods for its various types of batteries. The management carries out an exercise to assess the reasonableness of the provision for warranty claims retained in the unconsolidated financial statements for all kinds of batteries. As explained in note 4.13, in ascertaining the adequacy of the provision, the management takes into account the past trend of warranty claims in respect of all kinds of batteries sold by the Company.

The charge for the year in respect of provision for warranty claims amounted to Rs 483.66 million and the provision as at March 31, 2021 amounted to Rs 101.15 million.

Due to the nature of the provision balance and related significant estimation involved, we considered it as a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures amongst others included the following:

- Obtained an understanding of the warranty contract with customers and, evaluated the design and implementation of the related controls;
- Evaluated the appropriateness of the Company's methodology for calculating the charge in respect of warranty provisions for the year and tested the basis for the assumptions used in the determination of the warranty provision; and

Assessed the relevant disclosures made in the unconsolidated financial statements to determine whether they complied with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

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

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

Our opinion on the unconsolidated 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 unconsolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the unconsolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take necessary actions as required under law. We have not been provided with other information and therefore, do not report on it.

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

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

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

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

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirement

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

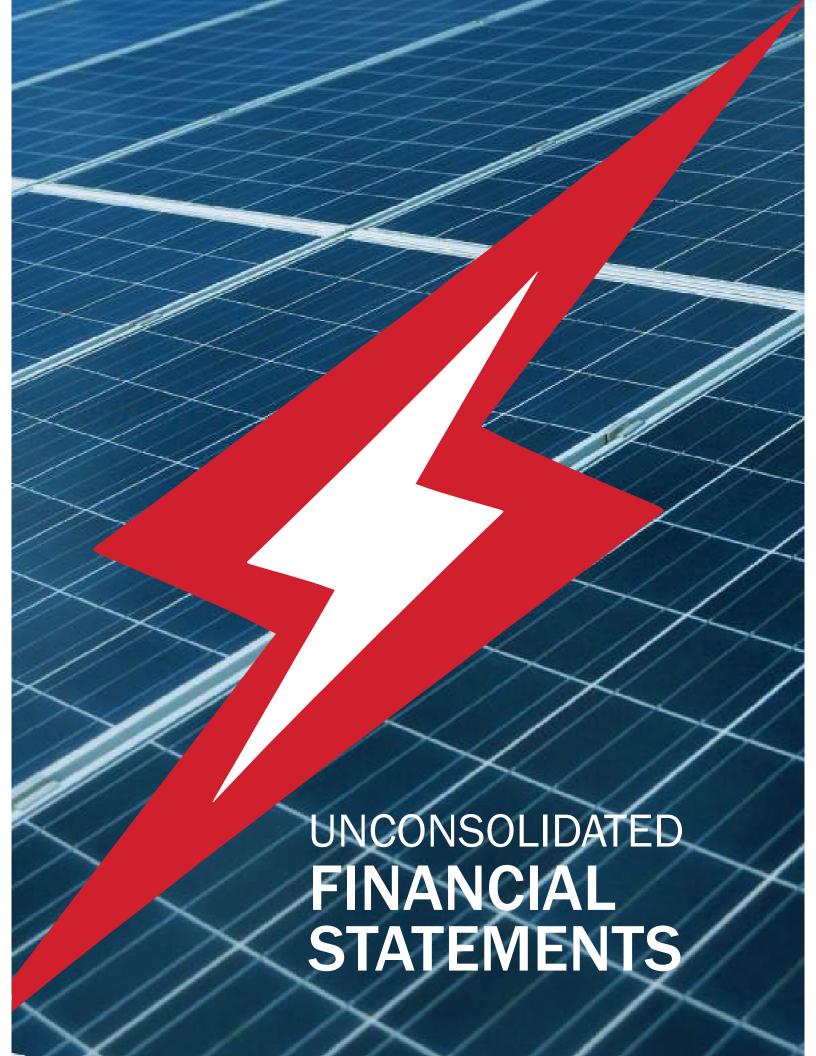
- a) proper books of account have been kept by the Company as required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017);
- b) the unconsolidated statement of financial position, the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the unconsolidated statement of changes in equity and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

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

**Chartered Accountants** 

Place: Karachi Dated: July 05, 2022

UDIN: AR202210057Dmg81hW2e



# **Unconsolidated Statement of Financial Position**

as at March 31, 2022

as at March 31, 2022			
		2022	2021
	Note	(Rupees '000)	
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Fixed assets	5	1,356,823	1,271,461
Intangible asset	6	-	-
Long-term investment	7	-	-
Long-term loans	8	2,444	7,317
Long-term deposits	9	35,538 1,394,805	42,039 1,320,817
Current assets		1,394,803	1,320,811
Stores and spares	10	143,325	106,165
Stock-in-trade Trade debts	11 12	3,491,913 2,369,909	2,748,574 2,333,976
Loans and advances	13	53,814	73,645
Trade deposits, prepayments and other receivables	14	31,359	45,047
Taxation recoverable		936,017	941,995
Cash and bank balances	15	133,612	94,226
		7,159,949	6,343,628
		8,554,754	7,664,445
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITATE ENGINEE			
SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Authorised share capital			
18,000,000 (2021: 18,000,000) ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each		180,000	180,000
the control and the effect of and and the control of	40	77.000	77.606
Issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital Capital reserve	16	77,686 259	77,686 259
Revenue reserves		3,329,991	3,329,991
Reserve arising on amalgamation - net		25,823	25,823
Accumulated losses		(665,107)	(706,091)
Revaluation surplus on property, plant and equipment - net of tax	17	1,066,555	1,081,204
		3,835,207	3,808,872
LIABILITIES			
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Long term loan	18	96,159	80,331
Loan under SBP refinance scheme	19	-	113,287
Deferred government grant	20	-	5,806
Deferred taxation - net	21	-	-
		96,159	199,424
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	22	1,131,338	1,240,777
Unclaimed dividend	22	5,873	5,873
Accrued profit / mark-up	23	74,595	41,843
Loan from director	24	168,550	103,550
Short-term borrowings	25	3,025,036	2,004,474
Current portion of long term loan	18	93,335	113,250
Current portion of deferred government grant  Current portion of SBP refinance scheme for payment	20	5,796	8,865
of salaries and wages	19	118,865	137,517
		4,623,388	3,656,149
TOTAL LIABILITIES			
		4,719,547	3,855,573
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		8,554,754	7,664,445
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	26	=	
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The annexed notes 1 to 48 form an integral part of these unconsolidated financial statements.

Altaf Hashwani Chairman

**Arshad Shehzada**Chief Executive Officer

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# **Unconsolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income**

For the year ended March 31, 2022

		2022	2021
	Note	(Rupees 'C	000)
Sales - net	27	14,362,599	11,715,572
Cost of sales	28	(12,716,889)	(10,547,821)
Gross profit		1,645,710	1,167,751
Selling and distribution expenses	29	(979,187)	(686,213)
Administration and general expenses	30	(152,454)	(130,192)
		514,069	351,346
Other income	31	18,651	38,623
		532,720	389,969
Other operating charges	32	(62,819)	(33,674)
Operating profit		469,901	356,295
Finance cost	33	(259,955)	(180,605)
Profit before taxation		209,946	175,690
Taxation - net	34	(181,083)	(175,734)
Profit /(loss) after taxation		28,863	(44)
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Items that will not be reclassified to the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Remeasurements of defined benefit plan	36.3	(3,560)	7,381
Deferred tax on remeasurements of defined benefit plan		1,032	(2,140)
		(2,528)	5,241
Total comprehensive income for the year		26,335	5,197
		(Rupees)	)
Profit / (Loss) per share	35	3.72	(0.01)

The annexed notes 1 to 48 form an integral part of these unconsolidated financial statements.

Altaf Hashwani Chairman

Arshad Shehzada Chief Executive Officer

# **Unconsolidated Statement of Changes in Equity**

For the year ended March 31, 2022

			Capital reserve	es	Revenue	reserves	
	Issued, subscribed and paid- up share capital	General capital reserve	Reserve arising on amalgama- tion - net	Revaluation surplus on property, plant and equipment	General revenue reserve	Accumu- lated losses	Total
			(Rupe	es '000)			
Balance as at March 31, 2020	77,686	259	25,823	1,095,836	3,329,991	(725,920)	3,803,675
Loss after taxation for the year ended March 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	(44)	(44)
Other comprehensive income for the year:							
Remeasurements of defined benefit plan Deferred tax on remeasurements of defined benefit plan Effect of change in tax rate	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,381 (2,140)	7,381 (2,140) -
Transferred from revaluation surplus on property, plant and equipment - net of tax	-	-	-	(14,632)	-	5,241 14,632	5,241
Balance as at March 31, 2021	77,686	259	25,823	1,081,204	3,329,991	(706,091)	3,808,872
Profit after taxation for the year ended March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	28,863	28,863
Other comprehensive income for the year:							
Remeasurements of defined benefit plan Deferred tax on remeasurements of defined benefit plan Effect of change in tax rate						(3,560) 1,032 - (2,528)	(3,560) 1,032 - (2,528)
Transferred from revaluation surplus on property, plant and equipment - net of tax	-	-	-	(14,649)	-	14,649	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	77,686	259	25,823	1,066,555	3,329,991	(665,107)	3,835,207

The annexed notes 1 to 48 form an integral part of these unconsolidated financial statements.

Altaf Hashwani Chairman

Arshad Shehzada Chief Executive Officer

# **Unconsolidated Statement of Cash Flows**

For the year ended March 31, 2022

		2022	2021
	Note	(Rupees '0	000)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash generated from operations Financial charges paid Tax paid Contribution to gratuity fund paid Decrease in long-term deposits	40	(282,242) (227,203) (187,061) - 6,501	410,124 (226,266) (38,160) (151) 441
Decrease / (Increase) in long-term loans		4,873	(6,826)
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities		(685,132)	139,162
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for capital expenditure Proceeds from disposal of operating fixed assets		(223,595) 7,453	(75,773) 4,469
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities		(216,142)	(71,304)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Loan from director received / (repaid) - net		65,000	(7,000)
Loan under SBP refinance scheme (repaid) / obtained - net		(140,814)	262,238
Long term loan repaid - net		(4,087)	(28,313)
Net cash flows generated from / (used in) financing activities		(79,901)	226,925
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the year		(981,176)	294,783
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		(1,910,248)	(2,205,031)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	41	(2,891,424)	(1,910,248)

The annexed notes 1 to 48 form an integral part of these unconsolidated financial statements.

Altaf Hashwani Chairman

Arshad Shehzada Chief Executive Officer

# Notes to and Forming Part of the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2022

#### 1. THE COMPANY AND ITS OPERATIONS

- 1.1 Exide Pakistan Limited (the Company) is a limited liability company and is incorporated in Pakistan. The address of its registered office is A-44, Hill Street, Manghopir Road, S.I.T.E, Karachi, Pakistan. The Company is listed on the Pakistan Stock Exchange. The Company is engaged in the manufacturing and sale of batteries, chemicals and acid and in trading / installation and maintenance of solar energy systems. Manufacturing facilities for batteries are located at S.I.T.E Karachi while facilities for chemicals and acid are located at S.I.T.E and Bin Qasim Karachi.
- 1.2 These financial statements are the separate unconsolidated financial statements of Exide Pakistan Limited. In addition to these unconsolidated financial statements, consolidated financial statements of Exide Pakistan Limited and its subsidiary company, Chloride Pakistan (Private) Limited (CPL) have been presented separately.

#### 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

#### 2.1 Statement of Compliance

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

- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Standards) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as notified under the Companies Act, 2017;
- Provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017; and
- Islamic Financial Accounting Standards (IFAS) issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP) as notified under the Companies Act, 2017.

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

#### 2.2 Accounting convention

These unconsolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except that inventories are carried at lower of cost or net realisable value, land and buildings are stated at revalued amounts and certain staff retirement benefits are carried at present value.

# 2.3 New accounting standards / amendments and IFRS interpretations that are effective for the year ended March 31, 2022

The following standards, amendments and interpretations are effective for the year ended March 31, 2022. These standards, amendments and interpretations are either not relevant to the Company's operations or are not expected to have significant impact on the Company's financial statements other than certain additional disclosures.

Effective from accounting period beginning on or after:

- Amendment to IFRS 16 'Leases' - Covid-19 related rent concessions

June 01, 2020

 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2 (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16)

January 01, 2021

Amendment to IFRS 16 'Leases' - Covid-19 related rent concessions extended beyond June 30, 2021

April 01, 2021

Certain annual improvements have also been made to a number of IFRSs.

#### New accounting standards / amendments and IFRS interpretations that are not yet effective:

The following standards, amendments and interpretations are only effective for accounting periods, beginning on or after the date mentioned against each of them. These standards, interpretations and the amendments are either not relevant to the Company's operations or are not expected to have significant impact on the Company's financial statements other than certain additional disclosures.

# Effective from accounting period beginning on or after:

-	Amendments to IFRS 3 'Business Combinations' - Reference to the conceptual framework	January 01, 2022
-	Amendments to IAS 16 'Property, Plant and Equipment' - Proceeds before intended use	January 01, 2022
-	Amendments to IAS 37 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets' - Onerous Contracts — cost of fulfilling a contract	January 01, 2022
-	Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 Cycle (related to IFRS 9, IFRS 16 and IAS 41)	January 01, 2022
-	Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' - Classification of liabilities as current or non-current	January 01, 2023
-	Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' - Disclosure of accounting policies	January 01, 2023
-	Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' - Classification of liabilities as current or non-current	January 01, 2023
-	Amendments to IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' - Definition of accounting estimates	January 01, 2023
-	Amendments to 'IAS 12 Income Taxes' - deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction.	January 01, 2023
-	Amendments to IFRS 10 and 28 - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture.	Deferred indefinitely

Other than the aforesaid standards, interpretations and amendments, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has also issued the following standards which have not been adopted locally by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan:

- IFRS 1 First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards
- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

#### 3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

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

- i) Estimation of provision against doubtful trade debts (notes 4.4.2, 4.7 and 12);
- ii) Provision against battery warranty claims (notes 4.13 and 22.3);
- iii) Provision against slow moving and obsolete stores and spares (notes 4.5 and 10.1);
- iv) Provision against slow moving and obsolete stock-in-trade (notes 4.6 and 11.1);
- v) Estimation of liability in respect of staff retirement benefits (notes 4.15 and 36);
- vi) Provision for taxation (notes 4.17 and 34);
- vii) Estimation of useful lives and depreciation rates of property, plant and equipment (notes 4.1.1 and 5);
- viii) Revaluation of property, plant and equipment (notes 4.1.1 & 17);
- ix) Impairment of financial and non-financial assets (note 4.4.2 & 4.3);
- x) Intangible assets (notes 4.2 & 6); and
- xi) Contingencies and commitments (note 26).

#### 4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting polices applied in the preparation of these unconsolidated financial statements are set out below. These polices have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

#### 4.1 Fixed assets

#### 4.1.1 Operating assets

Leasehold land and buildings on leasehold land are stated at revalued amounts less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses (if any). Plant and machinery, furniture and fixtures, office equipment and appliances and vehicles are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses (if any).

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amounts or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All repairs and maintenance are charged to the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss as and when incurred except major repairs which are capitalised.

Depreciation on all property, plant and equipment is charged using the straight line method in accordance with the rates specified in note 5.1.1 to these unconsolidated financial statements and after taking into account residual values, if significant. The revalued amount of leasehold land and buildings on leasehold land is amortised / depreciated equally over the remaining life from the date of revaluation. The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Depreciation on additions is charged from the month in which the assets become available for use, while no depreciation is charged in the month of disposal.

An increase arising on revaluation is credited to the surplus on revaluation of operating assets. A decrease arising on revaluation of fixed assets is adjusted against the surplus of that asset or, if no surplus exists, is charged to the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss as an impairment of the asset. A surplus arising subsequently on an impaired asset is reversed through the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss up to the extent of the original impairment. Each year, the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset charged to the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss and depreciation based on the asset's original cost, net of tax, is reclassified from revaluation surplus on operating assets to unappropriated profit / accumulated losses.

In the year of disposal gains / losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are charged to the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss in the year of disposal.

#### 4.1.2 Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses (if any). All expenditure connected to the specific assets incurred during installation and construction period is carried under capital work-in-progress. These are transferred to relevant classes of property, plant and equipment as and when these are available for use.

#### 4.2 Intangible assets

Intangible asset acquired by the Company are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation. Cost represents the expense incurred to acquire the intangible asset and bring them to use. The cost of intangible asset is amortised using the straight line method in accordance with the rate specified in note 5.2 to these unconsolidated financial statements.

Cost associated with maintaining intangible asset is charged to the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss.

#### 4.3 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amount of the Company's assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated in order to determine the extent of impairment loss, if any. The resulting impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately in the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss.

#### 4.4 Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are de-recognised when the Company loses control of the contractual rights that comprise the financial assets. Financial liabilities are de-recognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities [other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)] are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss.

#### 4.4.1 Financial assets

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

#### 4.4.2 Impairment of financial assets

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

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

#### 4.4.3 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognised at the time when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

#### Financial liabilities at FVTPL

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

However, for financial liabilities that are designated as FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognised in unconsolidated statement of other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss.

The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is recognised in the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognised in unconsolidated statement of other comprehensive income are not subsequently reclassified to the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss; instead, they are transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.

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

#### Financial liabilities measured subsequently at amortised cost

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

#### 4.4.4 Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised at the time when the Company loses control of the contractual rights that comprise the financial assets. Financial liabilities are derecognised at the time when they are extinguished i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expires. Any gain or loss on derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities is taken to the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss.

#### 4.4.5 Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the unconsolidated financial statements when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

#### 4.4.6 Investment in subsidiary company

Investment in subsidiary is valued at cost less impairment, if any. The Company considers that a decline in the recoverable value of the investment in a subsidiary below its cost may be an evidence of impairment. Recoverable value is calculated as the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. An impairment loss is recognised when the recoverable value falls below the carrying value and is charged to the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss.

A subsequent reversal of an impairment loss, upto the cost of the investment in the subsidiary, is credited to the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss.

Gains and losses on disposal of investment in subsidiary is included in the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss.

#### 4.5 Stores and spares

Stores and spares are valued cost less provision if any. The cost is determined using the moving average method. Cost comprises invoice value plus other charges incurred thereon.

Provision is made in the unconsolidated financial statements for slow moving and obsolete stores and spares based on management's best estimate regarding their future usability whenever necessary and is recognised in the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss.

#### 4.6 Stock-in-trade

Stock in trade, except goods in transit, are valued at the lower of cost, determined using the moving average method, and net realisable value. Cost in relation to stock-in-trade, except goods in transit, represents direct cost of materials, direct wages and an appropriate portion of production overheads and the related duties where applicable. Goods in transit are valued at cost comprising invoice values plus other charges incurred thereon.

Provision is made in the unconsolidated financial statements against slow moving and obsolete stock-in-trade based on management's best estimate regarding their future usability whenever necessary and is recognised in the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss.

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

#### 4.7 Trade debts and other receivables

Trade receivables are recorded initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost. This results in their recognition at nominal value less an allowance for any doubtful debts. The allowance for doubtful debts is recognised based on management's expectation of losses without regard to whether an impairment trigger happened or not (an "expected credit loss" model).

#### 4.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the unconsolidated statement of financial position at cost. Cash and cash equivalents include cash and cheques in hand, balances with banks and short-term borrowings with original maturities of three months or less.

#### 4.9 Borrowings and borrowing costs

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value and are subsequently carried at amortised cost. Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which these are incurred except in cases where such costs are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset (one that takes substantial period of time to get ready for use or sale) in which case such costs are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset.

#### 4.10 Loan under SBP refinance scheme

Loan obtained under the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) refinance scheme for payment of salaries and wages to the workers and employees is initially recognised at its fair value, which is the present value of future cash outflows discounted using the prevailing market interest rate of a similar instrument. The differential between the loan proceeds and fair value is recorded as government grant under IAS 20 "Deferred government grant" as disclosed in note 4.11.

In subsequent periods, the loan amount will be accreted using the effective interest method. The accreditation would increase the carrying value of the loan with a corresponding effect on the interest expense for the period.

#### 4.11 Deferred government grant

The benefit of interest rate lower than market rate on borrowings obtained under State Bank of Pakistan's (SBP) under Refinance Scheme for Payment of Wages and Salaries to the Workers and Employees of the entity, is accounted for as a government grant which is the difference between loan received and the fair value of the loan. The differential amount is recognised and presented in unconsolidated statement of financial position as deferred government grant.

In subsequent periods, the grant is to be amortised over the period of loan and amortisation will be recognised and presented as reduction of related interest expense.

#### 4.12 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at cost, which is the fair value of consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services, whether or not billed to the Company.

#### 4.13 Provision against battery warranty claims

The Company provides after sales warranty for its products for a specified period. Accrual is made in the unconsolidated financial statements for this warranty claims based on previous trends and is determined using the management's best estimate.

#### 4.14 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. The amount recognised represents the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the unconsolidated statement of financial position date. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

#### 4.15 Staff retirement benefits

The Company operates an approved funded gratuity plan covering all eligible employees. A separate fund was being maintained by the Company for employees of Automotive Battery Company Limited (now merged with and into the Company). Annual contributions to the funds are made based on actuarial recommendations. The most recent actuarial valuation was carried out during the year ended March 31, 2022 using the Projected Unit Credit Method. Amounts arising as a result of 'Remeasurements', representing the actuarial gains and losses and the difference between the actual investment returns and the return implied by the net interest cost are recognised in the unconsolidated statement of financial position immediately, with a charge or credit to 'Other Comprehensive Income' in the periods in which they occur.

The Company also operates an approved contributory provident fund for all eligible employees. Monthly equal contributions are made to the fund by the Company and the employees at the rate of 10 % - 20 % of the basic salary.

Staff retirement benefits are payable to staff on completion of the prescribed qualifying period of service under these funds.

#### 4.16 Employees' compensated absences

The Company accounts for the liability in respect of employees' compensated absences in the year in which these are earned.

#### 4.17 Taxation

#### Current

Provision for current taxation is based on taxable income for the year, if any, at the current rates of taxation after taking into consideration tax credits and rebates and exemptions available, if any. The charge for current tax also includes adjustments, where considered necessary, relating to prior years which arise from assessments / developments made during the year.

#### **Deferred**

Deferred tax is recognised using the liability method on temporary differences arising between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities used for financial reporting purposes and amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is calculated using the rates that are expected to apply to the period when the differences reverse based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised.

The carrying amount of the deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised.

#### 4.18 Revenue recognition

The Company recognises revenue from sale of goods when the goods are transferred to the customer and the performance obligations are fulfilled. Goods are considered to be transferred when the control belongs to the customer.

Therefore, the Company recognises revenue based on the following principles:

- Identification of customer contracts;
- Identification of performance obligations;
- Determination of transaction price in the contract;
- Allocation of price to performance obligations; and
- Recognition of revenue when the performance obligations are fulfilled.

The Company recognises revenue from sales of goods (including scrap sales) when significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to buyer and the control belongs to the customer.

#### 4.19 Proposed dividends and transfers between reserves

Dividends declared and transfered between reserves made subsequent to the reporting date are considered as non-adjusting events and are recognised in the unconsolidated financial statements in the period in which such dividends are declared / transfered are made.

#### 4.20 Segment reporting

A business segment is a group of assets and operations engaged in providing products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments. As the operations of the Company are predominantly carried out in Pakistan, information relating to geographical segment is not considered relevant.

The Company accounts for segment reporting using the business segments as the primary reporting format based on the Company's practice of reporting to the management on the same basis. These segments are identified on the basis of type of products and services offerred by the Company. The aggregation criteria is applied for chemicals and solar on the basis that both products are not manufactured by the Company.

Assets, liabilities, capital expenditures and other balances that are directly attributable to segments have been assigned to them while the carrying amount of certain assets used jointly by two or more segments have been allocated to segments on a reasonable basis. Those assets, liabilities, capital expenditures and other balances which cannot be allocated to a particular segment on a reasonable basis are reported as unallocated.

#### 4.21 Functional and presentation currency

These unconsolidated financial statements are presented in Pakistan Rupees, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

#### 4.22 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to Pakistan Rupees at the foreign exchange rates prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Pakistan Rupees at the rates of exchange approximating those at the reporting date. Exchange gains / losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are taken to the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss.

#### 4.23 Earnings / (loss) per share

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

	, , ,		2022	2021
5.	FIXED ASSETS	Note	(Rupe	es '000)
	Property, plant and equipment	5.1	1,356,823	1,271,461
			1,356,823	1,271,461

						Note	2022 (Rupee	2021 s ' <b>000)</b> -
5.1	Property, plant and equipment							
	Operating assets Capital work-in-progress					5.1.1 5.1.2	1,333,308 23,515	1,271,103 358
							1,356,823	1,271,461
5.1.1	Operating assets				2022			
		Leasehold land	Buildings on leasehold land	Plant and machinery*	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment and appliances	Vehicles	Total
	As at Assil 4, 2024				(Rupees '000)			
	As at April 1, 2021							
	Cost / revalued amount Accumulated depreciation	731,328 (41,048)	96,614 (35,538)	1,858,258 (1,367,158)	26,085 (18,223)	41,278 (34,360)	116,053 (102,186)	2,869,616 (1,598,513)
	Carrying amount	690,280	61,076	491,100	7,862	6,918	13,867	1,271,103
	Additions / transfers from CWIP Disposals	-	31,744	146,524	1,472	4,174	16,524	200,438
	Cost	-	-	-	-	-	(11,824)	(11,824)
	Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	10,623 (1,201)	10,623 (1,201)
	Assets held for sale							
	Depreciation charge for the year	(14,088)	(7,568)	(103,437)	(1,714)	(2,901)	(7,323)	(137,032)
	Closing net book value	676,192	85,252	534,187	7,619	8,191	21,867	1,333,308
	As at March 31, 2022							
	Cost / revalued amount	731,328	128,358	2,004,782	27,557	45,452	120,753	3,058,230
	Accumulated depreciation  Carrying amount	(55,136) 676,192	(43,106) 85,252	(1,470,595) 534,187	(19,937) 7,620	(37,261) 8,191	<u>(98,886)</u> 21,867	1,333,308
				·				
	Depreciation rate % per annum	2	10	10 - 20	10 - 20	10 - 20	10 - 20	
	For comparitive period							
			1		2021	0#:		
		Leasehold land	Buildings on leasehold land	Plant and machinery*	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment and appliances	Vehicles	Total
	As at April 1, 2020				(Rupees '000)			
	Cost / revalued amount	731,328	96,373	1,788,760	23,659	38,132	123,183	2,801,435
	Accumulated depreciation	(26,960)	(28,754)	(1,262,426)	(16,505)	(31,683)	(96,164)	(1,462,492)
	Net book value	704,368	67,619	526,334	7,154	6,449	27,019	1,338,943
	Additions / transfers from CWIP	-	241	69,498	2,426	3,146	464	75,775
	Disposals							
	Cost Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	(7,594) 5,437	(7,594) 5,437
	Doprodiation	-	-	-	-	-	(2,157)	(2,157)
	Depreciation charge for the year	(14,088)	(6,784)	(104,732)	(1,718)	(2,677)	(11,459)	(141,458)
	Closing net book value	690,280	61,076	491,100	7,862	6,918	13,867	1,271,103
	As at March 31, 2021							
	Cost / revalued amount	731,328	96,614	1,858,258	26,085	41,278	116,053	2,869,616
	Accumulated depreciation	(41,048)	(35,538)	(1,367,158)	(18,223)	(34,360)	(102,186)	(1,598,513)
	Net book value	690,280	61,076	491,100	7,862	6,918	13,867	1,271,103
	Depreciation rate % per annum	2	10	10 - 20	10 - 20	10 - 20	10 - 20	

<sup>\*</sup>This includes multiple parts of the mould having cost, accumulated depreciation and net book value of Rs 40.10 million (2021: Rs. 30.39 million), Rs. 19.62 million (2021: Rs 16.48 million) and Rs. 20.48 million (2021: Rs 13.91 million) respectively. These parts have been acquired with the funds of the Company but are not in the possession of the Company. These assets have been given by the Company to Precision Polymers (Private Limited) for the purpose of toll manufacturing of battery containers.

			2022	2021
			(Rupe	es '000)
5.1.2	Capital work-in-progress			
	Plant and machinery	5.1.2.1	23,515	358
E 1 2 1	Movement in capital work-in-progress			
5.1.2.1	Movement in capital work-in-progress			
	April 01		358	360
	Addition		223,595	67,488
			•	•
	Transfer to property, plant and equipment		(200,438)	(67,490)
	March 31		23,515	358

#### 5.1.3 The details of the Company's immovable fixed assets are as follows:

	Location	Usage of immovable property	Total Area (In acres)	Covered Area (In square fit)
a)	A/45, Hill Street, S.I.T.E. Karachi.	Manufacturing facility	2.92	90,238
b)	B-119-121,124-127, H.I.T.E., Hub, District Lasbella, Baluchistan	Manufacturing facility	3.91	68,000
c)	E2/1/P-12 (F-11), Eastern Industrial Zone, Port Qasim Authority Area, Karachi	Manufacturing facility (Chemicals)	2.00	16,800
d)	A/47, Hill Street, S.I.T.E. Karachi	Manufacturing facility	1.91	2,500
e)	62-A-I and 62-A-II, Industrial Estate, Multan	Plot	6.00	open plot

#### 5.1.4 Revalued land, building and leasehold improvements

The Company has a policy of revaluing the leasehold land and building on leasehold land (classified as operating assets) using the revaluation model. The fair value of the Company's leasehold land, building on leasehold land are determined periodically, but at least in three years, by an independent professionally qualified valuer.

The carrying values of the leasehold land, buildings on leasehold land would have been Rs. 142.09 million (2021: 111.14 million) and Rs. 33.09 million (2021: 37.24 million) under the cost model.

#### 5.1.5 Fair value measurements under revaluation model for property, plant and equipment

The fair value measurements of the Company's leasehold land, buildings on leasehold land as at March 31, 2020 were performed by an independent valuer M/s Shahni & Co on the basis of present market values as at March 31, 2020 for similar sized plots in the vicinity and replacement values of similar type of buildings based on present cost of construction. During the year, the Company has not performed revaluation.

2022

2024

# 5.1.6 Fair value hierarchy

Details of the Company's land, buildings and leasehold improvements and information about the fair value hierarchy as at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value as at March 31, 2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value as at March 31, 2021
		(Rupees '000)	es '000'			(Rupees '000)	es '000'	
Leasehold land	•	•	731,328	731,328	•	•	731,328	45,452
easehold land		,	96,373	96,373		·	96,373	96,373
			827,701	827,701	•	•	827,701	141,825

Included in the cost of fixed assets, there are fully depreciated items which are still in use aggregating to Rs 1,018.32 million (2021: Rs. 901.58 million). 5.1.7

The Company allocates amortisation and depreciation charge to cost of sales, selling and distribution expense and administration and general expenses. Amounts allocated during the year are as follows: 5.1.8

	2021	(000,	128,196	10,003	3,259	141,458	
Deprecia	2022	(Rupees	128,177	5,978	2,877	137,032 141,458	
		Note	28	29	30		
			Cost of sales	Selling and distribution expenses	Administration and general expenses		

# 6. Intangible asset

		Cost		Accu	Accumulated amortisation	ation	Net book	Amortisation
	As at April 1, 2021	Additions / transfers from CWIP	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1,2021	Charge for the year	As at March 31, 2022	value as at March 31, 2022	rate % per annum
I				(Rupees '000)				
Software	31,649	-	31,649	31,649	-	31,649	-	33
For comparitive period								
		Cost		Accı	Accumulated amortisation	ıtion	Net book value	Amortisation
	As at April 1, 2020	Additions / transfers from CWIP	As at March 31, 2021	As at April 1, 2020	Charge for the year	As at March 31, 2021	as at March 31, 2021	rate % per annum
J				- (Rupees '000) -				
Software ====================================	31,649	1	31,649	30,874	775	31,649	1	33

Included in the cost of fixed assets, there are fully depreciated items which are still in use aggregating to Rs 31.65 million (2021: Rs. 31.65 million).

6.1

6.2 The Company allocates amortisation and depreciation charge to cost of sales, selling and distribution expense and administration and general expenses. Amounts allocated during the year are as follows:

		2022	2021
	Note	(Rupe	es '000)
Control of color	00		700
Cost of sales	28	-	736
Selling and distribution expenses	29	-	16
Administration and general expenses	30	-	23
		-	775

#### 7. LONG-TERM INVESTMENT

-provision

#### Investment in related party - at cost

#### Subsidiary company - unquoted

22,350 (2021: 22,350) ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each held in Chloride Pakistan (Private) Limited, a private limited company incorporated in Pakistan - at cost (100% holding)

224	224
(224)	(224)
-	-

2022

2021

7.1

#### 7.1 Provision against long-term investment

Opening balance		224	-
Provision made during the year	32	-	224
Closing balance		224	224

7.2 Chloride Pakistan (Private) Limited (CPL) has not yet commenced production. The auditors of CPL have included an emphasis of matter paragraph in their report highlighting that the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022 have not been prepared on a going concern basis and consequently all the assets appearing in the financial statements have been measured at their realisable values and the liabilities are reported at amounts not less than those at which these are expected to be settled.

		Note	(Rupees '	000)
8.	LONG-TERM LOANS			
	Considered good - unsecured			
	Due from:			
	Executives	8.1, 8.2	2,981	1,890
	Employees	0.1	6.072	12 126

Executives Employees	8.1, 8.2 8.1	2,981 6,972	1,890 13,436
Less: current portion of long-term loan	13	9,953 (7,509)	15,326 (8,009)
		2,444	7,317

8.1 Loans to executives and employees are provided for the purchase of motor vehicles and other general purposes in accordance with the terms of their employment. These loans are interest free and repayable over varying periods upto a maximum period of five years.

		Note	2022 (Rupee	2021 s '000)
8.2	Reconciliation of carrying amount of loans due from executives		` .	,
	Opening balance Disbursements during the year Repayments during the year		1,890 13,369 (12,278)	1,167 1,989 (1,266)
	Closing balance		2,981	1,890
9.	LONG-TERM DEPOSITS			
	Utilities		22,294	25,142
	Others		13,797	17,450
			36,091	42,592
	Less: provision against long-term deposits	9.1	(553)	(553)
			35,538	42,039
9.1	Provision against long-term deposits			
	Opening balance		553	553
	Provision made during the year		-	-
	Closing balance		553	553
10.	STORES AND SPARES			
	Stores		7,252	3,997
	Spares (including in transit - Rs. 13.8 million (2021: Rs. 8.35))		155,880	121,337
	Less: provision against slow moving NRV and obsolete stores and spares	10.1	163,132 (19,807)	125,334 (19,169)
	Less. provision against slow moving furty and obsolete stores and spares	10.1		
			143,325	106,165
10.1	Provision against slow moving and obsolete stores and spares			
	Opening balance		19,169	16,783
	Provision made during the year	32	638	2,386
	Closing balance		19,807	19,169
11.	STOCK-IN-TRADE			
	Raw and packing materials and components (including goods-in-transit of Rs 52.69 million (2021: Rs 446.64 million))  Work-in-process Finished goods	11.2	1,818,421 968,826 741,420	1,084,598 1,103,022 596,022
	<b>3</b>		3,528,667	2,783,642
	Less: provision against slow moving, NRV and obsolete stock-in-trade	11.1	(36,754)	(35,068)
			3,491,913	2,748,574
				. ,

11.1   Provision against slow moving, NRV and obsolete stock-in-trade			Note	2022 (Rupee	2021
Reversals	11.1	Provision against slow moving, NRV and obsolete stock-in-trade	Note	(itapee	3 000)
Closing balance   36,754   35,068					34,262
11.2   Raw materials and components are held by following parties who under an arrangement with the Company, manufacture plastic containers, lids and vent plugs for the Company.    2022		Provision made during the year	32	3,979	806
2022   2021   Note   2022   2021   Note   (Rupees '000)		Closing balance		36,754	35,068
Note   Rupees '000)	11.2		arrangement w	ith the Company	,
Precision Polymers (Pvt) Ltc   S5,208   29,670   566   Areeba Enterprises   290   566   Areeba Enterprises   290   566   A,618			Note		
Vakil Enterprises		B			
Considered		Wakil Enterprises			566
Considered					
- good - doubtful	12.	TRADE DEBTS (unsecured)			
- doubtful  Less: provision against doubtful trade debts  Less: provision against doubtful trade debts  12.2 (89,382) (83,749)  2,369,909 2,333,976   12.1 Aging of unsecured trade debts is as follows:  Less than 180 days 181 days and above  295,756 320,959 2,459,290 2,417,725   12.2 Provision against doubtful trade debts  Opening balance Written off during the year Provision made during the year Provision made during the year Closing balance  32 8,483 7,580  Closing balance  33 89,382 83,749  13. LOANS AND ADVANCES  Considered good - unsecured  Current portion of long term loans due from employees and executives Advances to suppliers  8 7,509 8,009 1 8,009 1 8,009 1 8,009		Considered			
Less: provision against doubtful trade debts   12.2   (89,382)   (83,749)     2,369,909   2,333,976			12.1		
12.1 Aging of unsecured trade debts is as follows:   Less than 180 days					
12.1 Aging of unsecured trade debts is as follows:  Less than 180 days 181 days and above  2,163,534 2,096,766 295,756 320,959 2,459,290 2,417,725   12.2 Provision against doubtful trade debts  Opening balance Written off during the year Provision made during the year Provision made during the year Closing balance  32 8,483 7,580 Closing balance  13. LOANS AND ADVANCES  Considered good - unsecured  Current portion of long term loans due from employees and executives Advances to suppliers  8 7,509 8,009 16,636		Less: provision against doubtful trade debts	12.2		
Less than 180 days 181 days and above  2,163,534 295,756 320,959 2,459,290 2,417,725   12.2 Provision against doubtful trade debts  Opening balance Written off during the year Provision made during the year Closing balance  Closing balance  32 38,483 7,580 Closing balance  13. LOANS AND ADVANCES  Considered good - unsecured  Current portion of long term loans due from employees and executives Advances to suppliers  8 7,509 8,009 8,009				2,369,909	2,333,976
181 days and above   295,756   320,959   2,459,290   2,417,725	12.1	Aging of unsecured trade debts is as follows:			
12.2 Provision against doubtful trade debts  Opening balance Written off during the year Provision made during the year Closing balance  13. LOANS AND ADVANCES  Considered good - unsecured  Current portion of long term loans due from employees and executives Advances to suppliers  2,459,290 2,417,725  83,749 76,169 (2,850) - 7,580 89,382 83,749  8 7,580 8,009 8,009					
Opening balance Written off during the year Provision made during the year Closing balance  13. LOANS AND ADVANCES  Considered good - unsecured  Current portion of long term loans due from employees and executives Advances to suppliers  13. Advances to suppliers  13. Advances to suppliers  13. LOANS AND ADVANCES  146,305  15. Advances to suppliers  15. Advances to suppliers  16. Advances to suppliers  17. Advances to suppliers  18. Advances to suppliers  18. Advances to suppliers  18. Advances to suppliers  19. Advances to suppliers					
Opening balance Written off during the year Provision made during the year Closing balance  13. LOANS AND ADVANCES  Considered good - unsecured  Current portion of long term loans due from employees and executives Advances to suppliers  13. Advances to suppliers  13. Advances to suppliers  13. LOANS AND ADVANCES  146,305  15. Advances to suppliers  15. Advances to suppliers  16. Advances to suppliers  17. Advances to suppliers  18. Advances to suppliers  18. Advances to suppliers  18. Advances to suppliers  19. Advances to suppliers					
Written off during the year Provision made during the year Provision made during the year  Closing balance  13. LOANS AND ADVANCES  Considered good - unsecured  Current portion of long term loans due from employees and executives Advances to suppliers  13. Advances to suppliers  13. LOANS AND ADVANCES  146,305  15. Advances to suppliers  15. Advances to suppliers  16. Advances to suppliers  18. Advances to suppliers  18. Advances to suppliers	12.2	Provision against doubtful trade debts			
Provision made during the year 32 8,483 7,580 Closing balance 89,382 83,749  13. LOANS AND ADVANCES  Considered good - unsecured  Current portion of long term loans due from employees and executives 8 7,509 8,009 : Advances to suppliers 46,305 65,636					76,169
13. LOANS AND ADVANCES  Considered good - unsecured  Current portion of long term loans due from employees and executives 8 7,509 8,009 : Advances to suppliers 46,305 65,636			32		7,580
Considered good - unsecured  Current portion of long term loans due from employees and executives : Advances to suppliers  8 7,509 8,009 65,636		Closing balance		89,382	83,749
Current portion of long term loans due from employees and executives 8 7,509 8,009 : Advances to suppliers 46,305 65,636	13.	LOANS AND ADVANCES			
: Advances to suppliers 46,305 65,636		Considered good - unsecured			
		Current portion of long term loans due from employees and executives	8	7,509	8,009
<b>53,814</b> 73,645		Advances to suppliers		46,305	65,636
				53,814	73,645

			2022	2021
		Note	(Rupee	s '000)
14.	TRADE DEPOSITS, PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES			
	Prepayments		15,410	6,639
	Insurance claims receivable		1,928	3,868
	Receivable from defined benefit plans - related party	14.1	12,511	20,115
	Container deposits		1,390	14,305
	Others		120	120
			31,359	45,047

#### 14.1 Receivable from defined benefit plans

		2022			2021	
	Exide	ABCL	Total	Exide	ABCL	Total
			(Rupe	es '000)		
Balance at April 1	17,091	3,024	20,115	14,382	2,655	17,037
Charge for the year - net	(4,226)	182	(4,044)	(4,533)	79	(4,454)
Other comprehensive incom	(2,931)	(629)	(3,560)	7,091	290	7,381
Contributions paid	-	-	-	151	-	151
Balance at March 31 2022	9,934	2,577	12,511	17,091	3,024	20,115

- **14.1.1** The details of defined benefit plan and the related disclosures are given in note 36 to these unconsolidated financial statements.
- 14.1.2 Automotive Battery Company Limited (ABCL) was merged with Exide Pakistan Limited (Exide) in accordance with the scheme of amalgamation approved by the High Court of Sindh on March 11, 2009. The said amalgamation was effective from March 31, 2008. However, the resulting amalgamation did not affect the staff retirement funds operated by both the companies as a result of which separate funds are being operated for the employees of both companies.

		2022 (Rupee	2021 es '000)
15.	CASH AND BANK BALANCES		
	Balances with banks - current accounts	113,413	94,150
	Cash in hand	20,199	76
		133,612	94,226

#### 16. ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID-UP SHARE CAPITAL

2022	2021		2022	2021
(Number	of shares)		(Rupees	s '000)
359,248	359,248	ordinary shares of Rs 10 each issued as fully paid in cash	3,592	3,592
20,894	20,894	ordinary shares of Rs 10 each issued for consideration other than cash	209	209
7,144,309	7,144,309	ordinary shares of Rs 10 each issued as fully paid bonus shares	71,443	71,443
244,167	244,167	ordinary shares of Rs 10 each issued to minority shareholders of Automotive Battery Company Limited	2,442	2,442
7,768,618	7,768,618		77,686	77,686
			2022	2021
			(Number o	f shares)

#### 16.1 Shares held by the related parties of the Company

#### Name of the shareholders

Arif Hashwani	4,300	4,300
Hussain Hashwani	1,250,601	1,250,601
Altaf Hashwani	1,412,945	1,412,945
S. Haider Mehdi	652	652
Ms. Sana Arif Hashwani	1,604,553	1,604,553
Ms. Zaver Hashwani	1,595,687	1,595,687
Ayub Hameed	100	100
Arshad Shahzada	13	13
Quaid Johar Udaipurwala	500	500

#### 17. REVALUATION SURPLUS ON PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - NET OF TAX

This represents surplus arising on revaluation of leasehold land and buildings on leasehold land, net of deferred tax thereon.

	2022	2021
Note	(Rupees	'000)
Surplus on revaluation of operating fixed assets as at April 1	1,087,413	1,103,031
Transferred to unappropriated profit / (accumulated loss) in respect of		
incremental depreciation charged during the year	(15,642)	(15,618)
Surplus on revaluation of operating fixed assets as at March 31	1,071,771	1,087,413
Less: related deferred tax liability:		
- at beginning of the year	6,209	7,195
- on incremental depreciation charged during the year	(993)	(986)
- on more mental depreciation enarged during the year	. ,	1
	5,216	6,209
	1,066,555	1.081.204
	1,000,000	1,001,204

#### 18. LONG TERM LOAN

	Banking company	18.1 & 18.2	96,159	80,331
18.1	Movement in term loan	Note	2022 (Rupees	2021 '000)
	Opening balance Loan obtained during the year Repaid during the year	18.3	193,581 109,162 (113,249)	221,894 - (28,313)
	Closing balance		189,494	193,581
	Current portion Non-current portion		93,335 96,159 189,494	113,250 80,331 193,581
			169,494	193,361

- 18.2 This finance is secured against joint / first pari passu hypothetication charge of 7,175 million on stock and book debts of the company. This facility is subject to markup at the rate of Kibor+1%. This loan is repayable in equal monthly installments upto 31 December 2022.
- 18.3 This financing is obtained under SBP scheme namely Islamic Refinance for Renewable Energy is secured against Mortgage Charge over industrial Plot of Land bearing No.D7 measuring 2.61 Acres having value of PKR 887.4 Million & charge over complete Solar Equipment Finance under the facility. This facility is subject to markup at the rate SBP base rate + 4%. This loan is repayable in equal quarterly installments upto 10 Feb-2032.

			2022	2021
	<b>.</b>	Note	(Rupees	'000)
19.	Loan under SBP refinance scheme			
	SBP refinance scheme for payment of salaries and wages	19.1	-	113,287

#### 19.1 Movement in SBP refinance scheme for payment of salaries and wages

Opening balance	250,804	-
Received during the year	-	275,034
	250,804	275,034
Impact of deferred government grant 20.1	-	(20,599)
	250,804	254,435
Repaid during the year	(140,814)	(12,796)
Deferred grant amortization	8,875	9,165
Total borrowings	118,865	250,804
Current portion	118,865	137,517
Non-current portion	-	113,287
	118,865	250,804

19.2 These facilities are secured against first pari passu hypothecation charge of Rs. 266 million over stocks and receivables of the Company with 25% margin duly insured in Bank's favour covering all risks, Rs. 280 million on stocks and book debts and fixed assets of the Company, and are subject to mark-up of SBP rate + 3% These loans are repayable in six monthly installments upto January 2023.

			2022 (Rupees	2021
20.	DEFERRED GOVERNMENT GRANT			
	Deferred government grant against SBP refinance scheme for repayment of salaries and wages		5,796	14,671
			2022	2021
20.4	Mayoment for the year	Note	(Rupees	'000)
20.1	Movement for the year			
	Opening balance Deferred grant arises during the year Amortisation for the year	31	14,671 - (8,875)	20,599 (5,928)
	Total deferred government grant		5,796	14,671
	Current portion		5,796	8,865
	Non-current portion		-	5,806
			5,796	14,671
	Deferred grant relates to the difference between the fair value and actual procee Refinance scheme for payment of salaries and wages. It is amortised over the p the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the loan proceed period of loan and amortisation will be recognised and presented as reduction of	eriod of bo s received	rrowing with an am . The grant is amor	ount equal to
		Note	(Rupees	
21.	DEFERRED TAXATION - NET  Deferred tax liability arising on taxable temporary differences due to:			
	Opening balance		-	-
	Accelerated tax depreciation		43,611	36,230
	Revaluation surplus on property, plant and equipment Provision for gratuity	17	5,216 3,628	5,833
			52,455	42,063
	Deferred tax assets arising on deductible temporary differences due to:			
	Provision against slow moving, NRV and obsolete stock-in-trade Provision against slow moving and obsolete stores and spares		(10,658) (5,744)	(10,821) (4,907)
	Provision against doubtful trade debts		(25,921) (29,333)	(24,347) (28,620)
	Provision against battery warranty claims		(71,656)	(68,695)
	Deferred tax asset un-recognised		19,201	26,632
	Closing balance		-	-
21.1	The Company has not recognized all defer tax assets on prudence basis and amount of liability.	have limit	ed the recognition	of asset to the
		N-4-	2022	2021
		Note	(Rupees	'000)
22.	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES			
	Trade creditors		768,551	687,330
	Bills payable Accrued liabilities	22.1	40,290 67,833	264,686 104,500
	Provision for Workers' Welfare Fund	<b>44.</b> I	39,921	35,637
	Provision for Workers' Profit Participation Fund	22.2	11,275	6,121
	Provision against battery warranty claims	22.3	101,149	98,691
	Payable to provident funds		2,038	1,786
	Royalty payable		8,108 86 826	8,369 26,427
	Sales tax payable Other payables		86,826 5,347	26,427 7,230
			1,131,338	1,240,777

22.1 This includes an amount of Rs 6.45 million (2021: Rs 5.12 million) in respect of employees compensated absences.

				Mark	2022	2021
22.2	Workers' Profits Participation Fund			Note	(Rupees	000)
	Balance at April 1				6,121	(3,315)
	Allocation for the year			32	11,275 17,396	9,436 6,121
	Interest on funds utilised in the Company's business				-	-
	Less: amount paid during the year				(6,121)	-
	Balance at March 31				11,275	6,121
22.3	Provision against battery warranty claims					
	Balance at April 1 Charge for the year			29	98,691 483,659	95,432 210,908
	Claims paid during the year			20	(481,201)	(207,649)
	Balance at March 31				101,149	98,691
23.	ACCRUED PROFIT / MARK-UP					
	Profit accrued on:					
	Running Musharakah				21,274	8,988
	Tijarah Istisna				26,050 12,786	13,813 11,938
	***				60,110	34,739
	Markup accrued on:					
	Running finance Long term finance				12,665 1,820	7,104 -
	Long term interior				74,595	41,843
					14,090	41,043
24.	LOAN FROM DIRECTOR					
	Loan from director - unsecured			24.1 & 24.2	168,550	103,550
					100,000	100,000
24.1	Loan from director is unsecured, interest free and pa	yable o	on director's dem	nand.		
24.2	Movement of loan from director					
			As at April 1, 2021	Receipts	Repayment	As at March 31, 2022
				(Rup	ees '000)	
	Loan from director	2022	103,550	65,000		168,550

2021 110,550

- (7,000) 103,550

			2022	2021
		Note	(Rupees	'000)
25.	SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS			
	From banking companies - secured	25.1		
	Running Musharakah		549,400	195,000
	Tijarah		1,214,105	631,403
	Istisna		450,000	500,000
			2,213,505	1,326,403
	Running finance		811,531	678,071
			3,025,036	2,004,474

25.1 These facilities, representing Running Musharakah, Istisna, Tijarah and Running Finance facilities, are available from certain commercial banks up to Rs. 3,660 million (2021: Rs. 2,598 million) and carry profit / mark-up rates ranging from 8.78% to 14.89% (2021: 7.96% to 9.96%) per annum. At March 31, 2022, unutilised facilities available to the Company aggregated to Rs. 1,084.767 million (2021: Rs. 499 million). These facilities are secured by way of pari passu and joint hypothecation charge over the Company's present and future stock-in-trade and trade debts.

#### 26. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

#### 26.1 Contingencies

- 26.1.1 Automotive Battery Company Limited (merged with Exide Pakistan Limited in prior years) had claimed carry over of tax holiday losses beyond the tax holiday period for set off against the profits of taxable period. The tax benefit claimed by the Company amounted to approximately Rs 24 million. This was adjudicated by the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal in the Company's favour and on a reference application for assessment years 1988-89,1989-90 and 1990-91 by the Income Tax Department, the Tribunal referred the question of law to the Sindh High Court, which upheld the order of the Tribunal vide its judgment dated January 27, 2006. The Tax Department has filed a further appeal before the Supreme Court of Pakistan against the judgment of the High Court which is currently pending. Based on the legal advice from the Company's lawyers and in view of the initial success upto the High Court level, the Company expects the final outcome to be in its favour and accordingly provision has not been made in these unconsolidated financial statements in respect of this amount.
- 26.1.2 The Company received a notice from the Directorate of Intelligence and Investigation the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR), Lahore on April 15, 2011. In the said notice it was alleged that the Company had purchased goods from certain dummy / fake suppliers (suppliers) who got themselves registered with the Regional Tax Officers at Lahore, Faisalabad and Karachi. These suppliers issued fake sales tax invoices to the Company and accordingly the Company had claimed illegal / inadmissible input tax adjustment amounting to Rs 157.297 million for the period from July 2005 to February 2011. As a result the name of the Company was included as an accused person in the First Information Report (FIR) No. 04/2011 dated March 26, 2011 registered by the Additional Director, Intelligence and Investigation FBR, Lahore.

The management of the Company was of the view that the Company always purchases taxable goods from active taxpayers only as per the guidelines of the FBR in order to claim valid input tax under section 7 of the Sales Tax Act, 1990 (Act). The management was also of the view that on the 15th calendar day of the following month the Company electronically files its Sales Tax Returns and the web portal of FBR accepts input tax claim for only active tax payers. The dummy / fake suppliers as alleged in the FIR were active at the time of purchase of goods and were filing their sales tax returns which was accepted by the web portal of FBR. This made the Company believe that it was safe and legitimate to conclude that the alleged suppliers at the time of supplying taxable goods to the Company were making their output tax payments. The management believes that the Company had no other means of confirmation. The Company further explained that the payments to these alleged dummy suppliers were made through crossed cheques after physical receipt of goods in order to comply with the requirement of Section 73 of the Act. Income tax was deducted at source under section 153 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

The Company has, therefore, filed a Constitutional Petition in the Sindh High Court (the Court) and prayed to quash the FIR against the Company and declare the notice illegal. The Court has restrained the tax authorities from proceeding with the matter and the notices issued by the tax authorities have been stayed. The department filed an appeal in the Supreme Court of Pakistan against interim injunction order passed by a Division Bench of the Honorable Sindh High Court. The department's appeal was rejected by the Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan. Majority of alleged accused persons challenged the said FIR no. 04/2011 in the Lahore High Court.

However, the Lahore High Court has quashed the said FIR no. 04/2011. The management of the Company is confident that in view of the explanations given in the above paragraph the matter will be decided in favour of the Company and, accordingly, the Company will not be exposed to any loss on account of this action and hence no provision has been recognised in these unconsolidated financial statements.

26.1.3 The Company received notice no. 10(1)/IRAO(IANDI)/IR/2014/553 dated January 28, 2014 from the Inland Revenue Audit Officer, Directorate of Intelligence and Investigation, Karachi. In the said notice the authority pointed out variances in imports, local purchases and sales as per sales tax return and income tax return. The authority also raised observations in respect of payment of sales tax @ 1% in the event output tax is lower than the input tax and relied upon SRO 660 (1/2007). The directorate directed investigative audit of the Company for the last 5 years.

The Company responded through legal counsel i.e. M/s Fazle Ghani Advocates through letter dated February 18, 2014. The authority was not satisfied with the response of the Company and insisted upon submission of various information and audit, the Company, therefore, filed a constitutional petition in the Sindh High Court through M/s Fazle Ghani Advocates and challenged the authority of Investigation and Intelligence Department of FBR for correction of the information and investigative audit. The High Court has granted an interim order and directed the authority to stop any action against the Company and the said interim order is operating.

26.1.4 Through the Finance Act, 2017, Section 5A of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 was amended. Through the revised provision a tax equal to 7.5 percent of accounting profit for the year will be levied on every public company, other than a scheduled bank and modaraba, if distribution of cash dividend or bonus shares of at least 40 percent of the accounting profit after tax for the year is not made. However, the management is of the view that this amendment is opposed to the principles of economic growth and has, therefore, challenged the amendment in the Honorable Sindh High Court. In this respect, the Company has been granted a stay order by the Sindh High Court in respect of levy of the above tax. Accordingly, a provision amounting to Rs 79.57 million for the year ended March 31, 2017 has not been made in these unconsolidated financial statements in respect of the additional tax liability and the management expects a favourable outcome in this respect.

Further, through the Finance Act, 2018, Section 5A of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 has been further amended. Through the revised provision a tax equal to 5 percent of accounting profit for the year will be levied on every public company, other than a scheduled bank and modaraba, if distribution of cash dividend of at least 20 percent of the accounting profit after tax for the year is not made. Keeping in view the stay order granted by the Sindh High Court in respect of levy of the above tax, a provision amounting to Rs 9.73 million for the year ended March 31, 2018 has not been made in these unconsolidated financial statements in respect of the additional tax liability and the management expects a favourable outcome in this respect.

26.1.5 The Additional Director and Deputy Director of Directorate of Intelligence & Investigation (Inland Revenue), Karachi ("the Directorate") raided the registered office of the Company under section 38 of The Sales Act, 1990. The officials collected certain information from the Company. The purpose of the raid was not disclosed by the authorities and the Company believes that the raid conducted by the Directorate was illegal. The High Court of Sindh served a notice to the Company on May 24, 2019 by giving reference to the order of the Supreme Court of Pakistan for payment of minimum of 50 percent of the tax liability calculated by the Income Tax Authorities belonging to this raid. The Company was required to pay the amount before May 30, 2019. The Company had filed a constitution petition in the Sindh High Court and requested that no coercive action against the Company should be taken. The hearing of the case has been adjourned many times and could not be held after the initial directive.

On March 16, 2021 the hearing was held and judgement of the case was reserved by High Court of Sindh, however, the judgement is yet to be released. The Company based on the advice of its legal counsel believes that the matter has been decided in the favour of the Company. No specific provision has been recognised in respect of the above matter in the unconsolidated financial statements as the details of eventual payment, if any, and the details of claims or defendant are not raised / communicated by the department and management is confident that there will not be any potential liability on this matter

25.1.6 On April 12, 2021, a notice was received from tax authorities which entailed audit observations pertaining to tax year 2020 and was duly replied by the Company. Consequently, on June 03, 2021, a show cause notice u/s 122(9) of the Income Tax Ordinance (ITO), 2001 for amendment of assessment u/s 122(1)(5) of the ITO,2001 was received seeking reasons for charging certain expenses as allowable tax expenses. In response, the Company, through its tax advisor, filed a petition in High Court of Sindh for a stay order against any coercive measures, the case is pending adjudication as at year end and the tax advisor is confident that the same will be decided in favour of the Company.

			2022	2021
00.0	Commitments	Note	(Rup	ees)
26.2	Communication			
26.2.1	Commitments in respect of:			
	Capital expenditure contracted for but not incurred		635	4,636
	Letters of credit		487,147	886,542
	Letters of guarantee		108,865	114,789
27.	SALES - NET			
	Sales		17,936,515	15,251,866
	Less:			
	Sales tax Discounts to distributors and customers		2,558,830	2,143,384
	Discounts to distributors and customers		1,015,086 3,573,916	1,392,910 3,536,294
			3,573,916	3,550,294
	Net sales		14,362,599	11,715,572
28.	COST OF SALES			
	Opening stock		1,084,598	1,031,491
	Purchases		11,750,073	9,954,740
			, ,	-,,,,,,,,,
			12,834,671	10,986,231
	Closing stock		(1,818,421)	(1,084,598)
	Raw and packing materials consumed		11,016,250	9,901,633
	Salaries, wages and benefits	28.1	623,785	547,011
	Spares consumed		150,640	138,194
	Rent, rates and taxes	28.2	3,974	1,397
	Fuel, power and water		735,649	579,984
	Insurance		10,642	16,456
	Repairs and maintenance		14,274	13,799
	Depreciation Amortisation	6.2 6.2	128,177	128,196
	General expenses	0.2	44,700	736 35,612
	Opening stock of work-in-process		1,103,022	321,260
	Closing stock of work-in-process		(968,826)	(1,103,022)
	Cost of goods manufactured Opening stock of finished goods		12,862,287 596,022	10,581,256
	Opening stock of infistied goods		390,022	562,587
			13,458,309	11,143,843
	Closing stock of finished goods		(741,420)	(596,022)
			12,716,889	10,547,821

<sup>28.1</sup> Salaries, wages and benefits include Rs 11.34 million (2021: Rs 10.12 million) in respect of staff retirement benefits.

<sup>28.2</sup> The Company has a rent free tenancy agreement with two related parties namely Zaver Enterprises and Hassanali Sons therefore, no rent has been charged during this year in respect of these properties.

#### 29. SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES

OLLLING AND DIGTRIDG TION EXTENDED			
		2022	2021
	Note	(Rup	ees)
Salaries, wages and benefits	29.1	132,309	137,187
Repairs and maintenance		1,820	2,343
Royalty	29.2	8,108	8,369
Advertising and promotion		38,524	45,843
Rent, rates and taxes		30,939	32,025
Insurance		10,069	12,164
Printing and stationery		938	665
Carriage and forwarding		213,759	189,975
Battery warranty claims	22.3	483,659	210,908
Travelling, conveyance			
and entertainment		28,213	18,217
Depreciation	6.2	5,978	10,003
Amortisation	6.2	-	16
Postage, telegram, telephone			
and telex		2,428	2,451
Miscellaneous expenses		8,967	11,815
Batteries damaged in transit		13,477	4,232
		979,187	686,213

- 29.1 Salaries, wages and benefits include Rs 1.46 million (2021: Rs 1.30 million) in respect of staff retirement benefits.
- 29.2 Royalty is paid by the Company to The Furukawa Battery Company Limited, Japan, having its registered office at 4-1, Hoshikawa 2-Chome, Hodogaya-Ku, Yokohama-Shi, Kanagawa-Ken, Japan, and has been computed in accordance with the provisions of the agreements between The Furukawa Battery Company Limited, Japan and Exide Pakistan Limited.

#### 30. ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL EXPENSES

ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL EXPENSES			
		2022	2021
	Note	(Ru	pees)
Salaries, wages and benefits	30.1	102,619	93,529
Repairs and maintenance		4,175	3,814
Legal and professional charges		15,712	7,816
Rent, rates and taxes		-	118
Insurance		3,214	1,434
Depreciation	6.2	2,877	3,259
Amortisation	6.2	-	23
Printing and stationery		2,412	1,284
Travelling, conveyance			
and entertainment		9,947	7,311
Communication and postage		2,420	2,018
General expenses		9,078	9,586
		152,454	130,192

30.1 Salaries, wages and benefits include Rs 1.35 million (2021: Rs 1.21 million) in respect of staff retirement benefits.

31.	OTHER INCOME Note	2022 (Rupe	2021 es '000)
	Profit on margin deposits Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment Scrap sales Exchange gain Amortisation of deferred government grant 20.1	3,524 6,252 - - - 8,875	3,306 2,312 4,375 22,702 5,928
		18,651	38,623

			2022	2021
		Note	(Rup	ees)
32.	OTHER OPERATING CHARGES			
	Auditors' remuneration	32.1	2.583	3,134
	Workers' Profits Participation Fund	22.2	11,275	9,436
	Workers' Welfare Fund		4,285	3,586
	Donations	32.2	709	678
	Provision against doubtful trade debts	12.2	8.483	7,580
	Provision against slow moving and obsolete stores and spares	10.1	638	2,386
	Provision against slow moving and obsolete stock-in-trade- net	11.1	1,686	806
	Bank charges		5,959	5,844
	Exchange loss		27,201	· <u>-</u>
	Impairment of long-term investments in Chloride Pakistan	7.1	· -	224
			62,819	33,674
32.1	Auditors' remuneration			
	Audit fee		1.698	1,819
	Fee for the review of half yearly financial statements		398	398
	Special reports and certifications		192	500
	Out of pocket expenses		295	417
			2,583	3,134
32.2	During the year the Company has donated Rs. 0.71 million to the Kid donation were not made to any donee in which the Company or a direction of the Company o	•	-	tute and no
			2022	2021

33. F	INANCE	COST
-------	--------	------

34.

Profit on long-term loan Profit on short-term running musharakah Profit on short-term Tijarah Profit on short-term istisna Mark-up on short-term running finance	28,489 45,842 85,445 49,226 50,954 259,955	9,150 44,315 47,798 12,105 67,237
Current		
- for the year - for prior years	179,257 1,865	172,608
Deferred - net	(39)	3,126

34.1 Tax charge for the year ended March 31, 2022 represents minimum tax and FTR tax payable under the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, and for this reason, relationship between tax expense and accounting profit has not been presented.

#### 35. EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)

Earnings / (loss) per share has been computed by dividing profit / (loss) after taxation for the year by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year as follows:

--- (Rupees) ----

181,083

175,734

	2022 (Rup	2021 nees)
Profit / (loss) after taxation attributable to ordinary shareholders	28,863	(44)
	(Number	of shares)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year	7,768,618	7,768,618
	(Rup	oees)
Earnings / (loss) per share	3.72	(0.01)

35.1 A diluted earnings / (loss) per share has not been presented as the Company does not have any convertible instruments in issue as at March 31, 2022 and 2021 which would have any effect on the earnings per share if the option to convert is exercised.

#### 36. DEFINED BENEFIT AND DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS

#### 36.1 Defined benefit plan - Staff retirement gratuity plan

As mentioned in note 4.15, the Company operates an approved funded gratuity plan covering all eligible employees. The latest actuarial valuation of the plan has been carried out as at March 31, 2022 and expense and remeasurement gain / loss has been recorded based on this latest actuarial valuation report. Presently, separate funds are operating for the employees of Exide Pakistan Limited (Exide) and Automotive Battery Company Limited (ABCL) respectively as permitted under the scheme of amalgamation.

#### Principal actuarial assumptions

The following significant assumptions have been used for valuation of this scheme.

		2022		2021	
		Exide	ABCL	Exide	ABCL
i)	Valuation discount rate	12.25%	12.25%	10.25%	10.25%
ii)	Salary increase rate	12.25%	12.25%	10.25%	10.25%
iii)	Expected rate of return on plan assets	12.25%	12.25%	10.25%	10.25%

iv) Assumptions regarding future mortality are based on actuarial advice in accordance with published statistics and experience in Pakistan. The rates assumed are based on the adjusted SLIC 2001 - 2005 mortality tables with one year age set back.

The gratuity scheme exposes the entity to the following risks:

#### **Mortality risks**

The risk that the actual mortality experience is different. The effect depends on the beneficiaries' service / age distribution and the benefit.

#### Investment risks

The risk of the investment underperforming and not being sufficient to meet the liabilities. This is managed by formulating proper investment plans.

#### Final salary risks

The risk that the final salary at the time of cessation of service is higher than what was assumed. Since the benefit is calculated on the final salary, the benefit amount increases similarly.

#### Risk of insufficiency of assets

This is managed by making regular contribution to the Fund as advised by the actuary.

#### Withdrawal risk

The risk of actual withdrawals varying with the actuarial assumptions can impose a risk to the benefit obligation. The movement of the liability can go either way.

#### 36.2 The amount recognised in the unconsolidated statement of financial position is determined as follows:

		2022			2021		
		Exide	ABCL	Total	Exide	ABCL	Total
	Note			(Ri	pees '000)		
Present value of defined							
benefit obligation	36.3	43,177	1,965	45,142	37,201	2,261	39,462
Less: fair value of plan							
assets	36.3	(53,111)	(4,542)	(57,653)	(54,292)	(5,285)	(59,577)
		(9,934)	(2,577)	(12,511)	(17,091)	(3,024)	(20,115)
•	36.3			<u> </u>		( , ,	•

#### 36.3 Plan assets comprise of the following:

		2022	
(Rupees	Percentage	(Rupees	Percentage
'000)	composition	'000)	composition
EX	IDE		ABCL

Debt instruments:

Pakistan Investment Bonds Term Finance Certificate Mutual funds Equity instruments Cash at bank

36,262	68%	1,836	40%
2,072	4%	-	-
11,420	22%	2,275	50%
221	0.4%	196	4%
3,136	6%	236	5%
53,111	100%	4,542	100%

2021						
(Rupees '000)	Percentage composition	(Rupees '000)	Percentage composition			
EX	IDE		ABCL			

Debt instruments
Pakistan Investment Bonds
Term Finance Certificate
Mutual funds
Equity instruments
Cash at bank

39,661	73%	2,266	43%
2,111	4%	-	0%
11,584	21%	2,321	44%
270	1%	239	5%
667	1%	459	9%
54,293	100%	5,285	100%

2022						
	Fair value		Present	Fair value of plan assets		
value of		Sub-total	value of	nlan assots	Sub-total	Total
obligation	assets		obligation	pian assets		
Exide Exide						

------ (Rupees in '000) ------

As at April 1
Current service cost
Interest expense / (income)
Past service cost

Remeasurements:
- Experience adjustment
Benefit payments
As at March 31

37,201	(54,292)	(17,091)	2,261	(5,285)	(3,024)	(20,115)
6,023	•	6,023	128	•	128	6,151
3,634	(5,431)	(1,797)	206	(516)	(310)	(2,107)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46,858	(59,723)	(12,865)	2,595	(5,801)	(3,206)	(16,071)
(1,068)	3,999	2,931	(120)	749	629	3,560
(2,613)	2,613		(510)	510		-
43,177	(53,111)	(9,934)	1,965	(4,542)	(2,577)	(12,511)

	2021						
	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Sub-total	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Sub-total	Total
		Exide			ABCL		
				(Rupees in	'000)		
As at April 1	37,223	(51,605)	(14,382)	3,274	(5,929)	(2,655)	(17,037)
Current service cost	5,956	` -	5,956	173	` - ´	173	6,129
Interest expense / (income)	3,219	(4,642)	(1,423)	242	(494)	(252)	(1,675)
Past service cost	-		-	-		<u>-</u>	-
	46,398	(56,247)	(9,849)	3,689	(6,423)	(2,734)	(12,583)
Remeasurements:							
<ul> <li>Experience adjustment</li> </ul>	(3,572)	(3,519)	(7,091)	34	(324)	(290)	(7,381)
Contribution	-	(151)	(151)	-	-	-	(151)
Benefit payments	(5,625)	5,625		(1,462)	1,462		-
As at March 31	37,201	(54,292)	(17,091)	2,261	(5,285)	(3,024)	(20,115)

36.4 Based on the un-audited financial information of the provident and gratuity funds ('the Funds') as at March 31, 2022, investments by the provident and gratuity fund have been made in accordance with the provisions of section 218 of the Companies Act, 2017, and the conditions specified thereunder.

#### 36.5 Charge for defined benefit plan

Current service cost Interest expense on DBO Expected return on plan assets Past service cost

		2022			2021						
	Exide	ABCL	Total	Exide	ABCL	Total					
_	(Rupees '000)										
			`	. ,							
	6,023	128	6,151	5,956	173	6,129					
	3,634	206	3,840	3,219	242	3,461					
	(5,431)	(516)	(5,947)	(4,642)	(494)	(5,136)					
	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Ξ	4,226	(182)	4,044	4,533	(79)	4,454					

36.6 The sensitivities of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions are as under:

		2022					
		Impact on defined benefit obligation - Increase / (decrease)			Impact on defined benefit obligation - Increase / (decrease)		
	Change in assumption	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption	Change in assumption	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption	
		Exide			ABCL		
	in percentage	(Rupee	s in '000)	in percentage	(Rup	pees in '000)	
Discount rate	1.0%	(2,814)	3,249	1.0%	(121)	136	
Salary increase rate	1.0%	3,178	(2,783)	1.0%	81	(71)	
Withdrawal rate	10.0%	10	(10)	10.0%	3	(3)	
			Increase by 1 year in assumption	Decrease by 1 year in assumption	Increase by 1 year in assumption	Decrease by 1 year in assumption	
			Ex	ide		ABCL	
		(Rupees '000)					
Life expectancy / withdrawal rate			43,162	43,191	1,968	1,962	

	2021					
	Impact on defined benefit obligation - Increase / (decrease)			Impact on defined benefit obligation - Increase / (decrease)		
	Change in assumption	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption	Change in assumption	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
	Exide			ABCL		
	in percentage	(Rupees	s in '000)	in percentage	(Rup	ees in '000)
Discount rate	1.0%	(2,925)	2,239	1.0%	(122)	138
Salary increase rate	1.0%	2,779	(2,050)	1.0%	67	(58)
Withdrawal rate	10.0%	506	543	10.0%	4	(3)
			Increase by 1 year in assumption	Decrease by 1 year in assumption	Increase by 1 year in assumption	Decrease by 1 year in assumption
				ide		ABCL
	(Rupees '000)					
Life expectancy / withdrawal rate			36,695	36,658	2,265	2,257

Analysis of the above sensitivities are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the gratuity liability recognised within the unconsolidated statement of financial position.

36.7 Expected maturity analysis of undiscounted defined benefit obligation for the gratuity scheme is as follows:

As at March 31, 2022	Less than a year	Between 1-2 years	Between 2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
			(Rupees '0	00)	
Exide Pakistan Limited	11,222	2,182	10,933	147,192	171,529
Automative Batteries Company Limited	53	55	965	5,179	6,252
Total	11,275	2,237	11,898	152,371	177,781

- 36.8 Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis and are based on actuarial recommendations. Gratuity cost comprising the service cost and the net interest income for the next year works out to Rs. 4.73 million and decrease by Rs. 0.20 million for Exide and ABCL respectively as per the actuarial valuation report of the Company as of March 31, 2022.
- 36.9 The disclosures made in notes 36.1 to 36.8 are based on the information included in the actuarial valuation report of the Company as of March 31, 2022.

#### 36.10 Defined contribution plan - provident fund

An amount of Rs 10.29 million (2021: Rs 9.23 million) has been charged during the year in respect of contributory provident fund maintained by the Company.

### 37. REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

Chief Executive Officer		Directors		Executives		Total	
2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
				(Rupees '000	)		

### Short-term employee benefits

Managerial remuneration Annual bonus Leave pay	4,198 - -	4,024 - -	8,678 - 253	8,938 - 238	36,847 1,363 572	36,747 1,332 671	49,723 1,363 825	49,709 1,332 909
Housing, utilities and reimbursable expenses Medical expenses	18 420	13 402	1,954 868	2,601 894	11,307 3,685	10,447 3,660	13,279 4,973	13,061 4,956
Retirement benefits								
Defined benefit plan Defined contribution plan	-	-	90 216	120 288	387 941	341 823	477 1,157	461 1,111
	4,636	4,439	12,059	13,079	55,102	54,021	71,797	71,539
Number of persons	1	1	4	4	12	12	17	17

37.1 The chief executive and directors are provided with free use of the Company maintained cars and residential telephones in accordance with their entitlement. Certain executives are also provided with the Company maintained cars as per company policy.

### 37.2 Remuneration to other directors

Aggregate amount charged in the unconsolidated financial statements for fee to directors was Rs. 0.6 million (2021: Rs. 0.25 million).

### 38. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Related parties include subsidiary company, entities under common directorship, directors, major shareholders, key management personnel and retirement benefit funds. Transactions with related parties essentially entail rent expense, transactions with key management personnel and amounts charged to benefit and contribution plans. Details of transactions with related parties and the balances with them as at year end other than those which have been disclosed else where are as follows:

Subsidiary company II			nagement onnel	Other related parties		
2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	
(Rupees '000)						

### Transactions with key management personnel

management personnel:						
- Sales			640	3,254	-	-
- Salaries	-	-	16,384	17,110	-	-
- Receipts of loan			65,000	-	-	-
- Repayment of loan			-	7,000	-	-
- Assets classified as held for sale			-	-	-	552,015
- Defined benefit plan - post employment benefits	-	-	90	120	-	-
- Defined contribution plan	-	-	216	288	-	-
Expenses charged	5	7	-	-	-	-
Expenses charged in respect of						
staff contribution plan	-	-	-	-	10,282	9,229
Expenses charged in respect of						
staff defined benefit plan	-	-	-	-	4,044	4,454

**38.1** Following are the related parties with whom the Company had entered into transactions or have arrangement / agreement in place:

S. No.	Related party name	Related party name Basis of association	
1	Chloride Pakistan (Private) Limited	Subsidiary company	100%
2	Zaver Enterprises	Common control	N/A
3	Arif Hashwani	Directorship	N/A
4	Hassanali Sons	Common control	N/A

- 38.2 Consideration for services is determined with mutual agreement considering the level of services provided. Expenses charged by / to the Company are determined on actual cost basis. Particulars of remuneration of Chief Executive, Directors and Executives are disclosed in note 37 to these unconsolidated financial statements.
- 38.3 Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity. The Company considers all members of its management team, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Directors to be key management personnel.
- 38.4 Particulars of transactions with staff retirement benefit plans are disclosed in note 36. to these unconsolidated financial statements.

### 39. PRODUCTION CAPACITY

40.

The actual production capacity of the battery plant cannot be determined as it depends on the proportion of different types of batteries produced which varies in relation to the consumer demand. The actual production during the year was according to market demand. The installed capacity of the chemical plants is 33,000 MT (2021: 33,000 MT) per annum whereas actual production during the year was 26,845 MT (2021: 24,765 MT).

			2022	2021
0.	CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS	Note	(Rupee	s '000)
	Profit / (loss) before taxation		209,946	175,690
	Adjustments:			
	Depreciation	6.2	137,032	141,458
	Amortisation	6.2	-	775
	Exchange loss		27,201	
	Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	31	(6,252)	(2,312)
	Provision against slow moving and obsolete stores and spares	32	638	2,386
	Provision against doubtful trade debts - net	32	8,483	7,580
	Provision against slow moving, NRV and obsolete stock-in-trade - net	32	1,686	806
	Provision for battery warranty claims	22	483,659	210,908
	Charge of gratuity provision	36.5	4,044	4,454
	Impairment of long-term investments in Chloride Pakistan	7.1	-	224
	Provision for Workers Welfare Fund	32	4,285	3,586
	Provision for Workers Profit Participation Fund	32	11,275	9,436
	Amortisation of government grant	31	(8,875)	(5,928)
	Finance cost	33	259,955	180,605
	Working capital changes	40.1	(1,415,321)	(319,544)
			(282,242)	410,124

	2022	2021
Note	(Rupe	es '000)

### 40.1 Working capital changes

### (Increase) / decrease in current assets

Stores and spares Stock-in-trade Trade debts Loans and advances Trade deposits, prepayments and other receivables	(37,798) (745,025) (44,416) 19,831 6,084	3,770 (868,304) 813,446 (42,625) (9,804)
	(801,324)	(103,517)
Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	(613,997)	(216,027)
	(1,415,321)	(319,544)

### 41. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents included in the statement of cash flows comprise of the following unconsolidated statement of financial position amounts:

	Note	2022 (Rupee	2021 <b>s '000)</b>
Cash and bank balances Short-term borrowings	15 25	133,612 (3,025,036)	94,226 (2,004,474)
		(2,891,424)	(1,910,248)

### 41.1 Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

	As at March 31, 2021	Non-cash changes	Cash flows	As at March 31, 2022
		(Rupee	s '000)	
Long term loan	193,581	-	(4,087)	189,494
SBP Refinance Scheme for salaries and wages	250,804	8,875	(140,814)	118,865
Loan from director	103,550	-	65,000	168,550
Total liabilities from financing activities	547,935	8,875	(79,901)	476,909

### 42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

42 1	Financial assets and financial liabilities	(Runees '	000\
		2022	2021

### Financial assets at amortised cost

at amortious soot		
Loans and advances	9,953	15,326
Long-term deposits	35,538	42,039
Trade debts	2,459,291	2,459,291
Trade deposits and other receivables	3,438	18,293
Cash and bank balances	133,612	94,226
	2,641,833	2,629,175

	2022	2021
	(Rupe	es '000)
Financial liabilities		
at amortised cost		
Trade and other payables	892,167	1,073,901
Unclaimed dividend	5,873	5,873
Accrued mark-up	74,595	41,843
Long term loan	189,494	193,581
SBP Refinance Scheme	118,865	250,804
Loan from Director	168,550	103,550
Short-term borrowings	3,025,036	2,004,474
	4,474,580	3,674,026

### FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES 43.

The Company's activities are exposed to a variety of financial risks namely credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The Company finances its operations through equity, borrowings and management of working capital with a view to monitor an appropriate mix between various sources of finance to minimise risk. The Company has established adequate procedures to manage each of these risks as explained below.

### 43.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk which arises with the possibility that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge its obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company attempts to control credit risk by monitoring credit exposures, limiting transactions with specific counterparties and continually assessing the creditworthiness of counterparties.

### Concentration of credit risk

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

Credit risk arises from bank balances and credit exposures to customers, including trade debts. The financial assets of the Company that are subject to credit risk amounted to Rs. 2,641.83 million (2021: Rs. 2,629.17 million).

The most significant financial asset exposed to credit risk is the trade debts of the Company. For trade debts, individual credit limits are assigned to customers keeping in view their payment history, financial position, past experience and other factors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored. The concentration of credit risk lies in the top 15 (2021: 15) customers which constitute 48% (2021: 42%) of the Company's trade debts.

The breakup of gross amounts due from customers is presented below:

2022	2021
(Rupee	s '000)
178,439	192,827
2,280,851	2,224,898
2,459,290	2,417,725

Out of Rs 2,459.29 million (2021: Rs 2,417.72 million), the Company has provided Rs 89.38 million (2021: Rs 83.75 million) as amounts being doubtful.

### 43.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet it's financial obligations as they fall due.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and bank balances and availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. The Company aims to maintain flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines open.

The maturity profile of the Company's liabilities based on contractual maturities is disclosed in note 43.3.2 of these unconsolidated financial statements.

### 43.3 Market Risk

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

### 43.3.1 Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk arises mainly where receivables and payables exist due to transactions entered into in foreign currencies. The Company primarily has foreign currency exposures in US Dollars and Japanese Yen. The Company manages its exposures against foreign exchange risk by entering into foreign exchange contracts where considered necessary. The details of balances are as follows:

....

	2022	2021	
	(Amour	nt' 000)	
Bills payable			
US Dollar	169	1,135	
Japanese Yen	-	28,894	
GB Pound	-	12	
Euro	35	28	
AED	-	905	
Chinese Yuan	103	-	

As at March 31, 2022, if the Pakistan Rupee had weakened / strengthened by 1% against US Dollar, Chinese Yuan and Euro with all other receivables held constant, loss before taxation for the year would have been lower / higher by Rs 0.40 million (2021: Rs 2.65 million).

### 43.3.2 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.

### Sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

Presently, the Company has KIBOR based short-term and long term borrowings from certain banks that expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. In case of increase / decrease in KIBOR by 100 basis points on March 31, 2022, with all other variables held constant, the net assets and loss before taxation for the year would have been lower / higher by Rs 32.15 million (2021: Rs 21.98 million).

The movement in liability under short-term borrowings and KIBOR rates are expected to change over time. Therefore, the sensitivity analysis prepared as at March 31, 2022 is not necessarily indicative of the effect on the Company's net assets due to future movement in interest rates.

Sensitivity to interest / mark-up rate risk arises from mismatches of financial assets and financial liabilities that mature or reprice in a given period. The Company manages these mismatches through risk management strategies where significant changes in gap position can be adjusted.

The company is exposed to interest / mark-up rate risk in respect of the following:

				20	2022			
	Effective	Inter	Interest / mark-up bearing	aring	Non Int	Non Interest / mark-up bearing	bearing	
	interest rate (in percentage)	Maturity up to one year	Maturity after one year	Sub-total	Maturity upto one year	Maturity after one year	Sub-total	Total
					(Rupees '000)			
On balance sheet financial instruments								
Financial assets								
Amortised cost								
Loans and advances		•	•	•	7,509	2,444	9,953	9,953
Long-term deposits		•	•	•	•	35,538	35,538	35,538
Trade receivables		•	•	•	2,459,291	•	2,459,291	2,459,291
Trade deposits and other receivables		•	•	•	3,438	•	3,438	3,438
Cash and bank balances		•	•	•	133,612		133,612	133,612
Financial liabilities		•	•	•	2,603,850	37,982	2,641,832	2,641,832
Financial liabilities at amortised cost								
Trade and other payables		•	•	1	892,167	•	892,167	892,167
Unclaimed dividend		•	•	•	5,873	•	5,873	5,873
Accrued profit / mark-up		•	•	•	74,595	•	74,595	74,595
	Kibor + 1							
Long term loan	SBP rate + 4	93,335	96,159	189,494	•	•	•	189,494
SBP Refinance Scheme	ď	7 7 8 8 8 8	ı	449 96E	1	ı	ı	170 06
Loan from Director	ס		i i		168 550	i i	168 550	168 550
Short-term borrowings	8.78 - 14.89	3,025,036	ı	3,025,036	-	1 1	-	3,025,036
		3,237,236	96,159	3,333,395	1,141,185		1,141,185	4,474,580
On balance sheet gap		(3,237,236)	(96,159)	(3,333,395)	1,462,665	37,982	1,500,647	(1,832,748)
Off-balance sheet financial instruments								
Commitments in respect of								
capital expenditure		•	•	•	635	ı	635	635
Commitments in respect of Letter of credit		•		•	487,147		487,147	487,147
Outstanding bank guarantees					108,865	ı	108,865	108,865
		•	•	•	596,647		596,647	596,647

		al Total		
	bearing	Sub-total		
	งon Interest / mark-up b	Maturity upto Maturity after one year		
2021	Non Int	Maturity upto one year		
20	aring	Sub-total		
	Interest / mark-up bearin	est / mark-up bea	rest / mark-up be	laturity up to Maturity after one year
	Interd	Maturity up to one year		
	Effective	interest rate (in percentage)		

0	
0	
9	
pees	
Rul	

# On balance sheet financial instruments

### Financial assets

## Amortised cost Loans and advances Long-term deposits Trade receivables Trade deposits and other re-

42,039 2,459,291

> 18,293 94,226 2,629,175

18,293 94,226

2,459,291

2,459,291

15,326

15,326 42,039

7,317 42,039

8,009

18,293 94,226 2,629,175

49,356

2,579,819

rade receivables
Trade deposits and other receivables
Cash and bank balances

### Financial liabilities

### Financial liabilities at amortised cost Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables
Undaimed dividend
Accrued profit / mark-up
Long term loan
SBP Refinance Scheme
for salaries and wages
Loan from Director
Short-term borrowings

### On balance sheet gap

# Off-balance sheet financial instruments

Commitments in respect of capital expenditure
Commitments in respect of Letter of credit
Outsfanding bank guarantees

(1,044,851)	1,404,008	49,356	1,354,652	(193,618) (2,448,859)	(193,618)	(2,255,241)	
3,674,026	1,225,167	•	1,225,167	2,448,859	193,618	2,255,241	
2,004,474	•	•	•	2,004,474	•	2,004,474	2.96 - 9.96
103,550	103,550	•	103,550	•	•	•	
250,804	ı		•	250,804	113,287	137,517	က
193,581	•	•	•	193,581	80,331	113,250	Kibor + 1
41,843	41,843	•	41,843	•	•	•	
5,873	5,873	•	5,873	•	•	•	
1,073,901	1,073,901		1,073,901	•	•	•	

4,636	886,542	114,789	1,005,967	
4,636	886,542	114,789	1,005,967	
•	•		•	
4,636	886,542	114,789	1,005,967	
•	•		•	
•			•	
•			•	

### 43.3.3 Price risk

The Company is not exposed to any price risk as it does not hold any significant investments exposed to price risk.

### 43.4 Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Underlying the definition of fair value is the presumption that the Company is a going concern without any intention or requirement to curtail materially the scale of its operations or to undertake a transaction on adverse terms.

The estimated fair value of all financial assets and liabilities is considered not significantly different from book values as the items are either short - term in nature or repriced periodically.

International Financial Reporting Standard 13, 'Fair Value Measurements' requires the company to classify 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 (unobservable inputs) (level 3).

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety shall be determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

Currently there are no financial assets or financial liabilities which are measured at their fair value in the unconsolidated statement of financial position.

43.4.1 Certain categories of operating fixed assets (leasehold land, buildings on leasehold include revaluation surplus) (level 3 measurement) determined by a professional valuer based on their assessment of the market values as disclosed in note 5 to these unconsolidated financial statements. The effect of changes in the unobservable inputs used in the valuations cannot be determined with certainty. Accordingly, a qualitative disclosure of sensitivity has not been presented in these unconsolidated financial statements.

### 44. **CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT**

The Company's prime objective when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide adequate returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debts.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. The ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings less cash and bank balances. Total capital is calculated as equity as shown in the unconsolidated statement of financial position plus net debt.

	(Rupee	s '000)
Total debts Less: Cash and bank balances	3,501,945 (133,612)	2,552,409 (94,226)
Net debts	3,368,333	2,458,183
Fotal equity	3,835,207	3,808,872
Total equity and debt	7,203,540	6,267,055
Gearing ratio	46.76%	39.22%

2022

2021

### 45. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

45.1

- Permanent	302	308
- Contractual	23	35
	325	343

This includes 188 (2021: 193) number of factory employees

### 45.2 Average number of employees during the year

Number of employees at March 31

- Permanent	305	316
- Contractual	29	32
	334	348

This includes 190 (2021: 186) number of factory employees

### 46. DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT FOR SHARIAH COMPLIANT COMPANIES

As per the requirements of the fourth schedule to the Companies Act, 2017, shariah compliant companies and the companies listed on Islamic Index shall disclose the following:

- (i) Loans obtained as per Islamic mode amounting to Rs. 2,322,667 (2021: Rs. 1,326,403) refer note 24 and note 17.
- (ii) Profit paid on Islamic modes of financing Rs. 180,513 (2021: 104,218) refer note 32
- (iii) Interest paid on any conventional loans, deposits or advances Rs. 79,443 (2021: Rs. 76.387) refer note 32.

### 47. GENERAL AND CORRESPONDING FIGURES

Amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand rupees unless otherwise stated. Corresponding figures have been rearranged and reclassified, wherever necessary, for the purpose of comparison. There were no significant reclassifications / restatements to these unconsolidated financial statements during the year.

### 48. DATE OF AUTHORISATION

These unconsolidated financial statements were authorised for issue on June 29, 2022 by the Board of Directors of the Company.

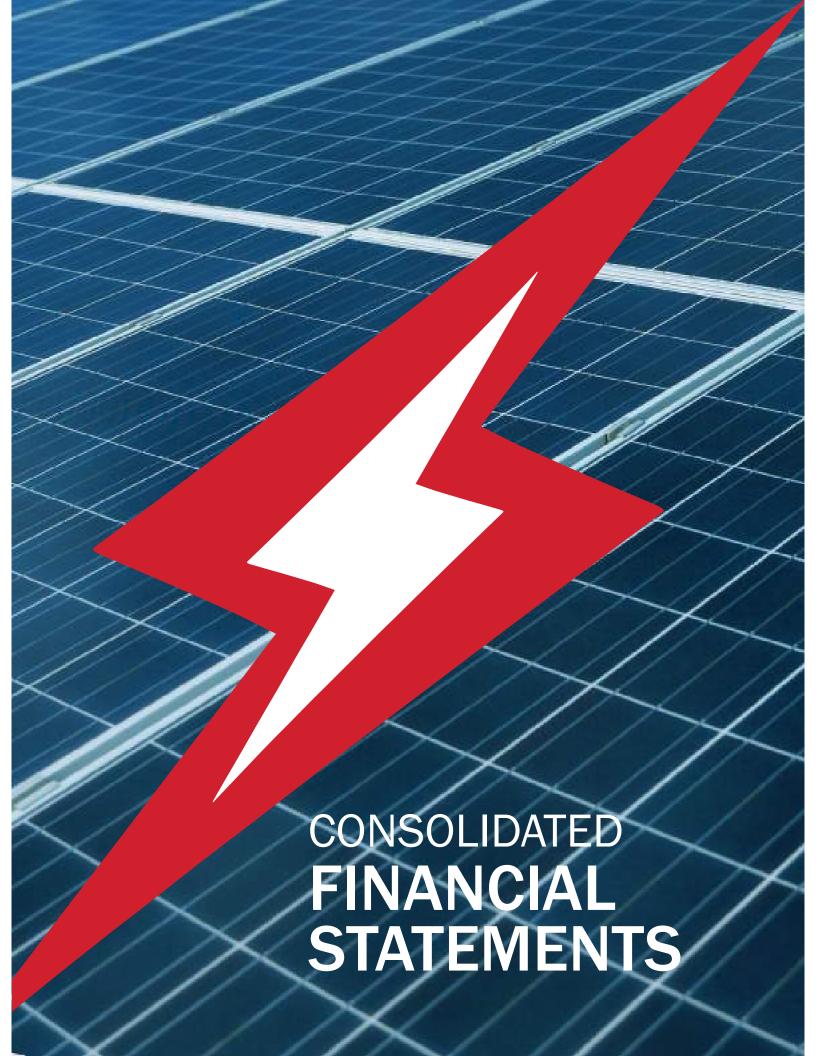
Altaf Hashwani Chairman

Arshad Shehzada Chief Executive Officer S. Haider Mehdi Chief Financial Officer

2022

---- (Number) -

2021



To the members of Exide Pakistan Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

### **Opinion**

We have audited the annexed consolidated financial statements of Exide Pakistan Limited and its subsidiary (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at March 31, 2022, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other 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 explanatory information, and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of the audit.

In our opinion consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at March 31, 2022, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

### **Basis for Opinion**

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

### **Key Audit Matters**

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

Following are the key audit matters:

Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
1. Revenue Recognition	
The Group is engaged in manufacturing of batteries and solar panel sale to domestic as well export customers.  Revenue from the local (including indirect exports) and export sales is recognised when control of goods is transferred to the customer as explained in note 4.18, and the related amounts of revenue recognised during the year are disclosed in note 26 to the consolidated financial statements.	Our audit procedures to assess the recognition of revenue, amongst others, included the following:  • Assessed appropriateness of the Group's accounting policies for revenue recognition in light of applicable accounting and reporting standards;  • Obtained understanding of design and evaluate implementation of controls designed to ensure that revenue is recognised in the appropriate accounting period and based on transfer of control of goods to the customer;

Key Audit Matters	How the matter was addressed in our audit
We identified revenue recognition as key audit matter since it is one of the key performance indicators of the Group and because of the potential risk that revenue transactions may not have been recognised on point in time basis i.e. when control of goods is transferred to the customer in line with the accounting policy adopted and may not have been recognised in the appropriate period.	<ul> <li>Checked on a sample basis whether the recorded local and export sales transactions were based on actual transfer of control of goods to the customer;</li> <li>Tested timeliness of revenue recognition by comparing individual sales transactions before and after the year end to underlying documents.</li> </ul>
2. Provision for Warranty Claims	
The Group offers different warranty periods for its various classes of batteries. The management carries out an exercise to assess the reasonableness of the provision for warranty claims retained in the consolidated financial statements for all kinds of batteries. In ascertaining the adequacy of the provision, the management takes into account the past trend of warranty claims in respect of all kinds of batteries which are sold by the Group.  The charge for the year in respect of provision for warranty claims amounted to Rs 483.66 million and the provision as at March 31, 2021 amounted to Rs 101.15 million.  Due to the significance of the provision balance and related significant estimation involved, we considered it as a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures amongst others included the following:  • Obtained an understanding of the warranty process, evaluated the design of the related controls;  • Evaluated the appropriateness of the Group's methodology for calculating the charge in respect of warranty provisions for the year and tested the basis for the assumptions used in the determination of the warranty provision; and  • Assessed the relevant disclosures made in the consolidated financial statements to determine whether they complied with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

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

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

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take necessary actions as required under law. We have not been provided with other information and therefore, do not report on it.

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

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

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement of therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take necessary actions as required under law. 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 the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is **Hena Sadiq.** 

**Chartered Accountants** 

Place: Karachi Dated: July 05, 2022

UDIN: AR2022100570km8JWn7d

### **Consolidated Statement of Financial Position**

as at March 31, 2022

	Note	<b>2022</b> (Rupees '00	2021
ASSETS	Note	(Nupees 00	0)
Non-current assets			
Fixed assets	5	1,356,823	1,271,461
Intangible asset	6	-	-
Long-term investment	7	-	-
Long-term loans	8	2,444	7,317
Long-term deposits	9	35,538 1,394,805	42,039 1,320,817
Current assets		1,394,803	1,320,611
Stores and spares	10	143,325	106,165
Stock-in-trade	11	3,491,913	2,748,574
Trade debts	12	2,369,909	2,333,976
Loans and advances	13	53,814	73,645
Trade deposits, prepayments and other receivables  Taxation recoverable	14	31,353 936,017	45,045 941,995
Cash and bank balances	15	133,614	94,995
oush and bank balances	10	7,159,945	6,343,628
		8,554,750	7,664,445
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Authorised share capital 18,000,000 (2021: 18,000,000) ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each		180,000	180,000
		,	
Issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital	16	77,686	77,686
Capital reserve Revenue reserves		259 3,329,991	259 3,329,991
Reserve arising on amalgamation - net		25,823	25,823
Accumulated losses		(666,115)	(707,040)
Revaluation surplus on property, plant and equipment - net of tax	17	1,066,555	1,081,204
		3,834,199	3,807,923
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Long term loan	18	96,159	80,331
Loan under SBP refinance scheme	19	-	113,287
Deferred government grant	20	-	5,806
Deferred taxation - net	21	-	-
Current liabilities		96,159	199,424
Trade and other payables	22	1,131,617	1,241,001
Unclaimed dividend	22	5,873	5,873
Accrued profit / mark-up	23	74,595	41,843
Loan from director	24	169,275	104,275
Short-term borrowings	25	3,025,036	2,004,474
Current portion of long term loan	18	93,335	113,250
Current portion of deferred government grant Current portion of SBP refinance scheme for payment	20	5,796	8,865
of salaries and wages	19	118,865	137,517
		4,624,392	3,657,098
TOTAL LIABILITIES		4,720,551	3,856,522
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		8,554,750	7,664,445
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	26		

The annexed notes 1 to 48 form an integral part of these unconsolidated financial statements.

Altaf Hashwani Chairman

**Arshad Shehzada**Chief Executive Officer

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### **Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss And other Comprehensive Income**

For The Year Ended March 31, 2022

		2022	2021
	Note	(Rupees '0	000)
Sales - net Cost of sales	27 28	14,362,599 (12,716,889)	11,715,572 (10,547,821)
Gross profit		1,645,710	1,167,751
Selling and distribution expenses Administration and general expenses	29 30	(979,187) (152,469)	(686,213) (130,244)
		514,054	351,294
Other income	31	18,651	38,623
		532,705	389,917
Other operating charges	32	(62,862)	(33,494)
Operating profit		469,843	356,423
Finance cost	33	(259,955)	(180,605)
Profit before taxation		209,887	175,818
Taxation - net	34	(181,083)	(175,734)
Profit / (loss) after taxation		28,804	84
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Items that will not be reclassified to the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Remeasurements of defined benefit plan	36.3	(3,560)	7,381
Deferred tax on remeasurements of defined benefit plan		1,032	(2,140)
		(2,528)	5,241
Total comprehensive income for the year		26,276	5,197
		(Rupees)	<b></b>
Profit / (Loss) per share	35	3.71	(0.01)

The annexed notes 1 to 48 form an integral part of these unconsolidated financial statements.

Altaf Hashwani Chairman

Arshad Shehzada Chief Executive Officer

### **Consolidated Statement of Changes In Equity**

For The Year Ended March 31, 2022

			Capital reserve	es	Revenue	reserves	
	Issued, subscribed and paid- up share capital	General capital reserve	Reserve arising on amalgama- tion - net	Revaluation surplus on property, plant and equipment	General revenue reserve	Accumu- lated losses	Total
			(Rupe	es '000)			
Balance as at March 31, 2020	77,686	259	25,823	1,095,836	3,329,991	(726,997)	3,802,598
Loss after taxation for the year ended March 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	84	84
Other comprehensive income for the year:							
Remeasurements of defined benefit plan Deferred tax on remeasurements of defined benefit plan Effect of change in tax rate		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,381 (2,140)	7,381 (2,140) -
Transferred from revaluation surplus on property, plant and equipment - net of tax	-	-	-	(14,632)	-	5,241 14,632	5,241
Balance as at March 31, 2021	77,686	259	25,823	1,081,204	3,329,991	(707,040)	3,807,923
Profit after taxation for the year ended March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	28,804	28,804
Other comprehensive income for the year:							
Remeasurements of defined benefit plan Deferred tax on remeasurements of defined benefit plan Effect of change in tax rate		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	(3,560) 1,032 -	(3,560) 1,032 -
Transferred from revaluation surplus on property, plant and equipment - net of tax	-	-	-	(14,649)	-	(2,528) 14,649	(2,528)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	77,686	259	25,823	1,066,555	3,329,991	(666,115)	3,834,199

The annexed notes 1 to 48 form an integral part of these unconsolidated financial statements.

Altaf Hashwani Chairman

Arshad Shehzada Chief Executive Officer

### **Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows**

For The Year Ended March 31, 2022

		2022	2021
	Note	(Rupees 'C	000)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash generated from operations Financial charges paid Tax paid Contribution to gratuity fund paid Decrease in long-term deposits Decrease / (Increase) in long-term loans	40	(282,242) (227,203) (187,061) - 6,501 4,873	410,124 (226,266) (38,160) (151) 441 (6,826)
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities		(685,132)	139,162
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for capital expenditure		(223,595)	(75,773)
Proceeds from disposal of operating fixed assets		7,453	4,469
Net cash (used in) / generated from investing activities		(216,142)	(71,304)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Loan from director received / (repaid) - net		65,000	(7,000)
Loan under SBP refinance scheme (repaid) / obtained - net		(140,814)	275,034
Long term loan repaid - net		(4,087)	(41,109)
Net cash flows generated from /(used in) financing activities		(79,901)	226,925
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the year		(981,176)	294,783
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		(1,910,246)	(2,205,029)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	41	(2,891,422)	(1,910,246)

The annexed notes 1 to 48 form an integral part of these unconsolidated financial statements.

Altaf Hashwani Chairman Arshad Shehzada Chief Executive Officer

### NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

### 1. THE COMPANY AND ITS OPERATIONS

1.1 Exide Pakistan Limited (the Company) is a limited liability company and is incorporated in Pakistan. The address of its registered office is A-44, Hill Street, Manghopir Road, S.I.T.E, Karachi, Pakistan. The Company is listed on the Pakistan Stock Exchange. The Company is engaged in the manufacturing and sale of batteries, chemicals and acid and in trading / installation and maintenance of solar energy systems. Manufacturing facilities for batteries are located at S.I.T.E Karachi while facilities for chemicals and acid are located at S.I.T.E and Bin Qasim Karachi.

### 1.2 Subsidiary Company

Chloride Pakistan (Private) Limited ("the Subsidiary Company") was incorporated in Pakistan on March 20, 1994 as a private limited company under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 to take the benefit of tax exemption in Hattar. However, the exemption was taken off after its incorporation and therefore the Company did not commence its operations. The principal activity of the Company is to manufacture and market automotive batteries and industrial cells. The registered office of the Company is situated at A-44, Hill Street, Manghopir Road, S.I.T.E, Karachi.

The auditors of the Subsidiary Company have included an emphasis of matter paragraph in their report on the matter highlighting that the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022 have not been prepared on a going concern basis and consequently all the assets appearing in the financial statements have been measured at their realisable values and the liabilities are reported at amounts not less than those at which these are expected to be settled.

### 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

### 2.1 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 in Pakistan comprise of:

- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Standards) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as notified under the Companies Act, 2017;
- Provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017; and
- Islamic Financial Accounting Standards (IFAS) issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP) as notified under the Companies Act, 2017.

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

### 2.2 Accounting convention

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except that inventories are carried at lower of cost or net realisable value, land and buildings are stated at revalued amounts and certain staff retirement benefits are carried at present value.

### 2.3 Basis of consolidation

Subsidiary Company is the entity in which the Holding Company directly or indirectly controls or beneficially owns or holds more than 50% of the voting securities or otherwise has power to elect and appoint more than 50% of its directors. The financial statements of the subsidiary Company are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the control commences until the control ceases.

The assets and liabilities of the subsidiary company have been consolidated on a line by line basis and the carrying value of investments held by the Holding Company is eliminated against the Holding Company's share in paid up capital of the subsidiary company. Intergroup balances and transactions have been eliminated.

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

### 2.3 New accounting standards / amendments and IFRS interpretations that are effective for the year ended March 31, 2022

The following standards, amendments and interpretations are effective for the year ended March 31, 2022. These standards, amendments and interpretations are either not relevant to the Company's operations or are not expected to have significant impact on the Company's financial statements other than certain additional disclosures.

### Effective from accounting period beginning on or after:

- Amendment to IFRS 16 'Leases' - Covid-19 related rent concessions June 01, 2020

- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2 (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16) January 01, 2021

- Amendment to IFRS 16 'Leases' - Covid-19 related rent concessions extended beyond

June 30, 2021 April 01, 2021

Certain annual improvements have also been made to a number of IFRSs.

### New accounting standards / amendments and IFRS interpretations that are not yet effective:

The following standards, amendments and interpretations are only effective for accounting periods, beginning on or after the date mentioned against each of them. These standards, interpretations and the amendments are either not relevant to the Company's operations or are not expected to have significant impact on the Company's financial statements other than certain additional disclosures.

### Effective from accounting period beginning on or after:

-	Amendments to IFRS 3 'Business Combinations' - Reference to the conceptual framework	January 01, 2022
-	Amendments to IAS 16 'Property, Plant and Equipment' - Proceeds before intended use	January 01, 2022
-	Amendments to IAS 37 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets' - Onerous Contracts — cost of fulfilling a contract	January 01, 2022
-	Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 Cycle (related to IFRS 9, IFRS 16 and IAS 41)	January 01, 2022
-	Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' - Classification of liabilities as current or non-current	January 01, 2023
-	Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' - Disclosure of accounting policies	January 01, 2023
-	Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' - Classification of liabilities as current or non-current	January 01, 2023
-	Amendments to IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' - Definition of accounting estimates	January 01, 2023
-	Amendments to 'IAS 12 Income Taxes' - deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction.	January 01, 2023
-	Amendments to IFRS 10 and 28 - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture.	Deferred indefinitely

Other than the aforesaid standards, interpretations and amendments, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has also issued the following standards which have not been adopted locally by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan:

- IFRS 1 First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards
- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

### 3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

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

- i) Estimation of provision against doubtful trade debts (notes 4.4.2, 4.7 and 12);
- ii) Provision against battery warranty claims (notes 4.13 and 22.3);
- iii) Provision against slow moving and obsolete stores and spares (notes 4.5 and 10.1);
- iv) Provision against slow moving and obsolete stock-in-trade (notes 4.6 and 11.1);
- v) Estimation of liability in respect of staff retirement benefits (notes 4.15 and 36);
- vi) Provision for taxation (notes 4.17 and 34);
- vii) Estimation of useful lives and depreciation rates of property, plant and equipment (notes 4.1.1 and 5);
- viii) Revaluation of property, plant and equipment (notes 4.1.1 & 17);
- ix) Impairment of financial and non-financial assets (note 4.4.2 & 4.3);
- x) Intangible assets (notes 4.2 & 6); and
- xi) Contingencies and commitments (note 26).

### 4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting polices applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These polices have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

### 4.1 Fixed assets

### 4.1.1 Operating assets

Leasehold land and buildings on leasehold land are stated at revalued amounts less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses (if any). Plant and machinery, furniture and fixtures, office equipment and appliances and vehicles are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses (if any).

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amounts or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All repairs and maintenance are charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss as and when incurred except major repairs which are capitalised.

Depreciation on all property, plant and equipment is charged using the straight line method in accordance with the rates specified in note 5.1.1 to these consolidated financial statements and after taking into account residual values, if significant. The revalued amount of leasehold land and buildings on leasehold land is amortised / depreciated equally over the remaining life from the date of revaluation. The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Depreciation on additions is charged from the month in which the assets become available for use, while no depreciation is charged in the month of disposal.

An increase arising on revaluation is credited to the surplus on revaluation of operating assets. A decrease arising on revaluation of fixed assets is adjusted against the surplus of that asset or, if no surplus exists, is charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss as an impairment of the asset. A surplus arising subsequently on an impaired asset is reversed through the consolidated statement of profit or loss up to the extent of the original impairment. Each year, the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and depreciation based on the asset's original cost, net of tax, is reclassified from revaluation surplus on operating assets to unappropriated profit / accumulated losses.

In the year of disposal gains / losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the year of disposal.

### 4.1.2 Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses (if any). All expenditure connected to the specific assets incurred during installation and construction period is carried under capital work-in-progress. These are transferred to relevant classes of property, plant and equipment as and when these are available for use.

### 4.2 Intangible assets

Intangible asset acquired by the Company are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation. Cost represents the expense incurred to acquire the intangible asset and bring them to use. The cost of intangible asset is amortised using the straight line method in accordance with the rate specified in note 5.2 to these consolidated financial statements.

Cost associated with maintaining intangible asset is charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

### 4.3 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amount of the Company's assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated in order to determine the extent of impairment loss, if any. The resulting impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

### 4.4 Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are de-recognised when the Company loses control of the contractual rights that comprise the financial assets. Financial liabilities are de-recognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities [other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)] are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

### 4.4.1 Financial assets

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

### 4.4.2 Impairment of financial assets

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

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

### 4.4.3 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognised at the time when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

### **Financial liabilities at FVTPL**

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

However, for financial liabilities that are designated as FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognised in consolidated statement of other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognised in consolidated statement of other comprehensive income are not subsequently reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit or loss; instead, they are transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.

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

### Financial liabilities measured subsequently at amortised cost

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

### 4.4.4 Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised at the time when the Company loses control of the contractual rights that comprise the financial assets. Financial liabilities are derecognised at the time when they are extinguished i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expires. Any gain or loss on derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities is taken to the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

### 4.4.5 Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated financial statements when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

### 4.4.6 Investment in subsidiary company

Investment in subsidiary is valued at cost less impairment, if any. The Company considers that a decline in the recoverable value of the investment in a subsidiary below its cost may be an evidence of impairment. Recoverable value is calculated as the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. An impairment loss is recognised when the recoverable value falls below the carrying value and is charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

A subsequent reversal of an impairment loss, upto the cost of the investment in the subsidiary, is credited to the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Gains and losses on disposal of investment in subsidiary is included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

### 4.5 Stores and spares

Stores and spares are valued cost less provision if any. The cost is determined using the moving average method. Cost comprises invoice value plus other charges incurred thereon.

Provision is made in the consolidated financial statements for slow moving and obsolete stores and spares based on management's best estimate regarding their future usability whenever necessary and is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

### 4.6 Stock-in-trade

Stock in trade, except goods in transit, are valued at the lower of cost, determined using the moving average method, and net realisable value. Cost in relation to stock-in-trade, except goods in transit, represents direct cost of materials, direct wages and an appropriate portion of production overheads and the related duties where applicable. Goods in transit are valued at cost comprising invoice values plus other charges incurred thereon.

Provision is made in the consolidated financial statements against slow moving and obsolete stock-in-trade based on management's best estimate regarding their future usability whenever necessary and is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

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

### 4.7 Trade debts and other receivables

Trade receivables are recorded initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost. This results in their recognition at nominal value less an allowance for any doubtful debts. The allowance for doubtful debts is recognised based on management's expectation of losses without regard to whether an impairment trigger happened or not (an "expected credit loss" model).

### 4.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost. Cash and cash equivalents include cash and cheques in hand, balances with banks and short-term borrowings with original maturities of three months or less.

### 4.9 Borrowings and borrowing costs

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value and are subsequently carried at amortised cost. Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which these are incurred except in cases where such costs are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset (one that takes substantial period of time to get ready for use or sale) in which case such costs are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset.

### 4.10 Loan under SBP refinance scheme

Loan obtained under the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) refinance scheme for payment of salaries and wages to the workers and employees is initially recognised at its fair value, which is the present value of future cash outflows discounted using the prevailing market interest rate of a similar instrument. The differential between the loan proceeds and fair value is recorded as government grant under IAS 20 "Deferred government grant" as disclosed in note 4.11.

In subsequent periods, the loan amount will be accreted using the effective interest method. The accreditation would increase the carrying value of the loan with a corresponding effect on the interest expense for the period.

### 4.11 Deferred government grant

The benefit of interest rate lower than market rate on borrowings obtained under State Bank of Pakistan's (SBP) under Refinance Scheme for Payment of Wages and Salaries to the Workers and Employees of the entity, is accounted for as a government grant which is the difference between loan received and the fair value of the loan. The differential amount is recognised and presented in consolidated statement of financial position as deferred government grant.

In subsequent periods, the grant is to be amortised over the period of loan and amortisation will be recognised and presented as reduction of related interest expense.

### 4.12 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at cost, which is the fair value of consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services, whether or not billed to the Company.

### 4.13 Provision against battery warranty claims

The Company provides after sales warranty for its products for a specified period. Accrual is made in the consolidated financial statements for this warranty claims based on previous trends and is determined using the management's best estimate.

### 4.14 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. The amount recognised represents the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the consolidated statement of financial position date. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

### 4.15 Staff retirement benefits

The Company operates an approved funded gratuity plan covering all eligible employees. A separate fund was being maintained by the Company for employees of Automotive Battery Company Limited (now merged with and into the Company). Annual contributions to the funds are made based on actuarial recommendations. The most recent actuarial valuation was carried out during the year ended March 31, 2022 using the Projected Unit Credit Method. Amounts arising as a result of 'Remeasurements', representing the actuarial gains and losses and the difference between the actual investment returns and the return implied by the net interest cost are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position immediately, with a charge or credit to 'Other Comprehensive Income' in the periods in which they occur.

The Company also operates an approved contributory provident fund for all eligible employees. Monthly equal contributions are made to the fund by the Company and the employees at the rate of 10 % - 20 % of the basic salary.

Staff retirement benefits are payable to staff on completion of the prescribed qualifying period of service under these funds.

### 4.16 Employees' compensated absences

The Company accounts for the liability in respect of employees' compensated absences in the year in which these are earned.

### 4.17 Taxation

### Current

Provision for current taxation is based on taxable income for the year, if any, at the current rates of taxation after taking into consideration tax credits and rebates and exemptions available, if any. The charge for current tax also includes adjustments, where considered necessary, relating to prior years which arise from assessments / developments made during the year.

### **Deferred**

Deferred tax is recognised using the liability method on temporary differences arising between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities used for financial reporting purposes and amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is calculated using the rates that are expected to apply to the period when the differences reverse based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised.

The carrying amount of the deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised.

### 4.18 Revenue recognition

The Company recognises revenue from sale of goods when the goods are transferred to the customer and the performance obligations are fulfilled. Goods are considered to be transferred when the control belongs to the customer.

Therefore, the Company recognises revenue based on the following principles:

- Identification of customer contracts;
- Identification of performance obligations;
- Determination of transaction price in the contract;
- Allocation of price to performance obligations; and
- Recognition of revenue when the performance obligations are fulfilled.

The Company recognises revenue from sales of goods (including scrap sales) when significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to buyer and the control belongs to the customer.

### 4.19 Proposed dividends and transfers between reserves

Dividends declared and transfered between reserves made subsequent to the reporting date are considered as non-adjusting events and are recognised in the consolidated financial statements in the period in which such dividends are declared / transfered are made.

### 4.20 Segment reporting

A business segment is a group of assets and operations engaged in providing products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments. As the operations of the Company are predominantly carried out in Pakistan, information relating to geographical segment is not considered relevant.

The Company accounts for segment reporting using the business segments as the primary reporting format based on the Company's practice of reporting to the management on the same basis. These segments are identified on the basis of type of products and services offerred by the Company. The aggregation criteria is applied for chemicals and solar on the basis that both products are not manufactured by the Company.

Assets, liabilities, capital expenditures and other balances that are directly attributable to segments have been assigned to them while the carrying amount of certain assets used jointly by two or more segments have been allocated to segments on a reasonable basis. Those assets, liabilities, capital expenditures and other balances which cannot be allocated to a particular segment on a reasonable basis are reported as unallocated.

### 4.21 Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Pakistan Rupees, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

### 4.22 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to Pakistan Rupees at the foreign exchange rates prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Pakistan Rupees at the rates of exchange approximating those at the reporting date. Exchange gains / losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are taken to the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

### 4.23 Earnings / (loss) per share

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

			2022	2021
5.	FIXED ASSETS	Note	(Rupee	s '000)
	Property, plant and equipment	5.1	1,356,823	1,271,461
			1,356,823	1,271,461

Property, plant and equipment   Coperaing assets   Coping as								2022	2021
Capital work-in-progress	5.1	Property plant and equipment					Note	(Rupees	'000)
Capital work-in-progress	0								
1,366,823   1,271,461   1,262   1,271,461   1,264   1,265   1,271,461   1,265   1,271,461   1,265   1,271,461   1,265   1,265   1,271,461   1,265   1,271,461   1,265   1,271,461   1,265   1,271,461   1,265   1,271,461   1,265   1,271,461   1,265   1,265   1,271,461   1,265   1,271,461   1,265   1,271,461   1,265   1,271,461   1,265   1,271,461   1,265   1,271,461   1,265   1,265   1,271,461   1,265   1,271,461   1,265   1,271,461   1,265   1,271,461   1,265   1,271,461   1,265   1,271,461   1,265   1,265   1,271,461   1,265   1,271,461   1,265   1,271,461   1,265   1,271,461   1,265   1,271,461   1,265   1,271,461   1,265   1,271,461   1,271,46		· · · · · ·							
Leasehold lane   Buildings on leasehold lane   Runnings on leasehold lan		Capital Work in progress					0.1.2		
Leasehold lane								1,330,823	1,271,401
Leasehold land   Buildings on teachind land   Plant and machinery   Furniture and fixtures   Conference of the sear   Total	5.1.1	Operating assets				2022			
Cost				Ruildings on	Plant and			П	
Conf   revalued amount   731,328   96,814   1,858,258   26,085   41,278   116,053   2,869,816   Accumulated depreciation   (41,049)   (35,538)   (1,367,158)   (10,233)   (34,360)   (102,189)   (1,698,815)   (1,			Leasehold land					Vehicles	Total
Codf / revalued amount						(Rupees '000) -			
Carrying amount		As at April 1, 2021							
Carrying amount									
Additions / transfers from CWIP Disposals Cost		•							
Disposale			555,255	,	•	•	,	r	
Depreciation				31,744	146,524	1,472	4,174	16,524	200,438
Assets held for sale  Depreciation charge for the year  Closing net book value  676.192  85,252  534,187  7,619  8,191  21,867  1,333,308  As at March 31, 2022  Cod / revalued amount  6731,328  128,358  2,004,782  27,557  45,452  120,753  3,058,230  Accumulated depreciation  (55,156)  (43,106)  10-20  10-20  10-20  10-20  10-20  10-20  For comparitive period  Carrying amount  As at April 1, 2020  Cod / revalued amount  As at April 1, 2020  Cod / revalued amount  As at April 1, 2020  Cod / revalued amount  As at April 1, 2020  Cod / revalued amount  Accumulated depreciation  Carrying amount  Cassehold land  Carrying amount  Cassehold land  Cassehold land				-	-	-	-		, , ,
Depreciation charge for the year   (14,088)   (7,568)   (103,437)   (1,714)   (2,901)   (7,323)   (137,032)   (1		·	-	-	-	-	-		
Closing net book value			(14.088)	(7 568)	(103.437)	(1.714)	(2.001)	(7 323)	(137 032)
As at March 31, 2022  Cost / revalued amount (55,136) (43,106) (1,470,595) (19,937) (37,261) (98,886) (1,724,922) (1,724,922)  Carrying amount (65,136) (43,106) (1,470,595) (19,937) (37,261) (98,886) (1,724,922) (1,724,922)  Carrying amount (76,192) 85,252 (534,187) (7,620) 8,191 (21,867) (1,333,308)  Depreciation rate % per annum 2 10 10 - 20 10 - 20 10 - 20 10 - 20  For comparitive period									<u>-</u> _
Cost / revalued amount		•							,,
Accumulated depreciation (55.136) (43.106) (1.470.595) (19.937) (37.261) (98.886) (1.724.922) (2.77) (2.167) (1.740.595) (1.9.937) (37.261) (98.886) (1.724.922) (2.77) (2.167		As at March 31, 2022							
Depreciation rate % per annum   2   10   10 - 20   10 - 20   10 - 20   10 - 20   10 - 20									
For comparitive period    Leasehold land   Buildings on leasehold land   Plant and machinery*   Furniture and fixtures   Coffice equipment and appliances   Vehicles   Total appliances									
For comparitive period    Leasehold land   Buildings on leasehold land   Plant and machinery*   Furniture and fixtures   Coffice equipment and appliances   Vehicles   Total appliances		D			40.00	40.00	40.00	10.00	
Leasehold land   Buildings on leasehold land land lappliances   Buildings on leasehold land lappliances   Buildings on la		Depreciation rate % per annum	2	10	10 - 20	10 - 20	10 - 20	10 - 20	
Leasehold land   Buildings on leasehold land   Plant and machinery*   Furniture and fixtures   Plant and appliances   Vehicles   Total		For comparitive period							
Leasehold land   leasehold land   machinery*   fixtures   equipment and appliances   lotal   leasehold land   machinery*   fixtures   equipment and appliances   lotal   leasehold land   leasehold land   machinery*   fixtures   equipment and appliances   lotal   leasehold land   leasehold land lappliances   lotal lap				T T			Office	П	
As at April 1, 2020  Cost / revalued amount 731,328 96,373 1,788,760 23,659 38,132 123,183 2,801,435 Accumulated depreciation (26,960) (28,754) (1,262,426) (16,505) (31,683) (96,164) (1,462,492) Net book value 704,368 67,619 526,334 7,154 6,449 27,019 1,338,943 Additions / transfers from CWIP - 241 69,498 2,426 3,146 464 75,775  Disposals  Cost			Leasehold land					Vehicles	Total
Cost / revalued amount         731,328         96,373         1,788,760         23,659         38,132         123,183         2,801,435           Accumulated depreciation         (26,960)         (28,754)         (1,262,426)         (16,505)         (31,683)         (96,164)         (1,462,492)           Net book value         704,368         67,619         526,334         7,154         6,449         27,019         1,338,943           Additions / transfers from CWIP         -         241         69,498         2,426         3,146         464         75,775           Disposals         - </th <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th> (Rupees '000) -</th> <th>прришносо</th> <th></th> <th></th>						(Rupees '000) -	прришносо		
Accumulated depreciation Net book value         (26,960)         (28,754)         (1,262,426)         (16,505)         (31,683)         (96,164)         (1,462,492)           Net book value         704,368         67,619         526,334         7,154         6,449         27,019         1,338,943           Additions / transfers from CWIP         -         241         69,498         2,426         3,146         464         75,775           Disposals         Cost         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         7,7594)         (7,594)         (7,594)         7,7594         7,7594         7,7594 <td></td> <td>As at April 1, 2020</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>		As at April 1, 2020							
Net book value         704,368         67,619         526,334         7,154         6,449         27,019         1,338,943           Additions / transfers from CWIP         -         241         69,498         2,426         3,146         464         75,775           Disposals             Cost						,		,	, ,
Disposals Cost Cost Cost Depreciation Cost Cost Cost Cost Cost Cost Cost Cost									
Cost		Additions / transfers from CWIP	-	241	69,498	2,426	3,146	464	75,775
Cost		Disposals							
Depreciation charge for the year (14,088) (6,784) (104,732) (1,718) (2,677) (11,459) (141,458) (14,088) (6,784) (104,732) (1,718) (2,677) (11,459) (141,458) (14,088)		Cost		-	-	-	-		
Closing net book value 690,280 61,076 491,100 7,862 6,918 13,867 1,271,103  As at March 31, 2021  Cost / revalued amount 731,328 96,614 1,858,258 26,085 41,278 116,053 2,869,616 Accumulated depreciation (41,048) (35,538) (1,367,158) (18,223) (34,360) (102,186) (1,598,513)  Net book value 690,280 61,076 491,100 7,862 6,918 13,867 1,271,103		Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-		
Closing net book value 690,280 61,076 491,100 7,862 6,918 13,867 1,271,103  As at March 31, 2021  Cost / revalued amount 731,328 96,614 1,858,258 26,085 41,278 116,053 2,869,616 Accumulated depreciation (41,048) (35,538) (1,367,158) (18,223) (34,360) (102,186) (1,598,513) Net book value 690,280 61,076 491,100 7,862 6,918 13,867 1,271,103		Depreciation charge for the year	(14.088)	(6.784)	(104.732)	(1.718)	(2.677)	(11.459)	(141.458)
Cost / revalued amount         731,328         96,614         1,858,258         26,085         41,278         116,053         2,869,616           Accumulated depreciation         (41,048)         (35,538)         (1,367,158)         (18,223)         (34,360)         (102,186)         (1,598,513)           Net book value         690,280         61,076         491,100         7,862         6,918         13,867         1,271,103		, ,							
Cost / revalued amount         731,328         96,614         1,858,258         26,085         41,278         116,053         2,869,616           Accumulated depreciation         (41,048)         (35,538)         (1,367,158)         (18,223)         (34,360)         (102,186)         (1,598,513)           Net book value         690,280         61,076         491,100         7,862         6,918         13,867         1,271,103		As at March 24, 2024	_				· <del></del>		
Accumulated depreciation         (41,048)         (35,538)         (1,367,158)         (18,223)         (34,360)         (102,186)         (1,598,513)           Net book value         690,280         61,076         491,100         7,862         6,918         13,867         1,271,103									
Net book value 690,280 61,076 491,100 7,862 6,918 13,867 1,271,103									
Depreciation rate % per appum 2 10 10 20 10 20 10 20 10 20									
DEDICUIRUM I DE AUDIT		Depreciation rate % per annum	2	10	10 - 20	10 - 20	10 - 20	10 - 20	

<sup>\*</sup>This includes multiple parts of the mould having cost, accumulated depreciation and net book value of Rs 40.10 million (2021: Rs. 30.39 million), Rs. 19.62 million (2021: Rs 16.48 million) and Rs. 20.48 million (2021: Rs 13.91 million) respectively. These parts have been acquired with the funds of the Company but are not in the possession of the Company. These assets have been given by the Company to Precision Polymers (Private Limited) for the purpose of toll manufacturing of battery containers.

2022	2021
(Rupe	es '000)

### 5.1.2 Capital work-in-progress

	Plant and machinery	5.1.2.1	23,515	358
5.1.2.1	Movement in capital work-in-progress			
	April 01 Addition		358 223,595	360 67,488
	Transfer to property, plant and equipment		(200,438)	(67,490)
	March 31		23,515	358

### **5.1.3** The details of the Company's immovable fixed assets are as follows:

	Location	Usage of immovable property	Total Area (In acres)	Covered Area (In square fit)
a)	A/45, Hill Street, S.I.T.E. Karachi.	Manufacturing facility	2.92	90,238
b)	B-119-121,124-127, H.I.T.E., Hub, District Lasbella, Baluchistan	Manufacturing facility	3.91	68,000
c)	E2/1/P-12 (F-11), Eastern Industrial Zone, Port Qasim Authority Area, Karachi	Manufacturing facility (Chemicals)	2.00	16,800
d)	A/47, Hill Street, S.I.T.E. Karachi	Manufacturing facility	1.91	2,500
e)	62-A-I and 62-A-II, Industrial Estate, Multan	Plot	6.00	open plot

### 5.1.4 Revalued land, building and leasehold improvements

The Company has a policy of revaluing the leasehold land and building on leasehold land (classified as operating assets) using the revaluation model. The fair value of the Company's leasehold land, building on leasehold land are determined periodically, but at least in three years, by an independent professionally qualified valuer.

The carrying values of the leasehold land, buildings on leasehold land would have been Rs. 142.09 million (2021: 111.14 million) and Rs. 33.09 million (2021: 37.24 million) under the cost model.

### 5.1.5 Fair value measurements under revaluation model for property, plant and equipment

The fair value measurements of the Company's leasehold land, buildings on leasehold land as at March 31, 2020 were performed by an independent valuer M/s Shahni & Co on the basis of present market values as at March 31, 2020 for similar sized plots in the vicinity and replacement values of similar type of buildings based on present cost of construction. During the year, the Company has not performed revaluation.

## 5.1.6 Fair value hierarchy

Details of the Company's land, buildings and leasehold improvements and information about the fair value hierarchy as at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value as at March 31, 2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value as at March 31, 2021
		(Rupe	(Rupees '000)			(Rupees '000)	es '000'	
Leasehold land	•		731,328	731,328		ı	731,328	45,452
bailanigs on leasehold land		•	96,373	96,373		'	96,373	96,373
		•	827,701	827,701		•	827,701	141,825

Included in the cost of fixed assets, there are fully depreciated items which are still in use aggregating to Rs 1,018.32 million (2021: Rs. 901.58 million). 5.1.7

The Company allocates amortisation and depreciation charge to cost of sales, selling and distribution expense and administration and general expenses. Amounts allocated during the year are as follows: 5.1.8

		Depre	Depreciation	
		2022	2021	
	Note	(Rupe	(000, sə	
	28	128,177		
Selling and distribution expenses	29	5,978		
Administration and general expenses	30	2,877	3,259	
		137 032		

6. Intangible asset

		Cost		Accu	Accumulated amortisation	ation	Net book	Amortication
	As at April 1, 2021	Additions / transfers from CWIP	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1,2021	Charge for the year	As at March 31, 2022	value as at March 31, 2022	rate % per annum
				- (Rupees '000) -				
Software	31,649	•	31,649	31,649	•	31,649	•	33
For comparitive period								
		Cost		Accı	Accumulated amortisation	tion	Net book yalıı	Amortication
	As at April 1, 2020	Additions / transfers from CWIP	As at March 31, 2021	As at April 1, 2020	Charge for the year	As at March 31, 2021	as at March 31, 2021	rate % per annum
				- (Rupees '000) -				
Software	31,649	1	31,649	30,874	775	31,649	1	33

Included in the cost of fixed assets, there are fully depreciated items which are still in use aggregating to Rs 31.65 million (2021: Rs. 31.65 million).

6.1

6.2 The Company allocates amortisation and depreciation charge to cost of sales, selling and distribution expense and administration and general expenses. Amounts allocated during the year are as follows:

		2022	2021
	Note	(Rupe	es '000)
Cost of sales	28	-	736
Selling and distribution expenses	29	-	16
Administration and general expenses	30	-	23
		-	775

### 7. LONG-TERM INVESTMENT

### Investment in related party - at cost

### Subsidiary company - unquoted

22,350 (2021: 22,350) ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each held in Chloride Pakistan (Private) Limited, a private limited company incorporated in Pakistan

- at cost (100% holding)

-provision

224	224
(224)	(224)
-	-

7.1

### 7.1 Provision against long-term investment

Opening balance	224	-
Provision made during the year 32	-	224
Closing balance	224	224

7.2 Chloride Pakistan (Private) Limited (CPL) has not yet commenced production. The auditors of CPL have included an emphasis of matter paragraph in their report highlighting that the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022 have not been prepared on a going concern basis and consequently all the assets appearing in the financial statements have been measured at their realisable values and the liabilities are reported at amounts not less than those at which these are expected to be settled.

		2022	2021
	Note	(Rupe	es '000)
3.	LONG-TERM LOANS		

### Considered good - unsecured

Due from:

Executives Employees	8.1, 8.2 8.1	2,981 6,972	1,890 13,436
Less: current portion of long-term loan	13	9,953 (7,509)	15,326 (8,009)
		2,444	7,317

8.1 Loans to executives and employees are provided for the purchase of motor vehicles and other general purposes in accordance with the terms of their employment. These loans are interest free and repayable over varying periods upto a maximum period of five years.

8.

		Note	2022 (Rupee	2021
8.2	Reconciliation of carrying amount of loans due from executives	Note	(Rupee	5 000)
	Opening balance Disbursements during the year Repayments during the year		1,890 13,369 (12,278)	1,167 1,989 (1,266)
	Closing balance		2,981	1,890
9.	LONG-TERM DEPOSITS			
	Utilities		22,294	25,142
	Others		13,797	17,450
			36,091	42,592
	Less: provision against long-term deposits	9.1	(553)	(553)
			35,538	42,039
9.1	Provision against long-term deposits			
	Opening balance		553	553
	Provision made during the year		-	-
	Closing balance		553	553
10.	STORES AND SPARES			
	Stores		7,252	3,997
	Spares (including in transit - Rs. 13.8 million (2021: Rs. 8.35))		155,880	121,337
			163,132	125,334
	Less: provision against slow moving NRV and obsolete stores and spares	10.1	(19,807)	(19,169)
			143,325	106,165
10.1	Provision against slow moving and obsolete stores and spares			
	Opening balance		19,169	16,783
	Provision made during the year	32	638	2,386
	Closing balance		19,807	19,169
11.	STOCK-IN-TRADE			
	Raw and packing materials and components (including goods-in-transit			
	of Rs 52.69 million (2021: Rs 446.64 million)) Work-in-process	11.2	1,818,421 968,826	1,084,598 1,103,022
	Finished goods		741,420	596,022
			3,528,667	2,783,642
	Less: provision against slow moving, NRV and obsolete stock-in-trade	11.1	(36,754)	(35,068)
			3,491,913	2,748,574

		Note	2022 (Rupee	2021 s '000)
11.1	Provision against slow moving, NRV and obsolete stock-in-trade	Note	(itapec	3 000)
	Opening balance		35,068	34,262
	Reversals		(2,293)	-
	Provision made during the year	32	3,979	806
	Closing balance		36,754	35,068
11.2	Raw materials and components are held by following parties who manufacture plastic containers, lids and vent plugs for the Company.	under an arra	ngement with t	he Company,
			2022	2021
		Note	(Rupee	s '000)
	Precision Polymers (Pvt) Ltc		55,208	29,670
	Wakil Enterprises		290	566
	Areeba Enterprises		-	4,618
12.	TRADE DEDTC (consequently			
12.	TRADE DEBTS (unsecured)			
	Considered			
	- good	12.1	2,369,909	2,333,976
	- doubtful		89,382	83,749
			2,459,291	2,417,725
	Less: provision against doubtful trade debts	12.2	(89,382)	(83,749)
			2,369,909	2,333,976
12.1	Aging of unsecured trade debts is as follows:			
	Less than 180 days		2,163,534	2,096,766
	181 days and above		295,756	320,959
			2,459,290	2,417,725
12.2	Provision against doubtful trade debts			
	Opening balance		83,749	76,169
	Written off during the year	00	(2,850)	-
	Provision made during the year	32	8,483	7,580
	Closing balance		89,382	83,749
13.	LOANS AND ADVANCES			
	Considered good - unsecured			
	Current portion of long term loans due from employees and executives	8	7,509	8,009
	: Advances to suppliers		46,305	65,636
			53,814	73,645
			33,014	73,043

		2022	2021
	Note	(Rupee	s '000)
14.	TRADE DEPOSITS, PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
	Prepayments	15,410	6,639
	Insurance claims receivable	1,928	3,868
	Receivable from defined benefit plans - related party 14.1	12,511	20,115
	Container deposits	1,390	14,305
	Others	114	118
		31,353	45,047

### 14.1 Receivable from defined benefit plans

		2022			2021	
	Exide	ABCL	Total	Exide	ABCL	Total
			(Rupe	es '000)		
Balance at April 1	17,091	3,024	20,115	14,382	2,655	17,037
Charge for the year - net	(4,226)	182	(4,044)	(4,533)	79	(4,454)
Other comprehensive incom	(2,931)	(629)	(3,560)	7,091	290	7,381
Contributions paid	-	-	-	151	-	151
Balance at March 31 2022	9,934	2,577	12,511	17,091	3,024	20,115

- **14.1.1** The details of defined benefit plan and the related disclosures are given in note 36 to these consolidated financial statements.
- 14.1.2 Automotive Battery Company Limited (ABCL) was merged with Exide Pakistan Limited (Exide) in accordance with the scheme of amalgamation approved by the High Court of Sindh on March 11, 2009. The said amalgamation was effective from March 31, 2008. However, the resulting amalgamation did not affect the staff retirement funds operated by both the companies as a result of which separate funds are being operated for the employees of both companies.

		2022	2021
		(Rupe	es '000)
15.	CASH AND BANK BALANCES		
		440 44	04.450
	Balances with banks - current accounts	113,415	94,152
	Cash in hand	20,199	76
		133,614	94,228

### 16. ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID-UP SHARE CAPITAL

	2022	2021		2022	2021
	- (Number	of shares)		(Rupees	'000)
	359,248	359,248	ordinary shares of Rs 10 each issued as fully paid in cash	3,592	3,592
	20,894	20,894	ordinary shares of Rs 10 each issued for consideration other than cash	209	209
7	7,144,309	7,144,309	ordinary shares of Rs 10 each issued as fully paid bonus shares	71,443	71,443
	244,167	244,167	ordinary shares of Rs 10 each issued to minority shareholders of Automotive Battery Company Limited	2,442	2,442
7	7,768,618	7,768,618		77,686	77,686
				2022	2021
				(Number of	snares)

### 16.1 Shares held by the related parties of the Company

### Name of the shareholders

Arif Hashwani	4,300	4,300
Hussain Hashwani	1,250,601	1,250,601
Altaf Hashwani	1,412,945	1,412,945
S. Haider Mehdi	652	652
Ms. Sana Arif Hashwani	1,604,553	1,604,553
Ms. Zaver Hashwani	1,595,687	1,595,687
Ayub Hameed	100	100
Arshad Shahzada	13	13
Quaid Johar Udaipurwala	500	500

### 17. REVALUATION SURPLUS ON PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - NET OF TAX

This represents surplus arising on revaluation of leasehold land and buildings on leasehold land, net of deferred tax thereon.

Note	2022 (Rupees	2021 s '000)
Surplus on revaluation of operating fixed assets as at April 1 Transferred to unappropriated profit / (accumulated loss) in respect of	1,087,413	1,103,031
incremental depreciation charged during the year	(15,642)	(15,618)
Surplus on revaluation of operating fixed assets as at March 31	1,071,771	1,087,413
Less: related deferred tax liability:		
<ul><li>- at beginning of the year</li><li>- on incremental depreciation charged during the year</li></ul>	6,209 (993)	7,195 (986)
	5,216	6,209
	1,066,555	1,081,204

### 18. LONG TERM LOAN

	Banking company	18.1 & 18.2	96,159	80,331
			2022	2021
18.1	Movement in term loan	Note	(Rupees	'000)
	Opening balance		193,581	221,894
	Loan obtained during the year	18.3	109,162	-
	Repaid during the year		(113,249)	(28,313)
	Closing balance		189,494	193,581
	Current portion		93,335	113,250
	Non-current portion		96,159	80,331
			189,494	193,581

- 18.2 This finance is secured against joint / first pari passu hypothetication charge of 7,175 million on stock and book debts of the company. This facility is subject to markup at the rate of Kibor+1%. This loan is repayable in equal monthly installments upto 31 December 2022.
- 18.3 This financing is obtained under SBP scheme namely Islamic Refinance for Renewable Energy is secured against Mortgage Charge over industrial Plot of Land bearing No.D7 measuring 2.61 Acres having value of PKR 887.4 Million & charge over complete Solar Equipment Finance under the facility. This facility is subject to markup at the rate SBP base rate + 4%. This loan is repayable in equal quarterly installments upto 10 Feb-2032.

			2022	2021
		Note	(Rupees	'000)
19.	Loan under SBP refinance scheme			
	SBP refinance scheme for payment of salaries and wages	19.1	-	113,287
19.1	Movement in SBP refinance scheme for payment of salaries and wages			
	Opening balance		250,804	_
	Received during the year		· <del>-</del>	275,034
			250,804	275,034
	Impact of deferred government grant	20.1	<u>-</u>	(20,599)
			250,804	254,435
	Repaid during the year		(140,814)	(12,796)
	Deferred grant amortization		8,875	9,165
	Total borrowings		118,865	250,804
			440.005	407.547
	Current portion		118,865	137,517
	Non-current portion		-	113,287

19.2 These facilities are secured against first pari passu hypothecation charge of Rs. 266 million over stocks and receivables of the Company with 25% margin duly insured in Bank's favour covering all risks, Rs. 280 million on stocks and book debts and fixed assets of the Company, and are subject to mark-up of SBP rate + 3% These loans are repayable in six monthly installments upto January 2023.

118,865

250,804

		2022	2021
20.	DEFERRED GOVERNMENT GRANT	(Rupees	3 '000)
	Deferred government grant against SBP refinance scheme		
	for repayment of salaries and wages	5,796	14,671
		2022	0004
	Note		2021 s '000)
20.1	Movement for the year		
	Opening balance	14,671	<u>-</u>
	Deferred grant arises during the year Amortisation for the year 31	(8,875)	20,599 (5,928)
	Total deferred government grant	5,796	14,671
	Current portion	5,796	8,865
	Non-current portion	5,796	5,806
		5,796	14,671
	Deferred grant relates to the difference between the fair value and actual proceeds Refinance scheme for payment of salaries and wages. It is amortised over the period of the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the loan proceeds receperiod of loan and amortisation will be recognised and presented as reduction of related	of borrowing with an a ved. The grant is am	mount equal to
	Note	2022 (Rupass	2021
	Note	(Nupees	

### 21. DEFERRED TAXATION - NET

Deferred tax liability arising on taxable temporary differences due to:

Opening balance		-	-
Accelerated tax depreciation		43,611	36,230
Revaluation surplus on property, plant and equipment	17	5,216	-
Provision for gratuity		3,628	5,833
		52,455	42,063
Deferred tax assets arising on deductible temporary differences due to	<b>)</b> :		
Provision against slow moving, NRV and obsolete stock-in-trade		(10,658)	(10,821)
Provision against slow moving and obsolete stores and spares		(5,744)	(4,907)
Provision against doubtful trade debts		(25,921)	(24,347)
Provision against battery warranty claims		(29,333)	(28,620)
		(71,656)	(68,695)
Deferred tax asset un-recognised		19,201	26,632
Closing balance		-	-

21.1 The Company has not recognized all defer tax assets on prudence basis and have limited the recognition of asset to the amount of liability.

TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	Note	2022 (Rupees	2021 '000)
Trade creditors		768,551	687,330
Bills payable		40,290	264,686
Accrued liabilities	22.1	68,110	104,500
Provision for Workers' Welfare Fund		39,921	35,637
Provision for Workers' Profit Participation Fund	22.2	11,275	6,121
Provision against battery warranty claims	22.3	101,149	98,691
Payable to provident funds		2,038	1,786
Royalty payable		8,108	8,369
Sales tax payable		86,826	26,427
Other payables		5,349	7,230
		1,131,617	1,240,777

22.

### 22.1 This includes an amount of Rs 6.45 million (2021: Rs 5.12 million) in respect of employees compensated absences.

Profit accrued on:  Running Musharakah Tijarah Istisna  Markup accrued on:  Running finance Long term finance  74,595  Running Musharakah 21,274 26,050 13,813 11,938 60,110 34,739  12,665 7,104 1,820 - 74,595  41,843				2022	2021
Balance at April 1			Note	(Rupees	'000)
Allocation for the year 32 11,275 9,436 17,396 6,121 Interest on funds utilised in the Company's business Less: amount paid during the year (6,121) - Balance at March 31 11,275 6,121 - 1	22.2	Workers' Profits Participation Fund			
Allocation for the year 32 11,275 9,436 17,396 6,121 Interest on funds utilised in the Company's business Less: amount paid during the year (6,121) - Balance at March 31 11,275 6,121 - 1		Balance at April 1		6 121	(3.315)
17,396   6,121		·	32		
Interest on funds utilised in the Company's business   Less: amount paid during the year   (6,121)   -     Balance at March 31   11,275   6,121     22.3   Provision against battery warranty claims     Balance at April 1   29   483,659   210,908     Claims paid during the year   29   483,659   210,908     Claims paid during the year   (481,201)   (207,649)     Balance at March 31   101,149   98,691     23.   ACCRUED PROFIT / MARK-UP		,			
Less: amount paid during the year  Balance at March 31  22.3 Provision against battery warranty claims  Balance at April 1 Charge for the year 29 Claims paid during the year 481,659 Claims paid during the year 29 Balance at March 31  23. ACCRUED PROFIT / MARK-UP  Profit accrued on:  Running Musharakah Tijarah 26,050 12,786 11,938 60,110 Markup accrued on:  Running finance 12,665 7,104 Long term finance 1,820 - 74,595 41,843		Interest on funds utilised in the Company's business		-	_
22.3 Provision against battery warranty claims  Balance at April 1 Charge for the year Claims paid during the year Balance at March 31  29 483,659 210,908 (481,201) (207,649) Balance at March 31  101,149  98,691  23. ACCRUED PROFIT / MARK-UP  Profit accrued on:  Running Musharakah Tijarah Ijarah Istisna  21,274 26,050 13,813 11,938 60,110 34,739  Markup accrued on:  Running finance Long term finance 112,665 7,104 Long term finance 1,820 - 74,595 41,843				(6,121)	-
22.3 Provision against battery warranty claims  Balance at April 1 Charge for the year Claims paid during the year Balance at March 31  29 483,659 210,908 (481,201) (207,649) Balance at March 31  101,149  98,691  23. ACCRUED PROFIT / MARK-UP  Profit accrued on:  Running Musharakah Tijarah Ijarah Istisna  21,274 26,050 13,813 11,938 60,110 34,739  Markup accrued on:  Running finance Long term finance 112,665 7,104 Long term finance 1,820 - 74,595 41,843		Balance at March 31		11 275	6 121
Balance at April 1 Charge for the year Claims paid during the year Balance at March 31  29 483,659 210,908 (481,201) (207,649) Balance at March 31  101,149 98,691  23. ACCRUED PROFIT / MARK-UP  Profit accrued on:  Running Musharakah Tijarah Istisna  21,274 26,050 13,813 112,786 11,938 60,110 34,739  Markup accrued on:  Running finance Long term finance 1,820 74,595 41,843		Balance at March 91		11,210	0,121
Balance at April 1 Charge for the year Claims paid during the year Balance at March 31  29 483,659 210,908 (481,201) (207,649) Balance at March 31  101,149 98,691  23. ACCRUED PROFIT / MARK-UP  Profit accrued on:  Running Musharakah Tijarah Istisna  21,274 26,050 13,813 112,786 11,938 60,110 34,739  Markup accrued on:  Running finance Long term finance 1,820 74,595 41,843					
Balance at April 1 Charge for the year Claims paid during the year Balance at March 31  29 483,659 210,908 (481,201) (207,649) Balance at March 31  101,149 98,691  23. ACCRUED PROFIT / MARK-UP  Profit accrued on:  Running Musharakah Tijarah Istisna  21,274 26,050 13,813 112,786 11,938 60,110 34,739  Markup accrued on:  Running finance Long term finance 1,820 74,595 41,843	22.2	Provision against bettern warrenty claims			
Charge for the year Claims paid during the year Balance at March 31  29  483,659 (481,201) (207,649)  Balance at March 31  101,149  98,691  23. ACCRUED PROFIT / MARK-UP  Profit accrued on:  Running Musharakah Tijarah Istisna  21,274 8,988 26,050 13,813 12,786 11,938 60,110 34,739  Markup accrued on:  Running finance Long term finance 12,665 7,104 Long term finance 1,820 - 74,595 41,843	22.3	Provision against battery warranty claims			
Claims paid during the year  Balance at March 31  23. ACCRUED PROFIT / MARK-UP  Profit accrued on:  Running Musharakah Tijarah Istisna  Markup accrued on:  Running finance Long term finance  Long term finance  12,665 7,104 1,820 74,595 41,843		Balance at April 1		98,691	95,432
Balance at March 31   101,149   98,691			29		
23. ACCRUED PROFIT / MARK-UP  Profit accrued on:  Running Musharakah Tijarah Istisna  Markup accrued on:  Running finance Long term finance  12,665 7,104 1,820 74,595 41,843		Claims paid during the year		(481,201)	(207,649)
Profit accrued on:  Running Musharakah Tijarah Istisna  Markup accrued on:  Running finance Long term finance  12,665 7,104 LOAN FROM DIRECTOR		Balance at March 31		101,149	98,691
Profit accrued on:  Running Musharakah Tijarah Istisna  Markup accrued on:  Running finance Long term finance  12,665 7,104 LOAN FROM DIRECTOR					
Profit accrued on:  Running Musharakah Tijarah Istisna  Markup accrued on:  Running finance Long term finance  12,665 7,104 LOAN FROM DIRECTOR					
Profit accrued on:  Running Musharakah Tijarah Istisna  Markup accrued on:  Running finance Long term finance  12,665 7,104 LOAN FROM DIRECTOR	23.	ACCRUED PROFIT / MARK-UP			
Running Musharakah Tijarah Istisna  Markup accrued on:  Running finance Long term finance  12,274 26,050 13,813 11,938 60,110 34,739  71,104 1,820 - 74,595 41,843					
Tijarah   26,050   13,813   11,938   60,110   34,739    Markup accrued on:  Running finance   12,665   7,104   1,820   -    Long term finance   1,820   -    74,595   41,843   -		Profit accrued on:			
Tijarah   26,050   13,813   11,938   60,110   34,739    Markup accrued on:  Running finance   12,665   7,104   1,820   -    Long term finance   1,820   -    74,595   41,843   -		Dunning Mucharakah		24 274	0 000
12,786   11,938   60,110   34,739					
Markup accrued on:  Running finance Long term finance 12,665 1,820 - 74,595 41,843					
Running finance					
Long term finance 1,820 - 74,595 41,843  24. LOAN FROM DIRECTOR		Markup accrued on:			
Long term finance 1,820 - 74,595 41,843  24. LOAN FROM DIRECTOR					
74,595 41,843  24. LOAN FROM DIRECTOR					7,104
24. LOAN FROM DIRECTOR		Long term finance		1,820	-
24. LOAN FROM DIRECTOR				74.595	41.843
				,	,
Loan from director - unsecured 24.1 & 24.2 169,275 103,550	24.	LOAN FROM DIRECTOR			
Loan from director - unsecured 24.1 & 24.2 169,275 103,550					
		Loan from director - unsecured	24.1 & 24.2	169,275	103,550

### **24.1** Loan from director is unsecured, interest free and payable on director's demand.

### 24.2 Movement of loan from director

		As at April 1, 2021	Receipts	Repayment	As at March 31, 2022
Loan from director	2022	103,550	65,000		168,550
	2021	110,550		(7,000)	103,550

2022 2021

Note -----(Rupees '000)------

25.1

#### 25. SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

From banking companies - secured

Running Musharakah Tijarah Istisna

Running finance

549,400	195,000
1,214,105	631,403
450,000	500,000
2,213,505	1,326,403
811,531	678,071
3,025,036	2,004,474

25.1 These facilities, representing Running Musharakah, Istisna, Tijarah and Running Finance facilities, are available from certain commercial banks up to Rs. 3,660 million (2021: Rs. 2,598 million) and carry profit / mark-up rates ranging from 8.78% to 14.89% (2021: 7.96% to 9.96%) per annum. At March 31, 2022, unutilised facilities available to the Company aggregated to Rs. 1,084.767 million (2021: Rs. 499 million). These facilities are secured by way of pari passu and joint hypothecation charge over the Company's present and future stock-in-trade and trade debts.

#### 26. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

#### 26.1 Contingencies

- 26.1.1 Automotive Battery Company Limited (merged with Exide Pakistan Limited in prior years) had claimed carry over of tax holiday losses beyond the tax holiday period for set off against the profits of taxable period. The tax benefit claimed by the Company amounted to approximately Rs 24 million. This was adjudicated by the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal in the Company's favour and on a reference application for assessment years 1988-89,1989-90 and 1990-91 by the Income Tax Department, the Tribunal referred the question of law to the Sindh High Court, which upheld the order of the Tribunal vide its judgment dated January 27, 2006. The Tax Department has filed a further appeal before the Supreme Court of Pakistan against the judgment of the High Court which is currently pending. Based on the legal advice from the Company's lawyers and in view of the initial success upto the High Court level, the Company expects the final outcome to be in its favour and accordingly provision has not been made in these consolidated financial statements in respect of this amount.
- 26.1.2 The Company received a notice from the Directorate of Intelligence and Investigation the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR), Lahore on April 15, 2011. In the said notice it was alleged that the Company had purchased goods from certain dummy / fake suppliers (suppliers) who got themselves registered with the Regional Tax Officers at Lahore, Faisalabad and Karachi. These suppliers issued fake sales tax invoices to the Company and accordingly the Company had claimed illegal / inadmissible input tax adjustment amounting to Rs 157.297 million for the period from July 2005 to February 2011. As a result the name of the Company was included as an accused person in the First Information Report (FIR) No. 04/2011 dated March 26, 2011 registered by the Additional Director, Intelligence and Investigation FBR, Lahore.

The management of the Company was of the view that the Company always purchases taxable goods from active taxpayers only as per the guidelines of the FBR in order to claim valid input tax under section 7 of the Sales Tax Act, 1990 (Act). The management was also of the view that on the 15th calendar day of the following month the Company electronically files its Sales Tax Returns and the web portal of FBR accepts input tax claim for only active tax payers. The dummy / fake suppliers as alleged in the FIR were active at the time of purchase of goods and were filing their sales tax returns which was accepted by the web portal of FBR. This made the Company believe that it was safe and legitimate to conclude that the alleged suppliers at the time of supplying taxable goods to the Company were making their output tax payments. The management believes that the Company had no other means of confirmation. The Company further explained that the payments to these alleged dummy suppliers were made through crossed cheques after physical receipt of goods in order to comply with the requirement of Section 73 of the Act. Income tax was deducted at source under section 153 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

The Company has, therefore, filed a Constitutional Petition in the Sindh High Court (the Court) and prayed to quash the FIR against the Company and declare the notice illegal. The Court has restrained the tax authorities from proceeding with the matter and the notices issued by the tax authorities have been stayed. The department filed an appeal in the Supreme Court of Pakistan against interim injunction order passed by a Division Bench of the Honorable Sindh High Court. The department's appeal was rejected by the Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan. Majority of alleged accused persons challenged the said FIR no. 04/2011 in the Lahore High Court.

However, the Lahore High Court has quashed the said FIR no. 04/2011. The management of the Company is confident that in view of the explanations given in the above paragraph the matter will be decided in favour of the Company and, accordingly, the Company will not be exposed to any loss on account of this action and hence no provision has been recognised in these consolidated financial statements.

26.1.3 The Company received notice no. 10(1)/IRAO(IANDI)/IR/2014/553 dated January 28, 2014 from the Inland Revenue Audit Officer, Directorate of Intelligence and Investigation, Karachi. In the said notice the authority pointed out variances in imports, local purchases and sales as per sales tax return and income tax return. The authority also raised observations in respect of payment of sales tax @ 1% in the event output tax is lower than the input tax and relied upon SRO 660 (1/2007). The directorate directed investigative audit of the Company for the last 5 years.

The Company responded through legal counsel i.e. M/s Fazle Ghani Advocates through letter dated February 18, 2014. The authority was not satisfied with the response of the Company and insisted upon submission of various information and audit, the Company, therefore, filed a constitutional petition in the Sindh High Court through M/s Fazle Ghani Advocates and challenged the authority of Investigation and Intelligence Department of FBR for correction of the information and investigative audit. The High Court has granted an interim order and directed the authority to stop any action against the Company and the said interim order is operating.

26.1.4 Through the Finance Act, 2017, Section 5A of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 was amended. Through the revised provision a tax equal to 7.5 percent of accounting profit for the year will be levied on every public company, other than a scheduled bank and modaraba, if distribution of cash dividend or bonus shares of at least 40 percent of the accounting profit after tax for the year is not made. However, the management is of the view that this amendment is opposed to the principles of economic growth and has, therefore, challenged the amendment in the Honorable Sindh High Court. In this respect, the Company has been granted a stay order by the Sindh High Court in respect of levy of the above tax. Accordingly, a provision amounting to Rs 79.57 million for the year ended March 31, 2017 has not been made in these consolidated financial statements in respect of the additional tax liability and the management expects a favourable outcome in this respect.

Further, through the Finance Act, 2018, Section 5A of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 has been further amended. Through the revised provision a tax equal to 5 percent of accounting profit for the year will be levied on every public company, other than a scheduled bank and modaraba, if distribution of cash dividend of at least 20 percent of the accounting profit after tax for the year is not made. Keeping in view the stay order granted by the Sindh High Court in respect of levy of the above tax, a provision amounting to Rs 9.73 million for the year ended March 31, 2018 has not been made in these consolidated financial statements in respect of the additional tax liability and the management expects a favourable outcome in this respect.

26.1.5 The Additional Director and Deputy Director of Directorate of Intelligence & Investigation (Inland Revenue), Karachi ("the Directorate") raided the registered office of the Company under section 38 of The Sales Act, 1990. The officials collected certain information from the Company. The purpose of the raid was not disclosed by the authorities and the Company believes that the raid conducted by the Directorate was illegal. The High Court of Sindh served a notice to the Company on May 24, 2019 by giving reference to the order of the Supreme Court of Pakistan for payment of minimum of 50 percent of the tax liability calculated by the Income Tax Authorities belonging to this raid. The Company was required to pay the amount before May 30, 2019. The Company had filed a constitution petition in the Sindh High Court and requested that no coercive action against the Company should be taken. The hearing of the case has been adjourned many times and could not be held after the initial directive.

On March 16, 2021 the hearing was held and judgement of the case was reserved by High Court of Sindh, however, the judgement is yet to be released. The Company based on the advice of its legal counsel believes that the matter has been decided in the favour of the Company. No specific provision has been recognised in respect of the above matter in the consolidated financial statements as the details of eventual payment, if any, and the details of claims or defendant are not raised / communicated by the department and management is confident that there will not be any potential liability on this matter.

25.1.6 On April 12, 2021, a notice was received from tax authorities which entailed audit observations pertaining to tax year 2020 and was duly replied by the Company. Consequently, on June 03, 2021, a show cause notice u/s 122(9) of the Income Tax Ordinance (ITO), 2001 for amendment of assessment u/s 122(1)(5) of the ITO,2001 was received seeking reasons for charging certain expenses as allowable tax expenses. In response, the Company, through its tax advisor, filed a petition in High Court of Sindh for a stay order against any coercive measures, the case is pending adjudication as at year end and the tax advisor is confident that the same will be decided in favour of the Company.

			2022	2021
		Note	(Rup	ees)
26.2	Commitments			
26.2.	1 Commitments in respect of:			
	Capital expenditure contracted for but not incurred		635	4,636
	Letters of credit		487,147	886,542
	Letters of guarantee		108,865	114,789
27.	SALES - NET			
	Sales Less:		17,936,515	15,251,866
	Sales tax		2,558,830	2,143,384
	Discounts to distributors and customers		1,015,086	1,392,910
			3,573,916	3,536,294
	Net sales		14,362,599	11,715,572
28.	COST OF SALES			
	Opening stock		1,084,598	1,031,491
	Purchases		11,750,073	9,954,740
			12,834,671	10,986,231
	Closing stock		(1,818,421)	(1,084,598)
	Raw and packing materials consumed		11,016,250	9,901,633
	Salaries, wages and benefits	28.1	623,785	547,011
	Spares consumed		150,640	138,194
	Rent, rates and taxes	28.2	3,974	1,397
	Fuel, power and water		735,649	579,984
	Insurance		10,642	16,456
	Repairs and maintenance		14,274	13,799
	Depreciation	6.2	128,177	128,196
	Amortisation	6.2	-	736
	General expenses		44,700	35,612
	Opening stock of work-in-process Closing stock of work-in-process		1,103,022 (968,826)	321,260 (1,103,022)
	Closing stock of work-in-process		(960,026)	(1,103,022)
	Cost of goods manufactured		12,862,287	10,581,256
	Opening stock of finished goods		596,022	562,587
			13,458,309	11,143,843
	Closing stock of finished goods		(741,420)	(596,022)
			12,716,889	10,547,821

<sup>28.1</sup> Salaries, wages and benefits include Rs 11.34 million (2021: Rs 10.12 million) in respect of staff retirement benefits.

<sup>28.2</sup> The Company has a rent free tenancy agreement with two related parties namely Zaver Enterprises and Hassanali Sons therefore, no rent has been charged during this year in respect of these properties.

#### 29. SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES

OLLLING AND DIGITALDS HON EXI ENGLG	2022	2021
Note	(Rur	oees)
	(	,
Salaries, wages and benefits 29.1	132,309	137,187
Repairs and maintenance	1,820	2,343
Royalty 29.2	8,108	8,369
Advertising and promotion	38,524	45,843
Rent, rates and taxes	30,939	32,025
Insurance	10,069	12,164
Printing and stationery	938	665
Carriage and forwarding	213,759	189,975
Battery warranty claims 22.3	483,659	210,908
Travelling, conveyance		
and entertainment	28,213	18,217
Depreciation 6.2	5,978	10,003
Amortisation 6.2	-	16
Postage, telegram, telephone		
and telex	2,428	2,451
Miscellaneous expenses	8,967	11,815
Batteries damaged in transit	13,477	4,232
	979,187	686,213

- 29.1 Salaries, wages and benefits include Rs 1.46 million (2021: Rs 1.30 million) in respect of staff retirement benefits.
- 29.2 Royalty is paid by the Company to The Furukawa Battery Company Limited, Japan, having its registered office at 4-1, Hoshikawa 2-Chome, Hodogaya-Ku, Yokohama-Shi, Kanagawa-Ken, Japan, and has been computed in accordance with the provisions of the agreements between The Furukawa Battery Company Limited, Japan and Exide Pakistan Limited.

#### 30. ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL EXPENSES

	2022	2021
Note	(Rupees)	
Salaries, wages and benefits 30.1	102,619	93,529
Repairs and maintenance	4,175	3,814
Legal and professional charges	15,727	7,868
Rent, rates and taxes	-	118
Insurance	3,214	1,434
Depreciation 6.2	2,877	3,259
Amortisation 6.2	-	23
Printing and stationery	2,412	1,284
Travelling, conveyance		
and entertainment	9,947	7,311
Communication and postage	2,420	2,018
General expenses	9,078	9,586
	152,469	130,244

30.1 Salaries, wages and benefits include Rs 1.35 million (2021: Rs 1.21 million) in respect of staff retirement benefits.

		2022	2021
31.	OTHER INCOME Note	(Rupees '000)	
	Profit on margin deposits	3,524	3,306
	Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6,252	2,312
	Scrap sales	-	4,375
	Exchange gain	-	22,702
	Amortisation of deferred government grant 20.1	8,875	5,928
		18,651	38,623

		2022	2021
	Note	(Rup	ees)
32. OTHER OPERATING CHARGES			
Auditors' remuneration	32.1	2,626	3,178
Workers' Profits Participation Fund	22.2	11,275	9,436
Workers' Welfare Fund		4,285	3,586
Donations	32.2	709	678
Provision against doubtful trade debts	12.2	8,483	7,580
Provision against slow moving and obsolete stores and spares	10.1	638	2,386
Provision against slow moving and obsolete stock-in-trade- net	11.1	1,686	806
Bank charges		5,959	5,844
Exchange loss		27,201	-
		62,862	33,494
32.1 Auditors' remuneration			
Audit fee		1,741	1,819
Fee for the review of half yearly financial statements		398	398
Special reports and certifications		192	500
Out of pocket expenses		295	417
		2,626	3,134

**32.2** During the year the Company has donated Rs. 0.71 million to the Kidney Centre Post Graduate Training Institute and no donation were not made to any donee in which the Company or a director or his spouse had any interest.

		2022	2021
		-	
		(Rup	ees)
33.	FINANCE COST		
	Profit on long-term loan	28,489	9,150
	Profit on short-term running musharakah	45,842	44,315
	Profit on short-term Tijarah	85,445	47,798
	Profit on short-term istisna	49,226	12,105
	Mark-up on short-term running finance	50,954	67,237
		·	
		259,955	180,605
		200,000	100,000
	TAVATION NET		
34.	TAXATION - NET		
	Command		
	Current	470.057	470.600
	- for the year	179,257	172,608
	- for prior years	1,865	-
	Deferred - net	(20)	3,126
	Deletteu - Het	(39)	3,120
		181,083	175,734

34.1 Tax charge for the year ended March 31, 2022 represents minimum tax and FTR tax payable under the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, and for this reason, relationship between tax expense and accounting profit has not been presented.

#### 35. EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)

Earnings / (loss) per share has been computed by dividing profit / (loss) after taxation for the year by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year as follows:

	2022 (Ruj	2021 Dees)
Profit / (loss) after taxation attributable to ordinary shareholders	28,804	84
	(Number	of shares)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year	7,768,618	7,768,618
	(Ruj	oees)
Earnings / (loss) per share	3.71	0.01

35.1 A diluted earnings / (loss) per share has not been presented as the Company does not have any convertible instruments in issue as at March 31, 2022 and 2021 which would have any effect on the earnings per share if the option to convert is exercised.

#### 36. DEFINED BENEFIT AND DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS

#### 36.1 Defined benefit plan - Staff retirement gratuity plan

As mentioned in note 4.15, the Company operates an approved funded gratuity plan covering all eligible employees. The latest actuarial valuation of the plan has been carried out as at March 31, 2022 and expense and remeasurement gain / loss has been recorded based on this latest actuarial valuation report. Presently, separate funds are operating for the employees of Exide Pakistan Limited (Exide) and Automotive Battery Company Limited (ABCL) respectively as permitted under the scheme of amalgamation.

#### Principal actuarial assumptions

The following significant assumptions have been used for valuation of this scheme.

		2022		20	)21
		Exide ABCL		Exide	ABCL
i)	Valuation discount rate	12.25%	12.25%	10.25%	10.25%
ii)	Salary increase rate	12.25%	12.25%	10.25%	10.25%
iii)	Expected rate of return on plan assets	12.25%	12.25%	10.25%	10.25%

iv) Assumptions regarding future mortality are based on actuarial advice in accordance with published statistics and experience in Pakistan. The rates assumed are based on the adjusted SLIC 2001 - 2005 mortality tables with one year age set back.

The gratuity scheme exposes the entity to the following risks:

#### **Mortality risks**

The risk that the actual mortality experience is different. The effect depends on the beneficiaries' service / age distribution and the benefit.

#### Investment risks

The risk of the investment underperforming and not being sufficient to meet the liabilities. This is managed by formulating proper investment plans.

#### Final salary risks

The risk that the final salary at the time of cessation of service is higher than what was assumed. Since the benefit is calculated on the final salary, the benefit amount increases similarly.

#### Risk of insufficiency of assets

This is managed by making regular contribution to the Fund as advised by the actuary.

#### Withdrawal risk

The risk of actual withdrawals varying with the actuarial assumptions can impose a risk to the benefit obligation. The movement of the liability can go either way.

#### 36.2 The amount recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position is determined as follows:

		2022				2021	
		Exide	ABCL	Total	Exide	ABCL	Total
	Note			(Ru	pees '000)		
Present value of defined							
benefit obligation	36.3	43,177	1,965	45,142	37,201	2,261	39,462
Less: fair value of plan							
assets	36.3	(53,111)	(4,542)	(57,653)	(54,292)	(5,285)	(59,577)
		(9,934)	(2,577)	(12,511)	(17,091)	(3,024)	(20,115)

36.3	Plan as	ssets con	nprise of	the fo	llowing:
------	---------	-----------	-----------	--------	----------

- 1	(Rupees	Percentage	(Rupees	Percentage	
-	'000)	composition	'000)	composition	
	EX	IDE	-	ABCL	
		-			
	36,262	68%	1,836	40%	
	2,072	4%	-	-	
	11,420	22%	2,275	50%	
	221	0.4%	196	4%	
	3,136	6%	236	5%	
	53 111	100%	4 542	100%	

2022

Debt instruments:
Pakistan Investment Bonds
Term Finance Certificate
Mutual funds
Equity instruments
Cash at bank

	2021										
(Rupees '000)	Percentage composition	(Rupees '000)	Percentage composition								
EX	IDE		ABCL								
39,661	73%	2,266	43%								
2,111	4%	-	0%								
11,584	21%	2,321	44%								
270	1%	239	5%								
667	1%	459	9%								
54,293	100%	5,285	100%								

D	ebt instruments
	Pakistan Investment Bonds
	Term Finance Certificate
М	utual funds
E	quity instruments
С	ash at bank

2022											
Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Sub-total	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Sub-total	Total					
Exide Exide											
(Rupees in '000)											

As at April 1
Current service cost
Interest expense / (income)
Past service cost

37,201	(54,292)	(17,091)	2,261	(5,285)	(3,024)	(20,115)
6,023	-	6,023	128	-	128	6,151
3,634	(5,431)	(1,797)	206	(516)	(310)	(2,107)
46,858	(59,723)	(12,865)	2,595	(5,801)	(3,206)	(16,071)
(1,068)	3,999	2,931	(120)	749	629	3,560
(2,613)	2,613	-	(510)	510	-	
43,177	(53,111)	(9,934)	1,965	(4,542)	(2,577)	(12,511)

Remeasurements:
- Experience adjustment
Benefit payments
As at March 31

	2021						
	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Sub-total	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Sub-total	Total
		Exide			ABCL		-
				(Rupees in	'000)		
As at April 1	37,223	(51,605)	(14,382)	3,274	(5,929)	(2,655)	(17,037)
Current service cost	5,956	-	5,956	173	-	173	6,129
Interest expense / (income)	3,219	(4,642)	(1,423)	242	(494)	(252)	(1,675)
Past service cost	-					<u> </u>	=
	46,398	(56,247)	(9,849)	3,689	(6,423)	(2,734)	(12,583)
Remeasurements:							
- Experience adjustment	(3,572)	(3,519)	(7,091)	34	(324)	(290)	(7,381)
Contribution	-	(151)	(151)	-	-	-	(151)
Benefit payments	(5,625)	5,625	-	(1,462)	1,462		-
As at March 31	37,201	(54,292)	(17,091)	2,261	(5,285)	(3,024)	(20,115)

36.4 Based on the un-audited financial information of the provident and gratuity funds ('the Funds') as at March 31, 2022, investments by the provident and gratuity fund have been made in accordance with the provisions of section 218 of the Companies Act, 2017, and the conditions specified thereunder.

#### 36.5 Charge for defined benefit plan

Current service cost Interest expense on DBO Expected return on plan assets Past service cost

	2022										
Exide	ABCL	Total	Exide	ABCL	Total						
(Rupees '000)											
		`	. ,								
6,023	128	6,151	5,956	173	6,129						
3,634	206	3,840	3,219	242	3,461						
(5,431)	(5,431) (516)		(4,642)	(494)	(5,136)						
-	-	-	-	-	-						
4,226	(182)	4,044	4,533	(79)	4,454						

36.6 The sensitivities of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions are as under:

		2022						
		Impact on defined benefit obligation - Increase / (decrease)			Impact on defined benefit obligation - Increase / (decrease)			
	Change in assumption	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption	Change in assumption	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption		
		Exide			ABCL			
	in percentage	(Rupee	s in '000)	in percentage	(Rup	ees in '000)		
Discount rate	1.0%	(2,814)	3,249	1.0%	(121)	136		
Salary increase rate Withdrawal rate	1.0% 10.0%	3,178 10	(2,783) (10)	1.0% 10.0%	81 3	(71) (3)		
			Increase by 1 year in assumption	Decrease by 1 year in assumption	Increase by 1 year in assumption	Decrease by 1 year in assumption		
			Ex	ide		ABCL		
				(Ru	pees '000)			
Life expectancy / withdrawal rate			43,162	43,191	1,968	1,962		

	2021						
		Impact on defined benefit obligation - Increase / (decrease)			Impact on defined benefit obligation - Increase / (decrease)		
	Change in assumption	1			Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption	
		Exide			ABCL		
	in percentage	e (Rupee	s in '000)	in percentage	(Rup	ees in '000)	
Discount rate	1.0%	(2,925)	2,239	1.0%	(122)	138	
Salary increase rate	1.0%	2,779	(2,050)	1.0%	67	(58)	
Withdrawal rate	10.0%	506	543	10.0%	4	(3)	
			Increase by 1 year in assumption	Decrease by 1 year in assumption	Increase by 1 year in assumption	Decrease by 1 year in assumption	
			Ex	ide		ABCL	
				(Ru	pees '000)		
Life expectancy / withdrawal rate			36,695	36,658	2,265	2,257	

Analysis of the above sensitivities are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the gratuity liability recognised within the consolidated statement of financial position.

36.7 Expected maturity analysis of undiscounted defined benefit obligation for the gratuity scheme is as follows:

As at March 31, 2022	Less than a year	Between 1-2 years	Between 2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
			(Rupees '0	00)	
Exide Pakistan Limited	11,222	2,182	10,933	147,192	171,529
Automative Batteries Company Limited	53	55	965	5,179	6,252
Total	11,275	2,237	11,898	152,371	177,781

- 36.8 Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis and are based on actuarial recommendations. Gratuity cost comprising the service cost and the net interest income for the next year works out to Rs. 4.73 million and decrease by Rs. 0.20 million for Exide and ABCL respectively as per the actuarial valuation report of the Company as of March 31, 2022.
- **36.9** The disclosures made in notes 36.1 to 36.8 are based on the information included in the actuarial valuation report of the Company as of March 31, 2022.

#### 36.10 Defined contribution plan - provident fund

An amount of Rs 10.29 million (2021: Rs 9.23 million) has been charged during the year in respect of contributory provident fund maintained by the Company.

#### 37. REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

	hief Executive Directors		Execu	utives	Total						
2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021				
(Rupees '000)											

### Short-term employee benefits

Managerial remuneration Annual bonus Leave pay	4,198 - -	4,024 - -	8,678 - 253	8,938 - 238	36,847 1,363 572	36,747 1,332 671	49,723 1,363 825	49,709 1,332 909
Housing, utilities and reimbursable expenses Medical expenses	18 420	13 402	1,954 868	2,601 894	11,307 3,685	10,447 3,660	13,279 4,973	13,061 4,956
Retirement benefits								
Defined benefit plan Defined contribution plan	-	-	90 216	120 288	387 941	341 823	477 1,157	461 1,111
	4,636	4,439	12,059	13,079	55,102	54,021	71,797	71,539
Number of persons	1	1	4	4	12	12	17	17

37.1 The chief executive and directors are provided with free use of the Company maintained cars and residential telephones in accordance with their entitlement. Certain executives are also provided with the Company maintained cars as per company policy.

#### 37.2 Remuneration to other directors

Aggregate amount charged in the consolidated financial statements for fee to directors was Rs. 0.6 million (2021: Rs. 0.25 million).

#### 38. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Related parties include subsidiary company, entities under common directorship, directors, major shareholders, key management personnel and retirement benefit funds. Transactions with related parties essentially entail rent expense, transactions with key management personnel and amounts charged to benefit and contribution plans. Details of transactions with related parties and the balances with them as at year end other than those which have been disclosed else where are as follows:

Subsidiary company Key management personnel		• .	Other r	elated parties		
2022	2021	2022	2021	2022 2021		
(Punes '000)						

### Transactions with key management personnel:

- Sales			640	3,254	-	-
- Salaries	-	-	16,384	17,110	-	-
- Receipts of loan			65,000	-	-	-
- Repayment of loan			-	7,000	-	-
- Assets classified as held for sale			-	-	-	552,015
- Defined benefit plan - post employment benefits	-	-	90	120	-	-
- Defined contribution plan	-	-	216	288	-	-
Expenses charged	5	7	-	-	-	-
Expenses charged in respect of						
staff contribution plan	-	-	-	-	10,282	9,229
Expenses charged in respect of						
staff defined benefit plan	-	-	-	-	4,044	4,454

**38.1** Following are the related parties with whom the Company had entered into transactions or have arrangement / agreement in place:

S. No.	Related party name	Basis of association	Aggregate % of shareholding
1	Chloride Pakistan (Private) Limited	Subsidiary company	100%
2	Zaver Enterprises	Common control	N/A
3	Arif Hashwani	Directorship	N/A
4	Hassanali Sons	Common control	N/A

- 38.2 Consideration for services is determined with mutual agreement considering the level of services provided. Expenses charged by / to the Company are determined on actual cost basis. Particulars of remuneration of Chief Executive, Directors and Executives are disclosed in note 37 to these consolidated financial statements.
- 38.3 Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity. The Company considers all members of its management team, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Directors to be key management personnel.
- 38.4 Particulars of transactions with staff retirement benefit plans are disclosed in note 36. to these consolidated financial statements.

#### 39. PRODUCTION CAPACITY

The actual production capacity of the battery plant cannot be determined as it depends on the proportion of different types of batteries produced which varies in relation to the consumer demand. The actual production during the year was according to market demand. The installed capacity of the chemical plants is 33,000 MT (2021: 33,000 MT) per annum whereas actual production during the year was 26,845 MT (2021: 24,765 MT).

		2022	2021
. CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS	Note	(Rupee	s '000)
CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS			
Profit / (loss) before taxation		209,887	175,818
Adjustments:			
Depreciation	6.2	137,032	141,458
Amortisation	6.2	-	775
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	31	(6,252)	(2,312)
Provision against slow moving and obsolete stores and spares	32	638	2,386
Provision against doubtful trade debts - net	32	5,633	7,580
Provision against slow moving, NRV and obsolete stock-in-trade - net	32	1,686	806
Provision for battery warranty claims	22	483,659	210,908
Charge of gratuity provision	36.5	4,044	4,454
Provision for Workers Welfare Fund	32	4,285	3,586
Provision for Workers Profit Participation Fund	32	11,275	9,436
Amortisation of government grant	31	(8,875)	(5,928)
Finance cost	33	268,830	180,605
Working capital changes	40.1	(1,394,085)	(319,448)
		(282,242)	410,124

40.

	2022	2021	
Note	(Rupee	s '000)	

#### 40.1 Working capital changes

#### (Increase) / decrease in current assets

Stores and spares Stock-in-trade Trade debts Loans and advances Trade deposits, prepayments and other receivables	(37,798) (745,025) (41,566) 19,831 6,088	3,770 (868,304) 813,446 (42,625) (9,802)
	(798,470)	(103,515)
Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	(595,615)	(215,933)
	(1,394,085)	(319,448)

#### 41. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents included in the statement of cash flows comprise of the following consolidated statement of financial position amounts:

	Note	2022 (Rupee	2021 s '000)
Cash and bank balances Short-term borrowings	15 25	133,614 (3,025,036)	94,228 (2,004,474)
chart term perioringe		(2,891,422)	(1,910,246)

#### 41.1 Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

	As at March 31, 2021	Non-cash changes	Cash flows	As at March 31, 2022
		(Rupee	s '000)	
Long term loan	193,581	-	(4,087)	189,494
SBP Refinance Scheme for salaries and wages	250,804	8,875	(140,814)	118,865
Loan from director	104,275		65,000	169,275
Total liabilities from financing activities	548,660	8,875	(79,901)	477,634

#### 42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

#### 42.1 Financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets
at amortised cost

Loans and advances
Long-term deposits
Trade debts
Trade deposits and other receivables
Cash and bank balances

9,953	15,326
35,538	42,039
2,459,291	2,459,291
3,432	18,293
133,614	94,228
2,641,829	2,629,177

----- (Rupees '000) ------

2021

Financial liabilities at amortised cost	2022 (Rupe	2021 es '000)
Trade and other payables Unclaimed dividend Accrued mark-up	892,446 5,873 74,595	1,073,901 5,873 41,843
Long term loan SBP Refinance Scheme Loan from Director	189,494 118,865 169,275	193,581 250,804 104,275
Short-term borrowings	3,025,036 4,475,584	2,004,474 3,674,751

#### 43. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company's activities are exposed to a variety of financial risks namely credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The Company finances its operations through equity, borrowings and management of working capital with a view to monitor an appropriate mix between various sources of finance to minimise risk. The Company has established adequate procedures to manage each of these risks as explained below.

#### 43.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk which arises with the possibility that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge its obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company attempts to control credit risk by monitoring credit exposures, limiting transactions with specific counterparties and continually assessing the creditworthiness of counterparties.

#### Concentration of credit risk

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

Credit risk arises from bank balances and credit exposures to customers, including trade debts. The financial assets of the Company that are subject to credit risk amounted to Rs. 2,641.83 million (2021: Rs. 2,629.17 million).

The most significant financial asset exposed to credit risk is the trade debts of the Company. For trade debts, individual credit limits are assigned to customers keeping in view their payment history, financial position, past experience and other factors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored. The concentration of credit risk lies in the top 15 (2021: 15) customers which constitute 48% (2021: 42%) of the Company's trade debts.

The breakup of gross amounts due from customers is presented below:

	2022	2021
	(Rupe	es '000)
Due from customers		
Direct customers	178,439	192,827
Distributors	2,280,851	2,224,898
	2,459,290	2,417,725

Out of Rs 2,459.29 million (2021: Rs 2,417.72 million), the Company has provided Rs 89.38 million (2021: Rs 83.75 million) as amounts being doubtful.

#### 43.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet it's financial obligations as they fall due.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and bank balances and availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. The Company aims to maintain flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines open.

The maturity profile of the Company's liabilities based on contractual maturities is disclosed in note 43.3.2 of these consolidated financial statements.

#### 43.3 Market Risk

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

#### 43.3.1 Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk arises mainly where receivables and payables exist due to transactions entered into in foreign currencies. The Company primarily has foreign currency exposures in US Dollars and Japanese Yen. The Company manages its exposures against foreign exchange risk by entering into foreign exchange contracts where considered necessary. The details of balances are as follows:

	2022	2021
	(Amou	nt' 000)
Bills payable	(	
US Dollar	169	1,135
Japanese Yen	-	28,894
GB Pound	-	12
Euro	35	28
AED	-	905
Chinese Yuan	103	-

As at March 31, 2022, if the Pakistan Rupee had weakened / strengthened by 1% against US Dollar, Chinese Yuan and Euro with all other receivables held constant, loss before taxation for the year would have been lower / higher by Rs 0.40 million (2021: Rs 2.65 million).

#### 43.3.2 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.

#### Sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

Presently, the Company has KIBOR based short-term and long term borrowings from certain banks that expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. In case of increase / decrease in KIBOR by 100 basis points on March 31, 2022, with all other variables held constant, the net assets and loss before taxation for the year would have been lower / higher by Rs 32.15 million (2021: Rs 21.98 million).

The movement in liability under short-term borrowings and KIBOR rates are expected to change over time. Therefore, the sensitivity analysis prepared as at March 31, 2022 is not necessarily indicative of the effect on the Company's net assets due to future movement in interest rates.

Sensitivity to interest / mark-up rate risk arises from mismatches of financial assets and financial liabilities that mature or reprice in a given period. The Company manages these mismatches through risk management strategies where significant changes in gap position can be adjusted.

0004

The company is exposed to interest / mark-up rate risk in respect of the following:

Irity up	7707	nterest / mark-up bearing Non Interest / mark-up bearing	to Maturity after Sub-total Maturity upto Ma	one year one year one year	(Rupees 1000)
at		Interest / I	laturity up to Mat	one year   o	

# On balance sheet financial instruments

## Financial assets

Trade deposits and other receivables Cash and bank balances Loans and advances Long-term deposits Trade receivables **Amortised cost** 

## Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities at amortised cost Trade and other payables for salaries and wages Accrued profit / mark-up SBP Refinance Scheme Short-term borrowings Unclaimed dividend Loan from Director Long term loan

# On balance sheet gap

# Off-balance sheet financial instruments

Outstanding bank guarantees Commitments in respect of Commitments in respect of capital expenditure Letter of credit

9,953	35,538	2,459,291	3,432	133,614	2,641,828		892,446	5,873	74,595
9,953	35,538	2,459,291	3,432	133,614	2,641,828		892,446	5,873	74,595
2,444	35,538	ı	ı		37,982				•
7,509		2,459,291	3,432	133,614	2,603,846		892,446	5,873	74,595
				•	•		•	•	•
					•		•	•	•
				-				•	

	•	-		892,446		892,446	892,446
	•	•	•	5,873		5,873	5,873
	•	•	•	74,595	•	74,595	74,595
Kibor + 1							
& SBP rate + 4	93,335	96,159	189,494	٠	•	•	189,494
	118,865	ı	118,865	•	•	٠	118,865
	•	•	•	169,275		169,275	169,275
8.78 - 14.89	3,025,036		3,025,036	•	•	•	3,025,036
	3,237,236	96,159	3,333,395	1,142,189		1,142,189	4,475,584
	(3,237,236)	(96,159)	(3,333,395)	1,461,657	37,982	1,499,639	(1,833,755)

635	487,147 108,865	596,647
635	487,147	596,647
635	487,147 108,865	596,647
•		•
•		•

		al Total
	bearing	Sub-tota
	Non Interest / mark-up b	Maturity upto Maturity after one year
121	Non Int	Maturity upto one year
2021	aring	Sub-total
	nterest / mark-up beari	laturity up to Maturity after one year
	Intere	Maturity up to one year
	Effective	interest rate (in percentage)

----- (Rupees '000)

# On balance sheet financial instruments

## Financial assets

## **Amortised cost**

Loans and advances
Long-term deposits
Trade receivables
Trade deposits and other receivables
Cash and bank balances

## Financial liabilities

# Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Trade and other payables
Unclaimed dividend
Accrued profit / mark-up
Long term loan
SBP Refinance Scheme
for salaries and wages
Loan from Director
Short-term borrowings

# On balance sheet gap

# Off-balance sheet financial instruments

Commitments in respect of capital expenditure
Commitments in respect of Letter of credit
Outstanding bank guarantees

	•	•	•	8,009	7,317	15,326	15,326
		•	•	•	42,039	42,039	42,039
			•	2,459,291	•	2,459,291	2,459,291
			•	18,293	•	18,293	18,293
	•	•	•	94,226	•	94,226	94,226
				2,579,819	49,356	2,629,175	2,629,175
	•		1	1,073,901	1	1,073,901	1,073,901
	•	•	•	5,873	•	5,873	5,873
	•	•	•	41,843		41,843	41,843
Kibor + 1	113,250	80,331	193,581	•			193,581
က	137,517	113,287	250,804	•	,	,	250,804
	•	•	•	103,550	•	103,550	103,550
96 - 96 2	2,004,474	1	2,004,474	ı	•	•	2,004,474
	2,255,241	193,618	2,448,859	1,225,167		1,225,167	3,674,026
	(2,255,241)	(193,618)	(2,448,859)	1,354,652	49,356	1,404,008	(1,044,851)

4,636	886,542 114,789	1,005,967
4,636	886,542 114,789	1,005,967
•		•
4,636	886,542 114,789	1,005,967
		•
•		•

#### 43.3.3 Price risk

The Company is not exposed to any price risk as it does not hold any significant investments exposed to price risk.

#### 43.4 Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Underlying the definition of fair value is the presumption that the Company is a going concern without any intention or requirement to curtail materially the scale of its operations or to undertake a transaction on adverse terms.

The estimated fair value of all financial assets and liabilities is considered not significantly different from book values as the items are either short - term in nature or repriced periodically.

International Financial Reporting Standard 13, 'Fair Value Measurements' requires the company to classify 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 (unobservable inputs) (level 3).

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety shall be determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

Currently there are no financial assets or financial liabilities which are measured at their fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position.

43.4.1 Certain categories of operating fixed assets (leasehold land, buildings on leasehold include revaluation surplus) (level 3 measurement) determined by a professional valuer based on their assessment of the market values as disclosed in note 5 to these consolidated financial statements. The effect of changes in the unobservable inputs used in the valuations cannot be determined with certainty. Accordingly, a qualitative disclosure of sensitivity has not been presented in these consolidated financial statements.

#### 44. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's prime objective when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide adequate returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debts.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. The ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings less cash and bank balances. Total capital is calculated as equity as shown in the consolidated statement of financial position plus net debt.

2022 2021

	2022	2021
	(Rupee	es '000)
	3,502,670	2,553,134
6	(133,614)	(94,228)
	3,369,056	2,458,906
	3,834,199	3,807,923
	7,203,255	6,266,829
	46.77%	39.24%

#### 45. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

45.1

- Permanent	302	308
- Contractual	23	35
	325	343

This includes 188 (2021: 193) number of factory employees

#### 45.2 Average number of employees during the year

Number of employees at March 31

- Permanent	305	316
- Contractual	29	32
	334	348

This includes 190 (2021: 186) number of factory employees

#### 46. DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT FOR SHARIAH COMPLIANT COMPANIES

As per the requirements of the fourth schedule to the Companies Act, 2017, shariah compliant companies and the companies listed on Islamic Index shall disclose the following:

- (i) Loans obtained as per Islamic mode amounting to Rs. 2,322,667 (2021: Rs. 1,326,403) refer note 24 and note 17.
- (ii) Profit paid on Islamic modes of financing Rs. 180,513 (2021: 104,218) refer note 32
- (iii) Interest paid on any conventional loans, deposits or advances Rs. 79,443 (2021: Rs. 76.387) refer note 32.

#### 47. GENERAL AND CORRESPONDING FIGURES

Amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand rupees unless otherwise stated. Corresponding figures have been rearranged and reclassified, wherever necessary, for the purpose of comparison. There were no significant reclassifications / restatements to these consolidated financial statements during the year.

#### 48. DATE OF AUTHORISATION

These consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue on June 29, 2022 by the Board of Directors of the Company.

Altaf Hashwani Chairman

**Arshad Shehzada**Chief Executive Officer

S. Haider Mehdi Chief Financial Officer

2022

---- (Number) ----

2021

### **Pattern of Shareholding**

as on March 31, 2022

	HAV	ING SHARES		
NO. OF SHAREHOLDERS	From	То	SHARES HELD	PERCENTAGE
1198	1	100	39589	0.5096
486	101	500	133553	1.7191
186	501	1000	138340	1.7808
135	1001	5000	263270	3.3889
6	5001	10000	35950	0.4628
1	10001	15000	10200	0.1313
2	15001	20000	33204	0.4274
1	40001	45000	43700	0.5625
1	45001	50000	48899	0.6294
1	105001	110000	105540	1.3585
1	110001	115000	114582	1.4749
1	425001	430000	427499	5.5029
1	510001	515000	510724	6.5742
1	1410001	1255000	1250601	16.0981
1	1595001	1415000	1412944	18.1879
1	1600001	1600000	1595687	20.5402
1		1605000	1604336	20.6515
2024	Company Total		7768618	100.0000

### **Categories of Shareholders**

as on March 31, 2022

Particulars	No of Folio	Balance Share	Percentage
DIRECTORS, CEO & CHILDREN	11	5869251	75.5508
NIT & ICP	2	165	0.0021
BANKS, DFI & NBFI	2	329	0.0042
INSURANCE COMPANIES	1	427499	5.5029
MUTUAL FUNDS	2	518024	6.6682
GENERAL PUBLIC (LOCAL)	1891	598148	7.6995
GENERAL PUBLIC (FOREIGN)	89	47225	0.6079
OTHERS	18	192668	2.4801
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES	3	76	0.0010
FOREIGN COMPANIES	3	114623	1.4755
CHARITABLE TRUST	1	12	0.0002
MODARABAS	1	598	0.0077
Company Total	2024	7768618	100.0000

Folio No	Name	Code	Balance Held	Percentage
	MRS SANA HASHWANI	001	217	0.0028
	SYED HAIDER MEHDI	001	638	0.0082
	MR ALTAF HASHWANI	001	1	0.0000
	MR SYED HAIDER MEHDI	001	14	0.0002
	MR.QUAID JOHAR UDAIPURWALA ARIF HASHWANI	001 001	500 4300	0.0064 0.0554
	HUSSAIN HASHWANI	001	1250601	16.0981
	ALTAF HASHWANI	001	1412944	18.1878
	ARSHAD SHAHZADA	001	13	0.0002
	SANA ARIF HASHWANI	001	1604336	20.6515
003277086965	ZAVER HASHWANI	001	1595687	20.5402
	INVESTMENT CORPN OF PAKISTAN	003	19	0.0002
	M/S INVESTMNET CARPORATION OF PAKISTAN	003	146	0.0019
000083000036		004	30	0.0004
	NATIONAL BANK OF PAKISTAN	004	299	0.0038
	STATE LIFE INSURANCE CORP. OF PAKISTAN CDC - TRUSTEE NIT-EQUITY MARKET OPPORTUNITY FUND	005 006	427499 7300	5.5029 0.0940
	CDC - TRUSTEE NATIONAL INVESTMENT (UNIT) TRUST	006	510724	6.5742
	KHADAM ALI SHAH BUKHARI & CO	010	68	0.0009
	M/S HABIB BROTHERS (PVT) LTD.	010	304	0.0039
	M/S MUTUAL TRDG. CO. (PVT) LTD.	010	595	0.0077
	ZÁVER ENTERPRISE	010	105540	1.3585
	HASHOO HOLDINGS (PVT) LTD	010	16104	0.2073
	PREMIER FASHIONS (PVT) LTD	010	1290	0.0166
	FATEH TEXTILE MILLS LTD.	010	359	0.0046
	TRUSTEE NATIONAL BANK OF PAKISTAN EMPLOYEES PENSION FUND	010	48899	0.6294
	TRUSTEE NATIONAL BANK OF PAKISTAN EMP BENEVOLENT FUND TRUST	010 010	1716	0.0221
	KHOJA (PIRHAI) SHIA ISNA ASHARI JAMAT SARFRAZ MAHMOOD (PRIVATE) LTD	010	2 100	0.0000 0.0013
003525057191	NH CAPITAL (PRIVATE) LIMITED	010	29	0.0013
	MAPLE LEAF CAPITAL LIMITED	010	1	0.0000
	SHERMAN SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED	010	1	0.0000
	NCC - PRE SETTLEMENT DELIVERY ACCOUNT	010	400	0.0051
011692000021	ABA ALI HABIB SECURITIES (PVT) LIMITED	010	60	0.0008
	BAWANY SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED	010	100	0.0013
	MRA SECURITIES LIMITED - MF	010	17100	0.2201
	HOSHANG DINSHAW (PVT) LTD	011	24	0.0003
	PERIN DINSHAW (PVT) LTD	011	17	0.0002
	PERIN DINSHAW PVT LTD-MQURESH	011 012	35 5	0.0005
	NOMURA BANK (LUXEMBOURG) SA TEMPLETON GLOBAL STRATEGY SICAV	012	36	0.0001 0.0005
	M/S FURUKAWA BATTERY CO LTD	012	114582	1.4749
	GHULAMAN-E-ABBAS EDUCATIONAL & MEDICAL TRUST	012	12	0.0002
	M/S FIRST UDL MODARABA	014	598	0.0077
	,			

### Form of Proxy

Exide Pakistan Limited A-44, Hill Street, Manghopir Road, S.I.T.E., Karachi.

I/We		
of	in the district of —	
being a member of Exide F	Pakistan Limited and a holder of	
Ordinary Shares as per Sha	are Register Folio Number	
hereby appoint		
	<u>i</u> n the district of	
or failing him		
	as my/our proxy to vo eneral Meeting of the Company to be held on July	
Signature this	day of	
		Signature on Revenue Stamp
Signature of Proxy	Signature should agree with the specimen signature registered with the Company	

## فارم برائے پراکسی سالانہ اجلاس عام

میں/ ہم	_ سکنهضلع	ممبرا یکسائیڈ پاکستان کمیٹڈ، بذریعہ ہذا <sup>سمپی</sup> ن کے ممبر
		سكنهكو اپنى جَلَّه 29 جولا كَى كو منعقد
ہونے والے سمپنی کے 69 ویں سا	لانه اجلاس عام ما تکسی ملتوی شده اجلا	لت کرنے اور ووٹ دینے کیلئے اپنا پراکسی مقرر کرتا/کرتی ہوں/ کرتے ہیں۔
مور خہ کو د	رج ذیل گواہان کی موجودگی میں وستخ	-
ار د شخط		٢_ وستخط
نام:		: <sub>C</sub> t
: <b>*</b> ;		:z <sub>v</sub>
CNIC یا پاسپورٹ نمبر		CNIC يا پاسپورٹ نمبر
فوليو/CDC اكاؤنث نمبر		
		-/ 10 روپے کے ریو پینیو ٹکٹ پر دستخط بید دستخط شمپنی میں رجسٹرڈ نمونے کے دستخط کے مطابق ہونا حیاہیئے
ا تېم بدا ل. د. :		

ہر کیاظ سے مکمل اور دستخط شدہ پراکسی فارم، کمپنی کے رجسٹرڈ آفس A-44سائٹ کراچی میں اجلاس شروع ہونے کے وقت سے کم از کم 48 گھٹے پہلے لازی طور پر پہنچ جانا چاہیئے

کوئی ایسا شخص پراکسی مقرر نہیں کیا جاسکتا جو ممپنی کاممبر نہ ہو، البتہ کارپوریش کسی غیر ممبر کو پراکسی مقرر کر سکتی ہے۔

اگر کوئی شخص ایک سے زیادہ پراکسی مقرر کرے اور پراکسی کی ایک سے زیادہ دستاویز جمع کرائے تو ایسی تمام دستاویز مستر دکر دی جائیں گی۔

CDC اكاؤنث بولڈرز / كارپوریشن اكائيوں كيلئے بدايات

درج بالا کے علاوہ درج ذیل شر ائط پوری ہونا بھی لاذمی ہے:

پراکسی فارم پر دو گواہان کے دستخط مع ان کے نام، بیتے اور CNIC نمبر درج ہونا لازمی ہے۔

پراکسی فارم کے ہمراہ مستفید ہونے والے ممبر (Beneficial Owner) اور پراکسی کے CNIC یا پاسپورٹ کی تصدیق شدہ کائی منسلک

پراکسی کو اجلاس میں شرکت کے وقت اپنا اصل قومی شاختی کارڈ یا اصل پاسپورٹ پیش کرنا ہوگا۔

کار پوریٹ اکائی کی صورت میں پراکسی فارم کے ساتھ بورڈ آف ڈائیریکٹرز کی قرارداد/پاور آف اٹارنی مع نمونہ کے دستخط (اگر پہلے سے جمع نہ . کرائے گئے ہوں) کمپنی کے پاس جمع کرانا ضروری ہے۔





#### **Key features:**

- Licensed Entities Verification
- Scam meter\*
- Jamapunji games\*
- Company Verification
- Insurance & Investment Checklist
- 77 FAQs Answered

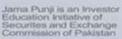


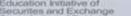
Learn about investing at www.jamapunji.pk

- Stock trading simulator (based on live feed from KSE)
- Knowledge center
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\*Mobile apps are also available for download for android and ios devices



#### A PUBLIC SERVICE MESSAGE BY

## EXIDE





Healthy Contact (With Mask)

منتقلی کاامکان **70 فیصد** ہوتا ہے۔

Transmission probability is 70%



COVID 19 Carrier (Without Mask)



Healthy Contact (Without Mask)

منتقلی کاامکان <mark>5 نیسد</mark> ہوتا ہے۔



COVID 19 Carrier (With Mask)



Healthy Contact (With Mask)

منتقلی کاامکان 1.5 فیصد ہوتا ہے۔

Transmission probability is 1.5%



COVID 19 Carrier (With Mask)

توٹ بہ برائے مہریانی کسی بھی ایسے خص سے ملنے سے اجتناب کریں جس نے ماسک نہیں پہنا ہو کسی بھی قتم کافیس ماسک پہنا ضروری ہے۔

NOTE: PLEASE REFUSE TO RELATE CLOSELY WITH ANYONE NOT WEARING A FACE MASK ANY TYPE OF FACE MASK WILL DO











