



NATIONAL FOODS LIMITED



National Foods Limited

12/CL-6 Claremont Road,
Civil Lines, Karachi.
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Website: www.nfoods.com

Designed by: IAL SAATCHI & SAATCHI

QUARTER REPORT 2021



NATIONAL FOODS LIMITED

QUARTER REPORT 2021

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OUR STORY

We are celebrating 50 years of Inspiring New Traditions and bringing families together with innovative food products. Traditions connect and expand the human spirit; at NFL, we pay our respects to the cultural heritage of Pakistan. Since inception in 1970, we have evolved into a leading multcategory food company that is a producer of 250 different products, across 13 categories. NFL holds ISO 9001, ISO 18001, ISO 22000 and HACCP Certifications coupled with SAP Business Technologies to ensure that its customers receive the highest quality of products. Our legacy spans over 50 years of innovation with an absolute resolve to serve the Pakistani nation. This is in line with our vision of becoming a Rs. 50 billion company, and to achieve this we constantly innovate our product portfolio according to changing social and cultural sphere to Inspire New Traditions in households and are on the journey to becoming a globally recognized brand. Currently we are renowned in 40 countries across 5 continents. We are committed to serving the nation and its households by keeping traditions alive. Since food plays an important role in defining our cultural heritage, we aim to provide our customers with new and inventive recipes to make everyday meals a treat for the taste buds.

At NFL, our intention is to improve the overall well-being of our society by providing recipes that enable modern households to be able to enjoy the same delicacies as they were accustomed to without having to go through difficult and time-consuming methods of cooking. We are also committed to our initiatives aimed at serving the society at large through our wide range of Corporate Social Responsibility programs.

VISION

To be a Rs. 50 billion food company in the convenience food segment by launching products and services in the domestic and international markets that enhance lifestyle and create value for our customers through management excellence at all levels.

CORE VALUES



OWNERSHIP

Own it and deliver it

- We lead by example
- We are responsible for all our actions and decisions
- We empower ourselves and take initiatives to meet business needs
- We own our growth and development
- We are responsible for the safety and well-being of ourselves and our community



TEAMWORK

Trust each other and achieve together

- We work collaboratively across organizational boundaries on common objectives
- We respect each other's ideas and opinions
- We give constructive and candid feedback
- We share knowledge and experiences to help each other develop
- We celebrate the wins together



CUSTOMER CENTRIC

Prioritize customer experience (Internal & External)

- We continuously seek to understand and identify customer needs
- We focus on providing convenience and value to our customers
- We listen to our customers and treat them with respect
- We are clear and transparent in our communication
- We consider all customer touchpoints to offer the best possible solution



EXCELLENCE IN EXECUTION

Lead, commit and deliver the best

- We set a clear direction for our deliverables
- We make decisions which result in increased productivity and efficiencies
- We develop proactive solutions to overcome current or potential challenges
- We work on continuous performance improvement and learning
- We strive to consistently add value to the business and the environment



PASSION

Go above and beyond

- We love what we do
- We have the courage to question the status quo
- We think big and create new possibilities
- We bring positive energy to everything we do
- We are driven by new challenges and learning opportunities



COMPANY INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Abdul Majeed	Chairman
Mr. Abrar Hasan	Chief Executive Officer
Mr. Towfiq H. Chinoy	Director
Mr. Ehsan A. Malik	Director
Ms. Noreen Hasan	Director
Ms. Saadia Naveed	Director
Mr. Zahid Majeed	Director

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Mr. Ehsan A. Malik	Chairman
Ms. Noreen Hasan	Member
Ms. Saadia Naveed	Member
Mr. Zahid Majeed	Member

HUMAN RESOURCE AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Mr. Towfiq H. Chinoy	Chairman
Mr. Abrar Hasan	Member
Mr. Ehsan A. Malik	Member
Mr. Zahid Majeed	Member
Ms. Saira A. Khan	Secretary to HR & RC

DIRECTOR CORPORATE FINANCE / CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Mr. Syed Farhan Ali Rizvi

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr. Fazal ur Rehman Hajano

HEAD OF INTERNAL AUDIT AND SECRETARY AUDIT COMMITTEE

Ms. Quratulain Mamsa

INTERNAL AUDITORS

EY Ford Rhodes

COMPANY MANAGEMENT

Mr. Abrar Hasan	Chief Executive Officer
Mr. Syed Farhan Ali Rizvi	Director Corporate Finance
Ms. Saira A. Khan	Director Human Resources & Industrial Relations
Mr. Shakaib Arif	Director Integrated Supply Chain
Mr. Aejaz Abbas Basrai	Director Strategy & Marketing & Chief Operating Officer NF DMCC

Mr. Hasan Sarwat
Dr. Fayyaz Ashraf
Mr. Syed Zeeshan Ali

Director Sales
Head of Innovations, Research & Development
Head of Information Technology

AUDITORS

Messrs. KPMG Taseer Hadi
& Co. Chartered Accountants

Shaikh Sultan Trust Building No. 2
Beaumont Road, Karachi.

SHARE REGISTRATION OFFICE

Central Depository Company
of Pakistan Limited:

CDC House, 99-B, Block B, S.M.C.H.S.,
Main Shahrah-e-Faisal, Karachi-74400.
Tel: (92-21) 111-111-500
Fax: (92-21) 34326031

COMPANY BANKS

Bank Al Habib Limited
Bank Alfalah Limited
(Islamic Banking Group)
National Bank of Pakistan
Habib Bank Limited
Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited
MCB Bank Limited

Meezan Bank Limited
United Bank Limited
Habib Bank AG Zurich
MCB Dubai
Toronto Dominion Canada Trust Bank
Bank of Montreal
Business Development Bank of Canada
Allied Bank Limited

REGISTERED OFFICE

12/CL-6 Claremont Road, Civil Lines, Karachi-75530
Phone: (92-21) 38402022 & 36490029
Fax: (92-21) 35670996

SITE PLANT

F-160/C, F-133, S.I.T.E., Karachi.
Phone: 021-3257-7707 – 10, Fax: 021-3257-2217
Email Address: info@nfoods.com

PORT QASIM PLANT

A-13, North Western Industrial Zone, Bin Qasim, Karachi.
Phone: 021-3475-0373 – 7

GUJRANWALA PLANT

53-KM G.T. Road, Chainwala Mord Amanabad,
Gujranwala near Gujranwala Kamoki Tool Plaza.
Phone: 055-3409560, 3409660

NOORIABAD PLANT

A 393 Nooriabad Industrial Estate,
Nooriabad, Karachi.
Phone: 03000335287

Web Presence: Updated company information and the latest
Annual Report can be accessed at: www.nfoods.com

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FELLOW SHAREHOLDERS,

The Directors of National Foods Limited are pleased to present the unaudited financial results of the Company, which includes both stand-alone and consolidated financial statements, for the three months period ended September 30, 2020.

Business Performance Overview

Economic environment

Pakistan economy has been exposed to multifaceted challenges as a result of Pandemic Covid-19, which has also taken its toll on the global economy. This impacts growth in domestic and global markets, tourism and business travel, trade and production linkages, supply disruptions and health effects. Whilst the government has introduced relaxation measures against the Covid, the extent and duration of the economic impact remains uncertain.

Operating and financial performance

Core business

Core business continued its momentum from last year, posting a healthy net sales growth of 12%. The growth has been a result of consumer led initiatives in the local division and distributor & operational efficiencies yielding results in the international domain. Gross profit has been impacted by the inflationary impacts on material costs, product mix and investment behind human resources amid safety measure for Covid 19. Operating profit however remained strong with 29% growth as a result of curtailed indirect costs and hampered on ground activities amidst pandemic.

Investment behind the new category continue to build momentum for the Company with Savory Snacks now expanding to 40 towns across the country. Mayonnaise also continued to excite the consumers yielding exponential growth to the company's topline.

A1 BAGS & SUPPLIES INC.

Net sales grew by 11% and gross profitability improved. Stores have started to show recovery post pandemic. Key financial numbers of the Group for the fiscal year are summarized below:

Amounts in PKR Million

	Group			Core Business			A1 Bags & Suppliers Inc.		
	Q1 FY21	Q1 FY20	Change	Q1 FY21	Q1 FY20	Change	Q1 FY21	Q1 FY20	Change
Net sales	8,090	7,235	12%	5,322	4,732	12%	2,768	2,502	11%
Gross profit	2,329	2,146	9%	1,729	1,631	6%	600	514	17%
Operating profit*	866	665	30%	604	469	29%	262	196	34%
Net profit after tax **	595	417	43%	428	294	46%	171	125	36%
EPS (Rupees)	3.5	2.5		2.9	2.0				
as % of net sales									
Gross profit	28.8%	29.7%	-0.9%	32.5%	34.5%	-2.0%	21.7%	20.6%	1.1%
Operating profit	10.7%	9.2%	1.5%	11.4%	9.9%	1.4%	9.5%	7.8%	1.6%
Net profit after tax	7.4%	5.8%	1.6%	8.0%	6.2%	1.8%	6.2%	5.0%	1.2%

* Includes other income and other expenses.

** This includes amortization of Rs. 3.3 million (2020: RS. 3.3 million) on intangible recognized on consolidation of A1 Bags & Suppliers Inc.

Marketing and Promotion

Recipe Masala

- Holistic support during Recipe Season with NFL's first Repurposed communication based on learnings from Google , Shopper Activations, Outdoor Sites and TVCs dubbed in regional languages
- BBQ DIY Kit launched on Eid Ul Azha – 6,000 kits sold through E-Commerce in 3 weeks | social media campaign reaching an engagement rate of 22% vs industry benchmark of 10%
- Karachi Consumer Conversion Plan relaunched with SOPs in light of COVID-19 with 60,000 Households and 5,000 shops reached across the city
- Daighi Danedar Haleem launched to expand presence in growing Haleem segment

Pickle

- National Crushed Pickle was launched in 3 SKUs (50 g sachet, 390 g and 750 g PET jars) in Aug '20. Holistic launch plan commissioned – POSM, podiums, FSUs, parasites deployed to enhance visibility at key modern trade outlets. Carrefour activated with animation podiums. Hanger drive commissioned in GT.
- New copy for Pickle PET jars launched on Digital in Jul '20 to create awareness and consideration for premium offering and highlight benefits of convenience and enhanced freshness.

Ketchup

- To cash upon Ketchup's primary season i.e. Eid ul Adha, an attractive consumer offer of 'FREE Biryani recipe single pack with 950g Ketchup pouch' was launched. This initiative was backed by a seasonal TV media airing burst with a customized end tail and POSM to effectively communicate the offer

International Business

- UAE, NTDE replacement of NMC on board for Modern Trade, Joint business plan in final stages and order ready to be dispatched at the start of Quarter 2.
- North America, Gelda Foods appointed for mainstream distributors. Increased demand and better portfolio distribution at a portfolio level along with efficiencies and brought in distributor inventory management and placement of order.

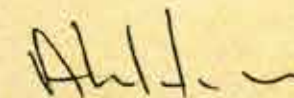
Future outlook

The management acknowledges the uncertainty emanating from Covid 19 and its impact on economy more particularly on the purchasing power of the consumers. The management of the Company remains committed to drive business fundamentals and improve / maintain its market leadership position in all major categories through innovative measures and contingency planning. National Foods has responded well in this crisis and we are geared to deliver our social and economic responsibilities in light of our Founder's Philosophy and "Our Values"

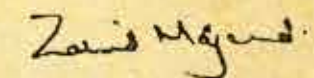
Acknowledgement

I would like to express the Board's sincerest gratitude to all internal and external stakeholders for their continued commitment and trust.

On behalf of Board of Directors



Chief Executive Officer



Director

Unconsolidated Condensed Interim Financial Information September 30, 2020



Condensed Interim Unconsolidated Statement of Financial Position

AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

	Note	30 Sep 2020	30 Jun 2020
		Unaudited)	(Audited)
(Rupees in '000)			
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	4,884,285	4,837,771
Intangibles		80,819	45,162
Long-term Investments		61,719	61,719
Long-term deposits		46,799	46,799
		<u>5,073,622</u>	<u>4,991,451</u>
Current assets			
Stores, spare parts and loose tools		137,685	139,284
Stock in trade	6	3,789,428	4,043,708
Trade debts		971,331	1,702,404
Advances		271,966	140,502
Trade deposits and prepayments		113,559	60,439
Short term investment		1,246,553	-
Other receivables		-	8,099
Sales tax refundable		8,163	-
Cash and bank balances		627,103	586,827
		<u>7,165,788</u>	<u>6,681,263</u>
		<u>12,239,410</u>	<u>11,672,714</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share Capital and reserves			
Authorised share capital 1,000,000,000 (30 June 2019: 1,000,000,000) ordinary shares of Rs. 5 each		5,000,000	5,000,000
<i>Share Capital</i> Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital		745,969	745,969
<i>Revenue Reserve</i> Unappropriated profit		4,559,342	4,177,688
		<u>5,305,311</u>	<u>4,923,657</u>
Non - current liabilities			
Deferred taxation - net		299,327	290,518
Long-term finance		954,837	849,235
Deferred liabilities		10,978	80,523
		<u>1,265,142</u>	<u>1,220,276</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		3,697,759	3,657,293
Unclaimed dividend		21,791	21,791
Contract liability		145,027	358,203
Mark-up accrued		7,758	13,442
Short term borrowings	7	600,000	554,404
Long-term finance classified as current - secured		343,480	220,323
Taxation - net		853,142	691,739
Sales tax payable		-	11,586
		<u>5,668,957</u>	<u>5,528,781</u>
		<u>12,239,410</u>	<u>11,672,714</u>
Commitments			
	8		

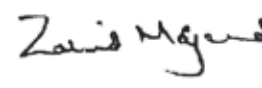
The annexed notes 1 to 16 form an integral part of this condensed interim unconsolidated financial statements.



Chief Executive Officer



Chief Financial Officer



Director

Condensed Interim Unconsolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income (Unaudited)

For the three months period ended September 30, 2020

	Note	30 Sep 2020	30 Sep 2019
(Rupees in '000)			
Sales	9	5,207,551	4,702,802
Cost of sales		(3,593,738)	(3,110,800)
Gross profit		1,613,813	1,592,001
Distribution costs		(797,005)	(905,501)
Impairment loss on trade debts		-	-
Administrative expenses		(265,866)	(230,090)
Other expenses		(34,257)	(27,910)
Other income		12,096	18,312
Operating profit		528,781	446,813
Finance costs		(21,855)	(45,924)
Profit before taxation		506,927	400,889
Taxation	10	(125,273)	(104,543)
Profit / (loss) after taxation		381,654	296,345
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		381,654	296,345
(Rupees)			
Earnings per share - basic and diluted	11	2.56	1.99

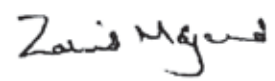
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Chief Executive Officer



Chief Financial Officer



Director

Condensed Interim Unconsolidated Statement of Changes in Equity (Unaudited)

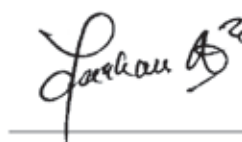
For the three months period ended September 30, 2020

	Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	Revenue reserve - unappropriated profit	Total
(Rupees in '000)			
Balance as at 30 June 2019	621,641	3,695,688	4,317,329
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2020			
- Profit for the year	-	1,104,502	1,104,502
- Other comprehensive income	-	(861)	(861)
	-	1,103,641	1,103,641
Transactions with owners recorded directly in equity - distributions			
1 Ordinary share for each 5 shares held - allotted as bonus shares for the year ended 30 June 2020	124,328	(124,328)	-
- Final dividend for the year ended 30 June 2020 @ Rs. 3.75 per share	-	(497,313)	(497,313)
Balance as at 30 June 2020	745,969	4,177,688	4,923,657
Balance as at 1 July 2020	745,969	4,177,688	4,923,657
Total comprehensive income for the three months period ended 30 September 2020			
- Profit for the three months ended 30 September 2020	-	381,654	381,654
- Other comprehensive income for the three months ended 30 September 2020	-	-	-
	-	381,654	381,654
Balance as at 30 September 2020	745,969	4,559,342	5,305,311

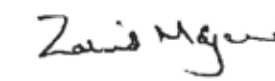
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Chief Executive Officer



Chief Financial Officer



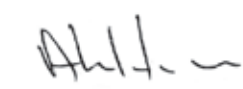
Director

Condensed Interim Unconsolidated Statement of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

For the three months period ended September 30, 2020

	Note	Period ended	
		30 Sep 2020	30 Sep 2019
(Rupees in '000)			
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash generated from operations	12	1,295,772	1,431,133
Finance cost paid		(27,539)	(50,823)
Income taxes paid		(18,441)	(25,867)
Retirement benefits		(73,459)	-
Long term deposits - net		-	(1,100)
Net cash generated from operating activities		1,176,333	1,353,343
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditure		(173,343)	(147,145)
Intangible assets		-	(1,940)
Proceeds from disposal of operating fixed assets		9,486	6,675
Net cash used in investing activities		(163,858)	(142,410)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceed from short term borrowings		100,000	(300,000)
Proceeds from long term finance		228,758	300,000
Dividends paid		-	(335)
Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities		328,758	(335)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,341,233	1,210,598
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period		532,423	(701,334)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	13	1,873,656	509,264

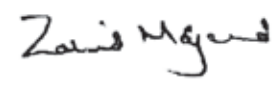
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Chief Executive Officer



Chief Financial Officer



Director

Notes to the Condensed Interim Unconsolidated Financial Statement (Unaudited)

For The Three Months Period Ended 30 September 2020

1. THE COMPANY AND ITS OPERATIONS

The Company was incorporated in Pakistan on 19 February 1970 as a private limited company under the Companies Act, 1913 and subsequently converted into a public limited company under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now Companies Act, 2017) by special resolution passed in the extra ordinary general meeting held on 30 March 1988. The Company is principally engaged in the manufacture and sale of convenience based food products. The Company is listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange. The registered office of the Company is situated at 12 / CL - 6, Claremont Road, Civil Lines, Karachi.

The parent entity of the Company is ATC Holdings (Private) Limited based on control model as provided under IFRS 10 - 'Consolidated Financial Statements'.

These financial statements are separate financial statements of the Company in which investment in subsidiary is accounted for on the basis of cost rather than on the basis of reported results. Consolidated financial statements are prepared separately. Detail of Company's investment in subsidiary company is given in note 8 to these unconsolidated financial statements.

The manufacturing facilities and sales offices of the Company are situated at the following locations:

Factories:

- Unit F160-/ C, F- 133, S.I.T.E., Karachi;
- Office A13-, North Western Industrial Zone, Bin Qasim, Karachi;
- -53KM G.T. Road, Chainwala Mord Amanabad, Gujranwala; and
- A393-, Nooriabad Industrial Estate, Nooriabad..

Sales offices:

- Office No.1 ,107st Floor Parsa Tower, Sharah-e-Faisal, Karachi;
- Banglow No. 225, Shahrah-e-Abbasi Akhuwat Nagar Society, Sukkur;
- 2nd Floor, Mall 2 Plaza Main Boulevard Kohinoor City, Jaranwala Road, Faisalabad;
- -18CCA (Comercial Area), Phase VIII, DHA Lahore, Cantt;
- Plot No. 25, Din Plaza, Canal Road, Main Gate Canal View Housing Society, Gujranwala;
- 1st Floor, Bilal Complex, Main PWD Road, Sector O9-, Islamabad; and
- 1st Floor, JB Tower, University Road, Peshawar

- 1.1 A novel strain of coronavirus (COVID19-) that first surfaced in China was classified as a pandemic by the World Health Organization on March 2020 ,11, impacting countries globally. Measures taken to contain the spread of the virus, including travel bans, quarantines, social distancing, and closures of non-essential services and factories triggered significant disruptions to businesses worldwide, resulting in an economic slowdown. The potential impacts from COVID19- still remain uncertain, including, among other things, on economic conditions, businesses and consumers.

During the quarter, the company has earned profit after tax amounting to Rs. 382 million (Q296 : 2020 1 million). As at 30 September 2020, the company has accumulated profits amounting to Rs. 4,559 million (2020: Rs. 4,178 million). The current assets of the company exceed its current liabilities by Rs. 1,497 million (2020 : Rs. 1,152 million). Management plans for generating sufficient cashflows have been made by considering future sales volume, pricing decisions, cost reduction strategies, exchange rate impact, availability of funds through committed credit lines among other things.

As the company falls under the category of essential services and was allowed to operate its production and supply facilities during the lockdown period while following all necessary standard operating procedures (SOPs), COVID19- did not have a significant impact on the Company. The Company remained up to date in all its financial commitments. The management believes the going concern assumption of the Company remains valid. Accordingly, the going concern assumption of the management remains valid with no adverse implications on statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Unconsolidated Financial Statement (Unaudited)

For The Three Months Period Ended 30 September 2020

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan. The accounting and reporting standards as 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;
- Islamic Financial Accounting Standards (IFAS) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan as are notified under the Companies Act, 2017; and
- Provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017.

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

2.2 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for investment in equity instruments of Naimat Collateral Management Company Limited (NCMCL) which is carried at fair value and obligation in respect of pension and medical fund schemes which is measured at present value.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Pakistan Rupees which is Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in Pakistan Rupees has been rounded to the nearest thousand of rupees, unless stated otherwise.

2.4 Use of significant Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan, requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. Information about judgments made by the management in the application of accounting policies, that have the most significant effects on the amount recognized in the financial statements and information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties with significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next year are described in the following:

Notes to the Condensed Interim Unconsolidated Financial Statement (Unaudited)

For The Three Months Period Ended 30 September 2020

Property, plant and equipment / intangible assets

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

Stock in trade / stores, spares and loose tools

The management continuously reviews its inventory for existence of any items which may have become obsolete. These estimates are based on historical experience and are continuously reviewed and the cost of such stocks is fully provided for.

Trade debts - expected credit loss

These financial assets are adjusted for loss allowances that are measured at amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss that result from all possible default events over expected life of the financial asset.

Provision for refund liability

Refund liability provisions are recognized as deduction from revenue based on terms of the arrangements with customer and are included in trade and other payables. No asset is recognized for refunds as they are not anticipated to be resold. A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

Retirement benefits obligations

Certain actuarial assumptions have been adopted for valuation of present value of defined benefit obligations and fair value of plan assets. Changes in these assumptions in future years may affect the liability under this scheme in those years.

Taxation

In making the estimates for income taxes currently payable by the Company, the management looks at the current income tax law and the decisions of appellate authorities on certain matters in the past.

3. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO PUBLISHED APPROVED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

3.1 Standards, interpretations and amendments to published approved accounting standards that are effective but not relevant:

- There are certain new standards, amendments to the approved accounting standards and new interpretations that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2019 (other than those which have been disclosed in note 4 to these financial statements). However, these do not have any significant impact on the Company's financial reporting and therefore have not been detailed in these financial statements.

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3.2 Standards, interpretations and amendments to published approved accounting standards that are not yet effective:

The following International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Standards) as notified under the Companies Act, 2017 and the amendments and interpretations thereto will be effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 01 July 2020 and are not likely to have an impact on the financial statements of the Company:

- Amendment to IFRS 3 'Business Combinations' – Definition of a Business (effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2020). The IASB has issued amendments aiming to resolve the difficulties that arise when an entity determines whether it has acquired a business or a group of assets. The amendments clarify that to be considered a business, an acquired set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The amendments include an election to use a concentration test. The standard is effective for transactions in the future and therefore would not have an impact on past financial statements.
- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020). The amendments are intended to make the definition of material in IAS 1 easier to understand and are not intended to alter the underlying concept of materiality in IFRS Standards. In addition, the IASB has also issued guidance on how to make materiality judgments when preparing their general purpose financial statements in accordance with IFRS Standards.
- On 29 March 2018, the International Accounting Standards Board (the IASB) has issued a revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting which is applicable immediately and contains changes that will set a new direction for IFRS in the future. The Conceptual Framework primarily serves as a tool for the IASB to develop standards and to assist the IFRS Interpretations Committee in interpreting them. It does not override the requirements of individual IFRSs and any inconsistencies with the revised Framework will be subject to the usual due process – this means that the overall impact on standard setting may take some time to crystallize. The companies may use the Framework as a reference for selecting their accounting policies in the absence of specific IFRS requirements. In these cases, companies should review those policies and apply the new guidance retrospectively as of 1 January 2020,
- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform which amended IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 is applicable for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. The G20 asked the Financial Stability Board (FSB) to undertake a fundamental review of major interest rate benchmarks. Following the review, the FSB published a report setting out its recommended reforms of some major interest rate benchmarks such as IBORs. Public authorities in many jurisdictions have since taken steps to implement those recommendations. This has in turn led to uncertainty about the long-term viability of some interest rate benchmarks. In these amendments, the term 'interest rate benchmark reform' refers to the market-wide reform of an interest rate benchmark including its replacement with an alternative benchmark rate, such as that resulting from the FSB's recommendations set out in its July 2014 report 'Reforming Major Interest Rate Benchmarks' (the reform). The amendments made provide relief from the potential effects of the uncertainty caused by the reform. A company shall apply the exceptions to all hedging relationships directly affected by interest rate benchmark reform. The amendments are not likely to affect the financial statements of the Company.

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- Amendments to IFRS-16- IASB has issued amendments to IFRS 16 (the amendments) to provide practical relief for lessees in accounting for rent concessions. The amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020, with earlier application permitted. Under the standard's previous requirements, lessees assess whether rent concessions are lease modifications and, if so, apply the specific guidance on accounting for lease modifications. This generally involves remeasuring the lease liability using the revised lease payments and a revised discount rate. In light of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the fact that many lessees are applying the standard for the first time in their financial statements, the Board has provided an optional practical expedient for lessees. Under the practical expedient, lessees are not required to assess whether eligible rent concessions are lease modifications, and instead are permitted to account for them as if they were not lease modifications. Rent concessions are eligible for the practical expedient if they occur as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic and if all the following criteria are met:
 - the change in lease payments results in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change;
 - any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2021; and
 - there is no substantive change to the other terms and conditions of the lease.
- Classification of liabilities as current or non-current (Amendments to IAS 1) effective for the annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2022. These amendments in the standards have been added to further clarify when a liability is classified as current. The standard also amends the aspect of classification of liability as non-current by requiring the assessment of the entity's right at the end of the reporting period to defer the settlement of liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. An entity shall apply those amendments retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8.
- Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37) effective for the annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2022 amends IAS 1 by mainly adding paragraphs which clarify what comprise the cost of fulfilling a contract, Cost of fulfilling a contract is relevant when determining whether a contract is onerous. An entity is required to apply the amendments to contracts for which it has not yet fulfilled all its obligations at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which it first applies the amendments (the date of initial application). Restatement of comparative information is not required, instead the amendments require an entity to recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings or other component of equity, as appropriate, at the date of initial application.
- Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16) effective for the annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Clarifies that sales proceeds and cost of items produced while bringing an item of property, plant and equipment to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management e.g. when testing etc, are recognized in profit or loss in accordance with applicable Standards. The entity measures the cost of those items applying the measurement requirements of IAS 2. The standard also removes the requirement of deducting the net sales proceeds from cost of testing. An entity shall apply those amendments retrospectively, but only to items of property, plant and equipment that are brought to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements in which the entity first applies the amendments. The entity shall recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at the beginning of that earliest period presented.

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- The following annual improvements to IFRS standards 2018-2020 are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.
- IFRS 9 – The amendment clarifies that an entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf, when it applies the '10 per cent' test in paragraph B3.3.6 of IFRS 9 in assessing whether to derecognize a financial liability.
- IFRS 16 – The amendment partially amends Illustrative Example 13 accompanying IFRS 16 by excluding the illustration of reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor. The objective of the amendment is to resolve any potential confusion that might arise in lease incentives.
- IAS 41 – The amendment removes the requirement in paragraph 22 of IAS 41 for entities to exclude taxation cash flows when measuring the fair value of a biological asset using a present value technique.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies set out below are consistently applied for all periods presented in these financial statements.

4.1 Change in significant accounting policies

The details of new significant accounting policies adopted and the nature and effect of the changes to previous accounting policies are set out below:

4.1.1 IFRS 16 'Leases'

The Company has adopted IFRS 16 "Leases" from 1 January 2019 as notified by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan vide its SRO 434 (I)/2018 dated 09 April 2018. The standard replaces the existing guidance on leases, including IAS 17 "Leases", IFRIC 4 "Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease", SIC 15 "Operating Leases – Incentives" and SIC 27 "Evaluating the Substance of Transactions in the Legal Form of a Lease".

IFRS 16 introduced a single, on-balance sheet accounting model for lessees. It requires lessee to recognise right-of-use assets representing its rights to use the underlying assets and lease liabilities representing its obligation to make lease payments. Lessor accounting remains similar to previous accounting policies.

As per IFRS 16, the Company is required to recognise a right-of-use asset (RoU asset) and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset has to be initially measured at cost, and subsequently at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

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

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The lease liability is subsequently increased by the interest cost on the lease liability and decreased by lease payment made. It is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, a change in the estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or as appropriate, changes in the assessment of whether a purchase or extension option is reasonably certain to be exercised or a termination option is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

In determining whether a contract is, or contains, a lease the management assesses whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time, management shall assess whether both the below conditions are met:

- a) it has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset; and
- b) it has the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

An asset is typically identified by being explicitly specified in a contract. However, an asset can also be identified by being implicitly specified at the time that the asset is made available for use by the customer.

The Company is required to apply judgments to determine the lease term for some lease contracts in which it is a lessee that include renewal options. The assessment of whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise such options impacts the lease term which significantly affects the amount of lease liabilities and right-of-use assets recognised.

Generally, Right of Use asset (RoU) asset would be equal to the lease liability. However, if there are additional costs such as site preparation, non-refundable deposits, application money, other expenses related to transaction etc. need to be added to the RoU asset value.

The company is required to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both:

- (a) periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- (b) periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option.

Short Term Lease is a lease that, at the commencement date, has a lease term of twelve months or less. A lease that contains a purchase option is not a short-term lease.

In determining the lease term and assessing the length of the non-cancellable period of a lease, the company applies the definition of a contract and determines the period for which the contract is enforceable. A lease is no longer enforceable when the lessee and the lessor each has the right to terminate the lease without permission from the other party with no more than an insignificant penalty.

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Impact on transition

The Company has adopted IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach, under which the cumulative effect of initial application has to be recognised in retained earnings as at 1 July 2019. No adjustment to retained earnings has been taken on application of IFRS 16 at 1 July 2019. The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use asset and lease liabilities of lease contracts which do not convey the right to direct the use of an identified asset and those having lease term equal to or less than 12 months. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Accordingly, the adoption of IFRS 16 did not have any significant impact on financial position and / or financial performance of the Company.

4.2 Property, plant and equipment

Operating assets and depreciation

- Initial recognition

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of such item can be measured reliably.

Recognition of the cost in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment ceases when the item is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management.

Measurement

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of property, plant and equipment includes:

- its purchase price including import duties, non refundable purchase taxes after deducting trade discounts and rebates;
- any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management; and
- Borrowing costs, if any.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

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Subsequent expenditure (including normal repairs and maintenance)

Expenditures incurred to replace a significant component of an item of property, plant and equipment is capitalised and the asset so replaced is retired. Other subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the items can be measured reliably. All other expenditures (including normal repairs and maintenance) is recognised in the profit or loss as an expense when it is incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation on all items is charged on straight line method. The useful lives for depreciation are indicated in note 5.1.

Depreciation on additions to property, plant and equipment is charged from the month the asset is available for use upto the month of disposal.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values of each part of property, plant and equipment that is significant in relation to the total cost of the asset are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

Gains and losses on disposal

The gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment, and is recognized in the profit or loss.

Capital work in progress

Capital work in progress is stated at cost less impairment loss, if any and consists of expenditures incurred (including any borrowing cost, if applicable) and advances made in the course of their construction and installation. Transfers are made to relevant asset category as and when assets are available for intended use.

4.3 Intangibles

These are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment, if any. Generally, costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. However, costs that are directly associated with identifiable software and have probable economic benefit exceeding one year are recognised as intangible assets. Direct costs include the purchase cost of software and related overhead cost.

Amortisation charge is based on the straight-line method whereby the cost of an intangible is written off over its estimated useful life of three years.

4.4 Leases

Policy applicable after 1 July 2019

A contract is, or contains a lease if the contract conveys a right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Right-of-use asset and lease liability are recognised at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, and subsequently at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability. The right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight line method over the shorter of the lease term and the asset's useful life. The estimated useful lives of assets are determined on the same basis as that for owned assets. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any.

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The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the entity's incremental borrowing rate. The lease liability is subsequently increased by the interest cost on the lease liability and decreased by lease payments made. It is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, a change in assessment of whether extension option is reasonably certain to be exercised or a termination option is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use asset and lease liabilities of lease contracts which do not convey the right to direct the use of an identified asset and those having lease term equal to or less than 12 months. The leases payments associated with these leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Policy applicable before 1 July 2019

"Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the Company. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases along with corresponding lease liabilities are initially recognized at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance costs are recognized in statement of profit or loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets.

Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

In the context of sale and leaseback transactions, where a sale and leaseback transaction is classified as a finance lease, any excess of the sale proceeds over the carrying values is deferred and recognized in profit or loss over the lease term. Any loss representing the excess of the carrying values over the sale proceeds is recognized immediately in statement of profit or loss.

4.5 Long term investment - subsidiary

Investment in subsidiary is stated at cost less impairment losses, if any.

4.6 Financial Instruments

4.6.1 Classification, recognition and measurement - Financial Assets

Classification

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

- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI);
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); and
- measured at amortised cost.

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

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A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at fair value through profit or loss:

- it is held within business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset shall be measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI. However the Company may make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at FVTPL to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive.

On initial recognition, the Company may, irrevocably designate a financial asset as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency ('accounting mismatch') that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

Initial measurement - Financial Assets

A financial asset is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition. However, at initial recognition, the Company measures trade receivables at their transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component.

Subsequent measurement

Debt Investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest / markup income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. On de-recognition, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the statement of profit or loss.

Equity Investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in the statement of profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to the statement of profit or loss.

Financial assets at FVTPL

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest / markup or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the at amortised cost effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest / markup income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

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4.6.2 Non-derivative Financial assets

All non-derivative financial assets are initially recognised on trade date i.e. date on which the Company becomes party to the respective contractual provisions. Non-derivative financial assets comprise loans and receivables that are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in active markets and includes trade debts, advances, other receivables and cash and cash equivalent. The Company derecognises the financial assets when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risk and rewards of ownership of the financial assets are transferred or it neither transfers nor retain substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the transferred asset.

4.6.2.1 Trade debts, deposits, advances and other receivables

These are classified at amortized cost and are initially recognised when they are originated and measured at fair value of consideration receivable. These assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Further, these assets are adjusted for loss allowances that are measured at amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss that result from all possible default events over expected life of the financial asset.

4.6.2.2 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, balances with banks and short term borrowings availed by the Company, which are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

4.6.3 Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially recognised on trade date i.e. date on which the Company becomes party to the respective contractual provisions. Financial liabilities include mark-up bearing borrowings and trade and other payables. The Company derecognises the financial liabilities when contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. Financial liability other than at fair value through profit or loss are initially measured at fair value less any directly attributable transaction cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortised cost using effective interest rate method.

4.6.3.1 Mark-up bearing borrowings and borrowing costs

Mark-up bearing borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, mark-up bearing borrowings are stated at amortized cost, while the difference between the cost (reduced for periodic payments) and redemption value is recognized in the profit and loss account over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of the relevant asset.

4.6.3.2 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value plus directly attributable costs, if any, and subsequently measured at amortised costs.

4.6.3.3 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the financial statements only when the Company has currently legally enforceable right to set-off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and to settle the liabilities simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or winding up of the Company or the counter parties.

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4.7 Taxation

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income, in which case the tax amounts are recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity, as the case may be.

i) Current

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year; calculated using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The calculation of current tax takes into account tax credit and tax rebates, if any, and is inclusive of any adjustments to income tax payable or recoverable in respect of previous years.

ii) Deferred

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences arising between tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax liability is generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and tax credits can be utilised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit or loss. Deferred tax liability is restricted to %92.99 :2019) %92.34) of the total deferred tax liability based on the assumptions that export sales will continue under Final Tax Regime and historical trend of export and local sales ratio will continue to be approximately the same in foreseeable future.

4.8 Employee retirement benefits

Defined benefit plans

The Company operates a funded pension scheme and post retirement medical benefit for chief executive, one non-executive director and one former director. The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of the defined benefit plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. Remeasurements which comprise actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding interest) are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income. The latest actuarial valuation of the defined benefit plans was conducted at 30 June 2020.

The current and past-service costs are recognized immediately in statement of profit or loss account. Further, the amount arising as a result of remeasurements are recognised in the balance sheet immediately, with a charge or credit to other comprehensive income in the periods in which they occur.

Defined contribution plan

The Company operates an approved contributory provident fund for all employees. Equal monthly contributions are made, both by the Company and the employees, to the fund at the rate of %10 per annum of the basic salary.

4.9 Stores, spare parts and loose tools

These are valued at weighted average cost less provision for slow moving and obsolete stores, spare parts and loose tools, if any. Items in transit are valued at cost comprising invoice value plus other charges incurred thereon.

4.10 Stock in trade

All stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated net realisable value. Cost is determined by weighted average method except for those in transit where it represents invoice value and other charges incurred thereon. Net realisable value signifies the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less cost necessarily to be incurred in order to make the sale. Cost of work in process and finished goods includes direct cost of materials, direct cost of labour and production overheads.

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4.11 Impairment losses

4.11.1 Financial assets

The Company recognises loss allowances for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) in respect of financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at -12month ECLs:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balance for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than past due for a reasonable period of time. Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. -12month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months). The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Company individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due. The adoption of the expected loss approach has not resulted in any material change in impairment provision for any financial asset.

4.11.2 Non-financial assets

The carrying amount of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment loss. If such indications exist, the assets' recoverable amount is estimated in order to determine the extent of impairment loss, if any. Impairment losses are recognised as expense in the profit and loss account.

An impairment loss is reversed if there is a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the assets' carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

4.12 Ijarah

In ijarah transactions' significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor. Islamic Financial Accounting Standard 2 – 'Ijarah', issued by the Institute of Chartered accountants of Pakistan, requires the recognition of 'ujrah payments' (lease rentals) against ijarah financing as an expense in the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the ijarah term.

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4.13 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

4.14 Foreign currency transactions and translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Pak Rupee using the exchange rates approximating those prevailing at the dates of the transactions. All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Pak Rupee at the rates of exchange approximating those prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange gains / losses on translation are included in income currently.

4.15 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized when a contractual promise to a customer (performance obligation) has been fulfilled by transferring control over the promised goods and services to the customer. Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the product has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer. Invoices are generated and revenue is recognised on delivery of goods. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to / or and delivered to the customer's destination / specific location, the risks of loss have been transferred to the customer and the customer has accepted the product.

The consideration which the Company receives in exchange for its goods or services may be fixed or variable. Variable consideration is only recognized when it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer, net of returns, amounts collected on behalf of third parties (sales taxes etc), pricing allowances, other trade discounts, volume rebates and couponing, price promotions to consumers /customers and any other consideration payable to customers. The level of discounts, allowances and promotional rebates are recognized, on estimated basis using historical experience and the specific terms of the arrangement, as a deduction from revenue at the time that the related sales are recognized or when such incentives are offered to the customer or consumer. Sales return provisions are recognized as deduction from revenue based on terms of the arrangements with the customer and are included in trade and other payables. No asset is recognized for returns as they are not anticipated to be resold. A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

The Company provides retrospective discounts to its customers on all products purchased by the customer once the quantity of products purchased during the period exceeds a threshold specified in the contract. A contract liability is recognised for expected discount payable to customers in relation to sales made until the end of the reporting period. Further, a contract liability is also recognised for short term advances that the Company receives from its customers.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Unconsolidated Financial Statement (Unaudited)

For The Three Months Period Ended 30 September 2020

4.16 Miscellaneous income

Miscellaneous income including export rebate is recognised on receipt basis.

4.17 Interest / Mark up income / late payment by trade debtors

Income on late payment by trade debtors is recognised on accrual basis.

4.18 Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

4.19 Income from debt securities

Income on bank deposit and debt securities is recognised on a time proportion basis using effective interest rate method.

4.20 Segment information

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

4.21 Research and development

Research and development expenditure is charged to profit and loss account in the period in which it is incurred.

4.22 Dividends

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders and appropriations to / from reserves are recognised in the period in which these are approved.

4.23 Government grants

Government grants are transfers of resources to an entity by a government entity in return for compliance with certain past or future conditions related to the entity's operating activities - e.g. a government subsidy. The definition of "government" refers to governments, government agencies and similar bodies, whether local, national or international.

The Company recognizes government grants when there is reasonable assurance that grants will be received and the Company will be able to comply with conditions associated with grants.

Government grants are recognized at fair value, as deferred income, when there is reasonable assurance that the grants will be received and the Company will be able to comply with the conditions associated with the grants.

Grants that compensate the Company for expenses incurred, are recognized on a systematic basis in the income for the year in which the related expenses are recognized. Grants that compensate for the cost of an asset are recognized in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the related asset.

A loan is initially recognized and subsequently measured in accordance with IFRS 9. IFRS 9 requires loans at below-market rates to be initially measured at their fair value - e.g. the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted at a market-related interest rate. The benefit that is the government grant is measured as the difference between the fair value of the loan on initial recognition and the amount received, which is accounted for according to the nature of the grant.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Unconsolidated Financial Statement (Unaudited)

For The Three Months Period Ended 30 September 2020

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

30 Sept 2020 (Unaudited)	30 Jun 2020 (Audited)
(Rupees in '000)	
4,487,911	4,478,220
396,374	359,551
<u>4,884,285</u>	<u>4,837,771</u>

5.0 Following are the additions and disposals of property, plant and equipment during the period:

	Three months ended	
	30 Sep 2020	30 Sep 2019
	(Rupees in '000)	
Additions / transfers from CWIP		
Building on leasehold land	37,423	149,654
Plant and machinery	85,290	52,979
Computer equipment	5,155	3,236
Vehicles	8,712	-
Furniture and fittings	2,402	2,249
Others	3,742	23,274
	<u>142,724</u>	<u>231,392</u>

Additions to operating fixed assets include transfers of Rs 48.04 million (30 September 2019: Rs. 132.2 million) from capital work in progress

Net (transfer from) / addition to CWIP (102,169) (84,247)

Disposals - Net book value
Vehicles [cost Rs. 7.51 million
(30 September 2019: Rs. 5.18 million)] 4,934 34,618

Computer equipments [cost Rs. 1.76 million
(30 September 2019: Nil)] 200 376

5.1 All the non-current assets of the Company are located in Pakistan.

6. STOCK IN TRADE

Stock in trade includes finished goods costing Rs. 70.55 million (30 June 2020: Rs. 35.13 million) valued at net realisable value of Rs. 64.26 million (30 June 2020: Rs. 28.84 million).

7. SHORT TERM BORROWINGS

30 Sept 2020 (Unaudited)	30 Jun 2020 (Audited)
(Rupees in '000)	
-	54,078
-	326
600,000	500,000
<u>600,000</u>	<u>554,404</u>

Running finance under mark-up arrangements
Running finance under Musharakah
Export re-finance

Notes to the Condensed Interim Unconsolidated Financial Statement (Unaudited)

For The Three Months Period Ended 30 September 2020

- 7.1 This includes running finance balance maintained with Islamic banks having balance of NIL (30 June 2020: Rs. 54 million).
- 7.2 The facilities available from various banks amounts to Rs. 3.49 billion (30 June 2020: Rs. 3.49 billion). The arrangements are secured by way of pari-passu charge against hypothecation of Company's stock in trade, and trade debts. The facilities expiring within one year are annual facilities subject to review at various dates during 2020.
- 7.3 "The rates of mark up range from three month KIBOR plus %0.01 to one months KIBOR plus %2.00 per annum (30 June 2020: three month KIBOR plus %0.01 to one months KIBOR plus %1.00 per annum)."
8. **COMMITMENTS**
- 8.1 Aggregate commitments for capital expenditure as at 30 September 2020 amount to Rs. 568.3 million (30 June 2020: Rs. 514.66 million).
- 8.2 The facilities for opening letters of credit amount to Rs. 1.85 billion (30 June 2020: Rs. 3.16 billion) and for letters of guarantee amount to Rs. 215 million (30 June 2020: Rs. 141 million) as at 30 September 2020 of which the amount remaining unutilised at period end were Rs. 1.78 billion (30 June 2020: Rs. 3.11 billion) and Rs. 114 million (30 June 2020: Rs. 46 million) respectively.
- 8.3 Aggregate commitments in respect of ujah payments for ijarah financing of motor vehicles bearing mark up ranging from six months KIBOR + %0.75 to six months KIBOR + 30) %2 June 2020: six months KIBOR + %0.75 to six months KIBOR + %2.0) per annum for rentals payable monthly as at 30 September 2020 amount to:

	30 Sept 2020 (Unaudited)	30 Jun 2020 (Audited)
	(Rupees in '000)	
Not later than one year	125,706	131,085
Later than one year but not later than five years	187,337	213,543
	<u>313,044</u>	<u>344,628</u>

9. SALES

- Local sales
- Export sales
- Less: Sales tax
- Less:
- Discount, rebates and allowances
- Sales return

	Three months ended	
	30 Sept 2020	30 Sep 2019
	(Unaudited)	
	(Rupees in '000)	
Local sales	7,257,323	6,975,536
Export sales	583,887	295,085
	<u>7,841,209</u>	<u>7,270,621</u>
Less: Sales tax	(1,006,370)	(997,522)
	<u>6,834,839</u>	<u>6,273,099</u>
Less:		
Discount, rebates and allowances	(1,352,905)	(1,468,228)
Sales return	(274,382)	(102,069)
	<u>(1,627,287)</u>	<u>(1,570,297)</u>
	<u>5,207,551</u>	<u>4,702,802</u>

Notes to the Condensed Interim Unconsolidated Financial Statement (Unaudited)

For The Three Months Period Ended 30 September 2020

- 9.1 Exports sales represent sales made to NF DMCC - a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company and other customers, in United Arab Emirates.
- 9.2 Revenue is disaggregated by primary geographical market.
- 9.3 Management reviews revenue and other financial results based on product division. During the three months period ended 30 September 2020, revenue of the foods division was Rs. 2,730 million (2019 : Rs. 2,209 million), Kitchen Division was Rs. 4,995 million (2019 : Rs. 5,047 million) and snacks division was Rs. 116 million (14.8 :2019 million)

10. TAXATION

- Current
- Deferred

	Three months ended	
	30 Sept 2020	30 Sept 2019
	(Unaudited)	
	(Rupees in '000)	
- Current	116,465	86,660
- Deferred	8,808	17,883
	<u>125,273</u>	<u>104,543</u>

11. EARNINGS PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED

Profit after taxation attributable to ordinary shareholders

	Three months ended	
	30 Sept 2020	30 Sept 2019
	(Rupees in '000)	
Profit after taxation attributable to ordinary shareholders	381,654	296,345

(Number of shares)
(In '000')

Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period*

Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period*	149,194	149,194
---------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------	---------

(Rupees)

Earnings per share - basic and diluted

Earnings per share - basic and diluted	2.56	1.99
----------------------------------------	------	------

*weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the comparative period has been adjusted for issuance of bonus shares

12. CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

- Profit before taxation
- Adjustment for non-cash charges and other items
- Depreciation
- Amortization
- Retirement benefit expense
- Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment
- Provision for doubtful debts
- (Reversal against) / provision for slow moving and obsolete stock
- Finance cost

Working capital changes

12.1

	Three months ended	
	30 Sep 2020	30 Sep 2019
	(Unaudited)	
	(Rupees in '000)	
Profit before taxation	506,927	400,889
Adjustment for non-cash charges and other items		
Depreciation	128,055	115,888
Amortization	8,033	11,693
Retirement benefit expense	3,914	4,179
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(4,436)	(2,698)
Provision for doubtful debts	0	(2,700)
(Reversal against) / provision for slow moving and obsolete stock	0	0
Finance cost	37,623	(14,266)
	<u>21,855</u>	<u>45,924</u>
Working capital changes	593,801	872,224
	<u>1,295,772</u>	<u>1,431,133</u>

Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Information September 30, 2020



Condensed Interim Consolidated Balance Sheet

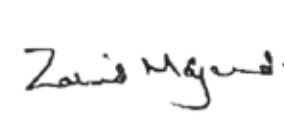
AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

	Note	30 Sep 2020	30 Jun 2020
		Unaudited)	(Audited)
(Rupees in '000)			
ASSETS			
Non - current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	5,281,776	5,252,873
Right-of-use assets	6	716,309	760,105
Intangibles and goodwill		816,280	767,259
Financial Asset		30,000	30,000
Long term deposits		47,638	47,650
		<u>6,892,003</u>	<u>6,857,887</u>
Current assets			
Stores, spare parts and loose tools		137,685	139,284
Stock-in-trade	7	4,923,862	5,142,062
Trade debts		980,050	1,383,679
Advances		158,195	141,861
Trade deposits and prepayments		483,228	224,582
Short term investment		1,246,553	-
Other receivables		27,890	35,862
Sales tax refundable		5,328	-
Cash and bank balances		887,988	1,250,547
		<u>8,850,779</u>	<u>8,317,877</u>
		<u>15,742,782</u>	<u>15,175,764</u>
TOTAL ASSETS			
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital and reserves			
Authorised share capital		5,000,000	5,000,000
1,000,000,000 (30 June 2019: 1,000,000,000) ordinary shares of Rs. 5 each			
Share Capital			
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital		745,969	745,969
Revenue Reserves			
Unappropriated profit		5,371,762	4,843,618
Foreign exchange translation reserve		(258,257)	(51,502)
		<u>5,859,474</u>	<u>5,538,085</u>
Equity attributable to owners of the Company			
Non-controlling interest		592,220	525,431
		<u>6,451,694</u>	<u>6,063,516</u>
Total equity			
Non - current liabilities			
Long-term finance		1,303,118	1,206,165
Lease liabilities		543,058	628,958
Long-term deposits		4,241	4,221
Deferred taxation - net		299,327	294,088
Deferred liabilities		14,829	86,814
		<u>2,164,573</u>	<u>2,220,246</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		4,655,850	4,438,574
Unclaimed Dividend		21,791	21,791
Contract liabilities		201,334	432,827
Mark-up accrued		9,880	15,928
Short-term borrowings	8	600,000	554,404
Current maturity of long term finance		622,472	489,085
Current portion of lease liabilities		135,682	149,059
Taxation - net		879,505	778,748
Sales tax payable			11,586
		<u>7,126,514</u>	<u>6,892,002</u>
		<u>9,291,088</u>	<u>9,112,248</u>
Commitments			
	9		
		<u>15,742,782</u>	<u>15,175,764</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			

The annexed notes 1 to 15 form an integral part of this consolidated interim financial information.


Chief Executive Officer


Chief Financial Officer


Director


Chief Executive Officer


Chief Financial Officer


Director

Condensed Interim Consolidated Profit and Loss Account (Unaudited)

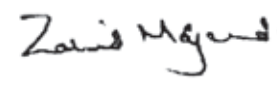
For the three months period ended September 30, 2020

		Quarter ended	
		30 Sept 2020	30 Sept 2019
		(Rupees in '000)	
Sales	10	8,090,465	7,234,824
Cost of sales		(5,761,498)	(5,088,639)
Gross profit		2,328,967	2,146,185
Distribution costs		(1,120,634)	(1,214,459)
Administrative expenses		(340,374)	(267,768)
Other expenses		(34,320)	(32,542)
Other income		18,257	18,301
Operating profit		851,896	649,717
Finance costs		(67,237)	(81,696)
Profit before taxation		784,659	568,021
Taxation - net		(189,726)	(151,220)
Profit after tax		594,933	416,801
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss account:			
Foreign operations - foreign currency translation differences		(206,755)	5,713
		(206,755)	5,713
Total comprehensive income for the year		388,178	422,514
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Parent Company		528,144	370,099
Non-controlling interest		66,789	46,702
		594,933	416,801
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Parent Company		320,485	385,628
Non-controlling interest		67,693	36,886
		388,178	422,514
		(Rupees)	
Earnings per share (basic and diluted)	12	3.54	2.48

The annexed notes 1 to 15 form an integral part of this consolidated interim financial information.


Chief Executive Officer


Chief Financial Officer


Director

Condensed Interim Consolidated Cash Flow Statement (Unaudited)

For the three months period ended September 30, 2020

		Note	
		30 Sep 2020	30 Sep 2019
		(Unaudited)	
		(Rupees in '000)	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash generated from operations	13	1,126,686	1,252,175
Finance cost paid		(72,921)	(86,595)
Income tax paid		(145,574)	(94,892)
Deferred rent		-	722
Retirement benefits obligations paid		(73,459)	-
Long term deposits		-	(674)
Net cash generated from operating activities		834,732	1,070,736
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(178,447)	(172,789)
Sale proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	6,675
Purchase of intangible assets		-	(1,940)
Purchase of associate		9,486	-
Deferred consideration paid		(824)	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(169,786)	(168,054)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from short term borrowings		100,000	(300,000)
Proceeds from long term finance		211,170	-
Repayment of long term finance		(81,637)	251,530
Dividend paid		-	(335)
Net cash from / (used in) financing activities		229,533	(48,805)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		894,479	853,878
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		1,195,799	(228,203)
Currency translation difference on cash and cash equivalents		44,263	15,161
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	14	2,134,541	640,835

The annexed notes 1 to 15 form an integral part of this consolidated interim financial information.


Chief Executive Officer


Chief Financial Officer


Director

Condensed Interim Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity (Unaudited)

For the three months period ended September 30, 2020

	Attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company					Total Equity
	Share capital	Revenue Reserve		Sub-total	Non controlling interest	
	Retained earnings	Foreign exchange translation reserve				
(Rupees in thousand)						
Balance as at 1 July 2019	621,641	3,993,506	143,217	4,758,364	271,598	5,029,962
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2020						
Profit for the year	-	1,472,614	-	1,472,614	177,910	1,650,524
Other comprehensive income	-	(861)	(194,719)	(195,580)	111,333	(84,247)
	-	1,471,753	(194,719)	1,277,034	289,243	1,566,277
Transaction with owners in their capacity as owners directly recorded in equity						
Final cash dividend for the year ended 30 June 2019 @ Rs. 4 per Ordinary share	-	(497,313)	-	(497,313)	-	(497,313)
Dividend paid to NCI					(35,410)	(35,410)
1 Ordinary share for each 5 shares held allotted as bonus shares for the year ended 30 June 2019	124,328	(124,328)				
Balance as at 30 June 2020	745,969	4,843,618	(51,502)	5,538,085	525,431	6,063,516
Balance as at 1 July 2020	745,969	4,843,618	(51,502)	5,538,085	525,431	6,063,516
Total comprehensive income for the three months period ended 30 September 2020						
Profit for the three months ended 30 September 2020	-	528,144	-	528,144	66,789	594,933
Other comprehensive income for the three months ended 30 September 2020	-		(206,755)	(206,755)	-	(206,755)
	-	528,144	(206,755)	321,389	66,789	388,178
Transaction with owners in their capacity as owners directly recorded in equity						
Balance as at 30 September 2020	745,969	5,371,762	(258,257)	5,859,474	592,220	6,451,694

The annexed notes 1 to 15 form an integral part of this consolidated interim financial information.

Notes to the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Information (Unaudited)

For the three months period ended September 30, 2020

1. THE GROUP AND ITS OPERATIONS

1.1 The group consists of:

- Holding Company - National Foods Limited
- Subsidiary Company - National Foods DMCC

National Foods Limited

National Foods Limited was incorporated in Pakistan on February 19, 1970 as a private limited company under the Companies Act, 1913 and subsequently converted into a public limited company under the Companies Ordinance, 1984 by special resolution passed in the extraordinary general meeting held on March 30, 1988. The Company is principally engaged in the manufacture and sale of convenience based food products. It is listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange. The registered office of the Company is situated at 12 / CL - 6, Claremont Road, Civil Lines, Karachi.

The parent entity of the Company is Associated Textile Consultants (Private) Limited based on control model as provided under International Financial Reporting Standards 10 - 'Consolidated Financial Statements'.

National Foods DMCC

National Foods DMCC was registered on 7 November 2012 in Dubai Multi Commodities Centre ("DMCC") pursuant to Dubai (DMCC) Law No. 4 of 2001 and operates in the United Arab Emirates ("UAE") under a trade license issued by DMCC. The registered address of the Company is Unit No. R30-26, Floor No. 30, R Serviced Offices JLT, Reef Tower, Plot No. 01 Jumeirah Lakes Towers Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

The primary objective of NF DMCC is to boost export sales of its parent company through trading in food stuff and other services.

NF DMCC also has following two wholly owned subsidiaries:

a) National Foods Pakistan (UK) Limited

National Foods Pakistan (UK) Limited was incorporated in United Kingdom on 29 May 2013 as a private company under the Companies Act, 2006. The company is principally engaged in the trading of food products. The registered office of the company is situated at 27 Second Floor, Gloucester Place, London, United Kingdom. The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of National Foods DMCC.

b) National Epicure Inc.

National Epicure Inc. (NEI) was incorporated in Canada on 16 October 2013 under the Canada Business Corporations Act. The company is principally engaged in the trading of food products. The registered office of the company is situated at 193 Maxome Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of National Foods DMCC.

NEI also has the following subsidiary:

a) A-1 Bags & Supplies Inc.

A-1 Bags & Supplies Inc., is incorporated in Canada on 14 March 2001, under the Canada Business Corporations Act. The company is principally engaged in distribution and wholesale of food products, disposables, janitorial and sanitation products. The registered office of the company is situated at 6400 Kennedy Road, Mississauga, Ontario, Canada.

Notes to the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Information (Unaudited)

For the three months period ended September 30, 2020

1.2 The manufacturing facilities and sales offices of the Group companies are situated at the following locations:

Factories:

- Unit F-160/ C, F- 133, S.I.T.E., Karachi.
- Office A-13, North Western Industrial Zone, Bin Qasim, Karachi.
- 53-KM G.T. Road, Chainwala Mord Amanabad, Gujranwala.
- A 393 Nooriabad industrial estate, Nooriabad, Karachi.

Sales offices:

- Office No.107, 1st Floor Parsa Tower Sharah-e-Faisal, Karachi.
- Banglow No. 225, Shahrah-e-Abbasi Akhuwat Nagar Society, Sukkur.
- 2nd Floor Mall 2 Plaza Main Boulevard Kohinoor City Jaranwala Road, Faisalabad.
- 18-CCA (Commercial Area) Phase V111 DHA Lahore, Cantt.
- Plot # 25 Din Plaza Canal Road Main Gate Canal View Housing Society, Gujranwala.
- 1st Floor Bilal Complex Main PWD Road sector O-9, Islamabad.
- 1st Floor, JB Tower, University Road, Peshawar
- Unit No. R30-26, Floor No. 30, R Serviced Offices JLT, Reef Tower, Plot No. 01 Jumeirah Lakes Towers Dubai, United Arab Emirates.
- 193 Maxome Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
- 27 Second Floor, Gloucester Place, London, United Kingdom.
- 6400 Kennedy Road, Mississauga, Ontario
- 1110 Dearness Dr, Toronto, Ontario

1.3 A novel strain of coronavirus (COVID-19) that first surfaced in China was classified as a pandemic by the World Health Organization on March 11, 2020, impacting countries globally. Measures taken to contain the spread of the virus, including travel bans, quarantines, social distancing, and closures of non-essential services and factories triggered significant disruptions to businesses worldwide, resulting in an economic slowdown. The potential impacts from COVID-19 still remain uncertain, including, among other things, on economic conditions, businesses and consumers.

During the quarter, the Group has earned profit after tax amounting to Rs. 595 million (2020 : Rs. 417million). As at 30 September 2020, the Group has accumulated profits amounting to Rs. 5,372 million (2020 : Rs. 4,844 million). The current assets of the Group exceed its current liabilities by Rs. 1,724 million (2020 : Rs. 1,426 million). Management plans for generating sufficient cashflows have been made by considering future sales volume, pricing decisions, cost reduction strategies, exchange rate impact, availability of funds through committed credit lines among other things.

As the Group falls under the category of essential services and was allowed to operate its production and supply facilities during the lockdown period while following all necessary standard operating procedures (SOPs), COVID-19 did not have a significant impact on the Group. The Group remained up to date in all its financial commitments. Management believes that the going concern assumption of the Group remains valid with no adverse implications on statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income.

Notes to the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Information (Unaudited)

For the three months period ended September 30, 2020

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

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

2.2 Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for investment in equity instruments of Naymat Collateral Management Company Limited (NCMCL) which is carried at fair value and obligation in respect of the Parent Company's Pension Plan and Pensioners' "Medical Plan which are measured at present value of the defined benefit obligations less fair value of" plan assets.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Pakistan Rupees which is Group's functional currency. All financial information presented in Pakistan Rupees has been rounded to the nearest thousand of rupees, unless stated otherwise.

2.4 Use of significant estimates and judgments

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements in conformity with approved accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan, requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. Judgments made by the management in the application of approved accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan, that have significant effect on the consolidated financial statements and estimates with significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are described in the following:

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Property, plant and equipment / intangible assets

The Group reviews the rate of depreciation / amortization, useful life, residual value and value of assets for possible impairment on an annual basis. Any change in the estimates in future years might affect the carrying amounts of the respective items of property, plant and equipment / intangible assets with a corresponding effect on the depreciation / amortization charge and impairment.

Stock in trade / stores, spares and loose tools

The Group's continuously reviews its inventory for existence of any items which may have become obsolete. These estimates are based on historical experience and are continuously reviewed and the cost of such stocks is fully provided for.

Trade debts and other receivables

These financial assets are adjusted for loss allowances that are measured at amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss that result from all possible default events over expected life of the financial asset.

Provision for refund liability

Refund liability provisions are recognized as deduction from revenue based on terms of the arrangements with the customer and are included in trade and other payables. No asset is recognized for refunds as they are not anticipated to be resold. A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

Retirement benefits obligations

Certain actuarial assumptions have been adopted for valuation of present value of defined benefit obligations and fair value of plan assets. Changes in these assumptions in future years may affect the liability under this scheme in those years.

Taxation

In making the estimates for income taxes currently payable by the Group, the management looks at the current income tax law and the decisions of appellate authorities on certain matters in the past.

Goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets

Goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets are tested for impairment on an annual basis and also when there is an indication of impairment. Impairment loss on goodwill is not reversed. On disposal of subsidiary, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal. Goodwill arising from is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose.

Leases

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

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

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

3. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO PUBLISHED APPROVED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

3.1 Standards, interpretations and amendments to published approved accounting standards that are effective but not relevant:

- There are certain new standards, amendments to the approved accounting standards and new interpretations that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2019 (other than those which have been disclosed in note 4 to these financial statements). However, these do not have any significant impact on the Group's financial reporting and therefore have not been detailed in these consolidated financial statements.

3.2 Standards, interpretations and amendments to published approved accounting standards that are not yet effective:

The following International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Standards) as notified under the Companies Act, 2017 and the amendments and interpretations thereto will be effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 01 July 2020 and are not likely to have an impact on the financial statements of the Group:

- Amendment to IFRS 3 'Business Combinations' – Definition of a Business (effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2020). The IASB has issued amendments aiming to resolve the difficulties that arise when an entity determines whether it has acquired a business or a group of assets. The amendments clarify that to be considered a business, an acquired set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The amendments include an election to use a concentration test. The standard is effective for transactions in the future and therefore would not have an impact on past financial statements.
- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020). The amendments are intended to make the definition of material in IAS 1 easier to understand and are not intended to alter the underlying concept of materiality in IFRS Standards. In addition, the IASB has also issued guidance on how to make materiality judgments when preparing their general purpose financial statements in accordance with IFRS Standards.

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- On 29 March 2018, the International Accounting Standards Board (the IASB) has issued a revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting which is applicable immediately and contains changes that will set a new direction for IFRS in the future. The Conceptual Framework primarily serves as a tool for the IASB to develop standards and to assist the IFRS Interpretations Committee in interpreting them. It does not override the requirements of individual IFRSs and any inconsistencies with the revised Framework will be subject to the usual due process – this means that the overall impact on standard setting may take some time to crystallize. The companies may use the Framework as a reference for selecting their accounting policies in the absence of specific IFRS requirements. In these cases, companies should review those policies and apply the new guidance retrospectively as of 1 January 2020,
- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform which amended IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 is applicable for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. The G20 asked the Financial Stability Board (FSB) to undertake a fundamental review of major interest rate benchmarks. Following the review, the FSB published a report setting out its recommended reforms of some major interest rate benchmarks such as IBORs. Public authorities in many jurisdictions have since taken steps to implement those recommendations. This has in turn led to uncertainty about the long-term viability of some interest rate benchmarks. In these amendments, the term 'interest rate benchmark reform' refers to the market-wide reform of an interest rate benchmark including its replacement with an alternative benchmark rate, such as that resulting from the FSB's recommendations set out in its July 2014 report 'Reforming Major Interest Rate Benchmarks' (the reform). The amendments made provide relief from the potential effects of the uncertainty caused by the reform. A company shall apply the exceptions to all hedging relationships directly affected by interest rate benchmark reform. The amendments are not likely to affect the financial statements of the Company.
- Amendments to IFRS-16- IASB has issued amendments to IFRS 16 (the amendments) to provide practical relief for lessees in accounting for rent concessions. The amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020, with earlier application permitted. Under the standard's previous requirements, lessees assess whether rent concessions are lease modifications and, if so, apply the specific guidance on accounting for lease modifications. This generally involves remeasuring the lease liability using the revised lease payments and a revised discount rate. In light of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the fact that many lessees are applying the standard for the first time in their financial statements, the Board has provided an optional practical expedient for lessees. Under the practical expedient, lessees are not required to assess whether eligible rent concessions are lease modifications, and instead are permitted to account for them as if they were not lease modifications. Rent concessions are eligible for the practical expedient if they occur as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic and if all the following criteria are met:
 - the change in lease payments results in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change;
 - any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2021; and
 - there is no substantive change to the other terms and conditions of the lease.
- Classification of liabilities as current or non-current (Amendments to IAS 1) effective for the annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2022. These amendments in the standards have been added to further clarify when a liability is classified as current. The standard also amends the aspect of classification of liability as non-current by requiring the assessment of the entity's right at the end of the reporting period to defer the settlement of liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. An entity shall apply those amendments retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8.

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- Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37) effective for the annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2022 amends IAS 1 by mainly adding paragraphs which clarify what comprise the cost of fulfilling a contract, Cost of fulfilling a contract is relevant when determining whether a contract is onerous. An entity is required to apply the amendments to contracts for which it has not yet fulfilled all its obligations at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which it first applies the amendments (the date of initial application). Restatement of comparative information is not required, instead the amendments require an entity to recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings or other component of equity, as appropriate, at the date of initial application.
- Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16) effective for the annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Clarifies that sales proceeds and cost of items produced while bringing an item of property, plant and equipment to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management e.g. when testing etc, are recognized in profit or loss in accordance with applicable Standards. The entity measures the cost of those items applying the measurement requirements of IAS 2. The standard also removes the requirement of deducting the net sales proceeds from cost of testing. An entity shall apply those amendments retrospectively, but only to items of property, plant and equipment that are brought to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements in which the entity first applies the amendments. The entity shall recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at the beginning of that earliest period presented.
- The following annual improvements to IFRS standards 2018-2020 are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.
 - IFRS 9 – The amendment clarifies that an entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf, when it applies the '10 per cent' test in paragraph B3.3.6 of IFRS 9 in assessing whether to derecognize a financial liability.
 - IFRS 16 – The amendment partially amends Illustrative Example 13 accompanying IFRS 16 by excluding the illustration of reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor. The objective of the amendment is to resolve any potential confusion that might arise in lease incentives.
 - IAS 41 – The amendment removes the requirement in paragraph 22 of IAS 41 for entities to exclude taxation cash flows when measuring the fair value of a biological asset using a present value technique.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies as set out below are consistently applied for all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements except for as disclosed in note 4.1.1.

4.1 Change in accounting policy

The details of new significant accounting policy adopted and the nature and effect of the change to previous accounting policy is set out below:

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4.1.1 IFRS 16 'Leases'

The Group adopted IFRS 16 with a date of initial application on 1 July 2019. IFRS 16 replaced International Accounting Standard 17, Leases and related interpretations ("IAS 17"). The Group has applied IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and remains as previously reported under IAS 17 and related interpretations. The comparative information reports rent expense through statement of income and comprehensive income. Under IFRS 16, present value of future payments is reported as a liability and is subsequently reduced based on payments made during each reporting period.

Previously, the Group classified leases as operating or finance leases based on its assessment of whether the lease transferred significantly all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset to the Group. Under IFRS 16, the Group recognizes right of use assets and lease liabilities for most leases previously classified as "operating leases" except for leases with lease term equal to or less than 12 months or low value leases. The Group recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term. In addition, the Group applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics; and elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for lease contracts which do not convey the right to direct the use of an identified asset and those having lease term equal to or less than 12 months or those of low value.

For leases previously classified as operating leases, the Group measured right-of-use assets at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments.

For leases previously classified as finance leases, the Group recognized the carrying amount of the lease asset and lease liability immediately before transition at the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset and the lease liability at the date of initial application.

On transition to IFRS 16, the Group elected to apply the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which contracts are leases. The Group applied the new lease definition to contracts entered or changed on or after 1 July 2019.

The following table summarizes the impact of adopting IFRS 16 on the Group's financial statements.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the rate implicit in the lease when available, and the Group's incremental borrowing rate of 5.48% when the interest rate implicit in the lease could not be readily determined.

4.2. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements consists of financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiary companies as disclosed in note 1.1 to these consolidated financial statements (here in after referred as Group).

The financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiary companies are prepared up to the same reporting date and are combined on a line-by-line basis.

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Business Combination

The Group accounts for business combination using the acquisition method when control is transferred to the Group. The consideration transferred (including contingent consideration) in the acquisition is measured at fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired. Any goodwill acquired is not amortized but tested annually for impairment. Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognized in profit or loss immediately. Transaction cost are expensed as incurred, except if related to the issue of debt or equity securities. When the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete at the end of a reporting period, provisional amounts are used. During the measurement period, the provisional amounts are retrospectively adjusted and additional assets and liabilities may be recognized, to reflect new information obtained about the facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date which would have affected the measurement of the amounts recognized at that date, had they been known the measurement period does not exceed twelve months from the date of acquisition.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity generally accompanying a shareholding of more than fifty percent of the voting rights. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and up to the date when the control ceases.

Non-controlling interest is that portion of equity in a subsidiary that is not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the Parent Company. Non-controlling interests are measured at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition. Non-controlling interests are presented as a separate item in the consolidated financial statements.

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests as transactions with equity owners of the Group. For purchases from non-controlling interests, the difference between any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in the equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

Changes in the Group interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity as transactions.

On the loss of control, the Group derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, any non-controlling interests and the other components of equity related to the subsidiary. Any surplus or deficit arising on the loss of control is recognised in consolidated profit and loss account. If the Group retains any interest in the previous subsidiary, then such interest is measured at fair value at the date that control is lost. Subsequently, it is accounted for as an equity-accounted investee or as an available-for-sale financial asset depending on the level of influence retained.

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated.

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4.3 Property, plant and equipment

Initial recognition

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of such item can be measured reliably.

Recognition of the cost in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment ceases when the items is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management.

Measurement

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of property, plant and equipment includes:

- (a) its purchase price including import duties, non refundable purchase taxes after deducting trade discounts and rebates;
- (b) any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management; and;
- (c) Borrowing costs, if any.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent expenditure (including normal repairs and maintenance)

Expenditures incurred to replace a significant component of an item of property, plant and equipment is capitalised and the asset so replaced is retired. Other subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the items can be measured reliably. All other expenditures (including normal repairs and maintenance) is recognised in the profit or loss account as an expense when it is incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged on straight line method at the rates specified in respective notes in these consolidated financial statements.

Depreciation on additions to property, plant and equipment is charged from the month the asset is available for use upto the month of disposal.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values of each part of property, plant and equipment that is significant in relation to the total cost of the asset are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

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Gains and losses on disposal

The gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment, and is recognized in the profit or loss account.

Capital work in progress

Capital work in progress is stated at cost less impairment loss, if any and consists of expenditures incurred (including any borrowing cost, if applicable) and advances made in the course of their construction and installation. Transfers are made to relevant asset category as and when assets are available for intended use.

4.4 Intangible assets and Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiaries is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Other intangible assets, including customer relationships that are acquired by the Group and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Trademark and other intangible assets have indefinite useful life and is not amortised, therefore, measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and is generally recognised in profit or loss. Goodwill is not amortised.

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

4.5 Leases

Policy applicable after 1 July 2019

A contract is, or contains a lease if the contract conveys a right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Right-of-use asset and lease liability are recognised at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, and subsequently at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability. The right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight line method over the shorter of the lease term and the asset's useful life . The estimated useful lives of assets are determined on the same basis as that for owned assets. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the entity's incremental borrowing rate. The lease liability is subsequently increased by the interest cost on the lease liability and decreased by lease payments made. It is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, a change in assessment of whether extension option is reasonably certain to be exercised or a termination option is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

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Policy applicable before 1 July 2019

"Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the Group. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases along with corresponding lease liabilities are initially recognized at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance costs are recognized in statement of profit or loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets.

Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

In the context of sale and leaseback transactions, where a sale and leaseback transaction is classified as a finance lease, any excess of the sale proceeds over the carrying values is deferred and recognized in profit or loss over the lease term. Any loss representing the excess of the carrying values over the sale proceeds is recognized immediately in statement of profit or loss.

4.6 Financial Instruments

4.6.1 Classification, recognition and measurement - Financial Assets

Classification

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

- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI);
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); and
- measured at amortised cost.

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

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at fair value through profit or loss:

- it is held within business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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A financial asset shall be measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI. However the Group may make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at FVTPL to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive.

On initial recognition, the Group may, irrevocably designate a financial asset as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency ('accounting mismatch') that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

Initial measurement - Financial Assets

A financial asset is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition. However, at initial recognition, the Group measures trade receivables at their transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component.

Subsequent measurement

Debt Investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest / markup income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. On de-recognition, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the statement of profit or loss.

Equity Investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in the statement of profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to the statement of profit or loss.

Financial assets at FVTPL

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest / markup or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by losses. Interest / markup income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

4.6.2 Non-derivative Financial assets

All non-derivative financial assets are initially recognised on trade date i.e. date on which the Group becomes party to the respective contractual provisions. Non-derivative financial assets comprise loans and receivables that are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in active markets and includes trade debts, advances, other receivables and cash and cash equivalent. The Group derecognises the financial assets when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risk and rewards of ownership of the financial assets are transferred or it neither transfers nor retain substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the transferred asset.

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4.6.2.1 Trade debts, deposits, advances and other receivables

These are classified at amortized cost and are initially recognised when they are originated and measured at fair value of consideration receivable. These assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Further, these assets are adjusted for loss allowances that are measured at amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss that result from all possible default events over expected life of the financial asset.

4.6.2.2 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, balances with banks and short term borrowings availed by the Group, which are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

4.6.3 Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially recognised on trade date i.e. date on which the Group becomes party to the respective contractual provisions. Financial liabilities include mark-up bearing borrowings and trade and other payables. The Group derecognises the financial liabilities when contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. Financial liability other than at fair value through profit or loss are initially measured at fair value less any directly attributable transaction cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortised cost using effective interest rate method.

4.6.3.1 Mark-up bearing borrowings and borrowing costs

Mark-up bearing borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, mark-up bearing borrowings are stated at amortized cost, while the difference between the cost (reduced for periodic payments) and redemption value is recognized in the profit and loss account over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of the relevant asset.

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value plus directly attributable costs, if any, and subsequently measured at amortised costs.

4.6.4 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the financial statements only when the Group has currently legally enforceable right to set-off the recognised amounts and the Group intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and to settle the liabilities simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or winding up of the Group or the counter parties.

4.7 Taxation

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income, in which case the tax amounts are recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity, as the case may be.

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i) Current

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year; calculated using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The calculation of current tax takes into account tax credit and tax rebates, if any, and is inclusive of any adjustments to income tax payable or recoverable in respect of previous years.

ii) Deferred

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences arising between tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Deferred tax liability is generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and tax credits can be utilised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account. Deferred tax liability of the Parent Group is restricted to 92.34% (2019: 92.99%) of the total deferred tax liability based on the assumptions that export sales will continue under Final Tax Regime and historical trend of export and local sales ratio will continue to be approximately the same in foreseeable future.

4.8 Employee retirement benefits

Defined benefit plans

The Parent Group operates a funded pension scheme and post retirement medical benefit for chief executive, one non-executive director and one former director. The liability recognised in the consolidated balance sheet in respect of the defined benefit plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. Remeasurements which comprise actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding interest) are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income. The latest actuarial valuation of the defined benefit plans was conducted at 30 June 2020.

The current and past-service costs are recognized immediately in statement of profit or loss account. Further, the amount arising as a result of remeasurements are recognised in the balance sheet immediately, with a charge or credit to other comprehensive income in the periods in which they occur.

Defined contribution plan

The Group operates an approved contributory provident fund for all employees. Equal monthly contributions are made, both by the Group and the employees, to the fund at the rate of 10% per annum of the basic salary.

Other long-term employee benefits

"The Group's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Remeasurements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

4.9 Stores, spare parts and loose tools

These are valued at weighted average cost less provision for slow moving and obsolete stores, spare parts and loose tools, if any. Items in transit are valued at cost comprising invoice value plus other charges incurred thereon.

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For the three months period ended September 30, 2020

4.10 Stock in trade

All stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated net realisable value. Cost is determined by weighted average method except for those in transit where it represents invoice value and other charges incurred thereon. Net realisable value signifies the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less cost necessarily to be incurred in order to make the sale. Cost of work in process and finished goods includes direct cost of materials, direct cost of labour and production overheads.

4.11 Impairment losses

4.11.1 Financial assets

The Group recognises loss allowances for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) in respect of financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balance for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than past due for a reasonable period of time. Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. 12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months). The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Group individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Group expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

The adoption of the expected loss approach has not resulted in any material change in impairment provision for any financial asset.

Notes to the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Information (Unaudited)

For the three months period ended September 30, 2020

4.11.2 Non-financial assets

The carrying amount of the Group's non-financial assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment loss. If such indications exist, the assets' recoverable amount is estimated in order to determine the extent of impairment loss, if any. Impairment losses are recognised as expense in the profit and loss account.

An impairment loss is reversed if there is a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the assets' carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

4.12 Ijarah

In ijarah transactions' significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor. Islamic Financial Accounting Standard 2 – 'Ijarah' requires the recognition of 'Ijarah payments' (lease rentals) against ijarah financing as an expense in the consolidated profit or loss account on a straight-line basis over the ijarah term.

4.13 Provisions

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

4.14 Foreign currency transactions and translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Pak Rupee using the exchange rates approximating those prevailing at the dates of the transactions. All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Pak Rupee at the rates of exchange approximating those prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange gains / losses on translation are included in income currently. The results and financial position of foreign operation are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities including goodwill and fair value adjustment arising on acquisition are translated into Pak Rupees at the exchange rate at the reporting date;
- income and expenses for income statement are translated at average exchange rate (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the dates of the transactions); and
- all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in these translation reserve, except to the extent that the translation difference is allocated to NCI.

4.15 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized when a contractual promise to a customer (performance obligation) has been fulfilled by transferring control over the promised goods and services to the customer. It also specifies the accounting for the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract. Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the product has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer. Invoices are generated and revenue is recognised on delivery of goods. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to / or and delivered to the customer's destination / specific location, the risks of loss have been transferred to the customer and the customer has accepted the product.

Notes to the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Information (Unaudited)

For the three months period ended September 30, 2020

The consideration which the Group receives in exchange for its goods or services may be fixed or variable. Variable consideration is only recognized when it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer, net of returns, amounts collected on behalf of third parties (sales taxes etc), pricing allowances, other trade discounts, volume rebates and couponing, price promotions to consumers / customers and any other consideration payable to customers. The level of discounts, allowances and promotional rebates are recognized, on estimated basis using historical experience and the specific terms of the arrangement, as a deduction from revenue at the time that the related sales are recognized or when such incentives are offered to the customer or consumer. Sales return provisions are recognized as deduction from revenue based on terms of the arrangements with the customer and are included in trade and other payables. No asset is recognized for returns as they are not anticipated to be resold. A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

The Group provides retrospective discounts to its customers on all products purchased by the customer once the quantity of products purchased during the period exceeds a threshold specified in the contract. A contract liability is recognised for expected discount payable to customers in relation to sales made until the end of the reporting period. Further, a contract liability is also recognised for short term advances that the Group receives from its customers.

4.16 Miscellaneous income

Miscellaneous income including export rebate is recognised on receipt basis.

4.17 Interest / Mark up income / late payment by trade debtors

Income on late payment by trade debtors is recognised on accrual basis.

4.18 Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the Group's right to receive payment is established.

4.19 Rental income

Rental income from properties on operating lease is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognized as an integral part of the total rental income, over the term of the lease.

4.20 Income from debt securities

Income on bank deposit and debt securities is recognised on a time proportion basis using effective interest rate method.

4.21 Research and development

Research and development expenditure is charged to profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred.

4.22 Dividends

Dividend distribution to the Group's shareholders and appropriations to / from reserves are recognised in the period in which these are approved.

Notes to the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Information (Unaudited)

For the three months period ended September 30, 2020

4.23 Government grants

Government grants are transfers of resources to an entity by a government entity in return for compliance with certain past or future conditions related to the entity's operating activities - e.g. a government subsidy. The definition of "government" refers to governments, government agencies and similar bodies, whether local, national or international.

The Group recognizes government grants when there is reasonable assurance that grants will be received and the Group will be able to comply with conditions associated with grants.

Government grants are recognized at fair value, as deferred income, when there is reasonable assurance that the grants will be received and the Group will be able to comply with the conditions associated with the grants.

Grants that compensate the Group for expenses incurred, are recognized on a systematic basis in the income for the year in which the related expenses are recognized. Grants that compensate for the cost of an asset are recognized in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the related asset.

A loan is initially recognized and subsequently measured in accordance with IFRS 9. IFRS 9 requires loans at below-market rates to be initially measured at their fair value - e.g. the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted at a market-related interest rate. The benefit that is the government grant is measured as the difference between the fair value of the loan on initial recognition and the amount received, which is accounted for according to the nature of the grant.

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Operating fixed assets
Capital work in progress

	30 Sept 2020 (Unaudited)	30 Jun 2020 (Audited)
(Rupees in '000)		
Operating fixed assets	4,885,402	4,893,322
Capital work in progress	396,374	359,551
	<u>5,281,776</u>	<u>5,252,873</u>

5.1 Following are the additions and disposals of property, plant and equipment:

Additions/ transfer from CWIP

Building on Leasehold land
Plant & machinery
Computers
Motor vehicles - Owned
Furniture & fittings
Others

	30 Sept 2020	30 Sept 2019
(Rupees in '000)		
Building on Leasehold land	37,423	149,654
Plant & machinery	85,290	52,979
Computers	5,839	11,882
Motor vehicles - Owned	8,712	-
Furniture & fittings	2,793	17,282
Others	3,742	23,274
	<u>143,798</u>	<u>255,071</u>
Net (transfer from) / addition to CWIP	<u>(102,169)</u>	<u>(84,247)</u>
Disposals - Net book value		
Vehicles [cost Rs. 9.51 million (30 September 2019: Rs. 5.18 million)]	<u>5,521</u>	<u>3,976</u>
Computer equipments [cost Rs. 1.76 million (30 September 2019: Nil)]	<u>200</u>	<u>376</u>

Notes to the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Information (Unaudited)

For the three months period ended September 30, 2020

6. Right-of-use Assets

	30 June 2020			
	Properties	Equipment	Vehicles	Total
	(Rupees in 000)			
Cost				
Balance at 1 July 2019	872,929	8,499	51,634	933,063
Addition	-	-	26,644	26,644
Balance at 30 June 2020	872,929	8,499	78,279	959,708
Accumulated Depreciation				
Balance at 1 July 2019 -		3,137	11,915	15,051
Charge for the year	171,801	1,792	10,958	184,552
Balance at 30 June 2020	171,801	4,929	22,873	199,603
Net Book Value				
July 2019 ,01	872,929	5,363	39,720	918,012
June 2020 ,30	701,128	3,571	55,406	760,105

	30 Sep 2020			
	Properties	Equipment	Vehicles	Total
	(Rupees in 000)			
Cost				
Balance at 1 July 2020	876,614	8,535	78,609	963,759
Addition	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 Sep 2020	876,614	8,535	78,609	963,759
Accumulated Depreciation				
Balance at 1 July 2020	172,527	4,950	22,707	200,183
Charge for the year	43,109	450	3,707	47,267
Balance at 30 September 2020	215,636	5,400	26,414	247,450
Net Book Value				
September 2020 ,30	660,978	3,136	52,195	716,309

7. STOCK IN TRADE

Stock in trade includes finished goods costing Rs. 70.55 million (30 June 2020: Rs. 35.13 million) valued at net realisable value of Rs. 64.26 million (30 June 2020: Rs. 28.84 million).

Notes to the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Information (Unaudited)

For the three months period ended September 30, 2020

8. SHORT TERM BORROWINGS

Running finance under mark up arrangements
Running finance under Musharika
Export re-finance

30 Sept 2020 (Unaudited)	30 Jun 2020 (Audited)
(Rupees in '000)	
-	54,078
-	326
600,000	500,000
<u>600,000</u>	<u>554,404</u>

- 8.1. This includes running finance balance maintained with Islamic banks having balance of NIL (30 June 2020: Rs. 54 million).
- 8.2. The facilities available from various banks amounts to Rs. 3.49 billion (30 June 2020: Rs. 3.49 billion). The arrangements are secured by way of pari-passu charge against hypothecation of Company's stock in trade, and trade debts. The facilities expiring within one year are annual facilities subject to review at various dates during 2020.
- 8.3. The rates of mark up range from three month KIBOR plus 0.01% to one months KIBOR plus 2.00% per annum (30 June 2020: three month KIBOR plus 0.01% to one months KIBOR plus 1.00% per annum).
- 8.4. This includes facilities obtained by A-1 Bags and Supplies Inc. from commercial bank amounting to CAD 2.50 million. This facility is secured by a general security agreement, an assignment of insurance and postponement of related party loans, and is guaranteed by shareholders. It bears interest rates at the bank's prime lending rate plus 1.0% per annum.
- ### 9. COMMITMENTS
- 9.1. Aggregate commitments for capital expenditure as at 30 September 2020 amount to Rs. 568.3 million (30 June 2020: Rs. 514.66 million).
- 9.2. The facilities for opening letters of credit amount to Rs. 1.85 billion (30 June 2020: Rs. 3.16 billion) and for letters of guarantee amount to Rs. 215 million (30 June 2020: Rs. 141 million) as at 30 September 2020 of which the amount remaining unutilised at period end were Rs. 1.78 billion (30 June 2020: Rs. 3.11 billion) and Rs. 114 million (30 June 2020: Rs. 46 million) respectively.
- 9.3. Aggregate commitments in respect of ujarah payments for ijarah financing of motor vehicles bearing mark up ranging from six months KIBOR + 0.75% to six months KIBOR + 2% (30 June 2020: six months KIBOR + 0.75% to six months KIBOR + 2.0%) per annum for rentals payable monthly as at 30 September 2020 amount to:

Not later than one year
Later than one year but not later than five years

30 Sept 2020 (Unaudited)	30 Jun 2020 (Audited)
(Rupees in '000)	
125,706	131,085
187,337	213,543
<u>313,044</u>	<u>344,628</u>

Notes to the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Information (Unaudited)

For the three months period ended September 30, 2020

	Three months ended	
	30 Sept 2020	30 Sep 2019
	(Unaudited)	
	(Rupees in '000)	
10. SALES		
Gross sales		
Local sales	7,257,323	6,975,536
Export sales	3,684,685	3,083,660
	<u>10,942,007</u>	<u>10,059,196</u>
Sales tax	(1,167,837)	(1,129,298)
	<u>9,774,170</u>	<u>8,929,898</u>
Less:		
Discount rebates and allowances	(1,409,446)	(1,547,744)
Sales return	(274,260)	(147,329)
	<u>(1,683,705)</u>	<u>(1,695,074)</u>
	<u>8,090,465</u>	<u>7,234,824</u>

10.1 Exports sales represents sales made to NF DMCC - a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company and other customers, in United Arab Emirates.

10.2 Revenue is disaggregated by primary geographical market.

10.3 Management reviews revenue and other financial results based on product division. During the three months period ended 30 September 2020, revenue of the foods division was Rs. 2,872.7 million (2019 : Rs. 2,245.6 million), Kitchen Division was Rs. 5,017.5 million (2019 : Rs. 5,164.3 million) and snacks division was Rs. 116.0 million (2019: 14.8 million). Revenue from A1 amounted to Rs. 2,931.1 million (2019: 2,634.0 million)

11. TAXATION

- Current
- Deferred

	Three months ended	
	30 Sept 2020	30 Sep 2019
	(Unaudited)	
	(Rupees in '000)	
	180,918	133,337
	8,808	17,883
	<u>189,726</u>	<u>151,220</u>

12. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Profit after taxation attributable to owners of the Parent Company

Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period*

Earning per share - basic and diluted

	Three months ended	
	30 Sept 2020	30 Sep 2019
	(Unaudited)	
	(Rupees in '000)	
	528,144	370,099
	(Number of shares) (In'000)	
	149,194	149,194
	Rupees	
	3.54	2.48

*weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the comparative period has been adjusted for issuance of bonus shares

Notes to the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Information (Unaudited)

For the three months period ended September 30, 2020

13. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATIONS

Profit before taxation

Adjustments for non-cash charges and other items

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment

Amortization on intangibles

Finance cost

Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment

(Reversal against) / provision for slow moving and obsolete stock

Retirement benefits expense

Provision for doubtful debts

Working capital changes

Cash generated from operations

13.1 Effect on cash flows due to working capital changes

(Increase) / Decrease in current assets

Stores, spares and loose tools

Stock in trade

Trade debts

Advances

Deposits and prepayments

Other receivables

Sales tax refundable

(Decrease) / Increase in current liabilities

Trade and other payables

Sales tax payable

Contract Liability

14. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and bank balances

Short term investment

Running finance under mark up arrangements

	30 Sept 2020	30 Sept 2019
	(Unaudited)	
	(Rupees in '000)	
	784,659	568,021
	151,787	138,751
	11,433	14,980
	67,237	81,696
	(4,436)	(2,698)
	37,623	(14,266)
	3,914	4,179
	-	(2,700)
	74,468	464,211
	<u>342,027</u>	<u>684,154</u>
	<u>1,126,686</u>	<u>1,252,175</u>
	1,599	(28,466)
	185,178	549,753
	1,022,937	769,656
	(135,219)	60,431
	(53,120)	(39,435)
	8,099	(5,130)
	(8,163)	133,789
	<u>1,021,312</u>	<u>1,440,597</u>
	(722,082)	(1,026,948)
	(11,586)	84,405
	(213,176)	(33,843)
	<u>(946,843)</u>	<u>(976,386)</u>
	<u>74,468</u>	<u>464,211</u>
	887,988	944,996
	1,246,553	600,000
	-	(904,161)
	<u>2,134,541</u>	<u>640,835</u>

Notes to the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Information (Unaudited)

For the three months period ended September 30, 2020

15. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Relationship with the Company	Nature of transaction	30 Sept 2020	30 Sept 2019
		(Unaudited)	
		(Rupees in '000)	
Associated Companies /	Rental income	909	2,783
	Purchase of Goods	-	7,956
	Subscription	2,000	2,000
Staff retirement funds	Expense charged for defined contribution plan	17,722	15,859
	Payments to retirement contribution plan	35,959	17,425
Long term loan		22,884	21,817
Key management personnel compensation:			
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits		151,846	300,477
Contribution to Provident Fund		17,722	11,545
Post retirement benefits of Executive Directors		35,959	4,682
Eligible dividend		-	7,549

16. GENERAL

This condensed interim financial information has been authorised for issue on _____, 2020 by the Board of Directors of the Parent Company.

Jama Punji Information

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ڈائریکٹرز رپورٹ

معزز حصص داران!

نیشنل فروڈ لمیٹڈ کے ڈائریکٹرز باسرت 30 ستمبر 2020 کو ختم ہونے والے مالیاتی سال کے غیر جانچ شدہ نتائج پیش کر رہے ہیں جس میں دونوں یعنی علیحدہ اور مشترکہ نیشنل اسٹیلٹس شامل ہیں۔

کاروباری کارکردگی کا جائزہ

معاشی صورتحال

وبائی مرض کووڈ 19 (COVID-19) کی وجہ سے پاکستانی معیشت کو متاثر بنانے پر مختلف چیلنجز کا سامنا کرنا پڑا ہے جس نے عالمی معیشت کو بھی اپنی لپیٹ میں لے لیا ہے۔ اس سے ملکی اور عالمی منڈیوں، سیاحت اور کاروباری سفر تجارت اور پیداواری عمل، رسد میں آنے والی کالوں اور صحت پر پڑنے والے اثرات میں اضافہ ہوا ہے۔ حالانکہ حکومت نے کووڈ 19 (COVID-19) کی وجہ سے رعایت دے رکھی ہے مگر معاشی صورتحال پر اس کے اثرات اور اس کی مدت ابھی تک غیر یقینی ہے۔

عملی اور مالیاتی کارکردگی

بنیادی کاروبار

بنیادی کاروبار نے گزشتہ سال سے اپنی ترقی کی رفتار کو برقرار رکھا ہے جس کی وجہ سے خالص فروخت میں 12 فیصد تک کاروبار کا اضافہ ہوا ہے۔ یہ اضافہ بین الاقوامی شعبے، مارکیٹ میں ڈسٹری بیوٹرز اور پیداواری عملی کارکردگی اور مقامی شعبے، مارکیٹ میں صارفین کے لیے کیے گئے خصوصی اقدامات کا نتیجہ ہے۔ کووڈ 19 کے خاتمے کے خفاقی اقدامات کے پیش نظر انسانوں کی فلاح بہبود اور ان کی حفاظت کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے سرمایہ کاری کی گئی جس کے باعث پروڈکٹس اور مادی لاگت پر پڑنے والے افراط زر کے اثرات سے مجموعی منافع متاثر ہوا ہے۔ تاہم عالمگیر وبا کے دوران زینٹی سرگرمیوں میں رکاوٹ پیدا ہونے اور بالواسطہ لاگت میں کمی آنے کے نتیجے میں آپریٹنگ منافع میں 29 فیصد اضافہ ہوا ہے۔

نئی کیمپمیں میں کمی سرمایہ کاری کی وجہ سے کمپنی اپنے سیوری اسٹیٹس میں ایک منفرد مقام حاصل کرنے کے بعد اب ملک بھر کے 40 قصبوں تک پھیل چکی ہے اور صحت اختیار کر چکی ہے۔ میگزین نے بھی کمپنی کی ٹاپ لائن پر اضافی پیداوار بڑھانے کے ساتھ صارفین کی پسند کے مطابق پروڈکٹ کی فراہمی کو یقین بنا رکھا ہے۔

اے ون بیگز اور سپلائرز انکارپور

خالص فروخت میں 11 فیصد اضافہ ہوا اور مجموعی منافع میں بہتری آئی ہے۔ اس عالمگیر وبا کے بعد اب اسٹورز نے آہستہ آہستہ بحال ہونا شروع کر دیا ہے۔

گروپ کے مالیاتی سال کا گوشوارہ درج ذیل ہے:

پاکستانی لین روپے

	گروپ			بنیادی کاروبار			A1 بیگز اور سپلائرز انکارپوریشن		
	Q1	Q1	تبدیلی	Q1	Q1	تبدیلی	Q1	Q1	تبدیلی
	FY20	FY21		FY20	FY21		FY20	FY21	
خالص فروخت	7,235	8,090	12%	4,732	5,322	12%	2,502	2,768	11%
مجموعی منافع	2,146	2,329	9%	1,631	1,729	6%	514	600	17%
عملی منافع *	665	866	30%	469	604	29%	196	262	34%
خالص منافع بعد از ٹیکس **	417	595	43%	294	428	46%	125	171	36%
آمدنی فی شخص (روپے)	3.5	2.5		2.9	2.0				
بلور خالص فروخت کی شرح									
مجموعی منافع	29.7%	28.8%	-0.9%	34.5%	32.5%	-2.0%	20.6%	21.7%	1.1%
عملی منافع	9.2%	10.7%	1.5%	9.9%	11.4%	1.4%	7.8%	9.5%	1.6%
خالص منافع بعد از ٹیکس	5.8%	7.4%	1.6%	6.2%	8.0%	1.8%	5.0%	6.2%	1.2%

* بشمول دیگر آمدنی اور اخراجات

** اس میں اے ون بیگز اور سپلائرز انکارپوریشن کے استحکام کی قابل تسلیم بقیہ ادائیگی 3.3 ملین روپے (2020: 3.3 ملین روپے) شامل ہے۔

مارکیٹنگ اور تشریح

رہنمائی مصالحو

- نیشنل فروڈ لمیٹڈ کو جدید انداز میں لوگل کے ذریعے یکجہی گئی کیونکہ نیشنل کے مطابق جس میں خریداروں کی سرگرمیاں، آؤٹ ڈور سائٹس اور علاقائی زبانوں میں ڈب کیے گئے ٹی وی اشتہاروں کے ذریعے رہنمائی سیزن میں بہترین مدد ملی۔
- عمیڈ ایچ پی بار نی ڈی ڈی کیس متعارف کروائی گئیں اور صرف ۳ ہفتوں میں ای-کامرس کے ذریعے 6 ہزار کیس کی شاندار فروخت کی گئی، جبکہ سوشل میڈیا کیسٹن کے اعداد و شمار کے مطابق صارفین نے 22% تک اپنی دلچسپی دکھائی جو کہ مدسٹری کے 10% شیئ مارک کے مقابلے میں کہیں زیادہ ہے۔

- کووڈ-19 کے حوالے سے تمام تر ایس او بیز پر عمل کرتے ہوئے کراچی کنزرویٹو کنوریشن پلان کو ایک بار پھر دو بار متعارف کروایا گیا، جس میں شہر بھر کی 60 ہزار خواتین اور 5000 ہزار مرد کاروں کو شامل کیا گیا۔
- علیم کی ریٹج میں اضافہ کرتے ہوئے دیگی دانے دار علیم کو متعارف کروایا گیا۔

پیکل:

- نیشنل کرہڈ پیکل (National Crushed Pickle) کو اگست 2020 میں 3 نئے ایس کے یونٹس (SKUs) یعنی (50g ساشے 390g اور 750g پیٹ جارز) میں متعارف کروایا گیا۔ مجموعی طور پر ذیلیٹی کو مزید بہترین بنانے کے لئے اس لائچ میں ماڈرن ٹریڈ آؤٹ لیسٹس پر ٹریڈ کی ضرورت یا ت کے مطابق جدید انداز کے پی او ایس ایم، پوڈیز، ایف ایس یوز اور ریو اسٹائٹس لگائی گئیں جبکہ کارفور پرائیویٹ میڈ پوڈیز لگانے کے اور سی ٹی پریٹنگر ڈرائیو کا اہتمام کیا گیا۔
- جولائی 2020 میں ہگل پیٹ جارز کے لئے نئی کاپی ڈیزائن پر چلائی گئی جس کے ذریعے صارفین میں پریمیم آفرنگ اور سن پسند ڈائلنگ کی آسانی و سہولت کے ساتھ تازہ ترین چارکی فراہمی کے بارے میں آگہی کو اجاگر کیا گیا۔

کچپ:

- کچپ کے بہترین سیزن یعنی عمیڈ ایچ کے موقع پر صارفین کے لئے بہت ہی دلچسپ آفر کا انعقاد کیا گیا۔ جس میں 950 گرام کے پاؤچ پر نیشنل بریانی ریسیپی کا سنگل پیک فری میں دیا گیا جس سے بڑی عمیڈ کمز بھی ڈبل ہو گیا۔ اس خاص سیزن کے حوالے سے ٹی وی پر چلنے والے اشتہار کے آخر میں خاص طور پر اس آفر کے بارے میں بتایا گیا اور صارفین نے اس ڈبل آفر سے بھرپور فائدہ اٹھایا۔ اسی آفر کے حوالے سے خاص طور پر پی او ایس ایم لگا کر بھی صارفین کو آگاہی فراہم کی گئی۔

انٹرنیشنل بزنس / بین الاقوامی کاروبار

- یو ایس ماڈرن ٹریڈ کے موبائل این ایم سی سے نیشنل ہوکر این ڈی ٹی ای (NDTE) پر آ گیا ہے۔ جس کا مشترکہ کاروبار پلان نیشنل کے آخری مرحلے میں ہے اور آرڈرز دوسری سہ ماہی میں ارسال کیے جانے کے لئے تیار ہیں۔
- ٹارٹھ امریکہ کیڈ افوڈز کو بطور مین اسٹریم ڈسٹری بیوٹرز کے تعینات کیا گیا ہے جس کے ذریعے بہترین صلاحیتوں کے ساتھ پورٹ فولیو کی سطح پر طلب اور ٹیم میں اضافے اور آرڈر کاتین ہو سکتا ہے۔

مستقبل کا نقطہ نظر

انتظامیہ، گورنر ناڈائرس سے پیدا ہونے والی غیر یقینی صورتحال اور اس کے معیشت بالخصوص صارفین کی قوت خرید پر پڑنے والے اثرات کو تسلیم کرتی ہے۔ کمپنی کی انتظامیہ کاروبار کو جدید اقدامات اور ہنگامی منصوبوں کے ذریعے تمام اہم شعبوں اور مارکیٹ میں اپنی قیادت کی حیثیت کو بہتر بنانے اور برقرار رکھنے کے ساتھ ساتھ اپنا ہدف کامیابی سے حاصل کرنے کے لیے بھی پرعزم ہے۔ نیشنل فروڈ نے اس بحران کے دوران ایک ایچسے رول کا اظہار کیا ہے اور اسی لیے ہم اپنے بانی کے فلسفے اور "ہماری اقتدار" کی روشنی میں اپنی ماہمی اور معاشی ذمہ داریوں کو نبھانے کے لیے ہر پہل تیار ہیں۔

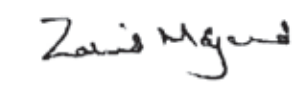
اعتراف

ہم بورڈ کی جانب سے مخلصانہ طور پر اپنے اندرونی اور بیرونی حصص داران کے سلسلہ اعتماد اور پرعزم ساتھ پران کا شکریہ ادا کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔

پورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی جانب سے



چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر
(دستخط)



ڈائریکٹرز
(دستخط)