# KOHINOOR MILLSLIMITED 

THIRD QUARTERLY REPORT 31 MARCH 2023
www.kohinoormills.com

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## COMPANY INFORMATION

Board of Directors
Mr. Rashid Ahmed
Mr. Aamir Fayyaz Sheikh
Mr. Ismail Aamir Fayyaz
Ms. Imrat Aamir Fayyaz
Mrs. Hajra Arham
Mr. Muhammad Anwarul Haq Siddiqui
Mr. Matiuddin Siddiqui
Audit Committee
Mrs. Hajra Arham
Mr. Rashid Ahmed
Mr. Muhammad Anwarul Haq Siddiqui
Human Resource \&
Remuneration Committee
Mr. Muhammad Anwarul Haq Siddiqui
Mr. Rashid Ahmed
Mrs. Hajra Arham
Chief Financial Officer
Mr. Kamran Shahid
Head of Internal Audit
Mr. Naveed Ahmad Zafar
Legal Advisor
Raja Mohammad Akram \& Co., Advocate \& Legal Consultants, Lahore.

Company Secretary
Mr. Muhammad Rizwan Khan
Auditors
M/s. Riaz Ahmad \& Co., Chartered Accountants

Bankers
Allied Bank Limited
Askari Bank Limited
Bank Alfalah Limited
Faysal Bank Limited
Habib Bank Limited
Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited
MCB Bank Limited
MCB Islamic Bank Limited
Meezan Bank Limited
National Bank of Pakistan
Samba Bank Limited
Silk Bank Limited
The Bank of Punjab
United Bank Limited
Registered Office \& Mills
8 K.M. Manga Raiwind Road,
District Kasur, Pakistan
UAN: (92-42) 111-941-941
Cell Lines: (92-333) 4998801-6
Land Lines: (92-42) 36369340
Fax: (92-42) 36369340 Ext: 444
Email: info@kohinoormills.com
Website : www.kohinoormills.com
Shares Registrar
M/s. Hameed Majeed Associates (Pvt.) Ltd, HM House, 7 Bank Square, Lahore.
Land Lines: (92-42) 37235081 \& 82, 37310466
Fax: (92-42) 37358817
Other Corporate Information
Kohinoor Mills Limited is registered in Pakistan with Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan. The Registration Number of the Company is 0017194

Kohinoor Mills Limited is listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited as a Public Limited Company and its shares are traded under textile composite sector. Shares trading symbol is KML

The National Tax Number of the Company is 0658184-6

Financial statements are available on website of the Company i.e., www.kohinoormills.com

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the nine months ended 31 March 2023

## DIRECTORS' REVIEW

The Directors of Kohinoor Mills Limited are pleased to present the interim financial statements for the nine months ended 31 March 2023.

Operating \& Financial Results
During the nine months ended 31 March 2023, your company earned a gross profit of Rs. 4,057 million on sales of Rs. 20,213 million, compared to a gross profit of Rs. 2,492 million on sales of Rs. 14,539 million for the corresponding period of previous financial year. During the period under review, your company recorded a net profit of Rs. 1,375.5 million (EPS: Rs. 27.02 per share), compared to a net profit of Rs. 737.2 million (EPS: Rs. 14.48 per share), in the corresponding period.

## Performance Overview

A brief overview of performance of your company for the nine months ended 31 March 2023 is discussed below:

## Weaving Division

The comprehensive BMR project which was started a few years ago is now completed in the Weaving division. As part of this BMR project, 272 new state-of-the-art looms and ancillary equipment have been installed. This has transformed the Weaving division and significantly enhanced its efficiency and productivity. In support of this significant achievement, the management has worked tirelessly enabling this division to post substantial growth in turnover and profitability in the period under review despite the mounting global and local economic challenges.

The weaving division posted a gross turnover of Rs. 12,533 million in the period under review as compared to turnover of Rs. 9,279 million in the previous comparative period. The BMR project along with the diligent efforts of the team have started to bear fruit and the management expresses hope that the financial results of this division will continue this pattern of growth.

## Dyeing Division

Amid the highest inflation in a generation, rising geopolitical tensions, climate crisis and sinking consumer confidence in anticipation of an economic downturn, the apparel industry is facing severe headwinds. Due to the slowdown in demand for high street fashion, major retailers and brands in Europe and the US have accumulated abnormally high inventories. To reduce the inventories to acceptable levels, almost all retailers and brands have reduced projections for the next few quarters. As a result, manufacturers all over the world are seeing lower utilization of capacities. Looking ahead and keeping in view the macroeconomic indicators, the last quarter of ongoing financial year seems to be challenging one.

Although the economic outlook was quite challenging for fashion industry, devaluation of currency helped the Dyeing Division to post significant growth in turnover and profitability in the period under review. The Dyeing division was able to increase its gross turnover by $34 \%$ from Rs. 9,776 million to Rs. 13,134 million. Gross profit was increased to Rs. 2,152 million from Rs. 1,209 million in the corresponding period of last financial year representing an increase of $78 \%$ year on year.

Although the fashion industry continues to face headwinds, growth is still expected as the US and other allied countries focus on diversifying their supply chains away from China in light of recent Forced Labour Laws. The Dyeing Division is ideally situated to capitalize on this very significant opportunity. We continue to follow our strategy of focusing on core competencies and diversifying our customer base to multiple countries and regions including traditional markets like the US and Europe and newer markets within Asia.

## Genertek Division

On the electricity side, the Government of Pakistan continued providing electricity at a reduced rate upto February 2023 as part of its competitive relief package. After the withdrawal of subsidized electricity rates for the export oriented industry, the cost of electricity has been increased by
$100 \%$ leading an un-competitiveness amongst the regional electricity prices.
On the gas side, due to a supply quota in force, the Genertek Division was not able to meet its gas input requirement and hence could not generate the full required power from its own engines, and had to resort to consume power from the national grid to meet demand. The natural gas price at US\$ 9 /MMBTU also leaves the Genertek division vulnerable to fluctuation in currency exchange rate. These factors have significantly increased the ever-present challenges to maintaining competitive energy costs. The management is striving hard to tackle these challenges.

For steam generation, the division has increased its reliance on green biofuels which is a testament to the company's commitment to the environment.

Future Prospects
With the Government struggling with import payments, depleting foreign exchange reserves and political uncertainty, the Pakistani Rupee is expected to remain under pressure. While this may enable our products to become more competitive in the world, our imports will become more costly leading to higher inflationary pressures. The Government needs to take measures to improve the liquidity of the corporate sector by releasing income tax and sales tax refunds on a timely basis. The State Bank of Pakistan has taken a very aggressive stance in controlling inflation by increasing the policy rate manifold. This step will stifle growth and add additional pressure.

The war in Ukraine is another high concern to the industry, having already disrupted trade routes and triggered an energy crisis that will continue to have an impact. In China, further COVID-19 outbreaks have undermined the region's growth trajectory and disrupted supply chains. The Pakistani textile sector is highly dependent on inputs from China. All these factors will continue to haunt the textile industry in 2023.

The Textile sector is one of the beneficiary of the PKR devaluation against US dollar since majority of revenue is dollar based. The Textile sector will continue to remain a priority of the Government at a time of low foreign exchange reserves. However, decision of hike in concessionary markup rates i.e. Long Term Financing Facility (LTFF) and Export Finance Scheme (EFS) and linking them to policy rate along with a surge in RLNG tariff to US\$9/MMBTU (Previous: US\$6.5/MMBTU) will somewhat offset its positive impact.

The company has already commenced work on a garment unit which is expected to start production at the end of the current calendar year with an estimated capacity of 5,000 garments/ day, which will enable the company to reap the benefits of vertical integration. The apparel division will complement our dyeing division by offering finished product to the same customer base.

The management is working towards improvement in efficiencies and productivity as well as enhanced cost controls. We expect that the rest of the current financial year will be challenging, but we will continue our efforts to manage our operations efficiently to protect the interests of our stakeholders. The planned order position for $\mathrm{FY}-23$ appears encouraging and management is hopeful of utilizing the higher capacity levels attained after modernization.

## Acknowledgement

The board places on record its profound gratitude for its esteemed shareholders, banks, financial institutions and customers, whose cooperation, continued support and patronage have empowered the company to make progress towards consistent improvement. During the period under review, relations between the management and employees remained cordial and we wish to put on record our appreciation for the dedication, perseverance and steadiness of the employees of the company.

For and on behalf of the Board


Kasur:
April 26, 2023

Aamir Fayyaz Sheikh
Chief Executive


Hajra Arham
Director

## CONDENSED INTERIM

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2023


|  | Un-audited | Audited |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Note | 31 March | 30 June |
|  | 2023 | 2022 |
|  | Rupees | Rupees |

## ASSETS

Non-current assets
Fixed assets
Intangible asset
Investment property
Long term investment
Long term loans
Long term security deposits

## Current assets

Stores, spares and loose tools
Stock-in-trade
Trade debts
Loans and advances
Short term deposits and prepayments
Advance income tax-net
Sales tax recoverable
Other receivables
Short term investments
Cash and bank balances


TOTAL ASSETS


CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS (Un-audited)
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 31 MARCH 2023


The annexed notes form an integral part of this condensed interim financial information.


## CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Un-audited) <br> FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 31 MARCH 2023



The annexed notes form an integral part of this condensed interim financial information.

KAMRAN SHAHID
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

HAJRA ARHAM
DIRECTOR

## CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENT OF <br> CASH FLOWS (Un-audited) <br> FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

## CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Profit before taxation
Adjustments for non-cash charges and other items:
Depreciation on operating fixed assets Dividend income
(Loss) / gain on sale of operating fixed assets
Provision for slow moving, obsolete and damaged store items Allowance of expected credit loss
Provision for doubtful sales tax recoverable
Amortization of deffered grant
Adjustment due to impact of IFRS-9
Finance cost
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES BEFORE ADJUSTMENT OF WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES
(Increase) / decrease in current assets
Stores, spares and loose tools
Stock-in-trade
Trade debts
Loans and advances
Short term deposits and prepayments
Other receivables
Sales tax recoverable
Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities
Trade and other payables
EFFECT ON CASH FLOWS DUE TO WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES

CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS
Income tax paid
Finance cost paid
Net decrease / (Increase) in long term security deposits

NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES
Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment
Proceeds from sale of operating fixed assets
Short term investment made
Dividend received
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES
Long term financing obtained
Repayment of long term financing
Dividend paid
Short term borrowings - net
NET CASH GENERATED FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND
CASH EQUIVALENTS
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD

| Nine months ended |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| March 31 | March 31 |
| 2023 | 2022 |
| Rupees | Rupees |


| $1,649,192,517$ | $873,756,470$ |
| ---: | ---: |
|  |  |
| $334,059,051$ | $265,292,599$ |
| $(1,287,334)$ | $(1,367,798)$ |
| $(27,257,572)$ | $10,794,041$ |
| $4,269,371$ | $6,247,433$ |
| $28,957,677$ | $4,431,270$ |
| $10,283,969$ | - |
| $(24,446,677)$ | - |
| $41,933,409$ | $11,795,360$ |
| $764,152,014$ | $342,867,474$ |
|  |  |
| $2,779,856,425$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |


| $(76,455,626)$ |
| ---: |
| $(1,414,100,598)$ |
| $(1,364,969,068)$ |
| $(268,661,238)$ |
| $37,192,409$ |
| $(59,304,649)$ |
| $(520,436,129)$ |
|  |
| $1,199,504,491$ |

$\frac{(859,302,635)}{(546,676,618)} \frac{(483,372,295)}{(27,903,306)}$

| $(1,506,350,504)$ |
| ---: |
| $127,974,723$ |
| $1,287,334$ |

$(1,377,088,447)$

| $\begin{array}{r} 739,182,792 \\ (340,534,851) \\ (101,481,945) \\ 1,962,879,927 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 350,248,000 \\ (338,643,312) \\ 1,049,943,284 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2,260,045,923 | 1,061,547,972 |
| 336,280,858 | 113,428,520 |
| 606,150,630 | 659,841,293 |
| 942,431,488 | 773,269,813 |

The annexed notes form an integral part of this condensed interim financial information

KAMRAN SHAHID
CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

| SHARE CAPITAL | RESERVES |  |  |  |  |  |  | TOTAL EQUITY |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | CAPITAL RESERVES |  |  |  | REVENUE RESERVES |  |  |  |
|  | Share premium reserve | Fair value reserve FVTOCI investment - net of tax | Surplus on revaluation of operating fixed assets - net of tax | Sub <br> Total | General reserve | Accumulated profit | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sub } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ |  |

$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrr}509,110,110 & 213,406,310 & 32,625,692 & 2,628,073,544 & 2,874,105,546 & 788,199,282 & 930,133,905 & 1,718,333,187 & 5,101,548,843 \\ - & - & - & (41,374,238) & (41,374,238) & - & 41,374,238 & 41,374,238 & -\end{array}$




| - | - | $(12,534,289)$ | $(8,901,462)$ | $(21,435,751)$ | - | $191,201,453$ | $191,201,453$ | $191,201,453$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| - | - | - | - | $-1,435,751)$ |  |  |  |  |

$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllll}509,110,110 & 213,406,310 & 15,225,957 & 2,564,006,429 & 2,792,638,696 & 788,199,282 & 1,913,672,412 & 2,701,871,694 & 6,003,620,500\end{array}$

$\begin{array}{rrrrrr}(6,764,954) & (6,764,954) & - & 6,764,954 & 6,764,954 & \text { - } \\ (39,305,526) & (39,305,526) & - & 39,305,526 & 39,305,526 & \text { - }\end{array}$

| - | - | - | $-375,532,061$ | $1,375,532,061$ | $1,375,532,061$ |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| - | - | $(1,604,275)$ | - | $(1,604,275)$ | - | 1,304 | $-1,275)$ |


| - | - | $(1,604,275)$ | - | $(1,604,275)$ |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $509,110,110$ | $213,406,310$ | $13,621,682$ | $2,517,935,949$ | $2,744,963,941$ | $686,377,260$ | $3,335,274,953$ | $4,021,652,213$ |


HAJRA ARHAM
DIRECTOR

KAMRAN SHAHID
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
The annexed notes form an integral part of this condensed interim financial information.

# SELECTED NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Un-audited) FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 

## 1. THE COMPANY AND ITS OPERATIONS

Kohinoor Mills Limited ("the Company") is a public limited company incorporated on 21 December 1987 in Pakistan under the Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now Companies Act, 2017) and its shares are quoted on Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited. All manufacturing units (dyeing, weaving and power generation), registered office and other offices of the Company is situated at 8-K.M., Manga Raiwind Road, District Kasur. The Company is principally engaged in the business of textile manufacturing covering weaving, bleaching, dyeing, buying, selling and otherwise dealing in yarn, cloth and other goods and fabrics made from raw cotton and synthetic fiber and to generate and supply electricity.

## 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

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

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

Where the provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 differ with the requirements of IAS 34, the provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 have been followed.
2.2. These condensed interim financial statements do not include all the information and disclosures required in annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the annual audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2022.
3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies and methods of computations adopted for the preparation of these condensed interim financial statements are the same as applied in the preparation of the preceding audited annual published financial statements of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2022.
3.1 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of these condensed interim financial statements in conformity with the approved accounting standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

During preparation of these condensed interim financial statements, the significant judgments made by the management in applying the Company's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation and uncertainty were the same as those that applied in the preceding audited annual published financial statements of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2022.

| Un-audited <br> 31 March 2023 Rupees | Audited 30 June 2022 Rupees |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1,658,623,950 | 1,414,880,245 |
| 739,182,792 | 781,115,857 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 41,933,409 \\ (340,534,851) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16,026,840 \\ (557,740,083) \end{array}$ |
| $(243,132,708)$ | - |
| 24,446,677 | 4,341,091 |
| $(218,686,031)$ | 4,341,091 |
| 1,880,519,269 | 1,658,623,950 |
| 428,650,796 | 446,358,880 |
| 1,451,868,473 | 1,212,265,070 |

4.1 This represents net impact of benefit of loans obtained under the schemes of State Bank of Pakistan at below market rate of interest.

## 5. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

5.1 Contingencies

There is no significant change in the status of contingencies as reported in the preceding audited annual published financial statements of the Company for the year ended 30 Jun 2022
(i) On 13 December 2022, Collector of customs (adjudication) passed an order whereby a demand of Rupees 27.499 million (along with default surcharge) has been raised against the Company on account of certain benefits availed under the Customs Act, 1969 during the years 2008 to 2010 on import of raw materials and machinery. The Company challenged the order on certain grounds and filed an appeal before the Customs, Excise \& Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal, Lahore against the order. The Customs, Excise \& Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal, Lahore has granted stay against the recovery proceedings. The Company is actively pursuing the case and is hopeful for favourable outcome.
(ii) 'Bank guarantees of Rupees 167.156 million (30 June 2022: Rupees 157.189 million) are given by the banks of the Company in favour of Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited against gas connections.
(iii) 'Bank guarantees of Rupees 17.279 million (30 June 2022: Rupees 8.164 million) are given by the bank of the Company in favour of Lahore Electric Supply Company Limited against electricity connections.
(iv) "Post dated cheques amounting to Rupees 268.981 million (30 June 2022: Rupees 229.964 million) are issued to custom authorities.

### 5.2 Commitments

(i) Aggregate commitments for capital and revenue expenditures are amounting to Rupees 17.05 million and Rupees 173.12 million ( 30 June 2022: Rupees 663.561 million and Rupees 193.514 million) respectively.
(ii) Post dated cheques amounting to Rupees 1,992.05 million (30 June 2022: 1,052.561 million) are issued to creditors of the Company.
6. FIXED ASSETS

Property, plant and equipment
Operating fixed assets (Note 6.1)
Capital work-in-progress (Note 6.2)
6.1 Operating fixed assets

Opening net book value
Add: Cost of additions during the period / year (Note 6.1.1)

Less: Book value of deletions during the period / year (Note 6.1.2)
Less: Depreciation charged during the period / year
Closing net book value
6.1.1 Cost of additions

Residential Building
Factory building
Freehold Land
Plant and machinery
Electric installations
Furniture, fixtures and equipment
Computers
Motor vehicles
6.1.2 Book value of deletions

Factory building
Plant and machinery
Motor vehicles
6.2 Capital work-in-progress

Civil works
Plant and machinery
Advance against purchase of land
Electric installations
Advance against purchase of vehicles
Stores held for capital expenditures

| Un-audited | Audited |
| :---: | :---: |
| 31 March | 30 June |
| 2023 | 2022 |
| Rupees | Rupees |


| 8,169,358,358 | 7,147,998,813 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 814,969,605 | 764,754,848 |
| 8,984,327,963 | 7,912,753,661 |
| 7,147,998,805 | 6,557,877,576 |
| 1,456,135,754 | 1,068,470,260 |
| 8,604,134,559 | 7,626,347,836 |
| 100,717,151 | 118,978,488 |
| 334,059,051 | 359,370,535 |
| 8,169,358,358 | 7,147,998,813 |
| - | 7,790,506 |
| 43,385,176 | 12,355,783 |
| - | 244,550,909 |
| 1,245,266,400 | 749,692,468 |
| 58,700,223 | 25,013,290 |
| 4,333,785 | 5,256,302 |
| 12,062,061 | - |
| 92,388,109 | 23,811,002 |
| 1,456,135,754 | 1,068,470,260 |
| 24,469,210 | - |
| 67,463,531 | 115,525,440 |
| 8,784,410 | 3,453,048 |
| 100,717,151 | 118,978,488 |
| 592,360,529 | 400,215,700 |
| 172,709,617 | 331,312,116 |
| 25,304,900 | 800,000 |
| - | 2,797,028 |
| 18,396,250 | 15,627,000 |
| 6,198,310 | 14,003,004 |
| 814,969,605 | 764,754,848 |

7. Intangible asset - computer software has been fully amortized but still in the use of the Company.

SEGMENT INFORMATION
The The Company has three reportable segments. The following summary describes the operation in each of the Company's reportable segments: Production of different qualities of greige fabric using yarn.
Processing of greige fabric for production of dyed fabric.


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| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |


$\frac{(1,497,675,084)}{2,559,476,787} \frac{(1,111,651,285)}{1,380,739,762}$
 $\xlongequal{\overline{1,375,532,060}} \xlongequal{\overline{737,171,399}}$



|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
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|  |  |


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| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |



-----(Rupees)
 Weaving
Dyeing
Dyeing
Power Generation

- $\stackrel{\square}{\circ}$
Profit / (loss) before taxation and unallocated income
and expenses Unallocated income and expenses: $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \quad \text { External } \\ & \text { Inter-segment }\end{aligned}$
Cost of sales
Gross profit / (loss)
Distribution cost
Administrative expen
Profit / (loss) before tax
and expenses
Unallocated income
Finance cost
Other expenses
Other income
Taxation Profit after taxation
Reconciliation of reportable segment assets and liabilities

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | \|r||r |

Unclaimed dividend
Trade and other payables
Segment assets Unallocated assets
Total assets al per condensed interim statement
of financial position Segment liabilities Unallocated liabilities: Long term financing - secured
Deferred liabilities Deferred income - Government grant Accrued mark-up Short term borrowings - secured
Total liabilities as per condensed interim statement of financial position
(i) Fair value hierarchy

Judgements and estimates are made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are recognised and measured at fair value in these condensed interim financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the following three levels. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

| Recurring fair value measurements At 31 March 2023 - un-audited | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Financial asset | (Rupees) ........................... |  |  |  |
| Investment at fair value through Proft and loss Investment at fair value through other comprehensive income | 19,256,861 | - | $21,035,038$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,256,861 \\ & 21,035,038 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total financial asset | 19,256,861 | - | 21,035,038 | 40,291,899 |
| Recurring fair value measurements At 30 June 2022 - Audited | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
| Financial asset |  |  |  |  |
| Investment at fair value through Proft and loss | 56,772,172 | - | - | 56,772,172 |
| Investment at fair value through other comprehensive income | - | - | 23,429,479 | 23,429,479 |
| Total financial assets | 56,772,172 | - | 23,429,479 | 80,201,651 |

The above table does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value. Due to short term nature, carrying amounts of certain financial assets and financial liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair value. For the majority of the non-current receivables, the fair values are also not significantly different to their carrying amounts.

There was no transfer in and out of level 3 measurements.
The Company's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

Level 1: The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives, and equity securities) is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Company is the current bid price. These instruments are included in level 1.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3 . This is the case for unlisted equity securities.
(ii) Valuation techniques used to determine fair values

Specific valuation technique used to value financial instrument was discounted cash flow analysis.
(iii) Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

The following table presents the changes in level 3 items for the nine months ended 31 March 2023.

| Unlisted equity <br> security <br> Rupees |
| :---: |
| $42,398,345$ |
| $(6,217,823)$ |
| $36,180,522$ |
| $(12,751,043)$ |
| $23,429,479$ |
| $(2,394,441)$ |
| $21,035,038$ |

(iv) Valuation inputs and relationships to fair value

The following table summarises the quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in level 3 fair value measurements.

| Description | Fair value as at |  | Un-observable inputs | Range of inputs (probabilityweighted average) 31 March 2023 | Relationship of un-observable inputs to fair value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Un-audited 31 March 2023 | Audited 30 June 2022 |  |  |  |

FVTOCI financial assets:

| Security General Insurance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Company Limited |$\quad 21,035,038$ 23,429,479 | Terminal |
| :--- |
| growth factor |
| Risk adjusted |
| discount rate |$\quad 2.00 \%$| Increase / decrease |
| :--- |
| in terminal growth |
| factor by $1 \%$ and |
| decrease /increase |
| in discount rate by |

There were no significant inter-relationships between unobservable inputs that materially affect fair values.

## Valuation processes

"Independent valuer performs the valuation of non-property item required for financial reporting purposes, including level 3 fair values. The independent valuer reports directly to the chief financial officer. Discussions of valuation processes and results are held between the chief financial officer and the valuation team at least once every six month, in line with the Company's half yearly reporting period.

The main level 3 inputs used by the Company are derived and evaluated as follows:

Discount rates for financial instruments are determined using a capital asset pricing model to calculate a rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the asset.

Earnings growth factor for unlisted equity securities are estimated based on market information for similar types of companies.

Changes in level 2 and 3 fair values are analysed at the end of each half yearly reporting period during the valuation discussion between the chief financial officer and the independent valuer. As part of this discussion the independent valuer presents a report that explains the reason for the fair value movements.

## 11. RECOGNIZED FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS - NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

(i) Fair value hierarchy

Judgements and estimates are made for non-financial assets that are recognized and measured at fair value in these condensed interim financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its non-financial assets into the following three levels.

| At 31 March 2023 Un-audited | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

(Rupees)
Property, plant and equipment:

- Freehold land

| - | 2,162,361,907 | - | 2,162,361,907 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | 1,329,236,183 | - | 1,329,236,183 |
| - | 3,491,598,091 | - | 3,491,598,091 |


| At 30 June 2022 <br> Audited | Level 1 | Level 2 | Tovel 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

(Rupees)
Property, plant and equipment:

| - Freehold land | - | 2,162,361,909 | - | 2,162,361,909 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - Buildings | - | 1,355,401,975 | - | 1,355,401,975 |
| Total non-financial assets | - | 3,517,763,884 | - | 3,517,763,884 |

The Company's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

There were no transfers between levels 1 and 2 for recurring fair value measurements during the nine months ended 31 March 2023. Further, there was no transfer in and out of level 3 measurements.
(ii) Valuation techniques used to determine level 2 fair values

The Company obtains independent valuations for the items of property, plant and equipment carried at revalued amounts every three years. The management updates the assessment of the fair value of each item of property, plant and equipment carried at revalued amount, taking into account the most recent independent valuations. The management determines the value of items of property, plant and equipment carried at revalued amounts within a range of reasonable fair value estimates. The best evidence of fair value of freehold land is current prices in an active market for similar lands. The best evidence of fair value of buildings is to calculate fair depreciated market value by applying an appropriate annual rate of depreciation on the new construction / replacement value of the same building. Valuation processes

The Company engages external, independent and qualified valuer to determine the fair value of the Company's items of property, plant and equipment carried at revalued amounts at the end of every three years. As at 30 June 2021, the fair values of the items of property,
plant and equipment were determined by Messers Hamid Mukhtar and Company (Private) Limited, the approved valuer.

Changes in fair values are analysed between the chief financial officer and the valuer. As part of this discussion the team presents a report that explains the reason for the fair value movements.

## 12. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Related parties comprise key management personnel and provident fund trust. The Company in the normal course of business carries out transactions with related parties. Detail of transactions with related parties are as follows:

| Un-audited <br> Nine months ended |  |  | Un-audited <br> Quarter ended |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 31 March | 31 March |  | 31 March | 31 March |
| 2023 | 2022 |  | 2023 | 2022 |
| Rupees | Rupees |  | Rupees | Rupees |

Loan obtained from close relative of the chief executive officer Repayment of loan to close relative of the chief executive officer Remuneration to chief executive officer, directors and executives Contribution to employees' provident fund trust Dividend paid

13. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's financial risk management objectives and policies are consistent with those disclosed in the preceding audited annual published financial statements of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2022.
14. AUTHORIZED FOR ISSUE

This condensed interim financial information was authorized for issue on 26 April 2023 by the Board of Directors of the Company.
15. CORRESPONDING FIGURES

In order to comply with the requirements of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34 "Interim Financial Reporting", the condensed interim statement of financial position and condensed interim statement of changes in equity have been compared with the balances of annual audited financial statements of preceding financial year, whereas, the condensed interim profit or loss account, condensed interim statement of comprehensive income and condensed interim statement of cash flow have been compared with the balances of comparable period of immediately preceding financial year.

Corresponding figures have been re-arranged, wherever necessary, for the purpose of comparison, however, no significant re-arrangements have been made.


KAMRAN SHAHID



