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**OTHERS**
- 69 Jama Punji Information
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 multicity 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.
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**
Owning 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 or 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 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

**NFL CORE VALUES**

- Ownership
- Teamwork
- Customer Centric
- Excellence in Execution
- Passion
COMPANY INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Abdul Majeed  
Mr. Abrar Hasan  
Mr. Towfiq H. Chinoi  
Mr. Ehsan A. Malik  
Ms. Noorain Hassan  
Ms. Saadia Naveed  
Mr. Zahid Majeed

Chairman  
Chief Executive Officer  
Director  
Director  
Director  
Director  
Director

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Mr. Ehsan A. Malik  
Ms. Noorain Hassan  
Ms. Saadia Naveed  
Mr. Zahid Majeed  
Mr. Syed Farhan Ali Rizvi

Chairman  
Member  
Member  
Member  
Secretary to HR & RC

HUMAN RESOURCE AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Mr. Towfiq H. Chinoi  
Mr. Abrar Hasan  
Mr. Ehsan A. Malik  
Mr. Zahid Majeed  
Ms. Saira A. Khan

Chairman  
Member  
Member  
Member  
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 Mama

INTERNAL AUDITORS

EY Ford Rhodes

COMPANY MANAGEMENT

Mr. Abrar Hasan  
Mr. Syed Farhan Ali Rizvi  
Ms. Saira A. Khan  
Mr. Shikarbi Arif  
Mr. Ajeaz Abbasi Baasral

Chief Executive Officer  
Director Corporate Finance  
Director Human Resources & Industrial Relations  
Director Integrated Supply Chain  
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

Shahid 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  
MGB Dubai  
Toronto Dominion Canada Trust Bank  
Bank of Montreal  
Business Development Bank of Canada  
Allied Bank Limited

REGISTERED OFFICE

12/CL-B Claremont Road, Civil Lines, Karachi-75530  
Phone: (92-21) 28402022 & 36490029  
Fax: (92-21) 35670996

SITE PLANT

Phone: 021-3257-7707 – 10, Fax: 021-3257-2217  
Email Address: info@infofoods.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, Chinnalwala Mord Amanabad, 
Gujranwala near Gujranwala Karnoki Toli Plaza.  
Phone: 055-3408560, 3408660

NOORIABAD PLANT

A-303 Nooriabad Industrial Estate,  
Nooriabad, Karachi.  
Phone: 03000335287

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Core Business</th>
<th>A1 Bags &amp; Suppliers Inc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Q1 FY21</td>
<td>Q1 FY20</td>
<td>Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net sales</td>
<td>8,090</td>
<td>7,235</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross profit</td>
<td>2,329</td>
<td>2,148</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating profit*</td>
<td>866</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net profit after tax**</td>
<td>695</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPS (Rupees)</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as % of net sales</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross profit</td>
<td>28.8%</td>
<td>29.7%</td>
<td>-0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating profit</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net profit after tax</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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 I 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
# Condensed Interim Unconsolidated Statement of Financial Position

**AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>30 Sep 2020 Unaudited (Rupees ‘000)</th>
<th>30 Jun 2020 Audited (Rupees ‘000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-current assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>4,884,285</td>
<td>4,937,771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intangibles</td>
<td>80,819</td>
<td>45,162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term investments</td>
<td>61,719</td>
<td>61,719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term deposits</td>
<td>46,799</td>
<td>46,799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current assets</td>
<td>5,070,022</td>
<td>4,991,451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stores, spare parts and loose tools</td>
<td>137,685</td>
<td>139,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock in trade</td>
<td>3,799,428</td>
<td>4,043,726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade debts</td>
<td>971,331</td>
<td>1,702,404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advances</td>
<td>271,566</td>
<td>140,602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade deposits and prepayments</td>
<td>113,559</td>
<td>60,429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short term investments</td>
<td>1,246,593</td>
<td>8,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales tax refundable</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and bank balances</td>
<td>627,123</td>
<td>586,827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share Capital and reserves</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorised share capital</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share Capital</td>
<td>745,099</td>
<td>745,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue Reserve</td>
<td>4,598,342</td>
<td>4,177,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unappropriated profit</td>
<td>5,305,311</td>
<td>4,923,657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non - current liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred taxation - net</td>
<td>299,327</td>
<td>280,518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term finance</td>
<td>849,235</td>
<td>849,235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred liabilities</td>
<td>1,265,142</td>
<td>1,290,576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and other payables</td>
<td>3,697,759</td>
<td>3,667,263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclaimed dividend</td>
<td>21,791</td>
<td>21,791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract liability</td>
<td>145,027</td>
<td>358,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark-up accrued</td>
<td>7,758</td>
<td>13,442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short term borrowings</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>554,404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term finance classified as current - secured</td>
<td>343,480</td>
<td>220,323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation - net</td>
<td>853,142</td>
<td>691,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales tax payable</td>
<td>5,668,057</td>
<td>5,528,781</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Commitments**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>30 Sep 2020 (Rupees in '000)</th>
<th>30 Sep 2019 (Rupees in '000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>5,207,651</td>
<td>4,702,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of sales</td>
<td>(3,993,730)</td>
<td>(2,110,002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross profit</td>
<td>1,213,913</td>
<td>1,592,901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution costs</td>
<td>(797,005)</td>
<td>(905,501)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impairment loss on trade debts</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative expenses</td>
<td>(265,666)</td>
<td>(230,093)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td>(34,267)</td>
<td>(27,910)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>12,096</td>
<td>18,312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating profit</td>
<td>528,781</td>
<td>446,813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance costs</td>
<td>(21,655)</td>
<td>(45,924)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit before taxation</td>
<td>506,927</td>
<td>400,889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation</td>
<td>(125,273)</td>
<td>(104,543)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit (loss) after taxation</td>
<td>381,654</td>
<td>296,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other comprehensive income</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total comprehensive income for the period</td>
<td>381,654</td>
<td>296,345</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Earnings per share - basic and diluted

11 | 2.58 | 1.99 |

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

Condensed Interim Unconsolidated Statement of Changes in Equity (Unaudited)

For the three months period ended September 30, 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital</th>
<th>Revenue reserve - unappropriated profit</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance as at 30 June 2019</td>
<td>621,641</td>
<td>3,695,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2020</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,104,502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit for the year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other comprehensive income</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transactions with owners recorded directly in equity - distributions</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,103,641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Ordinary share for each 5 shares held - allotted as bonus shares for the year ended 30 June 2020</td>
<td>124,328</td>
<td>(124,328)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final dividend for the year ended 30 June 2020</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(497,313)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance as at 30 June 2020</td>
<td>745,969</td>
<td>4,177,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance as at 1 July 2020</td>
<td>745,969</td>
<td>4,177,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total comprehensive income for the three months period ended 30 September 2020</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>381,654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit for the three months ended 30 September 2020</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other comprehensive income for the three months ended 30 September 2020</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance as at 30 September 2020</td>
<td>745,969</td>
<td>4,659,242</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Chief Executive Officer
Chief Financial Officer
Director

Chief Executive Officer
Chief Financial Officer
Director
Condensed Interim Unconsolidated Statement of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

For the three months period ended September 30, 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Period ended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30 Sep 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Puny in '000)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**

- Cash generated from operations 12: 1,295,772, 1,431,133
- Finance cost paid: 27,539, 50,623
- Income taxes paid: 18,441, 25,667
- Retirement benefits: 73,459, 93,100
- Long term deposits - net: - 1,100
- Net cash generated from operating activities: 1,176,333, 1,353,343

**CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**

- Proceeds from disposal of operating fixed assets: 9,456, 147,145
- Capital expenditure: 173,343, 8,675
- Net cash used in investing activities: 163,859, 142,410

**CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**

- Proceeds from short term borrowings: 100,000, 300,000
- Proceeds from long term finance: 228,758, 300,000
- Dividends paid: 328,758, 335
- Net cash used in / generated from financing activities: 1,341,233, 1,210,596

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

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, 1964 (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. Details of Company’s investment in subsidiary company is given in note 8 to these consolidated 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 A10-, North Western Industrial Zone, Bin Qasim, Karachi
- ...98Km O.T. Road, Chainawala More Anabad, Gujranwala; and
- A999, Noonabad Industrial Estate, Noonabad.

**Sales offices:**
- Office No.1, 110th Floor Faisal Tower, Shrinah-e-Faisal, Karachi.
- Building No. 225, Shrinah-e-Azbai Ahmadr deserted in society, Sukkur.
- 2nd Floor, Mall Plaza Mall Boulevard Khayaban City, Jamnagar Road, Faisalabad;
- 3BCA (Commercial Area), Phase VIII, DHA Lahore, Canton;
- Plot No. 35, Din Plaza, Canal Road, Main Gate Canal View Housing Society, Gujranwala;
- 1st Floor, Bilal Complex, Main PWD Road, Sector O9, Islamabad; and
- 1st Floor, JI Tower, University Road, Peshawar.

**1.1 A novel strain of coronavirus (COVID-19) 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 (Q2019: 2020: 1 million). As at 30 September 2020, the company has accumulated profits amounting to Rs. 4,559 million (2019: 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 volumes, 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:
- 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

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 Matal 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:

2.5 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.
Notes to the Condensed Interim Unconsolidated Financial Statement (Unaudited)
For The Three Months Period Ended 30 September 2020

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 2023). 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 2023). 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 overwrite 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 crystallise. 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 BORs. Public authorities in many jurisdictions have since taken steps to implement these 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 a 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.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Unconsolidated Financial Statement (Unaudited)
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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 2021, 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 lessors 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 are not in 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;
  - 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 clarify further the definition of a liability that is classified as current. The standard also amend 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 liabilities by at least twelve months after the reporting period. An entity shall apply these 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 11 by adding paragraphs which clarify what comprises 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 18) 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 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 these 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.
Notes to the Condensed Interim Unconsolidated Financial Statement (Unaudited)
For The Three Months Period Ended 30 September 2020

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.
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 2016. 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 disposals

- 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:

(a) 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 derecognised. 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 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 up to 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 recognised 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 the 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.
Notes to the Condensed Interim Unconsolidated
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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 options are 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 value 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 (FVPL); 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.

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 income.

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 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.
Notes to the Condensed Interim Unconsolidated Financial Statement (Unaudited)

For the Three Months Period Ended 30 September 2020

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 recognised 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 receivable 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 bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the statement of financial position. 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 /%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 benefits 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 actuaries using the projected unit credit method. Remuneration which constitutes 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 plan was conducted at 30 June 2020.

The current and past-service costs are recognised immediately in statement of profit or loss account. Further the amount arising as a result of revaluations 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 realizable value. Cost is determined by weighted average method except for those in transit where it represents invoice value and other charges incurred thereon. Net realizable 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 progress 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 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 "12-month ECLs:"

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances 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. -12-month ECLs are the parts of ECLs that would be 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 evaluates 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 recovering 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 Standards 3 - “Ijarah” issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan, requires the recognition of “Fair-Value” (less rentals) against Ijarah financing as an expense in the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the Ijarah term.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Unconsolidated Financial Statement (Unaudited)

For The Three Months Period Ended 30 September 2020

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 recognised 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 the customer, net of returns, amounts collected on behalf of third parties (sales taxes etc), pricing allowances, other trade discounts, volume rebates and coupons, price promotions to consumers / retailers 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 receivable. A receivable is recognized 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 recognized for expected discount payable to customers in relation to sales made until the end of the reporting period.

Further, a contract liability is also recognized 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 recognized on receipt basis.

4.17 Interest / Mark up income / late payment by trade debtors
Income on late payment by trade debtors is recognized on accrual basis.

4.18 Dividend income
Dividend income is recognized when the Company’s right to receive payment is established.

4.19 Income from debt securities
Income on bank deposit and debt securities is recognized 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 recognized 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 the 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.

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

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<th>30 Jun 2020 (Audited)</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>30 Sept 2019</th>
<th>30 Sept 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Additions / transfers from CWIP</td>
<td>37,423</td>
<td>149,054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building on leasehold land</td>
<td>852,900</td>
<td>52,979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant and machinery</td>
<td>5,155</td>
<td>3,286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer equipment</td>
<td>8,712</td>
<td>2,420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicles</td>
<td>3,742</td>
<td>25,274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture and fittings</td>
<td>142,724</td>
<td>251,002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 (102,165) (84,247)

Disposals - Net book value:
- Vehicles [cost Rs 7.51 million (30 September 2019: Rs 5.16 million)] (4,934) (34,618)
- Computer equipment [cost Rs 1.76 million (30 September 2018:Nil)] 200 376

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 64.36 million (30 June 2020: Rs 29.84 million).

7. SHORT TERM BORROWINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>30 Sept 2020 (Unaudited)</th>
<th>30 June 2020 (Audited)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Running finance under mark-up arrangements</td>
<td>- 94,078</td>
<td>- 326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export re-finance</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>554,404</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 %6.01 to one months KIBOR plus %2.00 per annum (30 June 2020: three month KIBOR plus %6.01 to one month KIBOR plus %2.00 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. 614.66 million).

8.2 The facilities for opening letters of credit amount to Rs. 1.98 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 unutilized at period end and were Rs. 1.73 billion (30 June 2020: Rs. 3.11 billion) and Rs. 14.4 million (30 June 2020: Rs. 46 million) respectively.

8.3 Aggregate commitments in respect of hire payments for Isahal financing of motor vehicles bearing mark up ranging from six months KIBOR + %6.75 to six months KIBOR + 30% 962 June 2020: six months KIBOR + %6.75 to six months KIBOR + %2.00 per annum for rentals payable monthly as at 30 September 2020 amount to:

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

9. SALES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>30 Sept 2020 (Unaudited)</th>
<th>30 Sep 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Rupees in '000)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local sales</td>
<td>7,287,323</td>
<td>6,975,536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export sales</td>
<td>563,807</td>
<td>205,036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Sales tax</td>
<td>7,851,130</td>
<td>7,180,561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1,066,370)</td>
<td>(697,552)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Discount, rebates and allowances</td>
<td>6,834,839</td>
<td>6,273,039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1,622,905)</td>
<td>(1,243,092)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales return</td>
<td>(274,382)</td>
<td>(102,059)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1,627,287)</td>
<td>(1,570,151)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,507,551</td>
<td>4,722,502</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. TAXATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>30 Sept 2020 (Unaudited)</th>
<th>30 Sept 2019 (Unaudited)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Rupees in '000)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Current</td>
<td>116,465</td>
<td>86,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Deferred</td>
<td>8,858</td>
<td>17,963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>157,323</td>
<td>104,623</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. EARNINGS PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED

Profit after taxation attributable to ordinary shareholders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>30 Sept 2020</th>
<th>30 Sept 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Number of shares)</td>
<td>(Number of shares)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(In '000)</td>
<td>(In '000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Unaudited)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Unaudited)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period&quot;</td>
<td>149,194</td>
<td>149,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Rupees)</td>
<td>2.56</td>
<td>1.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earnings per share - basic and diluted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the comparative period has been adjusted for issuance of bonus shares</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>30 Sept 2020 (Unaudited)</th>
<th>30 Sep 2019 (Unaudited)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Rupees in '000)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit before taxation</td>
<td>506,927</td>
<td>400,899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustment for non-cash charges and other items</td>
<td>128,055</td>
<td>115,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>8,082</td>
<td>6,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amortization</td>
<td>3,914</td>
<td>4,179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>(4,436)</td>
<td>(2,808)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for doubtful debts</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(2,700)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Reversal against) provision for slow moving and obsolete stock</td>
<td>37,828</td>
<td>(14,256)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance cost</td>
<td>21,952</td>
<td>45,924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working capital changes</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>592,801</td>
<td>872,224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,126,772</td>
<td>1,431,533</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Notes to the Condensed Interim Unconsolidated Financial Statement (Unaudited)

For The Three Months Period Ended 30 September 2020

12.1 Working capital changes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>30 Sept 2020</th>
<th>30 Sept 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Decrease / (increase) in current assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stores, spare parts and loose tools</td>
<td>1,599</td>
<td>(26,466)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock in trade</td>
<td>216,657</td>
<td>593,182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade debts</td>
<td>744,489</td>
<td>314,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advances</td>
<td>(131,464)</td>
<td>12,402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade deposits and prepayments</td>
<td>(53,125)</td>
<td>(93,435)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>8,090</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales tax refundable</td>
<td>(8,163)</td>
<td>133,789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and other payables</td>
<td>40,466</td>
<td>(164,123)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract Liability</td>
<td>(213,179)</td>
<td>(33,843)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales tax payable</td>
<td>(184,296)</td>
<td>(113,561)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>593,201</td>
<td>872,224</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>30 Sept 2020</th>
<th>30 Sept 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash and bank balances</td>
<td>627,103</td>
<td>732,702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short term investment</td>
<td>1,245,555</td>
<td>605,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Running finance under mark-up arrangement</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(826,438)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period</td>
<td>1,873,656</td>
<td>505,264</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Transaction with related parties, other than disclosed elsewhere are as follows:

At reporting date the trade debts include Rs. 706.2 million (30 June 2020: Rs. 785.9 million) receivable from National Foods DMCC (subsidiary company).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>30 Sept 2020</th>
<th>30 Sept 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parent Company</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental income</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>2,783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidiary Company</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of goods - net.</td>
<td>579,000</td>
<td>295,085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associated Companies / Undertakings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of Goods</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7,985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Subscription</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff retirement funds</td>
<td>17,722</td>
<td>15,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment to defined contribution plan</td>
<td>35,655</td>
<td>17,425</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. CORRESPONDING FIGURES

Corresponding figures have been rearranged and reclassified for better presentation, where ever considered necessary, the effect of which is not material.

16. GENERAL

These condensed interim unconsolidated financial statements has been authorised for issue on _[date]_ by the Board of Directors of the Company.
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

(Year in ‘000)
(Year in ‘000)

ASSETS
Non - current assets
Property, plant and equipment
5
5,961,726
5,232,873
Right-of-use assets
6
76,309
360,196
Intangible assets
7
915,200
787,200
Financial Asset
8
30,000
30,000
Long-term deposits
9
9,468,900
6,657,487

Current assets
10
137,695
139,391
Stock-in-trade
11
4,985,862
5,142,082
Trade debtors
12
960,030
1,383,679
Advances
13
156,195
141,861
Trade payables and prepayments
14
463,325
275,456
Short-term investments
15
1,246,583
-
Other receivables
16
27,550
35,662
Sales tax refundable
17
5,326
-
Cash and bank balances
18
827,866
1,250,547

TOTAL ASSETS
19
9,950,770
8,321,677
10
15,742,762
15,175,184

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES
Shareholders’ equity
20
5,900,000
5,600,000
Share capital and reserves 1
21
-
-
Authorised share capital
22
1,000,000,000 (30 June 2019: 1,000,000,000) ordinary shares of Rs. 5 each
23
-
-
Share Capital
24
-
-
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital
25
745,969
745,969
Revenue Reserves
26
5,371,762
4,843,619
Unappropriated profit
27
226,237
191,799
Foreign exchange translation reserve
28
5,809,414
5,538,065
Equity attributable to owners of the Company
29
952,230
525,431
Non-controlling interest
30
-
-
Total equity
31
6,451,694
6,063,515

Non-current liabilities
Long-term financi
32
1,303,118
1,206,165
Lease liabilities
33
943,058
638,936
Long-term deposits
34
4,241
4,241
Deferred taxation - net
35
250,377
294,480
Deferred liabilities
36
14,520
95,914
2,115,373
2,135,286
Current liabilities
37
4,900,850
4,438,574
Trade and other payables
38
915,721
217,791
Unclaimed Dividend
39
209,234
432,907
Due from customers
40
6,060
15,663
Short-term borrowings
41
960,030
554,404
Current maturity of long term finance
42
620,472
489,060
Current portion of lease liabilities
43
139,692
149,999
Taxation - net
44
876,055
778,745
Sales tax payable
45
7,126,514
6,880,582
9,951,066
9,112,348
Commitments
46
5
15,742,762
15,175,184

TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

The annexed notes 1 to 15 form an integral part of this consolidated interim financial information.
Condensed Interim Consolidated Profit and Loss Account (Unaudited)
For the three months period ended September 30, 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quarter ended</th>
<th>30 Sep 2020</th>
<th>30 Sep 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Rupees in '000)</td>
<td>(Rupees in '000)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>8,090,465</td>
<td>7,234,824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of sales</td>
<td>(5,761,406)</td>
<td>(5,086,609)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross profit</td>
<td>2,328,959</td>
<td>2,148,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution costs</td>
<td>(1,120,624)</td>
<td>(1,241,459)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative expenses</td>
<td>(340,374)</td>
<td>(207,706)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td>(34,350)</td>
<td>(32,542)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>10,257</td>
<td>18,501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating profit</td>
<td>851,806</td>
<td>649,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance costs</td>
<td>(67,237)</td>
<td>(81,606)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit before taxation</td>
<td>784,569</td>
<td>558,021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation - net</td>
<td>(189,726)</td>
<td>(151,220)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit after tax</td>
<td>594,843</td>
<td>406,801</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other comprehensive income:
- Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss account:
  - Foreign operations - foreign currency translation differences | (206,755) | 5,713 |
  - Foreign operations - foreign currency translation differences | (206,755) | 5,713 |

Total comprehensive income for the year | 338,176 | 422,514 |

Profit attributable to:
- Owners of the Parent Company | 528,144 | 370,089 |
- Non-controlling interest | 66,789 | 46,702 |
Total comprehensive income attributable to:
- Owners of the Parent Company | 390,406 | 323,787 |
- Non-controlling interest | 67,083 | 36,606 |

Earnings per share (basic and diluted) | 3.54 | 2.48 |

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

Condensed Interim Consolidated Cash Flow Statement (Unaudited)
For the three months period ended September 30, 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>30 Sep 2020</th>
<th>30 Sep 2019 (Unaudited)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Rupees in '000)</td>
<td>(Rupees in '000)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1,126,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash generated from operations</td>
<td>126,666</td>
<td>1,252,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance cost paid</td>
<td>(72,921)</td>
<td>(86,595)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income tax paid</td>
<td>(145,574)</td>
<td>(94,892)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation and amortisation</td>
<td>722</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retirement benefits obligations paid</td>
<td>(73,459)</td>
<td>(674)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash generated from operating activities</td>
<td>634,732</td>
<td>1,070,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>(176,447)</td>
<td>(172,789)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of intangible assets</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(1,940)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of associate</td>
<td>9,466</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred consideration paid</td>
<td>(824)</td>
<td>(168,554)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash used in investing activities</td>
<td>(169,756)</td>
<td>(168,554)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceeds from short term borrowings</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceeds from long term finance</td>
<td>211,170</td>
<td>(1,631)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repayment of long term finance</td>
<td>(51,631)</td>
<td>251,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividend paid</td>
<td>(335)</td>
<td>(48,400)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash from / (used) in financing activities</td>
<td>229,533</td>
<td>(48,400)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>854,479</td>
<td>855,678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year</td>
<td>1,155,799</td>
<td>(228,203)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currency translation difference on cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>44,963</td>
<td>15,161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year</td>
<td>2,134,541</td>
<td>640,835</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The annexed notes 1 to 15 form an integral part of this consolidated interim financial information.
Condensed Interim Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity (Unaudited)

For the three months period ended September 30, 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sharebase</th>
<th>Revenue Reserve</th>
<th>Foreign exchange translation reserve</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Non controlling interest</th>
<th>Total Equity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(rupees in thousand)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance as at 1 July 2019</td>
<td>621,641</td>
<td>3,995,506</td>
<td>142,217</td>
<td>4,758,264</td>
<td>271,598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit for the year</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,472,614</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,472,614</td>
<td>177,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other comprehensive income</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,947,753</td>
<td>1,947,753</td>
<td>12,763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transaction with owners in their capacity as owners directly recorded in equity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final cash dividend for the year ended 30 June 2020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance as at 30 June 2020</td>
<td>745,969</td>
<td>4,843,618</td>
<td>61,502</td>
<td>5,508,085</td>
<td>525,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance as at 1 July 2020</td>
<td>745,969</td>
<td>4,843,618</td>
<td>61,502</td>
<td>5,508,085</td>
<td>525,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total comprehensive income for the three months ended 30 September 2020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit for the three months ended 30 September 2020</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other comprehensive income for the three months ended 30 September 2020</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transaction with owners in their capacity as owners directly recorded in equity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance as at 30 September 2020</td>
<td>249,751</td>
<td>5,671,782</td>
<td>256,567</td>
<td>5,868,474</td>
<td>392,820</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

i) Holding Company - National Foods Limited

ii) 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, 1986. The company is principally engaged in the manufacture and sale of convenience base 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. RS 206, Floor No. 30, B 40, 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 the 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 103 Maxow 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:
- Office A-13, North Western Industrial Zone, Bin Qasim, Karachi.
- 53-KM G.T. Road, Chinarwal Mardan Amanabad, Gujranwala.

Sales offices:
- Office No.107, 1st Floor Paras Tower Shahrah-e-Faisal, Karachi.
- Banglow No. 325, Shahrah-e-Abbasi Akhtarwali Nagar Society, Sukkur.
- 2nd Floor Main 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 C-9, Islamabad.
- 1st Floor, JB Tower, University Road, Peshawar
- Unit No. R30-26, Floor No. 30, R Serviced Offices JLT, Royal Tower, Plot No. 01 Jinnah Tower Ladies 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 Dean B, 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, an economic slowdown, businesses, and consumers.

During the quarter, the Group has earned profit after tax amounting to Rs. 596 million (2020: Rs. 417 million). 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

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 other various 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.
Notes to the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Information (Unaudited)
For the three months period ended September 30, 2020

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 may 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 received. A receivable is recognized 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 comprise the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease incentives received, 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.

Notes to the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Information (Unaudited)
For the three months period ended September 30, 2020

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 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.
Notes to the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Information (Unaudited)
For the three months period ended September 30, 2020

- 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. 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-rate 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 rental concessions. The amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, 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 impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the fact that many lessors have applied, or are applying, for different measures to back their leases, the Board has provided an optional practical expedient for lessees. Under the practical expedient, lease payments 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 reporting 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.

Notes to the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Information (Unaudited)
For the three months period ended September 30, 2020

- Onerous Contracts – Cost of Filling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37) effective for the annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2023 amends IAS 1 by adding paragraph which clarifies what comprises 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 being operated 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 entity or the lender on the other’s behalf, when it applies the ‘10 per cent’ test in paragraph B3.5.6 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:
Notes to the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Information (Unaudited)
For the three months period ended September 30, 2020

4.11 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 applies 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 the 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 consist of financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiary companies as disclosed in note 1.1 to these consolidated financial statements (herein 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.
Notes to the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Information (Unaudited)

For the three months period ended September 30, 2020

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 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:

(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 is replaced with a new asset. 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 item can be measured reliably. All other expenditure (including normal repairs and maintenance) is recognised in the profit or loss account as an expense when 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 up to 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.

Notes to the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Information (Unaudited)

For the three months period ended September 30, 2020

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 with 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.
Notes to the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Information (Unaudited)
For the three months period ended September 30, 2020

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 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 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.

Notes to the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Information (Unaudited)
For the three months period ended September 30, 2020

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 income.

On initial recognition, the Group may, irrevocably designate a financial asset as measured at FVOCI if it does so to eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency (accounting mismatch) that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing 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 expire 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 amortised 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 losses 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 include 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 face value less any directly attributable transaction costs. 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 amortised cost, while the difference between the cost (reduced for periodic payments) and redemption value is recognised in the profit and loss account over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings 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 assets 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 recognised directly in other comprehensive income or equity, as the case may be.

4.8 Employee retirement benefits

Defined benefit plans

The Parent Group operates a funded pension scheme and post-retirement medical benefits for chief executive, one non-executive director and one former director. Defined benefit plans are measured at 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 measured annually by independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding interest) are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income. The annual 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 by 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. This 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.
Notes to the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Information (Unaudited)
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 losses 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 balances 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 Pesek Rupes using the exchange rates approximating those prevailing at the dates of the transactions. All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Pesek Rupes 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 operaion are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities including goodwill and fair value adjustment arising on acquisition are translated into Pesek Rupes 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 NCL.

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 recognized 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 recognized 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

4.23 Government grants

Government grants are transfers of resources to an entity by a government entity in return for compliance or 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 recognises 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>30 Sept 2020 (Unaudited)</th>
<th>30 Jun 2020 (Audited)</th>
<th>(Rupees in '000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating fixed assets</td>
<td>4,885,402</td>
<td>4,893,322</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital work in progress</td>
<td>396,374</td>
<td>399,551</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5,281,776</td>
<td>5,292,873</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>30 Sept 2020</th>
<th>30 Sept 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Rupees in '000)</td>
<td>(Rupees in '000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additions/ transfer from CWIP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building on Leasehold land</td>
<td>37,423</td>
<td>149,654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant &amp; machinery</td>
<td>65,290</td>
<td>52,979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computers</td>
<td>5,839</td>
<td>11,682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicles - Owned</td>
<td>8,712</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture &amp; fittings</td>
<td>2,793</td>
<td>17,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>3,724</td>
<td>23,274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>143,798</td>
<td>255,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net (transfer from) / addition to CWIP</td>
<td>(102,169)</td>
<td>(84,247)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disposals - Net book value</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vehicles [cost Rs. 9.51 million]</td>
<td>5,521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer equipments [cost Rs. 1.76 million]</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Notes to the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Information (Unaudited)

For the three months period ended September 30, 2020

### 6. Right-of-use Assets

**Cost**
- Balance at 1 July 2019: 672,929 (Rupees in 000)
- Balance at 30 June 2020: 672,929 (Rupees in 000)

**Accumulated Depreciation**
- Balance at 1 July 2019 - Charge for the year: 171,801 (Rupees in 000)
- Balance at 30 June 2020: 171,801 (Rupees in 000)

**Net Book Value**
- July 2019: 59,320 (Rupees in 000)
- June 2020: 59,320 (Rupees in 000)

### 7. STOCK IN TRADE

Stock in trade includes finished goods costing Rs. 70.95 million (30 June 2020: Rs. 35.13 million) valued at net realisable value of Rs. 64.29 million (30 June 2020: Rs. 28.94 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>30 Sept 2020 (Unaudited)</th>
<th>30 Jun 2020 (Audited)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rupees in '000</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>550,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>550,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 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 month KIBOR plus 2.00% per annum (30 June 2020: three month KIBOR plus 0.01% to one month 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 2.5 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. 1.86 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 ijarah 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>30 Sept 2020 (Unaudited)</th>
<th>30 Jun 2020 (Audited)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>125,706</td>
<td>151,085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>187,537</td>
<td>213,543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>313,044</td>
<td>344,628</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Not later than one year
Later than one year but not later than five years
Notes to the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Information (Unaudited)

For the three months period ended September 30, 2020

10. SALES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>30 Sept 2020 (Unaudited)</th>
<th>30 Sep 2019 (Unaudited)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gross sales</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local sales</td>
<td>7,287,322</td>
<td>6,975,536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export sales</td>
<td>3,004,695</td>
<td>3,023,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10,342,017</td>
<td>10,009,136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales tax</td>
<td>(1,167,337)</td>
<td>(1,129,285)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discount and allowances</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales return</td>
<td>(1,547,744)</td>
<td>(1,472,929)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9,774,939</td>
<td>8,499,947</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 food division was Rs. 2,672.7 million (2019: Rs. 2,245.8 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>30 Sept 2020 (Unaudited)</th>
<th>30 Sep 2019 (Unaudited)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Current</td>
<td>180,218</td>
<td>133,337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Deferred</td>
<td>8,980</td>
<td>17,883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>189,198</td>
<td>151,220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. EARNINGS PER SHARE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>30 Sept 2020 (Unaudited)</th>
<th>30 Sep 2019 (Unaudited)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Profit after taxation attributable to owners of the Parent Company</td>
<td>528,444</td>
<td>379,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period</td>
<td>149,194</td>
<td>149,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earnings per share - basic and diluted</td>
<td>3.54</td>
<td>2.48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>30 Sept 2020 (Unaudited)</th>
<th>30 Sep 2019 (Unaudited)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Profit before taxation</td>
<td>764,659</td>
<td>568,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustments for non-cash changes and other items</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation on property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>151,787</td>
<td>138,751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amortization on intangibles</td>
<td>11,423</td>
<td>14,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance cost</td>
<td>67,237</td>
<td>81,698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment (Reversal against) provision for slow moving and obsolete stock</td>
<td>(4,438)</td>
<td>(2,698)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retirement benefits expense</td>
<td>37,603</td>
<td>(14,266)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for doubtful debts</td>
<td>3,914</td>
<td>4,179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working capital changes</td>
<td>74,458</td>
<td>454,211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash generated from operations</td>
<td>1,129,686</td>
<td>1,292,175</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13.1 Effect on cash flows due to working capital changes

(Decrease) / Increase in current assets

| Stores, spares and lease tools | 1,593                     | (28,468)                 |
| Stock in trade | 185,178                   | 549,753                  |
| Trade debtors | 1,092,397                 | 769,666                  |
| Advances | (130,219)                 | 60,431                   |
| Deposits and prepayments | (53,120)                  | (39,435)                 |
| Other receivables | 8,099                     | (5,130)                  |
| Sales tax refundable | 8,163                     | 133,789                  |
| Total | 1,021,312                 | 1,440,597                |

14. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

| Cash and bank balances | 882,948                   | 944,906                  |
| Short term investment | 1,240,500                 | 600,000                  |
| Running finance under mark up arrangements | 2,134,841               | 640,825                  |
15. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship with the Company</th>
<th>Nature of transaction</th>
<th>30 Sept 2020 (Unaudited)</th>
<th>30 Sept 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Associated Companies /</td>
<td>Rental income</td>
<td>909</td>
<td>2,783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Purchase of Goods</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7,966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subscription</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff retirement funds</td>
<td>Expense charged for</td>
<td>17,722</td>
<td>15,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>defined contribution</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Payments to retirement</td>
<td>36,959</td>
<td>17,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>contribution plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term loan</td>
<td></td>
<td>22,584</td>
<td>21,817</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key management personnel compensation:

| Salaries and other short-term | 191,846               | 300,477                   |
| employee benefits             |                       |                           |
| Contribution to Provident     | 17,722                | 11,545                    |
| Fund                         |                       |                           |
| Post retirement benefits of  | 36,959                | 4,082                     |
| Executive Directors           |                       |                           |
| 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.
ذاتی بچوڑرپورت

(سند 2020ء)

(سند 2021ء)

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![Signature](https://example.com/signature.png)