

# ANNUAL REPORT 2019



**GOC (PAK) LIMITED**

**GOC (PAK) LIMITED**  
**ANNUAL REPORT 2019**



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**CORPORATE INFORMATION**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS	Mr. Khawar Anwar Khawaja (Chief Executive) Mr. Khurram Anwar Khawaja (Chairman) Mr. Muhammad Tahir Butt Mr. Ameer Khawar Khawaja Mr. Omer Khawar Khawaja Mrs. Nuzhat Khawar Khawaja Dr. Aamir Matin
AUDIT COMMITTEE	Dr. Aamir Matin Mr. Omer Khawar Khawaja Mr. Khurram Anwar Khawaja
HUMAN RESOURCE AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE	Dr. Aamir Matin Mr. Khurram Anwar Khawaja Mr. Khawar Anwar Khawaja
CORPORATE SECRETARY / CFO	Arfan Shahzad
HEAD OF INTERNAL AUDIT	Saeed Ahmad Shaheen
AUDITORS	Tabussum Saleem & Company Chartered Accountants Office # 1, 3rd Floor, Madina Heights, 87-E, Maulana Shaukat Ali Road, Johar Town, Lahore - Pakistan Phone: (042) 35173258, 35173260 E-mail: <a href="mailto:matabussum@yahoo.com">matabussum@yahoo.com</a>
REGISTERED OFFICE AND WORKS	Small Industries Estate, Sialkot 4, Pakistan Phone: (052) 3555338-3563051-3563052 Fax: (052) 3551252 E-mail: <a href="mailto:info@gocpak.com">info@gocpak.com</a> Website: <a href="http://www.gocpak.com">www.gocpak.com</a>
SHARE REGISTRARS	CorpTec Associates (Pvt) Limited 503-E, Johar Town, Lahore. Phone: (042) 35170336-7 Fax: (042) 35170338

**GOC (PAK) LIMITED**  
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**ASSOCIATED COMPANIES**

Grays Leasing Limited

Head Office:

701-A, 7th Floor, City Towers

7K Gulberg II, Lahore

Tel: (042) 35770382-7

Fax: (042) 35770389

E-mail: gll@ms.net.pk

Liaison Offices:

Small Industries Estate,

Shahabpura Road, Sialkot

Tel: (052) 3554531

Fax: (052) 3551252

E-mail: grays@cyber.net.pk

15-A, Al Mubashar Apartment

Block – 13-C, Gulshan-e-Iqbal

Karachi

Tel: (021) 34293974

Fax: (021) 34965085

Anwar Khawaja Industries (Private) Limited

Small Industries Estate, Sialkot 51310

Tel: (052) 3551004, 3554531, 3554535

Fax: (052) 3553609

Anwar Khawaja Composites

Sadra Badra Daska Road, Sialkot

Tel: (052) 3575476-3575390

## ***VISION***

**GOC is the Internationals' First Choices; and we continuously strive to maintain this edge through building a sustainable relationship with them all over the globe by establishing and maintaining a strong production and marketing network with a team of adroit, enchanting, and skillfull craftsmen and experienced professionals.**

**We aim at the best of our Customer's Satisfaction. We also aim at a sustainable growth to ensure our company's prosperous future & healthy returns to all our stakeholders.**

## ***MISSION***

**To endeavour consistently to be a dynamic, profitable and growth oriented company through excellence in all spheres of business activities optimizing value for our associates and shareholders.**

**To seek a high standard of performance and to strive for a long-term leadership position through operating efficiency and dedicated service to customers in a competitive environment.**

**To be an exemplary corporate citizen maintaining high moral standards and fulfilling its social responsibilities. GOC firmly believes in behavioral conformance.**

**To create further opportunities for employees at all levels so that they become a real team of dedicated workers and professionals who are rewarded according to their ability and performance; honesty, integrity and talent are the only pre-requisites.**

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**NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING**

Notice is hereby given that the 56th Annual General Meeting of the members of GOC (Pak) Limited will be held at its Registered Office, Small Industries Estate, Sialkot on Monday, the 28<sup>th</sup> October 2019 at 03:00 p.m. to transact the following business:

**Ordinary Business:**

1. To confirm the minutes of the last meeting.
2. To receive, consider and adopt Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2019 together with the Report to the Shareholders and Auditors Report thereon.
3. To approve the payment of final cash dividend @ Rs. 2.00 Per share (20%) for the year ended 30 June 2019 as recommended by the Directors.
4. To appoint auditors and fix their remuneration for the year ending 30 June 2020. The present auditor Messrs Tabussum Saleem & Company, Chartered Accountants, Lahore, retired and being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment as Auditors of the Company.

**Special Business:**

5. To ratify and approve transactions conducted with the Related Parties for the years ended 30 June 2014-2019 by passing the following special resolution with or without modification:  
"Resolved that the transactions conducted with the Related Parties as disclosed in the note 26 / 27 of the financial statements for the years ended 30 June 2014-2019 be and are hereby ratified, approved and confirmed."
6. To authorize the Board of Directors of the Company to approve transactions with the related parties for the financial year ending on 30 June 2020 by passing the following special resolution with or without modification:  
"Resolved that the Board of Directors of the Company be and is hereby authorized to approve the transactions to be conducted with the Related Parties on case to case basis for the financial year ending on 30 June 2020.  
Resolved further that the approval of these transactions by the Board shall be deemed to have been approved by the shareholders and shall be placed before the shareholders in the next Annual General Meeting for their formal ratification/approval."
7. To transact any other business with the permission of the Chair.

**Sialkot:**

**By Order of the Board**



**(Arfan Shahzad)**  
**Company Secretary**

**Dated: 08 October 2019**

**Notes:**

1. **Book Closure:** The share transfer books of the company will remain closed from 21 October 2019 to 28 October 2019 (both days inclusive). Transfers received in order at the office of the company's Independent Share Registrar, M/s Corptec Associates (Private) Limited, 503-E, Johar Town, Lahore by the close of business on 20 October 2019 will be considered in time to be eligible for the purpose of attending and voting at the Annual General Meeting.
2. **Appointment of Proxy:** A member entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting is entitled to appoint another member as a proxy to attend and vote instead of him/her. The instrument appointing a proxy must be received at the Registered Office of the company not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the Meeting.
3. **Participation in AGM:** Members who have deposited their shares in the Central Depository System of the Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited will have to follow the under mentioned guidelines as laid down by Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan:
  - A. **For Attending the Meeting**
    - a. In case of Individuals, the account holder and/or sub-account holder whose registration details are Uploaded as per the CDC Regulations, shall authenticate his/her identity by showing his/her original CNIC or original Passport along with Participant ID number and the Account number at the time of attending the Meeting.

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In case of corporate entity, the Board's resolution / power of attorney with specimen signature of the nominee shall be produced (unless it has been provided earlier) at the time of the Meeting.

### **B. For Appointing Proxies**

**a.** In case of individuals, the account holder and/or sub-account holder whose registration details are uploaded as per the CDC Regulations, shall submit the proxy form as per above requirements.

**b.** The proxy form shall be witnessed by two persons, whose names, addresses and CNIC numbers shall be mentioned on the form.

**c.** Attested copies of the CNIC or the passport of beneficial owners and the proxy shall be furnished with the proxy form.

**d.** The proxy shall produce his original CNIC or original passport at the time of the Meeting.

**e.** In case of corporate entity, the Board's resolution / power of attorney with specimen signature shall be furnished (unless it has been provided earlier) along with proxy form to the Company.

**4.** Electronic Transmission of Financial Statements: The members, who desire to opt to receive annual Audited Financial Statements and notice of AGM through e-mail, are requested to provide their written consent on the Standard Request Form available on the Company's website. The Company shall, however, provide hard copy of the annual Audited Financial Statements to its shareholders, on request, free of cost, within seven days of receipt of such request.

**5.** Video Conferencing Facility: If the Company receives consent from members holding aggregate 10% or more shareholding, residing in geographical location to participate in the meeting through video conference at least 7 days prior to the date of meeting, the Company will arrange video conference facility in that city subject to availability of such facility in that city. In this regard, please fill the following and submit to registered address of the company, Small Industries Estate, Sialkot at least 7 days prior to the date of Annual General Meeting.

"I/We, \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, being a member of GOC (Pak) Limited, holder of \_\_\_\_\_ ordinary share(s) as per Registered Folio / CDC Account No. \_\_\_\_\_ hereby opt for video conference facility at \_\_\_\_\_.

Signature of member \_\_\_\_\_"

**6.** Placement of Financial Statements on Website: The Company has placed the Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019 along with Auditors' and Directors' Reports thereon on company's website [www.gocpak.com](http://www.gocpak.com)

**7.** Deduction of Withholding Tax on the Amount of Dividend: Pursuant to the provisions of the Finance Act, 2019, the rates of deduction of income tax from dividend payments under the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 have been revised as follows:

-Active 15%

- Non-Active 30%

All shareholders are advised to check their status on Active Taxpayers List (ATL) available on FBR Website and may, if required, take necessary actions for inclusion of their name in ATL to avail the lower rate of tax deduction. In the case of shares registered in the name of two or more shareholders, each joint-holder is to be treated individually as either active or non-active and tax will be deducted by the company on the basis of shareholding of each joint-holder as may be notified to the Company in writing. The joint-holders are, therefore, requested to submit their shareholdings otherwise each joint holder shall be presumed to have an equal number of shares.

**8. Dividend Mandate:** The provisions of Section 242 of the Companies Act, 2017 require the listed companies that any dividend payable in cash shall only be paid through electronic mode directly into the bank account designated by the entitled shareholders. The shareholders who have not provided their bank account details so far are advised to provide their below electronic dividend mandate information to Company's Share Registrar at the address given above and update their CDC accounts / Sub accounts as the case may be, enabling the Company to credit your future dividend promptly, if any

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1. Shareholder's Name
2. Father's / Husband's Name
3. Folio Number
4. Postal Address
5. Name of Bank
6. Name of Branch
7. Address of Branch
8. Title of Bank Account
9. Bank Account Number (Complete with code)
10. IBAN Number (Complete with code)
11. Cell Number
12. Telephone Number (if any)
13. CNIC Number (attach copy)
14. NTN (in case of corporate entity, attach copy)

Signature of Shareholder as on CNIC

**9.** Submission of copy of CNIC (Mandatory) for Dividend Payment: As has already been notified to the shareholders from time to time, the directive of SECP vide SRO 831(I)/2012 dated 05 July 2012 requires that the dividend warrants should bear the CNIC numbers of the registered shareholders or the authorized person except in the case of minor(s) and corporate shareholders. CNIC number of the shareholders is, therefore, mandatory for the issuance of dividend warrants and in the absence of such information, payment of dividend may be withheld in term of SECP's order dated 10 May 2016 which will be released upon submission of a valid copy of the CNIC. Shareholders who have not yet provided their CNICs are, therefore, once again advised to provide the attested copies of their CNICs directly to our independent Share Registrar at the address: M/s Corptec Associates (Private) Limited, 503-E, Johar Town, Lahore.

### **STATEMENT UNDER SECTION 134(3) OF THE ACT:**

#### **Agenda Item No. 5 of The Notice - Ratification and Approval of the Related Party Transactions:**

Transactions conducted with the related parties have to be approved by the Board of Directors duly recommended by the Audit Committee on quarterly basis pursuant to clause 15 of the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2017. However, since majority of the Company's Directors were interested due to their common directorships and therefore these transactions are being placed for the approval by shareholders in the Annual General Meeting. All transactions with related parties to be ratified have been disclosed in the note 26 / 27 to the financial statements for the years ended 30 June 2014-2019. The Company carries out transactions in the normal course of business. All transactions entered into with related parties require the approval of the Audit Committee of the Company. Upon the recommendation of the Audit Committee, such transactions were placed before the Board of Directors for approval. The nature of relationship with these related parties has also been indicated in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019. The Directors are interested in the resolution only to the extent of their shareholding and having their common directorships in such related parties.

#### **Agenda Item No. 6 of the Notice - Authorization for the Board of Directors to approve the Related Party Transactions during the Year Ending On 30 June 2020.**

The Company shall be conducting transactions with its related parties during the year ending on 30 June 2020 in the normal course of business. The majority of Directors are interested due to their common directorship in the associated undertakings. In order to promote transparent business practices, the shareholders are required to authorize the Board of Directors to approve transactions with the related parties from time-to-time and on case to case basis for the year ending on 30 June 2020, which transactions shall be deemed to be approved by the Shareholders. These transactions shall be placed before the shareholders in the next AGM for their formal approval/ratification. The Directors are interested in the resolution only to the extent of their shareholding and/or only their common directorships in such related parties.

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### COMPANY PROFILE

#### INDUSTRIAL PROFILE

GOC (Pak) Limited was incorporated in Pakistan on June 02, 1964 to incarnate a strong yearn of Late Anwar Khawaja, the first Managing Director of the Company, of making the WORLD'S BEST hockey stick in collaboration with Messrs H.J. Gray & Sons of Cambridge, England [presently named as "Grays of Cambridge (International) Limited" under an agreement made and signed in 1963.

The formal inauguration of this Pak-British joint enterprise was held on May 08, 1965 although the unit commenced its commercial production on April 01, 1965 under the elite supervision of an English technician, Mr. D. Fosket who had actually made hockey sticks with his own hands for more than half a century. This great expert gave training to Pakistani workers and carved them into a team of adroit and enchanting craftsmen by inculcating them with all his expertise, elegance and excellence.

During 1983, while the Company continued progressively conventional hockey sticks (around 90,000 sticks a year), the management acquired technical know-how from Mr. Toon Coolen of Netherlands and started making a Novelty Stick with a U-Shaped head approved by the Rules Committee of the International Hockey Federation. By virtue of this blending mechanization with the skills of the local craftsmen, the hockey sticks produced by this unit have met with a global acceptance as the best ever-made and the venture proved to be an International success. The fact that the first mark of 17,590 hockey sticks produced and exported during 1965 has culminated to its present volume of more than hundred thousand sticks a year has evidently placed GOC fairly and squarely on the World Hockey Map.

Equally important was the year 1973 which also witnessed expansion in Company's Product Line. A Cricket Ball manufacturing unit was established to produce balls with the World's most famous brand names "DUKE & SONS" and "GRAY-NICOLLS". This unit has also shown a tremendous growth as evidenced by rising production of completely hand-sewn cricket balls from a few thousand in its first year of inception to more than hundred thousand a year at present. These balls are being used in first class as well as the Test Cricket in Pakistan and abroad.

The Company has a global net work of marketing agents as well as a full fledged quality control wing consisting of on job trained supervisors headed by a professional, all working under a regular control of the Company's Chief Executive / Technical Director Mr. Khawar Anwar Khawaja who did his B.E. from the University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore.

#### CORPORATE PROFILE

The Company which was incorporated as a private limited went public in April 1986 and was listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange in January 1987. The issue was very well received by public and was over-subscribed by 200 times, a record response by public. Since then, the share of the Company has a very strong demand which is well supported by the fact that its 10 rupees shares has touched a 450 rupees price and is being quoted at rupees 56.45 at present.

At the same time, a plan for diversification in financial and economic activities is also underway, and as a result thereof, the Company co-sponsored a leasing company named GRAYS LEASING LIMITED, listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange with an equity capital of 100 million Rupees which was also over subscribed even under the prevailing crunch in the investment market.

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The financial performance of the Company is also revealed by a simple statistic that the shareholders' equity was 225 thousand rupees in 1965 and 339 million rupees in 2019.

YEAR	CASH DIVIDEND
2010	25.00 Percent
2011	10.00 Percent
2012	-
2013	-
2014	-
2015	20.00 Percent
2016	21.00 Percent
2017	6.50 Percent
2018	10.00 Percent
2019	20.00 Percent

The Company has been declared as one of the Top 25 Companies by the Pakistan Stock Exchange for eight consecutive years from 1989 to 1996. For the years 1997 and 1998, company was not ranked among Top 25 Companies just for lack of some membership criteria. For 1999 to 2002 it has again been ranked among the Top 25 Companies.

GOC under the chairmanship of Mr. Khurram Anwar Khawaja and Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Khawar Anwar Khawaja, has pledged itself to very strong commitment to realism and honesty with its principals which legislates for the benefits of the public and not least of the sports and sportsmen.

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### Chairman's Report

#### Review Report by Chairman u/s 192 of the Companies Act 2017

The year under review the board members diligently performed their duties and thoroughly reviewed, discussed and approved business strategies, Corporate Objectives, Plans, Financial Statements and other reports. All the significant issues throughout the year were presented before the Board regularly by the management, internal and external auditors and other independent consultants. The Board has exercised its powers in accordance with the laws and regulations applicable on the company. All the directors on the Board are fully conversant with their duties and responsibilities as directors of the company. The Board of your company has been assigned the role and responsibilities as defined by the Code of Corporate Governance and the Companies Act 2017, briefly enumerated below:

- Performance of fiduciary and statutory duties with a sense of objective judgment and in good faith, in the best interest of the company and its stakeholders.
- Maintenance of high corporate governance standards, including governance of risk management.
- Adherence to the Company objectives, vision and mission.
- Performance of specific tasks as outlined in Regulation 10(3) of Code of Corporate Governance.

During the year under review the overall performance of the Board on basis of approved criteria was satisfactory.

Khurram Anwar Khawaja  
Chairman

Sialkot:  
04 October 2019

چیئر مین رپورٹ

جانزہ رپورٹ چیئر مین اڈورٹیکشن 192 کینی ایکٹ 2017

سال زیر موزورڈ ممبران نے اپنی ذیوقی کو جانفشانی سے انجام دیا بذریعہ جانزہ رپورٹ اور منظورہ کاروباری حکمت عملی پر بحث و مباحثہ کر کے، کارپوریت مقاصد منصوبے و مالی دستاویزات اور دوسری رپورٹوں کے مطالعہ سے۔ تمام تر اہم معلومات کو پورے سال تو اتر سے کینی انتظامیہ نے پورڈ کے سامنے پیش کیا انٹرنل آڈٹ، ایکسٹرنل آڈٹ اور دوسرے ماہرین کے مشورے سے۔ پورڈ نے اپنے اختیارات کو قوانین اور ضابطوں کے مطابق جو کہ کینی پر لاگو ہوتے ہیں استعمال کیا۔ تمام ڈائریکٹران پورڈ پامشیت ڈائریکٹران ذیوقی اور ذمہ داریوں سے پوری طرح آگاہ ہیں۔ آپ کی کینی کا پورڈ اپنے کردار اور ذمہ داریوں کو پورا کر رہا ہے بمطابق کوڈ آف کارپوریت اور کینی ایکٹ 2017 کے تحت مختصر بیان نیچے درج ہے۔

• قانونی ذمہ داریوں کو ایماندارانہ مقصد فیصلے مبنی نیک نیت سے کینی اور اس کے حصہ داران کو فائدہ پہنچانے کیلئے

• کارپوریت گورننس کا معیار جس میں انتظامی حدیثات بھی شامل ہیں کو برقرار رکھنا ہے

• ثابت قدمی سے کینی کے مقاصد پرین اور مشن کی تکمیل کرنا

• اپنی کارکردگی کو خاص مقصد رگولیشن 10(3) کوڈ آف کارپوریت کے بیان کے مطابق کرنا

دوران زیر جانزہ رپورڈ کی تمام تر کارکردگی تسلی بخش ہے پورڈ کے منظور شدہ اہمات کے مطابق۔

خروم انور خواجہ

چیئر مین

سیا لکوٹ، 04 اکتوبر 2019

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### DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors have the pleasure to present you the Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2019 of the GOC (Pak) Limited along with the audited financial statements and the Auditors' Report thereon. The statement of compliance with best practices of Code of Corporate Governance and the Auditors' Report thereon are also given for your perusal.

#### NATIONAL ECONOMY

The year under review has been a volatile year. Pakistan rupee experienced a large devaluation against the US Dollar. The State Bank of Pakistan raised the policy Interest rate to 13.25%. Inflation is on the rise due to which central bank is resorting to monetary tightening. However, inspite of these developments your company managed to earn a reasonable profit.

The government should extend its support to industry in order to revive exports of the country which have fallen sharply. Measures such as rationalizing the currency exchange rates, lowering the energy cost and providing uninterrupted supply of energy to industries, timely payment of sale tax, income tax and custom duty refunds are required to improve the situation.

#### PERFORMANCE REVIEW

Sales revenue for the year is Rs. 305,077,473 compared to Rs. 239,095,341 showing 27.60% growth over the same period of last year. Increase in sales revenue is mainly due to combination of rupee depreciation against US Dollar and increase in sales volume. Export sales of wooden hockey sticks, composites hockey sticks and accessories have increased whereas exports of cricket balls have declining trend. In future we expect further growth in the sale of wooden hockey sticks and composites hockey sticks.

We kept on putting efforts for increasing our share in the composite sticks market and to make it possible we kept our focus on research and development which resulted in very good feedback from the customers and international players. The Company overheads remained under control due to management strategies despite of inflationary trend in the cost of inputs.

In order to increase our market share in an increasingly competitive environment, the Company has continued to invest in its brands and their distribution. We believe that in the coming years, the Company will need to increase investment in distribution and promotion to withstand challenges surrounding the business environment.

The Company has continued to focus on reassessing the changing needs of the markets and investing in product quality and innovation. These changes along with inherent strength of its diverse product range have helped the Company to attain its overall growth.

Keeping in view the present market situation your Directors express their satisfaction over the progress and show determination for gaining the position of one of the top supplier of sports goods in the world.

The financial results in a summarized form are given hereunder:

	Rupees 2019	Rupees 2018
Profit before taxation	74,990,011	30,068,253
Less : Provision for taxation		
- Current	(3,211,319)	(3,139,988)
- Share of tax of associate	(247,315)	(628,586)
	(3,458,634)	(3,768,574)
Profit after taxation	71,531,377	26,299,679
Earnings per share	9.73	3.58

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### RISK MITIGATION

The Board of Directors and the Audit Committee of the Board regularly review the risk matrix in terms of impact and probability of occurrence. The senior management team, led by the Chief Executive Officer and Executive Directors is responsible for risk mitigation measures. The Company's ability to continually assess market conditions and then react decisively, allows the Company to manage risks responsibly and take opportunities to strengthen the position of the Company when they arise. The major risk to which company is exposed and their mitigation is explained in note 28 of the financial statements.

### MATERIAL CHANGES

No adverse material changes affecting the financial position of the Company have occurred between the end of the financial year to which this balance sheet relates and the date of the Director's Report.

### ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH & SAFETY

Your Company is striving to meet the environmental, health and operational practices through introducing products that are pollution free through with low emissions. Firefighting drills and safety workshops executed at company office and plant location. Your Company continued focusing on safety and risk control which enables minimizing the risks of injuries and accidents through use of helmets and other precautionary measures.

### CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

On CSR, the Company's management continued its focus on education, social welfare and helping the community through public infrastructure development during the current year.

### FUTURE OUTLOOK

Your Company has successfully developed a range of composite sticks and hopefully the sales will grow in this area in the years to come due to which we hope to increase our profitability. We are also further increasing our production capacity of cricket balls with induction of state of the art machinery, increase of skilled labour and work space in the next year. We expect further growth in export of cricket ball in the cricket playing countries like South Africa, Australia and England as well as in local sale in Pakistan.

### DIVIDEND

The Directors have recommended payment of cash dividend @ 20.00 percent i.e. Rs. 2.00 per share. The dividend will amount to Rs. 14.699 million.

### GRAYS LEASING LIMITED

GOC (Pak) Limited holds 37.21 percent of the paid up capital of Grays Leasing Limited. The shareholders' equity of this company as on 30 June 2019 is Rupees 67.467 million as compared with Rupees 69.363 million on 30 June 2018.

### CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The requirements of the Code of Corporate Governance set out by the Pakistan Stock Exchange in their Listing Regulations, relevant for the year ended 30 June 2019 have been adopted by the Company and have been duly complied with. A statement to this effect is annexed to the report.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors is responsible for the overall governance and administration of the company. All directors are aware of their duties and powers. They exercise their fiduciary responsibilities through board meetings which are held every quarter for reviewing and approving the adoption of company's financial statements in addition to review and adoption of company's significant plans, decisions, projections, forecasts, and budgets having regard to the recommendations of the Sub-committees. The responsibilities include establishing the company's strategic objectives, providing leadership supervising the management of the business and reporting to shareholders on their stewardship.

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### MEETINGS OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

During the year, four meetings of the board were held. Attendance of each director is as under:

Name of director	Attended	Leave granted
Mr. Khawar Anwar Khawaja	4	-
Mr. Khurram Anwar Khawaja	4	-
Mr. Muhammad Tahir Butt	4	-
Mr. Ameer Khawar Khawaja	4	-
Mr. Omer Khawar Khawaja	4	-
Mrs. Nuzhat Khawar Khawaja	4	-
Dr. Aamir Matin	4	-

### ANNUAL BOARD PERFORMANCE

The Board considers its performance assessment as a key contributor to good governance as it provides feedback from the directors on their perceptions of how the Board is currently performing its roles and responsibilities. Envisaging the same, the Board devised in-house questionnaires based on emerging and leading practices to assist performance of the Board as a whole, of its committees and of its members. The Company Secretary presents the summarized report for discussion and review of the Board annually.

### DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

The remuneration of the Board members is approved by the Board itself. However, in accordance with the Code of Corporate Governance (CCG), it is ensured that no director takes part in deciding his own remuneration. The company does not pay remuneration to non-executive directors except fee for attending the meetings, in order to retain the best talent, the company's remuneration policies are structured in line with prevailing industry trends and business practices. For information on remuneration of directors and CEO in 2018-19, please refer notes to the financial statements.

### MEETINGS OF AUDIT COMMITTEE

During the year, four meetings of the audit committee were held. Attendance of each director is as under:

Name of director	Attended	Leave granted
Dr. Aamir Matin	4	-
Mr. Khurram Anwar Khawaja	4	-
Mr. Omer Khawar Khawaja	4	-

### MEETING OF HUMAN RESOURCE AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

During the year, one meeting of the human resource and remuneration committee was held. Attendance of each director is as under:

Name of director	Attended	Leave granted
Dr. Aamir Matin	1	-
Mr. Khurram Anwar Khawaja	1	-
Mr. Khawar Anwar Khawaja	1	-

### CORPORATE AND FINANCIAL REPORTING FRAME WORK

In compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance, we give below statements on Corporate and Financial Reporting Framework:

- The financial statements, prepared by the management of the Company, present fairly its state of affairs, the results of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity.
- Proper books of account of the Company have been maintained.

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- Appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied in preparation of financial statements and accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgment.
- International Financial Reporting Standards, as applicable in Pakistan, have been followed in preparation of financial statements.
- The system of internal control is sound in design and has been effectively implemented and monitored.
- There are no significant doubts upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.
- There has been no material departure from the best practice of corporate governance as detailed in the listing regulation of the stock exchanges.

### INFORMATION SYSTEM

The Company has implemented a computer-based management information system. We have also made significant progress in the development of in-house programs and implementation of new software and its applications which provide a centralized database, support integration between the manufacturing and financial systems, and assist the Company in providing meaningful data in time for management decision making. This system is being continuously reviewed by internal and statutory auditors.

### PERSONNEL AND WORKING ENVIRONMENT

Your Company is well aware of the importance of a team of skilled workers and staff. Therefore, in-house programs designed for this purpose are regularly undertaken. Fresh apprentices are trained through on-job practical working methods. At the same time, other important areas like health, safety and better working environment are also being looked after very well.

The Company also affords opportunity to its employees to attend workshops and training seminars arranged by various management training institutions.

### RETIREMENT BENEFITS

The Company operates a funded contributory provident fund scheme for its employees. Fair value of investment based on respective un-audited accounts is Rupees 13.515 million (2018: Rupees 13.512 million).

### AUDITORS

The present auditors Messrs Tabussum Saleem & Company, Chartered Accountants, Lahore retire, and being eligible, have offered themselves for re-appointment. The Audit Committee has been recommended their re-appointment.

### KEY OPERATING AND FINANCIAL DATA

Key operating and financial data for the last decade is given in a summarized form hereafter this report.

### PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING

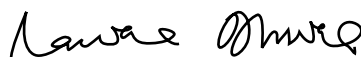
A statement of the pattern of shareholding of certain class of shareholders as at 30 June 2019, whose disclosure is required under the reporting framework, is included in the report.

The Directors, CEO, CFO, Company Secretary and their spouses or minor children did not carry out any trade in the shares of the Company during the year. No training program was attended by the directors during the year as two (2) directors of the Company are exempt from directors' training program due to 14 years of education and 15 years of experience on the board of a listed company. Five (5) remaining directors have completed the directors' training program.

### APPRECIATION

Before conclusion, I, on behalf of the Board of Directors, wish to place on record my very special thanks to all whose contributions helped us to achieve this performance.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



(Khawar Anwar Khawaja)  
Chief Executive Officer



(Muhammad Tahir Butt)  
Director

Sialkot: October 04, 2019

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**ڈائریکٹرز رپورٹ**

کمپنی کے ڈائریکٹرز 30 جون 2019 کو جمع ہونے والے سال کی رپورٹ بعد از وقت شدہ مالیاتی گوشوارے و آڈیٹرز رپورٹ پیش کرتے ہوئے خوشی محسوس کر رہے ہیں۔ کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس کے بہترین طریقوں کی تعمیل اور ان پر آڈیٹرز کی رپورٹ آپ کے مطالعہ کے لئے پیش کی گئی ہے۔

**قومی معیشت**

زیر جائزہ سال ایک غیر متکھم سال رہا ہے۔ پاکستانی روپے نے امریکی ڈالر کے مقابل بڑی کمی کا سامنا کیا۔ بینک دولت پاکستان نے پالیسی شرح سود 13.25 فیصد تک بڑھادی ہے۔ افراط زر بڑھ رہا ہے جس کی وجہ سے مرکزی بینک مالی تنگی بحال کر رہا ہے۔ تاہم ان پیش رفتوں کے باوجود آپ کی کمپنی نے ایک مقبول نتائج کمایا ہے۔

مکمل برآمدات جو کہ بیڑی سے گر چکی ہیں انکی بحال کیلئے حکومت کا ڈسٹری کی مدد میں اضافہ کرنا چاہئے۔ اقدامات جیسے کہ کرنسی ایکٹیو ریٹ کو مناسب کرنا، صنعتوں کو توانائی کی باقاعدگی فراہمی، پبلک سروس، انکم ٹیکس اور کسٹمز ڈیوٹی ری ٹیکس کی بروقت ادائیگی سے صورتحال کو بہتر کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔

**کارکردگی کا جائزہ**

اس سال کے لئے فروخت آمدنی 305,077,473 روپے کے مقابلے میں 239,095,341 روپے ہے جو گزشتہ سال کی اسی مدت سے 27.60 فیصد بہتری ظاہر کر رہی ہے۔ فروخت آمدنی میں اضافہ بنیادی طور پر امریکی ڈالر کے برعکس روپے کی قدر میں کمی اور فروخت حجم میں اضافہ کا مشعرہ مجموعہ ہے۔

تکڑی کی باکی، ریکپوٹس باکی اور متفرق اشیاء کی برآمدات میں اضافہ جبکہ کرکٹ بال کی برآمدات تنزیلی کا ہکار ہیں۔ مستقبل میں ہم تکڑی کی باکی اور ریکپوٹ باکی کی برآمدات میں اضافہ متوقع کرتے ہیں۔ ہم ریکپوٹ سٹاکس مارکیٹ میں اپنی فروخت بڑھانے کیلئے کوشاں ہیں اور اسے ممکن بنانے کے لئے ریسرچ اور ڈیولپمنٹ کی طرف متوجہ ہیں جس کے نتیجے میں گاہکوں اور انٹرنیشنل کھلاڑیوں کی طرف سے اچھا فیڈ بیک ملا ہے۔ انتظامی حکمت عملی کی وجہ سے، اخراجات کی قیمت میں افراط زر کے رجحان کے باوجود کمپنی اخراجات قابو میں ہیں۔ بیڑی سے بڑھتے مسابقتی ماحول میں ہمارے مارکیٹ شیئر میں اضافہ کرنے کیلئے کمپنی نے اپنے برانڈ اور ان کی ڈسٹری بیوشن میں سرمایہ کاری جاری رکھی ہے۔ ہمیں یقین ہے کاروباری ماحول کے ارد گرد کے چیلنجوں کا سامنا کرنے کے لئے آئیو اے سالوں میں آئیں کمپنی کی ڈسٹری بیوشن اور پروموشن میں سرمایہ کاری بڑھانے کی ضرورت ہوگی۔ کمپنی مارکیٹوں کی بدلتی ہوئی ضروریات کی جانچ اور مصنوعات کے معیار میں سرمایہ کاری اور جدت طرازی پر توجہ مرکوز کئے ہوئے ہے۔ مختلف اقسام کی پروڈکٹ رینج کی اصلی طاقت کیساتھ ساتھ ساتھ ان تبدیلیوں نے کمپنی کی مجموعی ترقی کے حصول میں مدد کی ہے۔

مارکیٹ کی موجودہ صورت حال کے پیش نظر آپ کے ڈائریکٹرز کمپنی کی کارکردگی پر اطمینان کا اظہار کرتے ہیں اور پر عزم ہیں کہ دنیا میں کمپنیوں کے سامان کے بہتر سپلائر کی پوزیشن حاصل کر لیں گے۔

دوہوں میں	دوہوں میں	مختصر مالی نتائج درست ذیل ہیں۔
2019	2019	
30,068,253	74,990,011	مناخ قبیل از ٹیکس
(3,139,988)	(3,211,319)	ٹیکسیشن کیلئے فراہمی
(628,586)	(247,315)	موجودہ
(3,768,574)	(3,458,634)	ایڈیٹیو ایٹ کے ٹیکس میں حصہ
26,299,679	71,531,377	مناخ بعد از ٹیکس
3.58	9.73	فی شیئر آمدن

**خطرات میں کمی**

کمپنی کے ڈائریکٹرز اور بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کمپنی ہر خطرات کا باہم بننے والے ذرائع کا جائزہ لیتے رہتے ہیں۔ تجربہ کار انتظامی امور کی ٹیم چیف ایگزیکٹو اور ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز کی سربراہی میں اس طرح کے خطرات سے نمٹنے کے امور کے ذمہ دار ہیں کمپنی مسلسل مارکیٹ کے حالات کو برکھنے اور مواقع کی مناسبت سے فیصلہ کرنے کی اہلیت رکھتی ہے اور اسی وجہ سے کمپنی کی سارا خطرات کے وقت (جب بھی وہ پیدا ہوں) مناسب اقدامات کی وجہ سے مشروط رہتی ہے کمپنی کیلئے سب سے بڑے خطرے اور اسکے تدارک کی وضاحت مالیاتی گوشوارے کے نوٹ 28 میں دی گئی ہے۔

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### اہم تبدیلیاں

اس بیسٹس شیٹ سے متعلقہ مالی سال کے اختتام اور ڈائریکٹرز رپورٹ کی تاریخ کے درمیان کئی مالی مشیت پر اثر انداز ہونے والی کوئی اہم تبدیلیاں درج نہیں ہوئے۔

### معاوضہ صحت اور حفاظت

آپ کی کئی باجولیاں صحت اور عملیاتی طریقوں کے لیے جدید آلودگی سے بھرپور اور کم اجراء والی مصنوعات متعارف کرا رہی ہے۔ کئی میں دفتر اور کام والی جگہ پر آگ سے بچاؤ کی مشینیں اور حفاظتی تاجوں کی ورکشاپ منعقد کی جاتی ہیں۔ آپ کی کئی حفاظت اور خطرات کو قابو میں رکھنے پر مستقل توجہ دینے ہوئے ہے۔ ایسٹ اور دیگر حفاظتی اقدامات کی وجہ سے ملازمین کے زخمی ہونے اور حادثات کی صورت حال قابو میں ہے۔

### کارپوریٹ سماجی ذمہ داری

سی ایس آر کے حوالے سے کئی انتظامیہ مستقل تعلیم، سماجی بہبود اور معاشرے کی بنیادی ڈھانچے کی ترقی کے لیے رواں سال توجہ دینے ہوئے ہے۔

### مستقبل کا نقطہ نظر

آپ کی کئی نے کامیابی سے کیپوزٹ منگس کی ایک ریجنل بیاری ہے اور امید ہے کہ آتے والے سالوں میں انکی فروخت بھی بڑھے گی جس کی وجہ سے منافع میں بھی اضافہ ہوگا۔ ہم آتے والے سالوں میں جدید مشینری کے استعمال، بنیادی مرزور اور کام کی جگہ میں اضافہ کر کے کرکٹ کے گیندوں کی پیداواری صلاحیت میں اضافہ کر رہے ہیں۔ ہم پاکستان میں مقامی سطح پر فروخت سے کرکٹ کھیتے والے ممالک جیسا کہ جنوبی افریقہ، آسٹریلیا اور انگلینڈ کو کرکٹ گیندیں برآمد کر کے مزید ترقی کیلئے پرامید ہیں۔

### منافع منقسم

ڈائریکٹرز نے منافع منقسم بحساب 20 لاکھ یعنی 2.00 روپے فی شیئر کیسٹن کی ادا کئی کی منظوری دی ہے۔ منافع منقسم کی کل رقم 14,699 ملین روپے ہوگی۔

### گریڈ لیڈنگ لیٹڈ

جی ایس پی (پاک) لیٹڈ، گریڈ لیڈنگ لیٹڈ کے ارشدہ سرمایے 37.21 لاکھ حصہ دار ہے۔ اس کئی کے حصص پاکستان کی ایکویٹی 30 جون 2019 کو 67,467 ملین روپے ہے۔ سب سے 30 جون 2018 کے جس میں 69,363 ملین روپے تھی۔

### کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس

کئی کی طرف سے 30 جون 2019 مقررہ سال کیلئے پاکستان ٹاک ایکسچینج کی اسٹاک کے ضابطہ کار کی طرف سے مقرر کردہ کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس کی ضروریات کو اپنایا گیا ہے اور ان پر پابندی عمل کیا گیا اس سلسلے میں ایک بیان ساتھ لگایا ہے۔

### بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کئی کے مجموعی انتظام اور معاملات کے ذمہ دار ہیں۔ تمام ڈائریکٹرز اپنی ذمہ داریوں اور اختیارات سے اچھی طرح آگاہ ہیں۔ تمام ڈائریکٹرز بورڈ کے ہر سرمایہ میں مشفق ہونے والے اجلاس کے ذریعے اپنی قانونی ذمہ داریاں ادا کرتے ہیں۔ جن میں کئی کے مالیاتی گوشواروں پر نظر ثانی کرنے اور ان کی منظوری کے علاوہ کئی کے اہم منصوبے، فیصلے، اندازے اور مالی ٹھینڈو فیرو پر ذیلی کئی کی ذیلی گئی سفارشات کی روشنی میں مشاہدات اور ان پر عمل کرنا شامل ہے۔ ان کے فرائض میں کئی کی حکمت عملی کے مقاصد کو قائم کرنا، قیادت کی فرائض، کاروبار کے انتظام کی نگرانی اور حصص داران کو رپورٹ کرنا شامل ہیں۔

### بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کے اجلاس

سال کے دوران بورڈ کے چار اجلاس منعقد ہوئے، ہر ایک ڈائریکٹر کی حاضری ذیل ہے

ڈائریکٹر کا نام	حاضری	رضعت
خاور انور خواجہ	4	-
خرم انور خواجہ	4	-
محمد طاہر بٹ	4	-
امیر خاور خواجہ	4	-
عمر خاور خواجہ	4	-
نرگس خاور خواجہ	4	-
ڈاکٹر جاوید حسین	4	-

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**بورڈ کی سالانہ کارکردگی کا جائزہ**

بورڈ اپنی کارکردگی جانچنے کے عمل کو گنڈ گورننس کا اہم حصہ سمجھتا ہے۔ کیونکہ یہ عمل ڈائریکٹرز کو بورڈ کی حالیہ کارکردگی، اس کے کردار اور ذمہ داریوں کے متعلق رائے فراہم کرتا ہے۔ اس بات کا ادرک کرتے ہوئے بورڈ نے اپنی کمپنیاں اور امکان کی کارکردگی میں مدد فراہم کرنے کیلئے معروف طریقوں سے متعلق ایک سوال نامہ وضع کیا ہے۔ کمپنی سیکریٹری مشاورت اور بحث کیلئے بورڈ کو سالانہ غلام صدر رپورٹ پیش کرتا ہے۔

**ڈائریکٹرز کا معاوضہ**

بورڈ ممبرز کا معاوضہ بورڈ خود ہی طے کرتا ہے۔ تاہم کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس کے مطابق اس بات کو یقینی بنایا جاتا ہے کہ کوئی بھی ڈائریکٹر خود اپنے معاوضہ کے طے کرنے کے عمل میں شامل نہیں ہوتا۔ کمپنی ان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز کو بورڈ میٹنگ فیس کے علاوہ کوئی معاوضہ ادا نہیں کرتی۔ بہترین ٹیلنٹ کو برقرار رکھنے کیلئے کمپنی کے معاوضہ کی پالیسی مسابقتی صنعتوں کے کاروباری معاملات اور انٹرنیٹ کے موجودہ رجحانات کو مد نظر رکھ کر طے کی جاتی ہے۔

2018-19 کے لئے ڈائریکٹرز اور چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر کی معاوضہ کی معلومات کے لئے ملاحظہ فرمائیں۔

**آڈٹ کمیٹی کے اجلاس**

سال کے دوران آڈٹ کمیٹی کے چار اجلاس منعقد ہوئے، ہر ڈائریکٹر کی حاضری درج ذیل ہے۔

ذمہ داری	حاضری	ڈائریکٹر کا نام
-	4	ڈاکٹر عامر شہین
-	4	خرم انور قلوب
-	4	عمر خان نور خواجہ

**انسانی وسائل اور معاوضہ کمیٹی کے اجلاس**

سال کے دوران انسانی وسائل اور معاوضہ کمیٹی کا ایک اجلاس ہوا، ہر ڈائریکٹر کی حاضری درج ذیل ہے۔

ذمہ داری	حاضری	ڈائریکٹر کا نام
-	1	ڈاکٹر عامر شہین
-	1	خرم انور قلوب
-	1	خاور انور خواجہ

**کارپوریٹ اینڈ فنانس رپورٹنگ فریم ورک**

کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس کے تحت ہم کارپوریٹ اینڈ فنانس رپورٹنگ فریم ورک سے متعلق درج ذیل رپورٹ دیتے ہیں۔

1۔ کمیٹی کی انتظامیہ کی طرف سے تیار کردہ مالی گوشوارہ اس کے موجودہ معاملات، آپریشنز کے نتائج اور خاص آمدنی اور اخراجات کی تہہ جلیوں کا واضح طور پر بتاتے ہیں۔  
2۔ کمیٹی کے کھاتوں کا حساب کتاب مکمل طور پر برقرار رکھا گیا ہے۔

3۔ مالی گوشواروں کی تیاری میں مناسب اکاؤنٹنگ پالیسیوں کو تسلیم سے لاگو کیا گیا ہے۔ کھاتوں کے اندازے مناسب اور دانشمندانہ فیصلے پر مبنی ہیں۔

4۔ مالی گوشواروں کی تیاری میں پاکستان میں لاگو بین الاقوامی مالیاتی رپورٹنگ سٹینڈرڈز کو ملحوظ خاطر رکھا گیا ہے اور ان سے ہٹ کر کی گئی کوئی بھی تبدیلی مناسب طور پر بیان کی گئی ہے۔

5۔ اندرونی کنٹرول کا نظام ذرا آہن میں مضبوط ہے اور اس پر مؤثر طریقے سے عملدرآمد اور نگرانی کی گئی ہے۔

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6۔ کمپنی کی موجودہ جاری صورتحال میں اسکی صلاحیت پر کوئی قابل ذکر شک نہیں ہے  
7۔ سٹاک کے شاہکار میں تفصیلی طور پر بیان کئے گئے کارپوریٹ گورننس کے بہترین طریقوں میں سے کسی سے انحراف نہیں کیا گیا۔

**انفارمیشن سسٹم**

کمپنی نے ایک کمپیوٹر بیسڈ مینجمنٹ انفارمیشن سسٹم لاگو کر رکھا ہے۔ ہم نے ان باؤس پروگرامز کی ڈیولپمنٹ اور اسے سافٹ ویئر اور انکی انٹیکٹیو کے نفاذ میں اہم پیش رفت کی ہے جو کہ ایک مرکزی ڈیٹا بیس فراہم کرنے میں جو فیکٹرینگ اور ٹرانزیکشن سسٹم کے درمیان انضمام اور انتظامی فیصلہ سازی کیلئے کمپنی کو بروقت باہمی اعداد و شمار فراہم کرنے میں مدد کرتا ہے۔ اندرونی اور قانونی آڈیٹرز اس نظام مسلسل کا جائزہ لے رہے ہیں۔  
درکردار اور کام کرنے کا ماحول

آپ کی کمپنی بہتر مندر کردار اور عملے کی اہمیت سے اچھی طرح واقف ہے۔ لہذا اس مقصد کے لئے ڈیزائن کئے گئے ان باؤس پروگرامز پر باقاعدگی سے عمل کیا جاتا ہے۔ فریٹس اور سٹور کو عملی کام کرنے کے طریقوں کے ذریعے تربیت دی جاتی ہے۔ دوسری طرف صحت، حفاظتی اقدامات اور بہتر کام کرنے کے ماحول کیسے دیگر اہم حصوں کی بھی بہت اچھی طرح سے دیکھ بھال کی جا رہی ہے۔

کمپنی اپنے ملازمین کو مختلف مینجمنٹ ٹریٹنگ انشیلٹیوٹ کے ذریعہ احترام اور ترقی سیمینار میں شرکت کے مواقع بھی فراہم کرتی ہے۔

**ریچائزمنٹ**

کمپنی اپنے ملازمین کے لئے ایک ٹنڈ ڈاکٹری پروگری پر پائلوٹ ٹنڈ سکیم چلاتی ہے۔ متعلقہ غیر متعلق شدہ اکاؤنٹس پر مبنی سرمایہ کاری کی اصل رقم 13.515 ملین روپے ہے جو کہ (2018 میں 13.512 ملین روپے تھی)۔

**آڈیٹرز**

موجودہ آڈیٹرز میسرز جسٹس سلیم اینڈ کمپنی، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس لاہور سیکورٹس بورڈ ہے اور وہ بارہ ماہ تقرری کے اہل ہیں۔ آڈٹ کمپنی نے ان کی 30 جون 2020 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے ان کی تقرری کی سفارش کی ہے۔

**کلیدی آپریٹنگ اور مالی اعداد و شمار**

گزشتہ دوہائی کے کلیدی آپریٹنگ اور مالی اعداد و شمار کا ایک خلاصہ اس رپورٹ میں درج کیا ہے۔

**ٹینس بولڈنگ کا ماحول**

30 جون 2019 تک حصص یافتگان کے بعض طبقے کے ٹینس بولڈنگ کا ماحول کے انکشافات پر پورنگ فریم ورک کے تحت ضروری تھے اس رپورٹ میں شامل کیے گئے ہیں۔ ڈائریکٹرز، ڈیفنڈ ایگزیکٹو آفیسر، ڈیفنڈ انٹیل آفیسر، کمپنی سیکرٹری انگی بی بی اور چھوٹے بچوں کی جانب سے کمپنی کے ٹینس میں سال کے دوران کوئی ٹریڈنگ نہیں ہوئی۔ رواں سال ڈائریکٹرز نے کسی ترقیاتی پروگرام میں شرکت نہیں کی ہے چونکہ کمپنی کے ڈائریکٹرز صاحبان 14 سالہ تعلیم اور 15 سالہ تجربے کی بنا پر پہلے ہی چھوٹ حاصل کر چکے ہیں جب کے باقی باقی ڈائریکٹرز، ڈائریکٹرز ترقیاتی پروگرام مکمل کر چکے ہیں۔

**اعتراف**

میں ہورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی جانب سے اپنے ان تمام شرکاء داروں کا خصوصی شکریہ ادا کرنا چاہتا ہوں جنکی مدد سے ہم نے ریکارڈنگی حاصل کی۔

بحکم پورڈ

*Naresh Kumar*  
خاور انور خواجہ  
چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر

*M. Raza*  
محمد طاہر بیٹ  
ڈائریکٹر

سیالکوٹ 04 اکتوبر 2019

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**DECADE AT A GLANCE**

(Rupees in thousand)

	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012	June 30, 2011	June 30, 2010
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**INCOME**

Sales and revenues	328,732	238,865	215,542	266,459	243,531	229,679	198,855	186,727	180,742	137,195
Cost of sales	192,918	157,764	150,304	177,480	164,864	161,980	142,369	133,843	131,991	111,655
Operating and other costs	60,825	51,033	51,286	47,560	40,896	52,019	51,365	48,029	48,705	48,438
Taxes on income	3,457	3,769	2,125	3,512	1,346	2,404	2,671	2,656	3,116	(4,637)
Profit / (loss) after taxation	71,531	26,300	11,827	37,907	36,424	13,275	2,451	2,199	(3,070)	(18,261)

**FINANCIAL POSITION**

Current assets	289,269	241,790	221,079	239,659	210,362	168,330	149,314	153,352	144,705	141,546
Less: Current liabilities	43,503	51,665	41,967	52,519	50,767	41,813	29,086	35,424	26,303	20,205
Net working capital	245,766	190,126	179,111	187,140	159,595	126,517	120,228	117,927	118,402	121,341
Fixed assets and long term deposits	93,541	85,085	74,675	70,142	74,372	71,019	63,598	63,339	68,008	86,545
Shareholders' equity	339,306	275,210	253,786	257,283	233,968	197,536	183,826	181,266	186,410	201,181

**STATISTICS AND RATIOS**

Dividend	20.00	10.00	6.50	21.00	20.00	-	-	-	10.00	25.00
Profit/(loss) on shareholders' equity	22.10	10.93	5.50	16.10	16.14	7.94	2.79	2.68	0.02	(11.38)
Profit/(loss) before tax to sales	24.58	12.58	6.51	15.64	15.54	6.84	2.61	2.61	0.02	(12.71)
Current ratio	6.65 : 1	4.68 : 1	5.27 : 1	4.56 : 1	4.14 : 1	4.03 : 1	5.13 : 1	4.33 : 1	5.5 : 1	7.01 : 1

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**Statement of Compliance with Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance)  
Regulations, 2017**

**Name of company: GOC (Pak) Limited**

**Year ending: 30 June 2019**

The company has complied with the requirements of the Regulations in the following manner:

1. The total number of directors are Seven (7) as per the following:
  - a. Male: 6
  - b. Female: 1
2. The composition of board is as follows:

a)	Independent Director	Dr. Aamir Matin
b)	Other Non-executive Directors	Mr. Khurram Anwar Khawaja Mr. Muhammad Tahir Butt Mr. Omer Khawar Khawaja Mrs. Nuzhat Khawar Khawaja
c)	Executive Directors	Mr. Khawar Anwar Khawaja Mr. Ameer Khawar Khawaja
3. The directors have confirmed that none of them is serving as a director on more than five listed companies, including this company.
4. The company has prepared a Code of Conduct and has ensured that appropriate steps have been taken to disseminate it throughout the company along with its supporting policies and procedures.
5. The board has developed a vision/mission statement, overall corporate strategy and significant policies of the company. A complete record of particulars of significant policies along with the dates on which they were approved or amended has been maintained.
6. All the powers of the board have been duly exercised and decisions on relevant matters have been taken by board/ shareholders as empowered by the relevant provisions of the Act and these Regulations.
7. The meetings of the board were presided over by the Chairman and, in his absence, by a director elected by the board for this purpose. The board has complied with the requirements of Act and the Regulations with respect to frequency, recording and circulating minutes of meeting of board.
8. The board of directors have a formal policy and transparent procedures for remuneration of directors in accordance with the Act and these Regulations.
9. The Board has arranged Directors' Training program for the following Directors:
  1. Dr. Aamir Matin
  2. Mr. Muhammad Tahir Butt
  3. Mr. Omer Khawar Khawaja
  4. Mrs. Nuzhat Khawar Khawaja
  5. Mr. Ameer Khawar Khawaja

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10. The board has approved appointment of CFO, Company Secretary and Head of Internal Audit, including their remuneration and terms and conditions of employment and complied with relevant requirements of the Regulations.
11. CFO and CEO duly endorsed the financial statements before approval of the board.
12. The board has formed committees comprising of members given below:
- a) Audit Committee**
1. Dr. Aamir Matin (Independent Director) – Chairman
  2. Mr. Omer Khawar Khawaja (Non-Executive Director)
  3. Mr. Khurram Anwar Khawaja (Non-Executive Director)
- b) HR and Remuneration Committee**
1. Dr. Aamir Matin – (Independent Director) –Chairman
  2. Mr. Khawar Anwar Khawaja (Executive Director)
  3. Mr. Khurram Anwar Khawaja (Non-Executive Director)
13. The terms of reference of the aforesaid committees have been formed, documented and advised to the committee for compliance.
14. The frequency of meetings (quarterly/half yearly/ yearly) of the committee were as per following:
- a) Audit Committee:**  
Four quarterly meetings were held during the financial year ended June 30, 2019
- b) HR and Remuneration Committee**  
One Meeting of HR and Remuneration Committee was held during the financial year ended June 30, 2019.
15. The board has set up an effective internal audit function which is considered suitably qualified, experienced for the purpose and conversant with the policies and procedures of the Company.
16. The statutory auditors of the company have confirmed that they have been given a satisfactory rating under the quality control review program of the ICAP and registered with Audit Oversight Board of Pakistan, that they or any of the partners of the firm, their spouses and minor children do not hold shares of the company and that the firm and all its partners are in compliance with International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) guidelines on code of ethics as adopted by the ICAP.
17. The statutory auditors or the persons associated with them have not been appointed to provide other services except in accordance with the Act, these regulations or any other regulatory requirement and the auditors have confirmed that they have observed IFAC guidelines in this regard.
18. We confirm that all other requirements of the Regulations have been complied with.



**(Khurram Anwar Khawaja)**  
Chairman

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**TABUSSUM SALEEM & CO.**  
**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

**To the members of GOC (PAK) LIMITED**

**Review Report on the Statement of Compliance contained in Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2017**

We have reviewed the enclosed Statement of Compliance with the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2017 (the Regulations) prepared by the Board of Directors of GOC (PAK) LIMITED for the year ended June 30, 2019 in accordance with the requirements of regulation 40 of the Regulations.

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

As a part of our audit of the financial statements we are required to obtain an understanding of the accounting and internal control systems sufficient to plan the audit and develop an effective audit approach.

We are not required to consider whether the Board of Directors' statement on internal control covers all risks and controls or to form an opinion on the effectiveness of such internal controls, the Company's corporate governance procedures and risks.

The Regulations require the Company to place before the Audit Committee, and upon recommendation of the Audit Committee, place before the Board of Directors for their review and approval, its related party transactions and also ensure compliance with the requirements of section 208 of the Companies Act, 2017. We are only required and have ensured compliance of this requirement to the extent of the approval of the related party transactions by the Board of Directors upon recommendation of the Audit Committee. We have not carried out procedures to assess and determine the Company's process for identification of related parties and that whether the related party transactions were undertaken at arm's length price or not.

*Tabussum*  
TABUSSUM SALEEM & COMPANY  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
ENGAGEMENT PARTNER  
MUHAMMAD ASLAM TABUSSUM



Dated: October 04, 2019  
Place: Lahore

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**TABUSSUM SALEEM & CO.**  
**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**  
**To the members of GOC (Pak) Limited**  
**Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

**Opinion**

We have audited the annexed financial statements of GOC (Pak) Limited (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2019, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of the audit.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the statement of financial position, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes forming part thereof conform with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and give the information required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017), in the manner so required and respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at June 30, 2019 and of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

**Basis for Opinion**

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

**Key Audit Matter**

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

**Following Is The Key Audit Matter:**

Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
<p>1. Stock in trade (Referred to note # 10)</p> <p>Stock in trade to the annexed financial statements includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raw materials comprising Wooden logs.</li> <li>• Work -in-progress &amp; Finished Goods mainly comprising of finished and unfinished Hockey sticks, wooden or composite and cricket balls.</li> </ul> <p>Due to the significance of inventory in manufacturing, this is considered as a key audit matter.</p>	<p>The Company performs annual inventory counts at year end and issues prior notification of procedures to be performed for such inventory counts.</p> <p>Our audit procedures to assess the existence of inventory included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attended physical inventory counts performed by the Company.</li> <li>• We traced the valuation compiled from the physical inventory count to the company's general ledger, to verify that the counted balance was carried forward into the company's accounting records.</li> <li>• compared the amounts in supplier invoices on sample basis to the average costs listed in inventory valuation.</li> <li>• Reviewed the bill of materials for the selection of finished goods items on sample basis, and tested them to see if they showed an accurate compilation of the components in the finished goods items, as well as correct costs.</li> <li>• Traced the labor charged during production on labor routings to the cost of the inventory and also investigated whether the labor costs listed in the valuation are supported by payroll records.</li> <li>• Verified that the management is consistently using the same general ledger accounts as the source for their overhead costs, whether overhead included any abnormal costs if any and tested the validity and consistency of the method used to apply overhead costs to inventory.</li> <li>• Tested how management determined the percentage of completion for WIP items.</li> </ul>

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**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

**Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements**

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

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

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

**Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

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

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

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**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

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

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

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

**Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

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

- a) Proper books of account have been kept by the Company as required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017);
- b) the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income or the income and expenditure account, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and are in agreement with the books of account and returns;
- c) Investments made, expenditure incurred and guarantees extended during the year were for the Purpose of the Company's business; and
- d) zakat deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980), was deducted by the company and deposited in the Central Zakat Fund established under section 7 of that Ordinance.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Muhammad Aslam Tabussum.

*matabussum*  
TABUSSUM SALEEM & COMPANY  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



Dated: October 04, 2019  
Place: Lahore


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**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**AS AT 30 JUNE 2019**

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	NOTE	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
Authorized share capital 10,000,000 (2018: 10,000,000) ordinary shares of Rupees 10 each		100,000,000	100,000,000
Issued, subscribed and paid up share capital	3	73,493,410	73,493,410
Reserves	4	265,812,977	201,717,067
Total equity		339,306,387	275,210,477
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
-			
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Trade and other payables	5	38,648,599	47,617,396
Provision for taxation		3,873,122	3,139,988
Unclaimed dividend		981,589	907,255
Total liabilities		43,503,310	51,664,639
<b>CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS</b>			
6			
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>382,809,697</b>	<b>326,875,116</b>


The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

  
**KHAWAR ANWAR KHAWAJA**  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

  
**ARFAN SHAHZAD**  
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

**GOC (PAK) LIMITED**  
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ASSETS	NOTE	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	7	66,898,021	57,723,166
Long term investments	8	25,457,685	26,235,351
Long term deposits		<u>1,185,084</u>	<u>1,126,248</u>
		93,540,790	85,084,765
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Stores and spare parts	9	1,063,060	1,914,741
Stock in trade	10	142,849,388	126,212,320
Trade debts	11	58,381,797	10,958,012
Advances	12	25,799,497	20,475,170
Trade deposits and short term prepayments	13	1,368,903	1,395,988
Other receivables	14	20,777,727	22,573,696
Cash and bank balances	15	<u>39,028,535</u>	<u>58,260,424</u>
		289,268,907	241,790,351
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<u><u>382,809,697</u></u>	<u><u>326,875,116</u></u>

  
**MUHAMMAD TAHIR BUTT**  
 DIRECTOR


**GOC (PAK) LIMITED**  
**ANNUAL REPORT 2019**

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

	NOTE	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
SALES	16	305,077,473	239,095,341
COST OF SALES	17	(192,917,523)	(157,763,537)
GROSS PROFIT		<u>112,159,950</u>	<u>81,331,804</u>
DISTRIBUTION COST	18	(12,189,869)	(11,079,886)
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	19	(41,821,419)	(35,826,285)
OTHER EXPENSES	20	(5,982,060)	(3,464,251)
		<u>(59,993,348)</u>	<u>(50,370,422)</u>
		52,166,602	30,961,382
OTHER INCOME	21	24,099,243	770,174
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS		<u>76,265,845</u>	<u>31,731,556</u>
FINANCE COST	22	(831,609)	(662,743)
		<u>75,434,236</u>	<u>31,068,813</u>
SHARE OF LOSS FROM ASSOCIATED COMPANY	8.1	(444,225)	(1,000,560)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		<u>74,990,011</u>	<u>30,068,253</u>
TAXATION			
- Current	23	(3,211,319)	(3,139,988)
- Share of tax of associated company	8.1	(247,315)	(628,586)
		<u>(3,458,634)</u>	<u>(3,768,574)</u>
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION		<u><u>71,531,377</u></u>	<u><u>26,299,679</u></u>
EARNINGS PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED	24	<u><u>9.73</u></u>	<u><u>3.58</u></u>

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

  
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DIRECTOR


**GOC (PAK) LIMITED**  
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**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION	71,531,377	26,299,679
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Deficit arising on re-measurement of investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	(72,130)	-
Share of other comprehensive loss of associate	(13,996)	(9,988)
	(86,126)	(9,988)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Deficit arising on re-measurement of available for sale investment	-	(88,126)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	(86,126)	(98,114)
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>	<b>71,445,251</b>	<b>26,201,565</b>

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

  
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DIRECTOR


**GOC (PAK) LIMITED**  
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**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

	NOTE	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Cash generated from operations	25	8,275,555	61,195,801
Finance cost paid		(831,609)	(662,743)
Income tax paid		(3,178,837)	(3,278,962)
Net increase in long term deposits		(58,836)	-
Net cash generated from operating activities		4,206,273	57,254,096
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment		(18,386,993)	(23,208,556)
Proceeds from disposal of operating fixed assets		1,046,379	4,213,875
Profit on deposit accounts received		1,162,444	739,843
Dividend income received		15,015	14,438
Net cash used in investing activities		(16,163,155)	(18,240,400)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Dividend paid		(7,275,007)	(4,760,107)
Net cash used in financing activities		(7,275,007)	(4,760,107)
NET (DECREASE) / INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(19,231,889)	34,253,589
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		58,260,424	24,006,835
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR		39,028,535	58,260,424

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

  
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**MUHAMMAD TAHIR BUTT**  
DIRECTOR

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

SHARE CAPITAL	RESERVES					TOTAL EQUITY	
	CAPITAL		REVENUE				TOTAL RESERVES
	Capital reserve	Fair value reserve AFS investment	Fair value reserve FVTOCI investment	Sub total	General reserve		

(Rupees)

Balance as at 30 June 2017	73,493,410	1,000,000	503,321	-	1,503,321	104,455,492	74,333,803	178,789,295	180,292,616	253,786,026
Transaction with owners - final dividend for the year ended 30 June 2017 @ Rs. 0.65/- per share	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,299,679	26,299,679	26,299,679	26,299,679
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	(88,126)	(88,126)	(88,126)	(88,126)	-	(9,988)	(9,988)	(98,114)	(98,114)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(88,126)	-	(88,126)	-	26,289,691	26,289,691	26,201,565	26,201,565
Balance as at 30 June 2018	73,493,410	1,000,000	415,195	-	1,415,195	104,455,492	95,846,380	200,301,872	201,717,067	275,210,477
Adjustment on adoption of IFRS 9	-	(415,195)	415,195	415,195	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted total equity as at 01 July 2018	73,493,410	1,000,000	-	415,195	1,415,195	104,455,492	95,846,380	200,301,872	201,717,067	275,210,477
Transaction with owners - final dividend for the year ended 30 June 2018 @ Rs. 1.00/- per share	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	71,531,377	71,531,377	71,531,377	71,531,377
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(72,130)	(72,130)	(72,130)	-	(13,996)	(13,996)	(86,126)	(86,126)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(72,130)	(72,130)	(72,130)	-	71,517,381	71,517,381	71,445,251	71,445,251
Balance as at 30 June 2019	73,493,410	1,000,000	343,065	-	1,343,065	104,455,492	160,014,420	264,469,912	265,812,977	339,306,387

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

  
**KHAWAR ANWAR KHAWAJA**  
 CHIEF EXECUTIVE

  
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## GOC (PAK) LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT 2019

# GOC (PAK) LIMITED

## ANNUAL REPORT 2019

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

#### 1. THE COMPANY AND ITS OPERATIONS

GOC (Pak) Limited ("the Company") was incorporated in Pakistan on 02 June 1964 as a private Company limited by shares under the Companies Act, 1913 (now Companies Act, 2017) and converted into a public limited company on April 17, 1986. The Company's shares are quoted on Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited. The registered office of the Company is situated at Small Industries Estate, Sialkot. The Company is engaged in manufacturing and sale of hockey sticks, cricket ball and other quality sports goods.

#### 1.1 Geographical location and addresses of all business units are as follows:

Sr. No.	Business Units	Address
1	Unit 1 (Hockey Sticks & Cricket balls) and Admin Block	Plot No. 29-A & 30-A, Small Industrial Estate, Ugoki Road Shahab Pura, Sialkot.
2	Unit 2 (Hockey Sticks & Accessories) and Admin Block	Khawat No. 61, Khaitoni No. 227, Khasra No. 115/1 Mozia Shatab Garha, Dist. Sialkot.

#### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated:

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation

##### a) Statement of compliance

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

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

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

##### b) Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for the certain financial instruments carried at fair value.

##### c) Critical accounting estimates and judgments

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

##### Useful lives, patterns of economic benefits and impairments

Estimates with respect to residual values and useful lives and pattern of flow of economic benefits are based on the analysis of the management of the Company. Further, the Company reviews the value of assets for possible impairment on an annual basis. Any change in the estimates in the future might affect the carrying amount of respective item of property, plant and equipment, with a corresponding effect on the depreciation charge and impairment.

##### Inventories

Net realizable value of inventories is determined with reference to currently prevailing selling prices less estimated expenditure to make sales.

##### Income tax

In making the estimates for income tax currently payable by the Company, the management takes into account the current income tax law and the decisions of appellate authorities on certain issues in the past.

# GOC (PAK) LIMITED

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### Allowance for expected credit losses

The allowance for expected credit losses assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. It is based on the lifetime expected credit loss, grouped based on days overdue, and makes assumptions to allocate an overall expected credit loss rate for each group. These assumptions include recent sales experience and historical collection rates.

- d) Standards, interpretations and amendments to published approved accounting standards that are effective in current year and are relevant to the Company

Following standards, interpretations and amendments to published approved accounting standards are mandatory for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 July 2018:

- IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments'
- IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'
- IFRS 15 (Amendments), 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'
- IAS 40 (Amendments), 'Investment Property'
- IFRIC 22 'Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration'
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs: 2014 – 2016 Cycle

The Company had to change its accounting policies and make certain adjustments without restating prior year results following the adoption of IFRS 9 and IFRS 15. These are disclosed in note 2.6 and note 2.15. Most of the other amendments listed above did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

- e) Standards, interpretations and amendments to published approved accounting standards that are not yet effective but relevant to the Company

Following standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been published and are mandatory for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 July 2019 or later periods:

IFRS 16 'Leases' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2019). IFRS 16 specifies how an entity will recognize, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. Lessors continue to classify leases as operating or finance, with IFRS 16 approach to lessor accounting substantially unchanged from its predecessor, IAS 17 'Leases'. IFRS 16 replaces IAS 17, IFRIC 4 'Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease', SIC-15 'Operating Leases-Incentives' and SIC-27 'Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease'. The management of the Company is in the process of evaluating the impacts of the aforesaid standard on the Company's financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 9 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2019) clarify that for the purpose of assessing whether a prepayment feature meets the sole payments of principal and interest ('SPPI') condition, the party exercising the option may pay or receive reasonable compensation for the prepayment irrespective of the reason for prepayment. In other words, prepayment features with negative compensation do not automatically fail SPPI. The amendments are not likely to have significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

IAS 28 (Amendments) 'Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2019). The IASB has clarified that IFRS 9, including its impairment requirements, applies to long-term interests. Furthermore, in applying IFRS 9 to long-term interests, an entity does not take into account adjustments to their carrying amount required by IAS 28 (i.e., adjustments to the carrying amount of long-term interests arising from the allocation of losses of the investee or assessment of impairment in accordance with IAS 28). The amendments are not likely to have significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

IFRIC 23 'Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2019). The interpretation addresses the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under IAS 12 'Income Taxes'. It specifically considers: whether tax treatments should be considered collectively; assumptions for taxation authorities' examinations; the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates; and the effect of changes in facts and circumstances. The interpretation is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

# GOC (PAK) LIMITED

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Amendments to IFRS 10 'Consolidated Financial Statements' and IAS 28 (deferred indefinitely) to clarify the treatment of the sale or contribution of assets from an investor to its associates or joint venture, as follows: require full recognition in the investor's financial statements of gains and losses arising on the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business (as defined in IFRS 3 'Business Combinations'); require the partial recognition of gains and losses where the assets do not constitute a business, i.e. a gain or loss is recognized only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in that associate or joint venture. These requirements apply regardless of the legal form of the transaction, e.g. whether the sale or contribution of assets occur by an investor transferring shares in a subsidiary that holds the assets (resulting in loss of control of the subsidiary), or by the direct sale of the assets themselves. The management of the Company is in the process of evaluating the impacts of the aforesaid amendments on the Company's 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 01 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. In addition, the IASB has also issued guidance on how to make materiality judgements when preparing general purpose financial statements in accordance with IFRS.

On 12 December 2017, IASB issued Annual Improvements to IFRSs: 2015 – 2017 Cycle, incorporating amendments to four IFRSs more specifically in IFRS 3 'Business Combinations', IFRS 11 'Joint Arrangements', IAS 12 'Income Taxes' and IAS 23 'Borrowing Costs'. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2019. The amendments have no significant impact on the Company's financial statements and have therefore not been analyzed in detail.

On 29 March 2018, the International Accounting Standards Board (the IASB) has issued a revised Conceptual Framework. The new Framework: reintroduces the terms stewardship and prudence; introduces a new asset definition that focuses on rights and a new liability definition that is likely to be broader than the definition it replaces, but does not change the distinction between a liability and an equity instrument; removes from the asset and liability definitions references to the expected flow of economic benefits—this lowers the hurdle for identifying the existence of an asset or liability and puts more emphasis on reflecting uncertainty in measurement; discusses historical cost and current value measures, and provides some guidance on how the IASB would go about selecting a measurement basis for a particular asset or liability; states that the primary measure of financial performance is profit or loss, and that only in exceptional circumstances will the IASB use other comprehensive income and only for income or expenses that arise from a change in the current value of an asset or liability; and discusses uncertainty, derecognition, unit of account, the reporting entity and combined financial statements. The Framework is not an IFRS standard and does not override any standard, so nothing will change in the short term. The revised Framework will be used in future standard-setting decisions, but no changes will be made to current IFRS. Preparers might also use the Framework to assist them in developing accounting policies where an issue is not addressed by an IFRS. It is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020 for preparers that develop an accounting policy based on the Framework

- f) Standards and amendments to approved published standards that are not yet effective and not considered relevant to the Company

There are other standards and amendments to published standards that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 01 July 2019 but are considered not to be relevant or do not have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements and are therefore not detailed in these financial statements.

### 2.2 Employee benefit

The Company operates a funded contributory provident fund scheme for its employees. Equal monthly *contributions* are made both by the Company and employees at the rate of 6.25 percent of the basic salary to the fund. The Company's contributions to the fund are charged to statement of profit or loss.

### 2.3 Taxation

#### Current

The Company falls under the ambit of presumptive tax regime under section 169 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. Provision for income tax has been made in the financial statements accordingly. However, tax on other income is based on taxable income at the current rates after considering the rebates and tax credits available, if any.

# GOC (PAK) LIMITED

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### Deferred

Deferred tax is accounted for using the liability method in respect of all temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of the taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and tax credits can be utilized.

Deferred tax is calculated at the rates that are expected to apply to the period when the differences reverse based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the statement of profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

However, provision for the deferred income tax is not considered necessary as the company is chargeable to tax under section 169 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 and no temporary differences are expected to arise in the foreseeable future.

### 2.4 Provisions

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

### 2.5 Property, plant, equipment and depreciation

#### Owned

These are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any identified impairment loss except freehold land and capital work-in-progress which are stated at cost less any identified impairment loss. Cost of property, plant and equipment consists of historical cost and other directly attributable costs of bringing the assets to working condition.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with the item will flow to the company and cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance costs are charged to income during the period in which they are incurred.

#### Leased

Leasehold land is stated at cost less the amount amortized over the lease period in equal proportions.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is charged to income applying the reducing balance method so as to write off the cost / depreciable amount of property, plant and equipment over their expected useful lives. Depreciation on additions is charged from the day on which the assets are available for use and on deletions up to the day on which the assets are disposed off. The residual values and useful lives are reviewed by the management, at each financial year end and adjusted if impact on depreciation is significant.

#### De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and carrying value of the asset) is included in the income statement in the year the asset is derecognized.

### 2.6 IFRS 9 "Financial instruments"

The Company has adopted IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" from 01 July 2018. The standard introduced new classification and measurement models for financial assets. A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows which arise on specified dates and that are solely principal and interest. A debt instrument shall be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is to both hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows which arise on specified dates that are solely principal and interest as well as selling the asset on the basis of its fair value. All other financial assets are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss unless the Company makes an

# GOC (PAK) LIMITED

## ANNUAL REPORT 2019

irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on equity instruments in other comprehensive income. Despite these requirements, a financial asset may be irrevocably designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss to reduce the effect of, or eliminate, an accounting mismatch. For financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, the standard requires the portion of the change in fair value that relates to the Company's own credit risk to be presented in other comprehensive income (unless it would create an accounting mismatch). New simpler hedge accounting requirements are intended to more closely align the accounting treatment with the risk management activities of the Company. New impairment requirements use an 'expected credit loss' ('ECL') model to recognize an allowance. Impairment is measured using a 12-month ECL method unless the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition in which case the lifetime ECL method is adopted. For receivables, a simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses using a lifetime expected loss allowance is available.

The Company has adopted IFRS 9 without restating the prior year results. Key changes in accounting policies resulting from application of IFRS 9 are as follows:

i) Recognition of financial instruments

The Company initially recognizes financial assets on the date when they are originated. Financial liabilities are initially recognized on the trade date when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

ii) Classification and measurement of financial instruments

IFRS 9 largely retains the existing requirements in IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities. However, it replaces the previous IAS 39 categories for financial assets i.e. loans and receivables, fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), available for sale and held to maturity with the categories such as amortized cost, fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) and fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).

### Investments and other financial assets

a) *Classification*

From 01 July 2018, the Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- those to be measured at amortized cost

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

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

b) *Measurement*

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

### Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

# GOC (PAK) LIMITED

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### Amortized cost

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other income / (other expenses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

### Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVTOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income, except for the recognition of impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses), interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other income / (other expenses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other income/ (other expenses) and impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

### Fair value through profit or loss

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at FVTPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within other income / (other expenses) in the period in which it arises.

### Equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value for financial instruments quoted in an active market, the fair value corresponds to a market price (level 1). For financial instruments that are not quoted in an active market, the fair value is determined using valuation techniques including reference to recent arm's length market transactions or transactions involving financial instruments which are substantially the same (level 2), or discounted cash flow analysis including, to the greatest possible extent, assumptions consistent with observable market data (level 3).

### Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVTOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

### Fair value through profit or loss

Changes in the fair value of equity investments at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in other income/ (other expenses) in the statement of profit or loss as applicable.

Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

### Financial liabilities

#### a) Classification and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in statement of profit or loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is also included in profit or loss.

#### iii) Impairment of financial assets

From 01 July 2018, the Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and FVTOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade debts and other receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

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iv) De-recognition

a) Financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset 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 risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred, or it neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the transferred asset. Any interest in such derecognized financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

b) Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability (or a part of financial liability) from its statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

v) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are set off and the net amount is reported in the financial statements when there is a legal enforceable right to set off and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and to settle the liabilities simultaneously.

vi) Hedge accounting

IFRS 9 requires that hedge accounting relationships are aligned with its risk management objectives and strategy and to apply a more qualitative and forward-looking approach to assessing hedge effectiveness.

There is no impact of the said change on these financial statements as there is no hedge activity carried on by the Company during the year ended 30 June 2019.

vii) Impacts of adoption of IFRS 9 on these financial statements as on 01 July 2018

On 01 July 2018, the Company's management has assessed which business models apply to the financial assets held by the Company at the date of initial application of IFRS 9 (01 July 2018) and has classified its financial instruments into appropriate IFRS 9 categories. The main effects resulting from this reclassification are as follows:

Financial assets (01 July 2018)

	Available for sale (AFS)	FVTOCI
	<b>..... Rupees .....</b>	
Opening balance (before reclassification)	425,410	-
Adjustment on adoption of IFRS 9 reclassification of equity investment from available for sale to FVTOCI	(425,410)	425,410
Opening balance (after reclassification)	-	425,410

The impact of these changes on the Company's reserves and equity is as follows:

Reserves and equity (01 July 2018)

	Effect on fair value reserve of AFS investments	Effect on fair value reserve of FVTOCI investments
	<b>..... Rupees .....</b>	
Opening balance (before reclassification)	415,195	-
Adjustment on adoption of IFRS 9 reclassification of fair value reserve of AFS investment to fair value reserve of FVTOCI investment	(415,195)	415,195
Opening balance (after reclassification)	-	415,195

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There is no effect on total equity as a result of adjustment on adoption of IFRS 9 reclassification of fair value reserve of AFS investment to fair value reserve of FVTOCI investment.

Equity investment previously classified as available-for-sale

The Company elected to present in other comprehensive income changes in the fair value of its equity investment previously classified as available-for-sale, as this investment is not held for trading. As a result, assets with a fair value of Rupees 425,410 was reclassified from available-for-sale financial asset to financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) and fair value gains of Rupees 415,195 were reclassified from the available-for-sale financial asset reserve to the financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income reserve on 01 July 2018.

Reclassifications of financial instruments on adoption of IFRS 9

As on 01 July 2018, the classification and measurement of financial instruments of the Company were as follows:

	Measurement category		Carrying amounts		
	Original (IAS 39)	New (IFRS 9)	Original	New	Difference
			-----Rupees-----		
Non-current financial assets					
Long term investment	Available for sale	FVTOCI	425,410	425,410	-
Long term deposits	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	2,463,092	2,463,092	-
Current financial assets					
Trade debts	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	10,958,012	10,958,012	-
Loans and advances	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	3,045,292	3,045,292	-
Other receivables	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	65,999	65,999	-
Cash and bank balances	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	58,260,424	58,260,424	-
Current financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	42,674,509	42,674,509	-
Unclaimed dividend	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	907,255	907,255	-

### 2.7 Investment in associate – (with significant influence)

Investments in associate over which the Company has significant influence is accounted for using the equity method. In case of investment accounted for under the equity method, the method is applied from the date when significant influence is established until the date when that significant influence ceases.

### 2.8 Inventories

Inventories, except for stock in transit and waste stock are stated at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined as follows:

Stores and spare parts

Useable stores and spare parts are valued principally at moving average cost, while items considered obsolete are carried at nil value. Items in transit are valued at cost comprising invoice value plus other charges paid thereon.

Stock-in-trade

Cost of raw material is based on moving average cost.

Cost of work-in-process and finished goods comprise cost of direct material, labour and appropriate manufacturing overheads.

Materials in transit are stated at cost comprising invoice values plus other charges paid thereon. Waste stock is valued at net realizable value.

Net realizable value signifies the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the costs necessary to make a sale.

### 2.9 Trade debts and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables generally do not include amounts over due by 365 days.

The Company has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

### 2.10 Trade and other payables

Liabilities for trade and other amounts payable are initially recognized at fair value, which is normally the transaction cost.

### 2.11 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the functional currency). The financial statements are presented in Pak Rupees, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

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### 2.12 Foreign currency transactions and translation

All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Pak Rupees at exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Pak Rupees at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are charged or credited to statement of profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated into Pak Rupees at exchange rates prevailing at the date of transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency that are stated at fair value are translated into Pak Rupees at exchange rates prevailing at the date when fair values are determined.

### 2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at book value which approximates their fair value. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, cash at banks and other short term highly liquid instruments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in values.

### 2.14 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of such asset is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in statement of profit or loss. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in statement of profit or loss.

### 2.15 Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company has adopted IFRS 15 from 01 July 2018. The standard provides a single comprehensive model for revenue recognition. The core principle of the standard is that an entity shall recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The standard introduced a new contract-based revenue recognition model with a measurement approach that is based on an allocation of the transaction price. This is described further in the accounting policies below. Credit risk is presented separately as an expense rather than adjusted against revenue. Contracts with customers are presented in Company's statement of financial position as a contract liability, a contract asset, or a receivable, depending on the relationship between the Company's performance and the customer's payment. Customer acquisition costs and costs to fulfil a contract can, subject to certain criteria, be capitalised as an asset and amortised over the contract period.

The Company has adopted IFRS 15 by applying the modified retrospective approach according to which the Company is not required to restate the prior year results. Key changes in accounting policies resulting from application of IFRS 15 are as follows:

#### i) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the Company: identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

Variable consideration within the transaction price, if any, reflects concessions provided to the customer such as discounts, rebates and refunds, any potential bonuses receivable from the customer and any other contingent events. Such estimates are determined using either the 'expected value' or 'most likely amount' method. The measurement of variable consideration is subject to a constraining principle whereby revenue will only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The measurement constraint continues until the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Amounts received that are subject to the constraining principle are initially recognised as deferred revenue in the form of a separate refund liability.

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### Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when the customer obtains control of the goods, which is generally at the time of delivery.

### Interest

Profit on deposits with banks is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the principal outstanding and rate of profit / interest applicable thereon.

### Dividend

Dividend on equity investments is recognized when right to receive the dividend is established.

### Other revenue

Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

#### ii) Contract assets

Contract assets arise when the Company performs its performance obligations by transferring goods to a customer before the customer pays its consideration or before payment is due. Contract assets are treated as financial assets for impairment purposes.

#### iii) Customer acquisition costs

Customer acquisition costs are capitalised as an asset where such costs are incremental to obtaining a contract with a customer and are expected to be recovered. Customer acquisition costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract.

Costs to obtain a contract that would have been incurred regardless of whether the contract was obtained or which are not otherwise recoverable from a customer are expensed as incurred to profit or loss. Incremental costs of obtaining a contract where the contract term is less than one year is immediately expensed to profit or loss.

#### iv) Customer fulfilment costs

Customer fulfilment costs are capitalised as an asset when all the following are met: (i) the costs relate directly to the contract or specifically identifiable proposed contract; (ii) the costs generate or enhance resources of the Company that will be used to satisfy future performance obligations; and (iii) the costs are expected to be recovered. Customer fulfilment costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract.

#### v) Right of return assets

Right of return assets represents the right to recover inventory sold to customers and is based on an estimate of customers who may exercise their right to return the goods and claim a refund. Such rights are measured at the value at which the inventory was previously carried prior to sale, less expected recovery costs and any impairment.

#### vi) Contract liabilities

Contract liability is the obligation of the Company to transfer goods to a customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made. Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company performs its performance obligations under the contract.

#### vii) Refund liabilities

Refund liabilities are recognised where the Company receives consideration from a customer and expects to refund some, or all, of that consideration to the customer. A refund liability is measured at the amount of consideration received or receivable for which the Company does not expect to be entitled and is updated at the end of each reporting period for changes in circumstances. Historical data is used across product lines to estimate such returns at the time of sale based on an expected value methodology.

#### viii) Impacts of adoption of IFRS 15 on these financial statements as on 01 July 2018

The Company has adopted IFRS 15 by applying the modified retrospective approach according to which the Company is not required to restate the prior year results. The application of IFRS 15 does not have any impact on the revenue recognition policy of the Company and therefore, the cumulative effect of initially applying this standard as an adjustment to the opening balance of un-appropriated profit in the year of initial application is Rupees Nil.

### 2.16 Dividend and other appropriations

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognized as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are declared and other appropriations are recognized in the period in which these are approved by the Board of Directors.

### 2.17 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

### 2.18 Government grants

Government grants are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that entity will comply with the conditions attached to it and grant will be received.

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3. ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP SHARE CAPITAL	NOTE	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
2019	2018		
Number of shares			
204,700	204,700	Ordinary shares of Rupees 10 each fully paid up in cash	2,047,000
4,400	4,400	Ordinary shares of Rupees 10 each fully paid up for consideration other than cash	44,000
7,140,241	7,140,241	Ordinary shares of Rupees 10 each issued as fully paid bonus shares	71,402,410
<u>7,349,341</u>	<u>7,349,341</u>	<u>73,493,410</u>	<u>73,493,410</u>
3.1 Anwar Khawaja Industries (Private) Limited - associated company holds 3,497,321 (2018: 3,497,321) ordinary shares of Rupees 10 each.			
<b>4 RESERVES</b>			
Composition of reserves is as follows:			
Capital reserves			
Capital reserve	4.1	1,000,000	1,000,000
Fair value reserve available for sale investment	4.2	-	415,195
Fair value reserve FVTOCI investment	4.2	343,065	-
		<u>1,343,065</u>	<u>1,415,195</u>
Revenue reserves			
General reserve		104,455,492	104,455,492
Unappropriated profit		160,014,420	95,846,380
		<u>264,469,912</u>	<u>200,301,872</u>
		<u>265,812,977</u>	<u>201,717,067</u>
4.1	This reserve is not available for distribution		
4.2	This represents the unrealized gain on re-measurement of investment at fair value through other comprehensive income at fair value and is not available for distribution.		
<b>5 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES</b>			
Trade creditors	5.1	21,566,493	13,891,349
Advances from customers		3,739,905	2,904,099
Salaries payable to directors		1,361,443	2,264,904
Commission payable		-	17,558,608
Payable to employees' provident fund trust		408,035	403,384
Workers' profit participation fund	5.2	3,970,223	1,635,404
Accrued liabilities		7,602,500	8,959,648
		<u>38,648,599</u>	<u>47,617,396</u>
5.1	These include Rupees 16,087,838 (2018: Rupees 8,824,082) due to Anwar Khawaja Composites - related party.		
5.2	Workers' profit participation fund		
Balance at the beginning of the year		1,635,404	742,641
Add: Provision for the year	20	3,970,223	1,635,404
		5,605,627	2,378,045
Less: Payments during the year		1,635,404	742,641
		<u>3,970,223</u>	<u>1,635,404</u>
<b>6. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS</b>			
Contingencies:			
i) Post dated cheques issued to the Custom Authorities amounting to Rupees 38.759 million (2018: Rupees 27.109 million).			
Commitments		<u>Nil</u>	<u>Nil</u>
<b>7. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT</b>			
Operating fixed assets	7.1	58,523,546	57,723,166
Capital work-in-progress - civil works		8,374,475	-
		<u>66,898,021</u>	<u>57,723,166</u>

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### 7.1 Operating fixed assets

	Freehold Land	Leasehold Land	Factory Building on Freehold Land	Plant and Machinery	Office Equipment	Tools and Equipment	Electric Installations	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Computers	Security Arms	TOTAL
Rupees												
As at 30 June 2017												
Cost	5,371,287	164,219	25,849,793	30,435,600	972,295	10,478,269	5,967,543	3,032,116	19,549,675	2,788,127	22,800	104,631,724
Accumulated depreciation / amortization	-	(47,273)	(20,900,806)	(14,742,090)	(800,108)	(5,876,382)	(5,141,704)	(2,208,340)	(6,984,948)	(2,324,041)	(20,329)	(59,046,021)
Net book value	5,371,287	116,946	4,948,987	15,693,510	172,187	4,601,887	825,839	823,776	12,564,727	464,086	2,471	45,585,703
Year ended 30 June 2018												
Opening net book value	5,371,287	116,946	4,948,987	15,693,510	172,187	4,601,887	825,839	823,776	12,564,727	464,086	2,471	45,585,703
Additions	-	-	-	2,419,936	-	-	419,700	-	20,048,920	320,000	-	23,208,556
Disposals:												
Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,788,540)	-	-	(8,788,540)
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,571,445	-	-	4,571,445
Depreciation / amortization charge	-	(2,488)	(494,902)	(1,619,573)	(14,304)	(428,780)	(316,161)	(73,289)	(4,217,095)	(225,715)	(179)	(4,217,095)
Closing net book value	5,371,287	114,458	4,454,085	16,493,873	157,883	4,173,107	929,378	750,487	24,717,945	558,371	2,292	57,723,166
As at 30 June 2018												
Cost	5,371,287	164,219	25,849,793	32,855,536	972,295	10,478,269	6,387,243	3,032,116	30,810,055	3,108,127	22,800	119,051,740
Accumulated depreciation / amortization	-	(49,761)	(21,395,708)	(16,361,663)	(814,412)	(6,305,162)	(5,457,865)	(2,281,629)	(6,092,110)	(2,549,756)	(20,508)	(61,328,574)
Net book value	5,371,287	114,458	4,454,085	16,493,873	157,883	4,173,107	929,378	750,487	24,717,945	558,371	2,292	57,723,166
Year ended 30 June 2019												
Opening net book value	5,371,287	114,458	4,454,085	16,493,873	157,883	4,173,107	929,378	750,487	24,717,945	558,371	2,292	57,723,166
Additions	600,000	-	-	-	-	-	137,000	-	9,275,518	-	-	10,012,518
Disposals:												
Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,446,580)	-	-	(2,446,580)
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,404,992	-	-	1,404,992
Depreciation / amortization charge	-	(2,488)	(445,409)	(1,550,821)	(12,871)	(385,877)	(343,922)	(65,953)	(1,041,588)	(232,566)	(161)	(8,170,550)
Closing net book value	5,971,287	111,970	4,008,676	14,943,052	145,012	3,787,230	722,456	684,534	27,821,395	325,803	2,131	58,523,546
As at 30 June 2019												
Cost	5,971,287	164,219	25,849,793	32,855,536	972,295	10,478,269	6,524,243	3,032,116	37,638,993	3,108,127	22,800	126,617,678
Accumulated depreciation / amortization	-	(52,249)	(21,841,117)	(17,912,484)	(827,283)	(6,691,039)	(5,801,787)	(2,347,582)	(9,817,598)	(2,782,324)	(20,669)	(68,094,132)
Net book value	5,971,287	111,970	4,008,676	14,943,052	145,012	3,787,230	722,456	684,534	27,821,395	325,803	2,131	58,523,546
Annual rate of depreciation / amortization %	-	1.52	10	10	10	10	40	10	20	50	10	

7.1.1 The depreciation / amortization charge for the year has been allocated as follows:

	2019	2018
Cost	Rupees	Rupees
Cost of sales (Note 17)	3,395,479	3,340,123
Administrative expenses (Note 19)	4,775,071	3,513,875
	<u>8,170,550</u>	<u>6,853,998</u>

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7.2 Particulars of immovable properties (i.e. land and buildings) are as follows:

Immovable properties	Address	Area of land Acres	Covered Area Square feet
Manufacturing Unit 1 (Hockey Sticks & Cricket balls) and Admin Block	Plot No. 29-A & 30-A, Small Industrial Estate, Ugoki Road Shahab Pura, Sialkot.	1.01	38,146
Manufacturing Unit 2 (Hockey Sticks & Accessories) and Admin Block	Khawat No. 61, Khaitoni No. 227, Khasra No. 115/1 Moza Shatab Garha, Sialkot.	0.48	17,194
Freehold land	Plot No. 279-A & 280-A Small Industrial Estate II, Sialkot, Export Processing Zone Sambrial.	1.00	-
Freehold land	Plot No. 275-A, 276-A, 277-A, 278-A Small Industrial Estate II, Sialkot, Export Processing Zone Sambrial.	2.00	-
Freehold land	Plot No. 33-B, 34-B, 35-B, 36-B Small Industrial Estate, Daska.	1.00	-
		<u>5.49</u>	<u>55,340</u>

NOTE  
2019  
Rupees

2018  
Rupees

### 8. LONG TERM INVESTMENTS

Investment in associate (with significant influence) - under equity method	8.1	25,104,405	25,809,941
Other investment - at FVTOCI	8.2	353,280	425,410
		<u>25,457,685</u>	<u>26,235,351</u>

#### 8.1 Investment in associate (with significant influence) - under equity method

Grays Leasing Limited - associated company 8.1.1 and 8.1.3  
7,999,999 (2018: 7,999,999) ordinary shares of Rupees 10 each  
Equity held 37.21% (2018: 37.21%)

Share in net assets at the beginning of the year		25,809,941	27,449,075
Add: Share in loss before taxation		(444,225)	(1,000,560)
Share in taxation		(247,315)	(628,586)
Share in other comprehensive loss		(13,996)	(9,988)
		(705,536)	(1,639,134)
Share in net assets at the end of the year		<u>25,104,405</u>	<u>25,809,941</u>

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	NOTE	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>8.1.1 Summarized financial information of Grays Leasing Limited - associated company</b>			
Assets		292,493,710	272,086,339
Liabilities		(225,026,886)	(202,723,422)
Net assets		67,466,824	69,362,917
Reconciliation to carrying amounts:			
As at 01 July		69,362,917	73,768,007
Loss after income tax		(1,858,479)	(4,378,248)
Other comprehensive loss		(37,614)	(26,842)
As at 30 June		67,466,824	69,362,917
Group's share (%)		37.21%	37.21%
Group's share		25,104,405	25,809,941
Goodwill		-	-
Carrying amount		25,104,405	25,809,941
Summarized statement of comprehensive income			
Revenue		14,044,807	9,892,468
Loss for the period		(1,858,479)	(4,378,248)
Other comprehensive loss		(37,614)	(26,842)
Total comprehensive loss		(1,896,093)	(4,405,090)
Dividend received from associate		-	-

### 8.1.2 Interest in Grays Leasing Limited - associated company

Country of incorporation	% of ownership interest		Measurement method		Quoted fair value		Carrying amount	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
					-----Rupees-----		-----Rupees-----	
Pakistan	37.21%	37.21%	Equity method	Equity method	28,399,996	30,959,996	25,104,405	25,809,941

8.1.3 Grays Leasing Limited is engaged in leasing business. It is a Non-Banking Finance Company (NBFC).

### 8.2 Other investment - at FVTOCI

Sitara Chemical Industries Limited  
1,155 (2018: 1,155) ordinary shares of Rupees 10  
Add: Fair value adjustment

		10,215	10,215
	8.2.1	343,065	415,195
		353,280	425,410

#### 8.2.1 Fair value adjustment

Opening balance		415,195	503,321
Deficit on remeasurement		(72,130)	(88,126)
		343,065	415,195

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	NOTE	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
9.	STORES AND SPARE PARTS		
	Stores	638,863	1,213,805
	Spares	424,197	700,936
		<u>1,063,060</u>	<u>1,914,741</u>
10.	STOCK IN TRADE		
	Raw materials	26,542,435	19,492,619
	Work-in-process	64,132,297	67,301,733
	Finished goods	52,174,656	39,417,968
		<u>142,849,388</u>	<u>126,212,320</u>
11.	TRADE DEBTS		
	Considered good:		
	Related parties		
	Unsecured	11.1 to 11.3 34,618	30,406
	Others		
	Unsecured	11.4 <u>58,347,179</u>	<u>10,927,606</u>
		<u>58,381,797</u>	<u>10,958,012</u>
11.1	This represents amount due from Anwar Khawaja Industries (Private) Limited- associated company.		
11.2	The maximum aggregate amount receivable from Anwar Khawaja Industries (Private) Limited - associated company at the end of any month during the year was Rupees 34,618 (2018: Rupees 30,406).		
11.3	As at 30 June 2019, trade debts due from related parties amounting to Rupees 34,618 (2018: Rupees 30,406) were past due but not impaired. The ageing analysis of these trade debts is as follows:		
	Upto 1 month	-	-
	1 to 6 months	-	10,470
	More than 6 months	34,618	19,936
		<u>34,618</u>	<u>30,406</u>
11.4	As at 30 June 2019, trade debts of Rupees 56.768 million (2018: Rupees 6.017 million) were past due but not impaired. These relate to a number of independent customers from whom there is no recent history of default. The ageing analysis of these trade debts is as follows:		
	Upto 1 month	55,510,182	5,065,337
	1 to 6 months	877,888	28,823
	More than 6 months	379,983	922,626
		<u>56,768,053</u>	<u>6,016,786</u>
11.5	During the year, trade debts of Rupees 53,274 (2018: Rupees 34,702) have been written off. The ageing of these trade debts was more than 3 years. These trade debts do not include amounts due from related parties.		
12.	ADVANCES		
	Considered good:		
	Employees - interest free	2,370,662	3,045,292
	Suppliers	9,532,257	4,125,235
	Letter of credit	129,089	237,806
	Advance income tax	13,767,489	13,066,837
		<u>25,799,497</u>	<u>20,475,170</u>
13.	TRADE DEPOSITS AND SHORT TERM PREPAYMENTS		
	Deposits	1,221,166	1,336,844
	Prepayments	147,737	59,144
		<u>1,368,903</u>	<u>1,395,988</u>

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	NOTE	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>14. OTHER RECEIVABLES</b>			
Export rebate receivable		1,271,918	2,408,197
Drawback receivable		6,492,378	8,517,763
Accrued interest		147,322	65,999
Insurance claim receivable		413,504	-
Excise duty		-	216,826
Sales tax refundable		12,452,605	11,364,911
		<u>20,777,727</u>	<u>22,573,696</u>
<b>15. CASH AND BANK BALANCES</b>			
Cash in hand		585,145	501,694
Cash with banks:			
Current accounts		27,446,494	29,227,981
Deposit accounts	15.1	10,996,896	28,530,749
		<u>38,443,390</u>	<u>57,758,730</u>
		<u>39,028,535</u>	<u>58,260,424</u>
15.1 The balance in deposit accounts carries interest ranging from 4.50% to 10.25% (2018: 3.25% to 4.50%) per annum.			
<b>16. SALES</b>			
Export		294,970,959	221,522,042
Export rebate		226,011	384,343
Duty drawback		4,392,937	8,490,558
		<u>299,589,907</u>	<u>230,396,943</u>
Local - net of sales tax	16.1	5,487,566	8,698,398
		<u>305,077,473</u>	<u>239,095,341</u>
16.1 Local sales are exclusive of sales tax amounting to Rupees 0.987 million (2018: Rupees 1.509 million).			
<b>17. COST OF SALES</b>			
Raw material consumed	17.1	96,831,342	79,720,178
Processing charges		27,270,986	15,868,917
Salaries, wages and other benefits	17.2	63,384,551	57,867,574
Stores and spares consumed		2,101,350	2,059,346
Repair and maintenance		1,507,439	2,904,075
Fuel and power		6,371,554	4,848,288
Vehicles' running		588,812	485,278
Insurance		840,057	782,461
Other factory overheads		213,205	196,742
Depreciation	7.1.1	3,395,479	3,340,123
		<u>202,504,775</u>	<u>168,072,982</u>
Work-in-process			
Opening stock		67,301,733	67,448,827
Closing stock		(64,132,297)	(67,301,733)
		<u>3,169,436</u>	<u>147,094</u>
Cost of goods manufactured		205,674,211	168,220,076
Finished goods			
Opening stock		39,417,968	28,961,429
Closing stock		(52,174,656)	(39,417,968)
		<u>(12,756,688)</u>	<u>(10,456,539)</u>
		<u>192,917,523</u>	<u>157,763,537</u>
17.1 Raw material consumed			
Opening stock		19,492,619	23,483,344
Purchases during the year		103,881,158	75,729,453
		<u>123,373,777</u>	<u>99,212,797</u>
Closing stock		(26,542,435)	(19,492,619)
		<u>96,831,342</u>	<u>79,720,178</u>
17.2 Salaries, wages and other benefits			
This includes employer's contribution towards provident fund and bonus of Rupees 0.960 million (2018: Rupees 0.920 million) and Rupees 3.993 million (2018: Rupees 3.870 million) respectively.			

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	NOTE	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
18.			
<b>DISTRIBUTION COST</b>			
Salaries and other benefits	18.1	2,210,414	1,715,117
Electricity and gas		182,044	138,523
Vehicles' running		88,269	69,933
Free samples		1,368,022	1,637,349
Export development surcharge		617,722	596,419
Advertisement and publicity		1,490,920	731,166
Clearing and forwarding		6,232,478	6,191,379
		<u>12,189,869</u>	<u>11,079,886</u>
18.1			
Salaries and other benefits			
This includes employer's contribution towards provident fund and bonus of Rupees 0.0612 million (2018: Rupees 0.0554 million) and Rupees 0.2450 million (2018: Rupees 0.1115 million) respectively.			
19.			
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES</b>			
Salaries and other benefits	19.1	22,247,042	19,383,448
Traveling and conveyance		6,373,964	5,905,799
Vehicles' running		2,275,340	1,797,906
Electricity and gas		728,178	554,090
Postage and telephone		882,245	837,487
Legal and professional		702,168	643,790
Printing and stationery		311,955	276,614
Boarding, lodging and entertainment		790,348	685,429
Fee and subscription		1,112,371	977,149
Books and periodicals		39,855	16,856
Computer expenses		339,718	342,218
Repairs and maintenance		69,330	72,702
Insurance		867,341	598,522
Miscellaneous		306,493	220,400
Depreciation	7.1.1	4,775,071	3,513,875
		<u>41,821,419</u>	<u>35,826,285</u>
19.1			
Salaries and other benefits			
This includes employer's contribution towards provident fund and bonus of Rupees 0.512 million (2018: Rupees 0.491 million) and Rupees 2.091 million (2018: Rupees 2.004 million) respectively.			
20.			
<b>OTHER EXPENSES</b>			
Auditor's remuneration	20.1	340,000	300,000
Research and development		112,275	99,000
Workers' profit participation fund	5.2	3,970,223	1,635,404
Workers' welfare expenses		-	3,853
Bad debts written off		53,274	34,702
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	3,220
Exchange loss - net		-	322,072
Donations	20.2	1,506,288	1,066,000
		<u>5,982,060</u>	<u>3,464,251</u>
20.1			
Auditor's remuneration			
Audit fee		300,000	260,000
Half yearly review		30,000	30,000
Reimbursable expenses		10,000	10,000
		<u>340,000</u>	<u>300,000</u>
20.2			
None of the directors and their spouses had any interest in the donees fund.			
21.			
<b>OTHER INCOME</b>			
Income from financial assets:			
Profit on deposit accounts		1,243,767	755,736
Dividend income	21.1	15,015	14,438
Net exchange gain		5,277,062	-
Credit balances written back		17,558,608	-
		<u>24,094,452</u>	<u>770,174</u>
Income from non - financial assets:			
Gain on disposal of operating fixed assets		4,791	-
		<u>24,099,243</u>	<u>770,174</u>
21.1			
This represents dividend income received from Sitara Chemical Industries Limited.			

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		2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
22. FINANCE COST			
Bank charges		831,609	662,743
23. TAXATION			
Current	23.1	3,873,122	3,139,988
Prior year adjustment		(661,803)	-
		3,211,319	3,139,988
23.1	The Company falls under the ambit of presumptive tax regime under section 169 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. Provision for income tax is made accordingly.		
23.2	Reconciliation of tax expense and product of accounting profit multiplied by the applicable tax rate is impracticable in view of presumptive taxation.		
24. EARNINGS PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED			
Profit after taxation attributable to ordinary shareholders	Rupees	71,531,377	26,299,679
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	Number	7,349,341	7,349,341
Earnings per share	Rupees	9.73	3.58
		9.73	3.58
	No figure for diluted earnings per share has been presented as the Company has not issued any instrument carrying options which would have an impact on the basic earnings per share, when exercised.		
25. CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS			
Profit before taxation		74,990,011	30,068,253
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation on operating fixed assets		8,170,550	6,853,998
Profit on deposit accounts		(1,243,767)	(755,736)
Dividend income		(15,015)	(14,438)
Share of loss from associated company		444,225	1,000,560
(Gain) / loss on disposal of operating fixed assets		(4,791)	3,220
Bad debts written off		53,274	34,702
Finance cost		831,609	662,743
Working capital changes	25.1	(74,950,541)	23,342,499
		(66,714,456)	31,127,548
		8,275,555	61,195,801
25.1 Working capital changes			
Decrease / (increase) in current assets			
Stores and spare parts		851,681	(631,244)
Stock in trade		(16,637,068)	(6,318,720)
Trade debts		(47,477,059)	19,503,143
Advances		(4,623,675)	(1,787,199)
Trade deposits and short term prepayments		27,085	99,224
Other receivables		1,877,292	3,989,905
(Decrease) / increase in current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		(8,968,797)	8,487,390
		(8,968,797)	8,487,390
25.2 Reconciliation of movement of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activity			
			Liabilities from Unclaimed Dividend Rupees
Balance as at 01 July 2018			907,255
Dividend declared			7,349,341
Dividend paid			(7,275,007)
Balance as at 30 June 2019			981,589

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### 26. REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND DIRECTORS

The aggregate amount charged in the financial statements for the year for remuneration including certain benefits to the chief executive and directors is as follows:

	Chief Executive		Directors	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	Rupees		Rupees	
Managerial remuneration	3,220,800	2,928,000	1,932,000	1,967,349
Allowances :				
Housing	1,610,400	1,464,000	966,000	983,674
Bonus	805,200	732,000	483,000	439,200
Provident fund	201,300	181,615	120,744	121,784
Utilities	2,194,589	1,020,212	1,814,340	499,311
Income tax	750,674	1,506,018	261,620	1,048,219
Medical expenses	363,783	50,956	436,343	159,900
	<u>9,146,746</u>	<u>7,882,801</u>	<u>6,014,047</u>	<u>5,219,437</u>
Number of persons	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>

26.1 Chief executive and one director has been provided with the Company maintained vehicles.

26.2 Aggregate amount charged in the financial statements for meeting fee to six directors (2018: six directors) was Rupees 0.28 million (2018: Rupees 0.16 million).

26.3 No remuneration was paid to non-executive directors of the Company.

### 27. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The related parties comprise holding company, associated company, key management personnel and staff retirement fund. Detail of transactions with the related parties, other than those which have been specifically disclosed else where in these financial statements, are as follows:

	2019	2018
	(Rupees in Million)	
Associated company		
Sale of goods	0.004	0.018
Purchase of goods	0.242	0.095
Associated undertaking		
Processing charges	27.271	15.869
Other related parties		
Contribution to provident fund	1.533	1.466

27.1 Detail of compensation to key management personnel comprising of chief executive officer and directors is disclosed in note 26.

27.2 Following are the related parties with whom the Company had entered into transactions or have arrangements / agreements in place:

Name of related party	Basis of relationship	Transactions entered or agreements and / or arrangements in place during the financial year	Percentage of holding
Anwar Khawaja Industries (Pvt) Limited	Common directorship	Yes	None
Grays Leasing Limited	Common directorship and shareholding	No	37.21
Anwar Khawaja Composites	Directors of the company are partners in business	Yes	None
Sialkot International Airport Limited	Common Directorship	No	None
Synthetic Products Enterprises Limited	Common Directorship	No	None
Port Services limited	Common Directorship	No	None
Grays Of Cambridge (Pakistan) Limited - Employees Provident Fund	Post-employment benefit plan	Yes	None

### 28. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

#### 28.1 Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, other price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by the Company's finance department under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Company's finance department evaluates and hedges financial risks. The Board provides principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas such as currency risk, other price risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non derivative financial instruments and investment of excess liquidity.

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(a) Market risk

(i) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises mainly from future commercial transactions or receivables and payables that exist due to transactions in foreign currencies.

The Company is exposed to currency risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the United States Dollar (USD), Great Britain Pound (GBP) and Canadian Dollar (CAD). Currently, the Company's foreign exchange risk exposure is restricted to the amounts receivable / payable from / to the foreign entities. The Company's exposure to currency risk was as follows:

	2019	2018
Trade debts - USD	355,482	88,993
Trade debts - GBP	360	411
Trade and other payable - USD	17,004	162,168
Trade and other payable - GBP	-	5,213
Trade and other payable - CAD	1,861	1,861
Net exposure - USD	338,478	(73,175)
Net exposure - GBP	360	(4,802)
Net exposure - CAD	(1,861)	(1,861)

The following significant exchange rates were applied during the year:

Rupees per USD		
Average rate	137.83	110.43
Reporting date rate	164.00	121.40
Rupees per GBP		
Average rate	177.37	148.88
Reporting date rate	207.79	159.14
Rupees per CAD		
Average rate	103.91	86.67
Reporting date rate	125.22	91.71

Sensitivity analysis

If the functional currency, at reporting date, had weakened / strengthened by 5% against the USD, GBP, Euro and CAD with all other variables held constant, the impact on profit after taxation for the year would have been Rupees 2.622 million higher / lower (2018: Rupees 0.433 million lower / higher) respectively, mainly as a result of exchange gains / losses on translation of foreign exchange denominated financial instruments. Currency risk sensitivity to foreign exchange movements has been calculated on a symmetric basis. In management's opinion, the sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of inherent currency risk as the year end exposure does not reflect the exposure during the year.

(ii) Other price risk

Other price risk represents the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instrument traded in the market. The Company is not exposed to commodity price risk.

Sensitivity analysis

The table below summarizes the impact of increase / decrease in the Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX) Index on the Company's equity (fair value reserve). The analysis is based on the assumption that the equity index had increased / decreased by 5% with all other variables held constant and all the Company's equity instruments moved according to the historical correlation with the index:

Index	Impact on statement of comprehensive income (fair value reserve)	
	2019	2018
	(Rupees )	
PSX 100 (5% increase)	17,664	21,270
PSX 100 (5% decrease)	(17,664)	(21,270)

Equity (fair value reserve) would increase / decrease as a result of gain / loss on equity investment classified as FVTOCI.

(iii) Interest rate risk

This represents the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is ungeared. The Company's interest rate risk arises from bank balances in deposit accounts and placement with a bank. Financial instruments at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. Financial instruments at fixed rate expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk.

At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Company's interest bearing financial instruments was:

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	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
Fixed rate instruments	-	-
Floating rate instruments		
Financial assets		
Bank balances - deposit accounts	10,996,896	28,530,749

### Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rate at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss of the Company.

### Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

If interest rates at the year end date, fluctuates by 1% higher / lower with all other variables held constant, profit after taxation for the year would have been Rs. 0.073 million (2018: Rupees 0.185 million) higher / lower, mainly as a result of higher / lower interest income on floating rate bank deposits. This analysis is prepared assuming the amount of assets held at reporting dates were held for the whole year.

#### (b) Credit risk

Credit risk represents the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was as follows:

Investment	353,280	425,410
Deposits	2,406,250	2,463,092
Trade debts	58,381,797	10,958,012
Advances	2,370,662	3,045,292
Other receivables	560,826	65,999
Bank balances	38,443,390	57,758,730
	102,516,205	74,716,535

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (If available) or to historical information about counterparty default rate:

	Rating			2019	2018
	Short Term	Long term	Agency	Rupees	Rupees
<b>Banks</b>					
National Bank of Pakistan	A1+	AAA	PACRA	275,756	275,756
Bank Alfalah Limited	A1+	AA+	PACRA	41,377	38,730
Habib Bank Limited	A-1+	AAA	JCR-VIS	516,866	476,650
Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited	A1+	AA+	PACRA	23,427,396	29,225,692
The Bank of Punjab	A1+	AA	PACRA	25,694	24,090
Meezan Bank Limited	A-1+	AA+	JCR-VIS	14,156,301	27,717,812
				38,443,390	57,758,730
<b>Investment</b>					
Sitara Chemical Industries Limited	A-1	A+	JCR-VIS	353,280	425,410
				38,796,670	58,184,140

The Company's exposure to credit risk and allowance for expected credit losses related to trade debts is disclosed in Note 11.

Due to the Company's long standing business relationships with these counterparties and after giving due consideration to their strong financial standing, management does not expect non-performance by these counter parties on their obligations to the Company. Accordingly the credit risk is minimal.

#### (c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities.

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash. The Company follows an effective cash management and planning policy to ensure availability of funds and to take appropriate measures for new requirements. Following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are undiscounted cash flows.

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Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at 30 June 2019

	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flows	6 month or less	6-12 month	1-2 Year	More than 2 Years
----- (Rupees) -----						
Non-derivative financial liabilities:						
Trade and other payables	30,530,436	30,530,436	30,530,436	-	-	-
Unclaimed dividend	981,589	981,589	981,589	-	-	-
	<u>31,512,025</u>	<u>31,512,025</u>	<u>31,512,025</u>			

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at 30 June 2018

	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flows	6 month or less	6-12 month	1-2 Year	More than 2 Years
----- (Rupees) -----						
Non-derivative financial liabilities:						
Trade and other payables	42,674,509	42,674,509	42,674,509	-	-	-
Unclaimed dividend	907,255	907,255	907,255	-	-	-
	<u>43,581,764</u>	<u>43,581,764</u>	<u>43,581,764</u>			

### 28.2 Financial instruments by categories

	Amortised cost	FVTOCI	Total
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
As at 30 June 2019			
Assets as per statement of financial position			
Investment	-	353,280	353,280
Deposits	2,406,250	-	2,406,250
Trade debts	58,381,797	-	58,381,797
Advances	2,370,662	-	2,370,662
Other receivables	560,826	-	560,826
Cash and bank balances	39,028,535	-	39,028,535
	<u>102,748,070</u>	<u>353,280</u>	<u>103,101,350</u>

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Rupees

Liabilities as per statement of financial position

Trade and other payables	30,530,436
Unclaimed dividend	981,589
	<u>31,512,025</u>

	Loans and receivables	Available for sale	Total
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees

As at 30 June 2018

Assets as per statement of financial position			
Investment	-	425,410	425,410
Deposits	2,463,092	-	2,463,092
Trade debts	10,958,012	-	10,958,012
Advances	3,045,292	-	3,045,292
Other receivables	65,999	-	65,999
Cash and bank balances	58,260,424	-	58,260,424
	<u>74,792,819</u>	<u>425,410</u>	<u>75,218,229</u>

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Rupees

Liabilities as per statement of financial position

Trade and other payables	42,674,509
Unclaimed dividend	907,255
	<u>43,581,764</u>

### 28.3 Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to be safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders or issue new shares.

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### 29. RECOGNIZED FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

#### (i) Fair value hierarchy

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

Recurring fair value measurements At 30 June 2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
.....Rupees.....				

#### Financial assets

Fair value through other comprehensive income	353,280	-	-	353,280
Total financial assets	<u>353,280</u>	-	-	<u>353,280</u>

Recurring fair value measurements At 30 June 2018	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
.....Rupees.....				

#### Financial assets

Available for sale financial asset	425,410	-	-	425,410
Total financial assets	<u>425,410</u>	-	-	<u>425,410</u>

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

There were no transfers between levels 1 and 2 for recurring fair value measurements during the year. Further, there was no transfer in and out of level 3 measurements.

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

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

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

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities.

#### (ii) Valuation techniques used to determine fair values

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include the use of quoted market prices.

### 30. PROVIDENT FUND RELATED DISCLOSURES

The investments out of provident fund have been made in accordance with the provisions of Section 218 of the Companies Act, 2017 and the rules formulated for this purpose.

### 31. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

	2019	2018
Number of employees as on 30 June		
Permanent	139	133
Contractual	44	31
Average number of employees during the year		
Permanent	136	137
Contractual	38	31

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32. PLANT CAPACITY AND ACTUAL PRODUCTION

As the Company is engaged in manufacturing of man made sports goods and its production is dependent upon the efficiency of the person engaged, hence the capacity of the unit could not be determined.

33. DIVIDENDS

The Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on has proposed cash dividend of Rupees 2.00 per ordinary share (2018: Rupees 1 per ordinary share) in respect of the year ended 30 June 2019. However, this event has been considered as non-adjusting events under IAS 10 'Events after the Reporting Period' and has not been recognized in these financial statements.

Under Section 5A of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, a tax shall be imposed at the rate of 5% of accounting profit before tax of the Company if it does not distribute at least 20% of its after tax profit for the year within six months of the end of the year ended 30 June 2019 through cash. The requisite cash dividend has been proposed by the Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on 04 October 2019 and will be distributed within the prescribed time limit. Therefore, the recognition of any income tax liability in this respect is not considered necessary.


34. DATE OF AUTHORIZATION

These financial statements were authorized for issue on 04 October, 2019 by the Board of Directors of the Company.

35. CORRESPONDING FIGURES

Corresponding figures have been re-arranged, wherever necessary, for the purpose of comparison. However, no significant rearrangements have been made in these financial statements.

  
**KHAWAR ANWAR KHAWAJA**  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

  
**ARFAN SHAHZAD**  
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

  
**MUHAMMAD TAHIR BUTT**  
DIRECTOR

**GOC (PAK) LIMITED**  
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The Companies ACT, 2017  
The Companies (General Provisions and Forms) Regulations,  
2018[Section 227(2)(f)]

Pattern of Shareholding

Form - 34

1.1 Name of The Company

PART -I
GOC (Pak) Limited
PART -II

2.1 Pattern of Holding of the Shares held by the Shareholders as at :June 30, 2019

2.2

No. of Shareholders	Shareholding		Total Shares held
	From	To	
102	1	100	3,005
75	101	500	29,072
97	501	1,000	88,690
58	1,001	5,000	155,086
12	5,001	10,000	96,412
4	10,001	15,000	48,282
5	15,001	20,000	88,568
4	20,001	25,000	90,556
2	25,001	30,000	56,882
1	30,001	35,000	31,000
1	35,001	40,000	37,500
1	40,001	45,000	44,293
2	100,001	105,000	204,232
2	145,001	150,000	296,143
1	160,001	165,000	160,985
1	225,001	230,000	225,072
1	295,001	300,000	296,424
1	315,001	320,000	315,909
2	865,001	870,000	1,732,344
1	3,345,001	3,350,000	3,348,886
373			7,349,341

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As On: June 30, 2019

2.3 Categories of Shareholder	Share held	Percentage
2.3.1 - Directors, CEO, Their Spouse and Minor Childern	1,897,635	25.82
2.3.2 - Associated Companies, Undertakings & Related Parties	3,497,321	47.59
2.3.3 - NIT & ICP	315,909	4.30
2.3.4 - Banks, DFIs, NBFCs	161,469	2.20
2.3.8 - A. General Public (Local)	1,431,485	19.48
2.3.9 - A. Other Companies (Local)	45,522	0.62
	7,349,341	100.00
Shareholders More Than 10.00%		
Anwar Khawaja Industries (Pvt) Limited	3,497,321	47.59
Khurram Anwar Khawaja	867,297	11.80
Khawar Anwar Khawaja	865,047	11.77



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جی او سی (پاک) لمیٹڈ

پراکسی فارم (مختار نامہ)

حصہ دار (شیئر ہولڈنگ)	کمپیوٹرائزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر	سب اکاؤنٹ (ذیلی کھاتہ) نمبر	سی ڈی سی شرکت آئی ڈی نمبر

میں/ہم  
ساکن  
بحیثیت رکن جی او سی (پاک) لمیٹڈ، محترم/محترمہ۔  
اس کی غیر موجودگی میں  
(بحیثیت کمپنی کے رکن) کو اپنے/ہمارے ایما پر مورخہ 28 اکتوبر، 2019 بروز پیر دوپہر 03:00 بجے والے جی او سی (پاک) لمیٹڈ کے 56 ویں سالانہ اجلاس عام میں حق رائے دہی استعمال کرنے، تقریر اور شرکت کرنے یا کسی بھی التواء کی صورت میں اپنا/ہمارا بطور مختار (پراکسی) مقرر کرنا ہوں/کرتے ہیں۔  
آج بروز \_\_\_\_\_ تاریخ \_\_\_\_\_ 2019ء کو میرے/ہمارے دستخط سے گواہوں کی تصدیق سے جاری ہوا۔

گواہان

51- روپے کارسیدی ٹکٹ یہاں چسپاں کریں

1:  
دستخط:  
نام:  
پتہ:  
کمپیوٹرائزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر:  
2:  
دستخط:  
نام:  
پتہ:  
کمپیوٹرائزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر:

نوٹ:

- 1: اجلاس عام میں شرکت اور رائے دہی کا مستحق رکن، پراکسی مقرر کر سکتا ہے۔
- 2: پراکسی اور مختار نامہ یا دیگر اتھارٹی (اگر کوئی ہوں) تفریق کے آلات، جس کے تحت یہ دستخط شدہ ہو یا اس مختار نامہ کی نوٹریلی مصدقہ کاپی، کمپنی کے میں اجلاس منعقد ہونے سے کم از کم 48 (اڈٹا لیس) گھنٹے قبل جمع کروائے جانے چاہئیں۔
- 3: سی ڈی سی اکاؤنٹ ہولڈرز کو پراکسی تفریق کے لئے سیکورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن پاکستان کے مورخہ 26 جنوری 2000 کو جاری کردہ سرکلر نمبر 1 میں دی گئی مندرجہ ذیل گائیڈ لائنز کی پیروی کرنا ہوگی۔
- (i) بصورت افراد، اکاؤنٹ ہولڈر اور/یا سب اکاؤنٹ ہولڈر جن کی سیکورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن تفصیلات قواعد و ضوابط کے مطابق اپ لوڈ ہوں، انہیں درج بالا شرائط کے مطابق پراکسی فارم (مختار نامہ) جمع کرانا ہوگا۔
- (ii) پراکسی فارم پر بطور گواہان دو افراد کے دستخط ہونے چاہئیں اور ان کے نام، پتے اور کمپیوٹرائزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر فارم پر درج ہوں۔
- (iii) بینیفیشل اوزر اور پراکسی کے کمپیوٹرائزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ یا سپورٹ کی مصدقہ نقول، پراکسی فارم (مختار نامہ) کے ہمراہ جمع کرانا ہوگی۔
- (iv) پراکسی، اجلاس کے وقت اپنا اصل کمپیوٹرائزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ یا اصل پاسپورٹ مہیا کرے گا/گی۔
- (v) بصورت کارپوریٹ انٹیلی، بورڈ کی قرارداد/مختار نامہ معہ پراکسی ہولڈر کے دستخط (اگر پبلیشر فراہم نہ کئے گئے ہوں) پراکسی فارم (مختار نامہ) کے ہمراہ کمپنی میں جمع کرانا ہوگا۔