



Leather Up Limited

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2021**

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Vision

An internationally recognized manufacturer and exporter, providing quality leather products and maintaining an excellent level of ethical and professional standards.

Mission Statement

The company since inception has endeavored towards maximizing value addition and obtaining maximum value for each unit exported and to become a leading manufacturer/exporter of leather products in international markets.

Code of ethics and business practices

- 1. Maintaining integrity and scrupulous dealings*
- 2. Maintaining correct books and records of the Company*
- 3. Avoiding conflicts of interest*
- 4. Strictly follows the rules of leather techniques*
- 5. Treating chemical as per specification and testing criteria*
- 6. This is prime priority of the company to formulate, implement and monitor the objectives and overall business plan.*
- 7. Check and oversee the affairs of the company carried out within the existing laws/regulations and to re-arrange prudently*
- 8. Make sure legal and regulatory requirements of the statutory authorities*
- 9. Encourage and initiate motivation among members of the company*
- 10. Safeguard and protect the interest and asset of the company*

A detailed policy for actual and perceived conflict of interest and its resolution relating to the members of the Board of Directors and employees is in place.



COMPANY PROFILE

Board of Directors

Khalid H. Shah	Chief Executive/ Director	Mahmooda Shah	Director
Jazim Shah	Director / Chairman	S. Faisal Shah	Director
Mohsin Khursheed	Director	Farooq Raza	Director
Ali Kausar Khan	Director		

Board Audit Committee

Mohsin Khursheed	Chairman
Jazim Shah	Member
Mahmooda Shah	Member

Human Resource Committee

Mohsin Khursheed	Chairman
S. Faisal Shah	Member
Mahmooda Shah	Member

Chief Financial Officer / Company Secretary

Ali Ahmar

Auditors

Rehman Sarfraz Rahim Iqbal Rafique & Co.

Legal Advisor

Maqsood Ahmad Bullo & Company
Advocate

Bankers

MCB Bank Ltd	United Bank Ltd	Faysal Bank Ltd
Summit Bank Ltd	Askari Bank Ltd	Meezan Bank Ltd
Bank Al-falah Ltd	Bank Al Habib Ltd	

Registered Office/Factory

Plot # 23/C, 15th Commercial Street Phase II Extension, Defence Housing Authority, Karachi.
Phone: (021) 35880771-2 Fax: (021) 35880773
E-mail: leatherup@cyber.net.pk
Web site: leatherupltd.com

Share Registrar Office

M/s C&K Management Associates (Pvt) Limited
404, Trade Tower, Abdullah Haroon Road, Near Hotel Metroplote, Karachi-75530
Phone: (021) 35687839- (021) 35685930

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the 30th Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Leather Up Limited will be held on Tuesday, March 8th, 2022 at 10:00 am at C-38, Shalimar Garden, Darussalam Housing Society, Near Indus Hospital, Korangi, Karachi to transact the following business:

- 1- To read and confirm minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company held on Tuesday, October 27, 2020.
- 2- To receive and adopt the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended June 30, 2021 together with the Directors' and Auditors reports thereon.
- 3- To appoint auditors for the year 2022 and to fix their remuneration.
- 4- To elect 7 (seven) Directors as fixed by the Board of Directors, in accordance with the provisions of Section 159 of the Companies Act, 2017 for a term of 3 (three) years. The number directors fixed by the Board of Directors pursuant to Section 159 (4) of the Companies Act, 2017 is 7 (seven). The retiring directors, who are eligible for re-election are:

1- Mr. Khalid H. Shah	2- Mr. Jazim Shah	3- Mr. Mohsin Khursheed
4- Mr. S. Faisal Shah	5- Mr. Ali Kausar Khan	6- Ms. Mahmooda Shah
7- Mr. Farooq Raza		
- 5- To transact any other business with the permission of the Chair.

Karachi
February 11, 2022

By Order of the Board



Ali Ahmar
(Company Secretary)

NOTES:

1. Closure of Share Transfer Books

The share transfer books of the Company shall remain closed from 02-Mar-2022 to 08-Mar-2022 (both days inclusive). Transfers received in order at the office of Share Registrar M/s. C&K Associates (Pvt) Ltd, 404, Trade Tower, Abdullah Haroon Road, Near Hotel Metropole, Karachi-75530 by the close of business on February 28, 2022 will be considered in time to attend and vote at the meeting.

2. Participation in General Meeting

An individual beneficial owner of shares must bring his/her original CNIC or Passport, Account and Participant's I.D. numbers to prove his/her identity. A representative of corporate members, must bring the Board of Directors' Resolution and/or Power of Attorney and the

specimen signature of the nominee, CDC account holders will further have to follow the guidelines as laid down in Circular 1 dated January 28, 2000, issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan.

A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting may appoint another member as his/her proxy in writing to attend the meeting and vote on the member's behalf. Proxies in order to be effective must be received at the Company's Registered Office, C-38, Shalimar Garden, Darussalam Housing Society, Near Indus Hospital, Korangi, Karachi, not later than 48 hours before the time of holding the meeting and no account shall be taken of any part of the day that is not a working day. A member shall not be entitled to appoint more than one proxy.

Members are requested to notify their change of address, Zakat declaration (CZ-50) and tax exemption certificate (if any) immediately to Company's Share Registrar CDC Share Registrar Services Limited.

3. Submission of the CNIC/NTN details (Mandatory)

In accordance with the notification of the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) vide SRO 779(1)/2011 dated 18 August 2011 and SRO 83(1)/2012 dated 5 July 2012, dividend counters in electronic form should bear CNIC number of the registered member or the authorized person, except in case of minor(s) and corporate members. Accordingly, Members who have not yet submitted photocopy of their valid CNIC or NTN in case of corporate entities are requested to submit the same to the Companies' Share Registrar in case of non-compliance, the Company shall withhold credit of dividend as per law.

4. Electronic Transmission of Audited Financial Statements & Notices

The Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) through its Notification S.R.O. 787(I)/2014 dated 8th September 2014 has permitted companies to circulate Audited Financial Statements along with Notice of Annual General Meeting to its Members through e-mail. Accordingly, Members are hereby requested to convey their consent and e-mail address for receiving Audited Financial Statements and Notice through e-mail.

Please note that giving email address for receiving of Annual Financial Statements instead of receiving the same by post is optional, in case you do not wish to avail this facility please ignore this notice. Annual Financial Statements will be sent at your registered address, as per normal practice.

5. Deposit of Physical Shares in CDC Accounts:

As per Section 72 of the Companies Act, 2017 every existing company shall be required to replace its physical shares with book-entry form in a manner as may be specified and from the date notified by the SECP, within a period not exceeding four years from the commencement of the Companies Act, 2017

The shareholders having physical shareholding may please open CDC sub-account with any of the brokers or investors account directly with CDC to place their physical shares into scrip less form.

Availability of audited financial statements:

The audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2022 have been made available on the Company's website (<http://www.leatherupltd.com>). The Directors of the Company have no direct or indirect interest in this agenda.

CHAIRMAN REVIEW

It is my pleasure to present this report to the shareholders of the company pertaining to the overall performance of the board of director and their effectiveness in guiding the company towards accomplishing its aims and objectives.

Leather Up Limited has implemented a strong governance framework that supports an effective & prudent management of business matters, which is regarded as instrumental in achieving the long success of the company. During the course of the financial year 2020-21 the board of directors and its sub-committees worked with a marked level of diligence and proficiency to best advice and guide the company towards achieving its potential. The board of directors as a whole has reviewed the annual report and financial statement and are pleased to confirm that in their view the annual report and the financial statement taken as a whole, are, fair, balanced and comprehensive.

An annual self-assessment is carried out to determine the effectiveness and performance of the board of directors, the integral components of which include, strategic planning, composition, policies & procedures, compensation procedures and completeness of information provision. The outcome of this assessment is that the directors feel that the board of directors are engaged in strategic matters, has put in place the required controls and gets all the necessary information in a timely manner. The directors further feel that the independent directors are equally involved in all decision.



Signature
Chairman Jazim Shah
Karachi,

چیئرمین کا جائزہ

یہ رپورٹ مجھے اس بورڈ کو ڈائریکٹرز کی مجموعی کارکردگی اور کمپنی کے مقاصد اور مقاصد کو پورا کرنے کی رہنمائی میں ان کی تاثیر سے متعلق کمپنی کے حصول داروں کو پیش کرنے کی خوشی میں لیدر اپ لمیٹڈ نے ایک مضبوط حکومتی فریم ورک کو عملدرآمد کیا ہے جو کاروباری معاملات کے موثر اور قابل انتظام کی حمایت کرتا ہے، جس کی کمپنی کو طویل کامیابی حاصل کرنے میں اہم کردار ادا کیا جاتا ہے۔

2020-21 کے دوران، بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز اور اس کے سب کمیٹیوں نے اس کی صلاحیت کو حاصل کرنے کی کمپنی کو بہتر مشورہ اور رہنمائی کرنے کے لئے ایک واضح سطح کی محنت اور مہارت کے ساتھ کام کیا۔ مجموعی طور پر ڈائریکٹرز بورڈ کل سالانہ رپورٹ اور مالی بیانات کا جائزہ لیتے ہیں اور اس بات کی تصدیق کرتے ہیں کہ ان کی ڈائریکٹرز، جس میں لازمی اجزاء شامل ہیں، اسٹریٹجک منصوبہ بندی، ساخت، پالیسیوں اور طریقہ کار، معاوضہ کے طریقہ کار اور معلومات کی فراہمی کی تکمیل اس تشخیص کا نتیجہ یہ ہے کہ ڈائریکٹروں کو محسوس ہوتا ہے کہ بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز اسٹریٹجک معاملات میں مصروف ہیں، اس نے مناسب کنٹرول کو کنٹرول کرنے اور بروقت انداز میں تمام ضروری معلومات حاصل کی ہیں۔ ڈائریکٹروں کو مزید محسوس ہوتا ہے کہ خود مختار ڈائریکٹر ہر فیصلہ میں بھی شامل ہے۔

جازم شاہ



چیئرمین

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors have pleasure to present the Annual Report together with the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended June 30, 2021.

The financial highlights for the year ended June 30, 2021 along with comparative period are summarized hereunder:

Particulars	June 30, 2021 (Rupees)	June 30, 2020 (Rupees)
Profit / (Loss) before taxation	(58,506,054)	(1,409,415)
Taxation	(173,598)	(280,870)
Profit / (Loss) after taxation	(58,679,652)	(1,690,285)
Accumulated profit / (Loss)	(23,480,402)	(34,230,397)
Earnings/ (Loss) per share after tax	(9.78)	(0.28)

Company Performance

The operating loss of the company for the year increased to Rs.8.282 million as against Rs.3.548 million registered last year. However, the loss before taxation increased to Rs.58.506 million as a result of a write off of leather raw materials amounting to Rs.50.223 million. The raw materials stored at the tannery was affected by fungus during period of storage. As the tannery area was flooded due to heavy rains and said stock remained unconsumed during COVID-19 lockdown and melt down in leather export market. The management's assessment and on independent survey report lead to the conclusion that the inventory of raw material was not fit for consumption or any use and had no salvage value and any effort in salvaging spoiled raw materials was impossible, hence due to contamination with fungus and harmfulness for human being the effected raw material and having no alternate, the Company requested the tannery to dispose it off immediately.

Despite the best efforts made by the management, the company suffered significant fall in export as well as operating profits and consequently in production during the period under review. The decline is attributable to the low demand for leather goods as a result of lockdown in Europe and other markets. The sales of the company dropped to Rs.27.423 million in 2020 as against Rs.48.015 million in 2019 and it further dropped to Rs.16.961 million in 2021.

In nutshell, there has been a continuous fall over the past decade in the exports of leather garments and its allied products from Pakistan and this has worsened due to effect of COVID-19 pandemics both at the local and as well as international scenes last two years.

Impact of COVID-19

Your company had been directly affected by COVID-19. The fact is that Pakistan has lost one-third of its revenue and exports dropped by 50% due to COVID-19 outbreak and lockdown.

The outbreak of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) has severely affected national and global economies. Various enterprises faced different issues with a certain degree of losses such as a decrease in demand, supply chain disruptions, cancelation of export orders, raw material shortage, and transportation disruptions, among others. Due to the COVID-19 outbreak and lockdowns, Pakistani firms also faced unprecedented adverse effects on their businesses.

Besides, the unavailability of labors, slowdown of productions, shortage of raw materials, and transportation restrictions had major ramifications on the businesses. This, in turn, have a significant impact on the national economy as a whole.

The biggest and most immediate impact of the lockdown was the halt in business operations. Lockdown was first announced in Sindh province from March 23, 2020. The capital city of Sindh province is considered as the country's largest industrial zone accounted for 30% of total exports.

Due to the above, the Pakistan suffered disproportionately. The impact of coronavirus on the global and Pakistani economy have left deep scars, which also effected the performance of Leather Up Limited adversely. During the period under review, company's leather goods sales remained affected due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Earning per share

The loss per share of the company is Rs.9.78 as against loss of Rs.0.28 per share in the preceding year.

Dividend

Due to loss, the Board of Directors has skipped the dividend.

Future Out look

The recession grips in Europe in recent period and the impact of low business activity there, automatically affected the main exporting countries of leather garments and allied products.

The management is making all out efforts to secure orders and has taken steps to cut operating expenses to minimum to withstand any lean period. Subsequently, in the first half of the financial year 2022, the company has secured export orders Rs.17.3million despite the new dangerous wave of COVID generated from South Africa.

Human Resource:

At Leather Up, as we are value addition Company, strongly believe that success comes when employees are engaged and aligned with the Company's vision. The Company having good relation with the employees and continues to make people its focal point by providing the most supportive and conducive environment to all its employees and by promoting a culture of high performance, learning, trust and confidence to deliver its products to the international markets.

Human Resource and Remuneration Committee:

In compliance with the requirements of code of corporate governance, the Board of Directors has established this Committee comprising three members' and all of three are a non-executive director (including Chairman) who is independent director. Detailed terms of reference of the Committee were duly communicated to the members, by the Board.

Training Program:

The Board remained fully compliant with the provision with regard to their directors' training program. Out of total of seven directors, three directors have completed the Directors Training Program and one director is exempt from training program as mentioned in regulation no. 20, sub-regulation 2 of the Regulation; however, exemption from the Commission is yet to be obtained.

Appointment of Auditors:

M/s Abdan & Co., Chartered Accountants resigned during the year and M/s Rahman Sarfaraz Iqbal Rahim, Chartered Accountants were appointed by the Board of Directors in their place. M/s Rahman Sarfaraz Iqbal Rahim, Chartered Accountants will retire at the conclusion of the 30th Annual General Meeting. As suggested by the Audit Committee, the Board of Directors has been endorsed appointing M/s Rahman Sarfaraz Iqbal Rahim, Chartered Accountants as auditors of the Company for the year 2021-22.

Corporate and Financial Report Framework:

The Board members are pleased to state that the management of the Company is committed to good corporate governance and are complying with best practices.

In compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance, the Directors are pleased to state that:

- 1- The financial statements have been drawn up in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2017 and present fairly state of its affairs, operating results, cash flow and changes in equity.
- 2- Proper books of accounts have been maintained in the manner required under Companies Act, 2018.
- 3- Appropriate accounting policies have been applied in the preparation of financial statements and accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgment.
- 4- International Financial Reporting Standards, as applicable in Pakistan have been followed in preparation of the financial statements.
- 5- The internal control system is being implemented and monitored.
- 6- There are no significant doubts about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.
- 7- There has been no material departure from the best practices of corporate governance as required by the listing regulations.
- 8- The summary of key operating and financial data of the past six years is annexed to this report.
- 9- Outstanding duties and taxes, if any, have been disclosed in the financial statements.(if any)
- 10- The Chief Executive Review dealing with the performance of the Company during the year ended June 30, 2021 future prospects and other matters of concern to the Company forms part of this report.

Board of directors Meeting:

The number of board meetings held during the year 2020-21 was four. The attendance of the directors is as under:

1.	Mr. Khalid H. Shah	4
2.	Mr. Mohsin Khurshid	4
3.	Mr. Jazim Shah	4
4.	Mr. S. Faisal Shah	4
5.	Ms. Mahmooda Shah	4
6.	Mr. Ali Kausar Khan	4
7.	Mr. Farooq Raza	4

Remuneration Policy of non-Executive Directors.

The fee of the Non-Executive and Independent Directors for attending the Board meetings and Board of Committee meetings of the Company is determined by the Board from time to time.

Pattern of shareholding as at June 30, 2021 is annexed to this report.

We confirm that Directors and CFO and their spouse and minor children have made no transactions of the Company's shares during the year.

The Statement of Compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance is annexed to this report. The present Auditors M/s. Rehman Sarfaraz Iqbal Rahim, Chartered Accountants, retires at the conclusion of Annual General meeting. Being eligible, they have offered themselves for the re-appointment. On suggestion of Audit committee they are being appointed for year ending June 30, 2022.

Board Audit Committee:

An audit committee of the Board has been in existence since the enforcement of the Code of Corporate Governance. The audit committee has its terms of reference which were determined by the Board of Directors in accordance with the guidelines provided in the listing regulations and code of corporate governance.

The committee meets at least once every quarter and assists the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities, primarily in reviewing and reporting financial and non-financial information to shareholders, systems of internal control and risk management and to consult directly with the external auditors as considered appropriate. The Chief Financial Officer regularly attends the Board Audit Committee meetings by invitation to present the accounts. After each meeting, the Chairman of the Committee reports to the Board.

Financial Statements for the Year Ended June 30, 2021



The audit committee comprises of two non-executive directors and one independent director who is also Chairman.

Members	Number of Meeting Attended
Mohsin Khurshid	4
Ms. Mahmooda Shah	4
Mr. Jazim Shah	4

The Board of Directors of the Company has decided not to accrue directors' remuneration for the year ended June 30, 2021. The one executive director has agreed to forgo his part of the remuneration for the year under review in the interest of the company.

The statement showing the pattern of shareholding at June 30, 2021 required under the Companies Act, 2017 and Code of corporate Governance and additional information regarding pattern of shareholding is annexed separately.

No trading in company's shares was carried out by its directors, CEO, CFO, Company Secretary, and Head of Internal Audit, other Executives and their spouse(s) and minor children.

Workers Management Relation:

The management will like to put on the record valued contribution of all members of the staff, workers towards achieving results in general and we wish to place on record our gratitude to the shareholders for their continued support in difficult times and hope to continue the same in the coming years. The worker management relation remained excellent throughout the year, which resulted in the smooth operation of your company. This is team work and we hope it shall continue in the same spirit during the coming years.

Thanks and Appreciation

Thanks to our shareholders for their trust and support now as well as in difficult times.

By order of the Board

Khalid H. Shah
(Chief Executive)

Jazim Shah
(Chairman / Director)

Karachi: February 11, 2022

ڈائریکٹرز رپورٹ

ڈائریکٹرز 30 جون، 2021 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کیلئے کمپنی کے آڈٹ شدہ مالیاتی گوشواروں کے ہمراہ سالانہ رپورٹ پیش کرنے میں مسرت محسوس کرتے ہیں۔

تقابلی مدت کے ساتھ 30 جون، 2021 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کیلئے مالیاتی خدوخال کا خلاصہ ذیل میں دیا گیا ہے

تفصیلات	30 جون، 2021 (روپے)	30 جون، 2020 (روپے)
قبل از ٹیکس منافع / (خسارہ)	(58,506,054)	(1,409,415)
ٹیکس ادائیگی	(173,598)	(280,870)
بعد از ٹیکس منافع / (خسارہ)	(58,679,652)	(1,690,285)
جمع شدہ منافع / (خسارہ)	(23,480,402)	(34,230,397)
بعد از ٹیکس فی حصص آمدنی / (خسارہ)	(9.78)	(0.28)

کمپنی کی کارکردگی

کمپنی کا آپریٹنگ منافع اضافہ کے ساتھ گزشتہ سال کے 3.548 ملین روپے کے مقابلے میں 8.282 ملین روپے رہا۔ تاہم 50.223 ملین روپے مالیت کے لیڈر کے خام میٹرل کے متروک ہونے کے نتیجے میں قبل از ٹیکس نقصان بڑھ کر 58.506 ملین روپے ہو گیا۔ ٹینری میں سٹور کیا گیا خام میٹرل سٹوریج کی مدت کے دوران فنگس سے متاثر ہوا۔ چونکہ ٹینری ایریا شدید بارشوں کی وجہ سے زیر آب آیا اور مذکورہ سٹاک کو رونا و بکا کے لاک ڈاؤن کی وجہ سے غیر استعمال شدہ رہا اور لیڈر مارکیٹ میں کساد بازاری کے نتیجے میں انتظامیہ کی طرف سے جائزہ اور آزاد سروے رپورٹ نے یہ نتیجہ اخذ کیا کہ خام میٹرل کی انونٹری کھپت یا کسی استعمال کیلئے موزوں نہیں تھی اور اس کی کوئی قیمت بھی باقی نہیں رہی اور خراب شدہ خام میٹرل کو بچانے کی کوئی بھی کوشش ناممکن تھی اس لئے فنگس سے متاثر اور انسانوں کیلئے مضر صحت ہونے کی بنا پر کمپنی نے ٹینری سے اسے فوری طور پر تلف کرنے کی درخواست کی۔

انتظامیہ کی جانب سے بہترین کوششوں کے باوجود، کمپنی کو زیر جائزہ مدت کے دوران برآمدات کے ساتھ ساتھ آپریٹنگ منافع اور نتیجتاً پیداوار میں نمایاں کمی کا سامنا کرنا پڑا۔ جس کی وجہ سے یورپ اور دیگر مارکیٹوں میں لاک ڈاؤن کے نتیجے میں چمڑے کے سامان کی مانگ کم رہی۔ 2020 میں کمپنی کی فروخت 27.423 ملین روپے رہی جو 2019 میں 48.015 ملین روپے تھی جبکہ 2021 میں مزید کم ہو کر 16.961 ملین روپے پر آگئی

مختصراً پاکستان سے چمڑے کے ملبوسات اور اس سے منسلک مصنوعات کی برآمدات میں گزشتہ ایک دہائی کے دوران مسلسل کمی واقع ہوئی ہے اور گزشتہ دو سالوں میں مقامی اور بین الاقوامی سطح پر کوویڈ-19 وبائی امراض کے اثرات کی وجہ سے یہ مزید خراب ہوئی ہے۔

کوویڈ 19 کے اثرات

کمپنی کو روٹا کی وبا سے براہ راست متاثر ہوئی ہے۔ حقیقت یہ ہے کہ کورونا وبا کے پھیلاؤ اور لاک ڈاؤن کی وجہ سے پاکستان کو اپنی آمدنی کے ایک چوتھائی حصہ سے ہاتھ دھونا پڑا جبکہ برآمدات میں بھی 50% کمی ہوئی۔

کورونا وائرس کے پھیلاؤ نیقومی اور عالمی معیشتوں کو بری طرح متاثر کیا ہے۔ مختلف کاروباری اداروں کو طلب میں کمی، سپلائی چین میں خلل، برآمدی آرڈرز کی منسوخی، خام مال کی قلت، اور نقل و حمل میں خلل جیسے مختلف مسائل کا مخصوص حد تک نقصانات کے ساتھ سامنا کرنا پڑا۔ کورونا وبا کے پھیلاؤ اور لاک ڈاؤن کی وجہ سے پاکستانی فرمز کے کاروبار پر غیر معمولی منفی اثرات مرتب ہوئے۔ اس کے علاوہ مزدوروں کی عدم دستیابی، پیداوار کی سست روی، خام مال کی قلت، اور نقل و حمل کی پابندیوں کا کاروبار پر بڑا اثر پڑا۔ اس کے نتیجے میں مجموعی طور پر قومی معیشت پر نمایاں منفی اثرات مرتب ہوئے ہیں۔

لاک ڈاؤن کا سب سے بڑا اور فوری اثر کاروبار کے تعطل کے نتیجے میں سامنے آیا۔ صوبہ سندھ میں پہلی بار 23 مارچ 2020 سے لاک ڈاؤن کا اعلان کیا گیا تھا۔ صوبہ سندھ کے دارالحکومت کو ملک کا سب سے بڑا صنعتی زون سمجھا جاتا ہے جس کا کل برآمدات میں 30 فیصد حصہ ہے۔

مذکورہ بالا کی وجہ سے پاکستان کو بھاری نقصان اٹھانا پڑا۔ عالمی اور پاکستانی معیشت پر کورونا وائرس کے اثرات نے گہرے داغ چھوڑے ہیں جس سے لیڈر اپ لمیٹڈ کی کارکردگی بھی بری طرح متاثر ہوئی ہے۔ زیر جائزہ مدت کے دوران، کمپنی کی چمڑے کے سامان کی فروخت کورونا وبا کی وجہ سے متاثر رہی۔

فی حصص آمدنی

کمپنی کا گزشتہ سال کے 0.28 روپے فی حصص خسارہ کے مقابلے میں فی حصص خسارہ 9.78 روپے رہا

منافع

خسارے کی وجہ سے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے منافع کا اعلان نہیں کیا

مستقبل کا کاروباری جائزہ

حالیہ عرصہ میں یورپ میں معاشی گراوٹ اور وہاں کاروباری سرگرمیوں میں کمی کے اثرات سے چمڑے کے ملبوسات اور اس سے متعلقہ مصنوعات برآمد کرنے والے اہم ممالک کو خود بخود متاثر ہوئے۔ انتظامیہ آرڈرز کے حصول کے لیے تمام تر کوششیں کر رہی ہے۔ کمپنی نے کسی بھی نازک صورتحال کو برداشت کرنے کے لیے آپریٹنگ اخراجات کو کم سے کم کرنے کے لیے اقدامات اٹھائے ہیں کیے ہیں۔ اس کے بعد مالی سال 2022 کی پہلی ششماہی میں کمپنی نے جنوبی افریقہ سے اٹھنے والی کورونا کی نئی خطرناک لہر کے باوجود 17.3 ملین روپے کے برآمدی آرڈرز حاصل کیے ہیں۔

ہیومن ریسوس

ویلیو ایڈیشن کمپنی کے طور پر لیدر اپ میں ہم اس بات پر پختہ یقین رکھتے ہیں کہ کامیابی اسی وقت حاصل ہوتی ہے جب ملازمین کمپنی کے وژن کے مطابق کارکردگی کا مظاہرہ کریں۔ کمپنی ملازمین کے ساتھ اچھے تعلقات رکھتی ہے اور اپنے تمام ملازمین کو سب سے زیادہ معاون اور سازگار ماحول فراہم کر کے اور اپنی مصنوعات کو بین الاقوامی منڈیوں تک پہنچانے کے لیے اعلیٰ کارکردگی، سیکھنے اور اعتماد کے کلچر کو فروغ دے کر لوگوں کو بہترین مصنوعات فراہم کرنے کے لیے انہیں توجہ کا مرکز بنائے ہوئے ہے۔

ہیومن ریسورس اور معاوضہ کمیٹی

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے کارپوریٹ گورننس کے ضابطہ کے تقاضوں کی تعمیل کرتے ہوئے یہ کمیٹی تشکیل دی ہے جو تین اراکین پر مشتمل ہے اور تینوں اراکین نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر ہیں (بشمول چیئرمین) جو آزاد ڈائریکٹر ہے۔ بورڈ کی طرف سے کمیٹی کی شرائط و ضوابط کی تفصیلات سے اراکین کو واضح طور پر مطلع کر دیا گیا

ترہیتی پروگرام:

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کے ترہیتی پروگرام کے حوالے سے اس کی مکمل تعمیل کرتا رہا ہے۔ سات میں سے تین ڈائریکٹرز نے ڈائریکٹرز ترہیتی پروگرام مکمل کر لیا جبکہ ایک ڈائریکٹر ریگولیشن 20، ریگولیشن کے ذیلی قواعد نمبر 2 کے تحت استثنیٰ حاصل ہے۔

آڈیٹرز کی تقرری

میسرز عبدان اینڈ کو، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس سال کے دوران استعفیٰ دے دیا جبکہ بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے ان کی جگہ میسرز رحمان سرفراز اقبال رحیم، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس کی تقرری کی۔ میسرز رحمان سرفراز اقبال رحیم 30 ویں سالانہ اجلاس عام کے اختتام پر سبکدوش ہو جائیں گے۔

چونکہ آڈٹ کمپنی کی طرف سے تجویز کیا گیا اس لئے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے سال 2021-2022 کیلئے میسرز رحمان سرفراز اقبال رحیم، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس کی بطور آڈیٹر تقرری کی توثیق کی ہے۔

کارپوریٹ اور مالیاتی رپورٹ فریم ورک

بورڈ کے اراکین کو یہ بتانے میں خوشی محسوس ہو رہی ہے کہ کمپنی کی انتظامیہ بہتر کارپوریٹ گورننس کے حوالے سے پرعزم ہے اور بہترین طرز عمل پر کاربند ہے۔

ڈائریکٹرز کارپوریٹ گورننس کے ضابطہ کی تعمیل میں یہ بتانے میں مسرت محسوس کرتے ہیں کہ

۱ مالیاتی گوشوارے کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017 کے تقاضوں کے مطابق تیار کیے گئے ہیں جو اس کے معاملات، آپریٹنگ نتائج، کیش فلو اور ایکویٹی میں تبدیلیوں کی مناسب حالت کو پیش کرتے ہیں۔

۲ اکاؤنٹس کی مناسب کتابوں کو کمپنیز ایکٹ 2018 کے تحت مطلوب طریقہ کے مطابق برقرار رکھا گیا ہے۔

۳ مالیاتی گوشواروں کی تیاری میں مناسب اکاؤنٹنگ پالیسیوں کا اطلاق کیا گیا ہے اور اکاؤنٹنگ کے تخمینے معقول اور دانشمندانہ فیصلے پر مبنی ہیں۔

۴ مالیاتی گوشواروں کی تیاری میں پاکستان میں قابل اطلاق انٹرنیشنل فنانشل رپورٹنگ سٹینڈرڈز کو ملحوظ خاطر رکھا گیا۔

۵ داخلی کنٹرول سسٹم نافذ کیا جا رہا ہے اور اس کی نگرانی کی جا رہی ہے۔

۶ جاری خدشات کے تناظر میں کمپنی کی کاروبار کو جاری رکھنے کی اہلیت پر کوئی شک و شبہات نہیں ہے۔

۷ لسٹنگ ریگولیشنز کے مطابق کارپوریٹ گورننس کے بہترین طریقوں سے کسی قسم کی مادی روگردانی نہیں کی گئی۔

۸ گزشتہ چھ سال کے اہم آپریٹنگ اور مالیاتی ڈیٹا کا خلاصہ اس رپورٹ کے ساتھ لف ہے

۹ واجب الاداء ڈیوٹییز اور ٹیکسز، اگر کوئی ہے، کو مالیاتی گوشواروں میں ظاہر کیا گیا ہے (اگر کوئی ہے)

۱۰ 30 جون 2021 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے دوران کمپنی کی کارکردگی سے متعلق چیف ایگزیکٹو کا جائزہ، مستقبل کے امکانات اور کمپنی کے لیے باعث تشویش دیگر معاملات اس رپورٹ کا حصہ ہیں۔

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کا اجلاس

سال 2020-21 کے دوران بورڈ کے چار اجلاس منعقد ہوئے جن میں ڈائریکٹرز کی شمولیت درج ذیل ہے:

4	محمودہ شاہ	5	4	1	خالد ایچ شاہ
4	علی کوثر خان	6	4	2	محسن خورشید
4	فاروق رضا	7	4	3	جازم شاہ
			4	4	فیصل شاہ

نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز کیلئے معاوضہ کی پالیسی

کمپنی کے بورڈ کے اجلاسوں اور بورڈ آف کمیٹی کے اجلاسوں میں شرکت کے لیے غیر ایگزیکٹو اور آزاد ڈائریکٹرز کی فیس کا تعین بورڈ کی طرف سے وقتاً فوقتاً کیا جاتا ہے۔

جون 30، 2021 کے مطابق شیئر ہولڈنگ کا پیٹرن اس رپورٹ کے ساتھ منسلک ہے۔

ہم اس بات کی تصدیق کرتے ہیں کہ ڈائریکٹرز اور سی ایف او اور ان کی شریک حیات اور نابالغ بچوں نے سال کے دوران کمپنی کے حصص میں کوئی لین دین نہیں کیا۔

کارپوریٹ گورننس کے ضابطہ کے ساتھ تعمیلی بیان اس رپورٹ کے ساتھ منسلک ہے۔ موجودہ آڈیٹرز میسرز رحمان سرفراز اقبال رحیم، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس، سالانہ اجلاس عام کے اختتام پر سبکدوش ہو گئے۔ اہلیت کی بنا پر انہوں نے خود کو دوبارہ تقرری کے لیے پیش کیا ہے۔ آڈٹ کمیٹی کی تجویز پر ان کا تقرر 30 جون 2022 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے کیا جا رہا ہے۔

بورڈ آڈٹ کمیٹی:

کارپوریٹ گورننس کے ضابطہ کے نفاذ کے بعد سے بورڈ کی ایک آڈٹ کمیٹی موجود ہے۔ آڈٹ کمیٹی کے پاس اپنے ٹرمز آف ریفرنس موجود ہیں جن کا تعین بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے لسٹنگ ریگولیشنز اور کارپوریٹ گورننس کے ضابطہ میں فراہم کردہ گائیڈ لائنز کے مطابق کیا ہے۔ کمیٹی ہر سہ ماہی میں کم از کم ایک بار اجلاس کا انعقاد کر کے بورڈ کو ذمہ داریوں کی ادائیگی بلخصوص بنیادی طور پر شیئر ہولڈرز کو مالی اور غیر مالیاتی معلومات کا جائزہ لینے اور رپورٹ کرنے، اندرونی کنٹرول کے نظام اور رسک مینجمنٹ اور بیرونی آڈیٹرز سے براہ راست مشورہ کرنے میں جو بھی مناسب ہو معاونت فراہم کرتی ہے۔ چیف فنانشل آفیسر کا وٹس پیش کرنے کی دعوت پر بورڈ آڈٹ کمیٹی کے اجلاسوں میں باقاعدگی سے شرکت کرتا ہے۔ ہر میٹنگ کے بعد کمیٹی کا چیئر مین بورڈ کو رپورٹ کرتا ہے۔ آڈٹ کمیٹی دو نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز اور ایک آزاد ڈائریکٹر جو چیئر مین بھی ہے پر مشتمل ہے

اراکین	اجلاس میں شرکت کی تعداد
محسن خورشید	4
محمودہ شاہ	4
جاسم شاہ	4

کمپنی کے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے 30 جون، 2021 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کیلئے ڈائریکٹرز کے معاوضہ جمع نہ کرنے کا فیصلہ کیا ہے۔ ایک ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر نے کمپنی کے مفاد میں زیر جائزہ سال کیلئے اپنے حصہ کا معاوضہ چھوڑنے پر اتفاق کیا ہے۔ کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017 اور کارپوریٹ گورننس کے ضابطہ کے تحت 30 جون 2021 کو شیئر ہولڈنگ کے پیٹرن کو ظاہر کرنے والا بیان اور شیئر ہولڈنگ کے پیٹرن سے متعلق اضافی معلومات کو الگ سے منسلک کیا گیا ہے۔ ڈائریکٹرز، سی ای او، سی ایف او، کمپنی سیکرٹری، ہیڈ آف انٹرنل آڈٹ اور دیگر ایگزیکٹوز اور ان کی شریک حیات اور نابالغ بچوں نے کمپنی کے حصص کی ٹریڈنگ نہیں کی۔

ورکرز مینجمنٹ تعلقات:

انتظامیہ عمومی طور پر نتائج کے حصول کے لیے عملے کے تمام اراکین، کارکنوں کے قابل قدر کردار کا برملا اظہار کرنا چاہے گی اور ہم مشکل وقت میں حصص یافتگان کے مسلسل تعاون کے لیے ان کا شکریہ ادا کرنا چاہتے ہیں اور امید کرتے ہیں کہ آنے والے سالوں میں یہ سلسلہ جاری رہے گا۔ ورکرز اور مینجمنٹ کے درمیان سال بھر میں بہترین تعلقات استوار رہے جس کے نتیجے میں آپ کی کمپنی نے ہموار طریقے سے اپنا آپریشن جاری رکھا۔ یہ ٹیم ورک ہے اور ہمیں امید ہے کہ یہ ٹیم ورک آنے والے سالوں میں اسی جذبے کے ساتھ جاری رہے گا۔

اظہار تشکر

ہم اپنے شیئر ہولڈرز کی طرف سے مشکل وقت میں ہم پر اعتماد اور معاونت پر ان کے شکر گزار ہیں

بحکم بورڈ

خالد ایچ شاہ

(چیف ایگزیکٹو)

(ڈائریکٹر)



LEATHER UP LIMITED

6 YEARS AT A GLANCE

PARTICULARS	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
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FINANCIAL POSITION

Paid up Capital	60,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000
General Reserves	1,369,610	1,369,610	1,369,610	1,369,610	1,369,610	1,369,610
Fixed Assets at Cost	16,752,711	17,697,066	17,697,066	17,697,066	31,288,586	30,901,451
Accumulated Depreciation	13,621,520	14,296,368	14,036,001	13,745,523	13,421,288	13,070,959
Current Assets	44,401,055	98,681,207	105,696,942	171,609,896	114,279,380	109,783,542
Current Liabilities	8,624,267	3,841,161	9,395,814	67,757,147	69,853,605	78,318,753

INCOME/REVENUE

Sales Revenue	16,961,172	27,423,826	48,015,064	51,697,926	133,215,710	127,715,522
Other Income/(Loss)	(50,223,083)	2,139,250	559,157	57,243,338	(69,615)	6,143
Pre-Tax Profit/ (Loss)	(58,506,054)	(1,409,415)	(7,733,022)	45,665,466	14,376,720	12,269,331
Taxation	(173,598)	(280,870)	(462,075)	(433,517)	(1,076,299)	(1,338,808)

PERCENTAGE AND RATIO

Pre-Tax (Loss) Profit to sales %	(344.94)	(5.14)	(16.10)	88.33	10.79	9.60
Pre-Tax Profit (Loss) to Capital %	(1.54)	(0.01)	(12.88)	76.11	23.96	20.39
Current Ratio	5.15:1	25.69:1	11.24:1	2.53:1	1.64:1	1.40:1
Paid- Up Value per Share	10	10	10	10	10	10
Earnings (Loss) per Share after Tax (Rs)	(9.78)	(0.28)	(1.37)	7.54	2.22	1.82
Cash Dividend	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.5%
Retained/ (Loss) Earnings per Share (Rs)	(0.37)	0.59	0.58	7.58	(0.37)	(2.60)
Break-Up Value per Share	0.63	1.59	1.58	17.58	9.85	7.63



**PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING
FORM "34"
SHAREHOLDERS STATISTICS
AS AT JUNE 30, 2020**

NO.	SHARE		TOTAL
SHOLD	FROM	TO	HOLD
548	1	100	37,983
558	101	500	265,630
98	501	1000	95,270
106	1001	5000	279,549
17	5001	10000	144,836
3	10001	15000	39,000
2	15001	20000	36,000
2	20001	25000	47,500
3	25001	30000	84,000
1	30001	35000	32,000
1	35001	40000	36,000
1	45001	50000	50,000
1	50001	55000	54,000
1	55001	60000	55,500
2	60001	65000	123,208
1	65001	70000	65,524
2	70001	75000	147,700
1	80001	85000	81,100
1	85001	90000	89,000
1	90001	95000	92,000
2	95001	100000	198,800
1	135001	140000	137,000
1	185001	190000	188,500
1	270001	275000	275,000
2	295001	300000	600,000
1	345001	350000	345,400
1	760001	765000	760,100
1	1635001	1640000	1,639,400
1360	Total		6,000,000



S/R	CATAGORIES OF SHARE HOLDERS	NUMBER OF	TOTAL SHARE HOLD	PERCENTAGE %
1	INDIVIDUALS	1354	5,993,220	99.89
2	INVESTMENT COMPANIES	1	3,700	0.06
3	JOINT STOCK COMPANIES	5	3,080	0.05
		1,434	6,000,000	100.00

SR	FOLIO	NAME OF COMPANIES	HOLDING	PER %	CATAGORIES
01	05861	M/S INVESTMENT CORPORATION	3700	0.06	INVESTMENT COMPANIES
02	16857-000026	MRA SECURITIES LIMITED MF	2000	0.03	JOINT STOCK COMPANIES
03	03293-000038	S.H. BUKHARI SECURITIES	500	0.01	JOINT STOCK COMPANIES
04	06999-000022	MUHAMMAD AHMED	500	0.01	JOINT STOCK COMPANIES
05	06288-000028	UNITED CAPITAL	79	0.00	JOINT STOCK COMPANIES
06	03525-087235	MAPLE LEAF CAPITAL	1	0.00	JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

	NUMBER OF SHARE HOLDER	NUMBER OF SHARE
--	------------------------------	-----------------------

Associated companies 11 name wise details)
Nit & ICP (name wise details)

Mr. Khalid H. Shah	1	1,639,400
Mr. Syed Raza Shah	1	300,000
Mr. Farooq Raza	1	100
Ms. Mehmooda Shah	1	100
Mr. Jazim Shah	1	100
Mr. S. Faisal Shah	1	100
Mr. Nazeer Shah	1	760,100
Mr. Zain Shah	1	300,000
Mrs. Naheed Parveen Fayyaz	1	100
Mr. Mohsin Khursheed	1	500
Mr. Ali Kausar Khan	1	60,708
Executives	--	500
Public Sector companies & corporation	--	

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH LISTED COMPANIES (CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE) REGULATIONS, 2019

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

1. The total number of directors are 7 as per the following:

- a. Male: 6 members
- b. Female: 1 member

2. The composition of board is as follows:

Category	Names
a) Independent Directors:	Mr. Mohsin Khursheed
b) Non-Executive Directors:	Mr. Jazim Shah Mr. S. Faisal Shah Mr. Farooq Raza Mr. Ali Kausar Khan
c) Executive Director:	Mr. Khalid H. Shah
d) Female Directors:	Ms. Mahmooda Shah

3. The directors have confirmed that none of them is serving as a director on more than seven listed companies, including this Company.
4. The company has prepared a Code of Conduct and has ensured that appropriate steps have been taken to disseminate it throughout the company along with its supporting policies and procedures.
5. The board has developed a vision/mission statement, overall corporate strategy and significant policies of the company. A complete record of particulars of significant policies along with the dates on which they were approved or updated / amended has been maintained by the company.
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 the 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. Company stands complied with the requirement of having half of the directors of the board Director's Training Program (DTP) certified as prescribed under the sub clause 1(i) of regulation no. 19 of the Regulations as out of total seven (7) directors, the total number of certified directors of the Company stands three (3) and one (1) of the director meets the exemption requirement of the DTP. The remaining three (3) director shall obtain certification under the DTP in due course of time.

10. The board has approved appointment of CFO and Company Secretary, 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

Mr. Mohsin Khursheed	Chairman
Mr. Jazim Shah	Member
Ms. Mahmooda Shah	Member
 - b) HR and Remuneration Committee

Mr. Mohsin Khursheed	Chairman
Mr. S. Faisal Shah	Member
Mr. Mahmooda Haroon	Member
13. The terms of reference of the aforesaid committees have been formed, documented and advised to the committee for compliance.
14. The frequency of meetings of the committee were as per following:
 - a) Audit Committee

Four quarterly meetings were held during the financial year ended June 30, 2020.
--
 - b) HR and Remuneration Committee

One meeting was held during the financial year ended June 30, 2021.

15. The board has set up an effective internal audit function who are considered suitably qualified and experienced for the purpose and are conversant with the policies and procedures of the company. That this position is vacant and an internal auditor is being appointed soon.
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 and all their partners are in compliance with International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) guidelines on code of ethics as adopted by the ICAP and that they and the partners of the firm involved in the audit are not a close relative (spouse, parent, dependent and non-dependent children) of the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Head of Internal Audit, Company Secretary or Director of the Company;
17. The statutory auditors or the persons associated with them have not been appointed to provide other services except in accordance with the Act, these regulations or any other regulatory requirement and the auditors have confirmed that they have observed IFAC guidelines in this regard.
18. Except for the non-compliances noted below, we confirm that all requirements of the regulation no. 3, 6, 7, 8, 27, 32, 33 and 36 of the Regulations have been complied with:

S. no.	Regulation reference no.	Type of the requirement	Description of non-compliance
(1)	06	Mandatory	In terms of Section 166(1) of the Companies Act, 2017, an independent director to be appointed under any law, rules, regulations or code, shall be selected from a data bank containing names, addresses and qualifications of persons who are eligible and willing to act as independent directors, maintained by any institute, body or association, as may be notified by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP). However, the names of the independent directors re-elected by the Company in October 2018 (i.e., Mr. Mohsin Khursheed) do not appear in the said data bank maintained by the Pakistan Institute of Corporate Governance (PICG).
(2)	06	Explanation for non-compliance is required	<p>As per Regulation 06 of the Regulations, a listed company shall have at least two or one-third members of the Board, whichever is higher, as independent directors. Further, it requires a listed company to explain the reasons, in its Statement of Compliance, if any fraction contained in such one-third number is not rounded up as one.</p> <p>Since the total number of directors of the Company is 7, its one-third fraction comes to 2.33. In contrast, during the year ended June 30, 2021, the number of independent director of the Company has been 1. The Company intends to comply with the requirement by electing another independent directors in the next election of directors.</p>

19. Explanation for non-compliance with the requirements, other than regulations 3, 6, 7, 8, 27, 32, 33 and 36 as below:

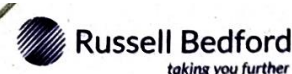
S. no.	Regulation reference no.	Type of the requirement	Description of non-compliance
(3)	24	Explanation for non-compliance is required	<p>As per the proviso to Regulation 24 of the Regulations, the Chief Financial Officer and the Company Secretary shall not be the same individual.</p> <p>Presently, both the aforesaid positions are held by the same person, Mr. Ali Ahmar. The Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019 ('Regulations') allowed the Companies to either comply or explain the reason otherwise. Therefore, the Company has adopted explanation approach as the management is of the view, that considering the current volume of transactions and nature of business, it is practically not cost effective to appoint two separate individuals as CFO and Company Secretary.</p>

On behalf of the Board of Directors



Khalid H. Shah
Chief Executive Officer

February 11, 2022
Karachi



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Rahman Sarfaraz Rahim Iqbal Rafiq
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT

To the members of M/s. Leather up Limited

REVIEW REPORT ON THE STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE CONTAINED IN LISTED COMPANIES (CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE) REGULATIONS, 2019

We have reviewed the enclosed Statement of Compliance with the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019 (the Regulations) prepared by the Board of Directors of Leather Up Limited (the Company) for the year ended June 30, 2021 in accordance with the requirements of regulation 36 of the Regulations.

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

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

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

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Statement of Compliance does not appropriately reflect the Company's compliance, in all material respects, with the requirements contained in the Regulations as applicable to the Company for the year ended June 30, 2021.

Further, we highlight below the instances of non-compliance made by the Company with certain requirements of the Code as stated in paragraphs 18 and 19 of the Statement of Compliance:

S. No.	Nature of the Requirement	Paragraph No.	Description of the Non-Compliance
(1)	Mandatory	18	In terms of Section 166(1) of the Companies Act, 2017, an independent director to be appointed under any law, rules, regulations or code, shall be selected from a data bank containing names, addresses and qualifications of persons who are eligible and willing to act as independent directors, maintained by any institute, body or association, as may be notified by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP). However, the name of the independent director re-elected by the Company in October 2018 (i.e., Mr. Mohsin Khursheed) does not appear in the said data bank maintained by the Pakistan Institute of Corporate Governance (PICG).

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Rahman Sarfaraz Rahim Iqbal Rafiq
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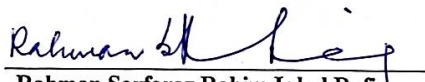
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S. No.	Nature of the Requirement	Paragraph No.	Description of the Non-Compliance (continued)
(2)	Explanation for non-compliance is required	18	<p>As per Regulation 06 of the Regulations, a listed company shall have at least two or one-third members of the Board, whichever is higher, as independent directors. Further, it requires a listed company to explain the reasons, in its Statement of Compliance, if any fraction contained in such one-third number is not rounded up as one.</p> <p>Since the total number of directors of the Company is 7, its one-third fraction comes to 2.33. In contrast, during the year ended June 30, 2021, the number of independent director of the Company has been 1. The Company intends to comply with the requirement by electing another independent director in the next election of directors.</p>
(3)	Explanation for non-compliance is required	15	<p>As per Regulation 06 of the Regulations, there shall be internal audit function in every company. Currently, the internal audit position is vacant. The Company would appoint the internal auditor shortly and comply with the requirement in due course of time.</p>

Karachi.

Date: **11 FEB 2022**


Rahman Sarfaraz Rahim Iqbal Rafiq
Chartered Accountants



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Rahman Sarfaraz Rahim Iqbal Rafiq
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To The Members of Leather Up Limited

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of **Leather Up Limited** ('the Company'), which comprise the statement of financial position as at **June 30, 2021**, and the statement of profit or loss, the statement of 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 ('the financial statements'), 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, the statement of profit or loss, the statement of 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, 2021 and of the loss, total comprehensive loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the 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.

Emphasis of Matters

We draw attention to note 18.1 to the financial statements wherein the Company disclosed about having written off processed leather that have been fully spoiled during storage at a tannery as a result of flooding of the mill area and a surveyor report dated May 15, 2021, that assessed the said stock to be spoiled and of no commercial value. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

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 our 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. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.



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Rahman Sarfaraz Rahim Iqbal Rafiq

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

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

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. However, we have nothing to report in this regard.

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.

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

- 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.



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Rahman Sarfaraz Rahim Iqbal Rafiq

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

From the matters communicated with the Board of Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the 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, the statement of comprehensive income, 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) no zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980).



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Other Matter

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2020 were audited by M/s. Abdan & Co., Chartered Accountants who, vide their report dated October 05, 2020, expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements.

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


RAHMAN SARFARAZ RAHIM IQBAL RAFIQ
Chartered Accountants

Karachi

Date: 11 FEB 2022

Leather Up Limited

Statement of Financial Position

As at June 30, 2021

		2021	Restated 2020	Restated 2019
			Rupees	
ASSETS	Note			
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	4	3,131,191	3,400,698	3,661,065
Current assets				
Stock-in-trade	5	34,967,953	85,830,720	76,360,706
Trade debts		430,342	47,767	1,409,493
Advances, deposits and other receivables	6	3,068,584	7,252,410	22,038,664
Tax refunds due from government	7	4,108,886	3,950,586	3,865,368
Cash and bank balances	8	1,825,288	1,599,723	2,022,712
		44,401,053	98,681,206	105,696,943
Total assets		47,532,244	102,081,904	109,358,008
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Share capital and reserves				
<i>Authorized capital</i>				
6,000,000 (2020: 6,000,000) ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each		60,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital	9	60,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000
<i>Revenue reserves</i>				
General reserve		1,369,610	1,369,610	1,369,610
Accumulated (losses) / profit		(23,480,402)	34,230,397	33,347,082
		(22,110,792)	35,600,007	34,716,692
		37,889,208	95,600,007	94,716,692
Non-current liability				
Staff retirement benefits - gratuity	10	1,018,769	2,640,736	5,245,502
Current liabilities				
Short term borrowings		-	-	1,454,504
Loan from directors	11	402,084	2,084	2,084
Trade and other payables	12	5,608,192	1,225,086	5,248,221
Unclaimed dividend		2,613,991	2,613,991	2,613,991
Accrued mark up		-	-	77,014
		8,624,267	3,841,161	9,395,814
Contingency and commitments	13			
Total equity and liabilities		47,532,244	102,081,904	109,358,008

The annexed notes from 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.



CHIEF EXECUTIVE



CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER



DIRECTOR

Leather Up Limited

Statement of Profit or Loss

For the year ended June 30, 2021

		2021	Restated 2020
	Note	Rupees	
Sales revenue	14	16,961,172	27,423,826
Cost of sales	15	(16,953,247)	(26,280,952)
Gross (loss) / profit		7,925	1,142,874
Administrative expenses	16	(7,333,490)	(3,977,567)
Distribution expenses	17	(957,406)	(713,972)
		(8,290,896)	(4,691,539)
Operating loss		(8,282,971)	(3,548,665)
Other expense / (income)	18	(50,223,083)	2,139,250
Loss before taxation		(58,506,054)	(1,409,415)
Taxation	19	(173,598)	(280,870)
Loss after taxation		(58,679,652)	(1,690,285)
Loss per share - basic and diluted	20	(9.78)	(0.28)

The annexed notes from 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.



CHIEF EXECUTIVE



CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER



DIRECTOR

Leather Up Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended June 30, 2021

	2021	Restated 2020
	<u>Rupees</u>	
Loss after taxation	(58,679,652)	(1,690,285)
Other comprehensive income		
<i>Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss</i>		
Actuarial gain on defined benefit obligation	968,854	2,573,600
Total comprehensive loss for the year	<u><u>(57,710,798)</u></u>	<u><u>883,315</u></u>

The annexed notes from 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.



CHIEF EXECUTIVE



CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER



DIRECTOR

Leather Up Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended June 30, 2021

	Issued, subscribed and paid up capital	Revenue reserves		Total
		General reserve	Accumulated (loss) / profit	
	Rupees			
Balance as at June 30, 2019	60,000,000	1,369,610	35,571,840	96,941,450
Effect of restatement (refer note 26)	-	-	(2,224,758)	(2,224,758)
Balance as at June 30, 2019 - restated	60,000,000	1,369,610	33,347,082	94,716,692
<i>Total comprehensive loss for the year ended June 30, 2020</i>				
- Loss after taxation - restated	-	-	(1,690,285)	(1,690,285)
restated	-	-	2,573,600	2,573,600
	-	-	883,315	883,315
restated	60,000,000	1,369,610	34,230,397	95,600,007
<i>Total comprehensive loss for the year ended June 30, 2021</i>				
- Loss after taxation	-	-	(58,679,652)	(58,679,652)
- Other comprehensive income	-	-	968,854	968,854
	-	-	(57,710,798)	(57,710,798)
Balance as at June 30, 2021	60,000,000	1,369,610	(23,480,402)	37,889,208

The annexed notes from 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.



CHIEF EXECUTIVE



CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER



DIRECTOR

Leather Up Limited
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended June 30, 2021

		2021	Restated 2020
		Rupees	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<i>Note</i>		
Loss before taxation		(58,506,054)	(1,409,415)
<i>Adjustments for non-cash and other items:</i>			
- Raw material written off	18	50,862,767	-
- Gain on disposal of Plant and machinery		73,971	-
- Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	4	233,478	260,367
- Provision for staff gratuity	10.2	405,746	1,052,965
		<u>51,575,962</u>	<u>1,313,332</u>
Cash flow before working capital changes		(6,930,092)	(96,083)
Working capital changes			
<i>(Increase) / decrease in current assets</i>			
- Stock-in-trade		-	(9,470,014)
- Trade debts		(382,575)	1,361,726
- Advances, deposits, prepayments and other receivables		4,145,886	14,786,254
- Sales tax refundable		(103,489)	(69,150)
<i>Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities</i>			
- Trade and other payables		3,418,051	(3,703,771)
		<u>7,077,873</u>	<u>2,905,045</u>
Cash generated from operations		147,781	2,808,962
Taxes paid		(228,411)	(296,938)
Gratuity paid	10.1	(93,805)	(1,084,131)
Workers' Welfare Fund paid		-	(12,100)
Workers' Profit Participation Fund paid		-	(307,264)
Markup paid		-	(77,014)
		<u>(322,216)</u>	<u>(1,777,447)</u>
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities		(174,435)	1,031,515
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Loan obtained from directors	11	400,000	-
Short term borrowings - net		-	(1,454,504)
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities		400,000	(1,454,504)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		<u>225,565</u>	<u>(422,989)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		<u>1,599,723</u>	<u>2,022,712</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	8	<u>1,825,288</u>	<u>1,599,723</u>

The annexed notes from 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.



CHIEF EXECUTIVE



CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER



DIRECTOR

Leather Up Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2021

1. STATUS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

Leather Up Limited ('the Company') was incorporated in Pakistan as a private limited company on December 2, 1990 (vide registration no. K-02440 of 1990-91) under the Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now repealed with the enactment of the Companies Act, 2017 in May 2017). Subsequently, the Company was converted into a public limited company on May 15, 1993. The Company is listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange since 1994.

The Company is engaged in the manufacture and export of leather garment products.

The Head Office and the manufacturing facility of the Company are located at Plot # 23/C, 15th Commercial Street, Phase II Extension, Defence Housing Authority, Karachi.

- 1.1** During the year, the Company has incurred a net loss of Rs.58.339 million (2020: net profit of Rs 0.860 million) resulting in accumulated losses of Rs. 23.050 million as of June 30, 2021 (2020: accumulated profit of Rs 35.091 million). In view of the said situation, material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and, therefore, the Company may not be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. However, directors of the Company, has been agreed to provide maximum support to the Company to meet the capital expenditure and working capital requirements of the Company by providing loans and subscribing to the shares of the Company. In view of the above, these financial statements have been prepared using going concern assumption.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

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

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

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

2.2 Basis of measurement of items in these financial statements

In these financial statements, all items have been measured at their historical cost.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

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

2.4 Use of judgments and estimates

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements and estimates that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

(a) Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

Area of judgement	Brief description of the judgement applied
Property, plant and equipment	Whether the consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the Company's fixed assets is reduced over time and, accordingly, whether it is appropriate to use 'diminishing balance method' as the depreciation method.
Timing of revenue recognition	Whether control of the promised goods is transferred to the customer when the goods are loaded onto the shipping vessel and, as an acknowledgement thereof, a bill of lading is issued by the shipping company.

(b) Assumptions and other major sources of estimation uncertainty

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties at the reporting date that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year is included in the following notes:

Area of estimation uncertainty	Brief description of the assumption or the source of estimation uncertainty
Staff retirement benefits	Estimation of the present value of staff retirement benefits payable and recognition of the provision.

2.5 New accounting pronouncements

2.5.1 *Amendments to approved accounting standards and interpretations which became effective during the year ended June 30, 2021*

During the year, certain new accounting and reporting standards / amendments / interpretations became effective and applicable to the Company. However, since such updates were not considered to be relevant to these financial statements, the same have not been disclosed.

2.5.2 *New / revised accounting standards, amendments to published accounting standards and interpretations that are not yet effective*

The following International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Standards) as notified under the Companies Act, 2017 and the amendments and interpretations thereto will be effective for accounting periods beginning on or after the dates specified below:

- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2 which amended IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 is applicable for annual financial periods beginning on or after January 01, 2021, with earlier application permitted. The amendments introduce a practical expedient to account for modifications of financial assets or financial liabilities if a change results directly from IBOR reform and occurs on an 'economically equivalent' basis. In these cases, changes will be accounted for by updating the effective interest rate. A similar practical expedient will apply under IFRS 16 for lessees when accounting for lease modifications required by IBOR reform. The amendments also allow a series of exemptions from the regular, strict rules around hedge accounting for hedging relationships directly affected by the interest rate benchmark reforms. The amendments apply retrospectively with earlier application permitted. Hedging relationships previously discontinued solely because of changes resulting from the reform will be reinstated if certain conditions are met. The application of the amendment is not likely to have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

- COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions (Amendment to IFRS 16) – the International Accounting Standards Board (the Board) has issued amendments to IFRS 16 (the amendments) to provide practical relief for lessees in accounting for rent concessions. The amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after June 01, 2020, with earlier application permitted. Under the standard's previous requirements, lessees assess whether rent concessions are lease modifications and, if so, apply the specific guidance on accounting for lease modifications. This generally involves remeasuring the lease liability using the revised lease payments and a revised discount rate. In light of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the fact that many lessees are applying the standard for the first time in their financial statements, the Board has provided an optional practical expedient for lessees. Under the practical expedient, lessees are not required to assess whether eligible rent concessions are lease modifications, and instead are permitted to account for them as if they were not lease modifications.

The practical expedient introduced in the 2020 amendments only applied to rent concessions for which any reduction in lease payments affected payments originally due on or before June 30, 2021. In light of persistence of economic challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Board has extended the practical expedient for COVID-19 related rent concessions by one year i.e. permitting lessees to apply it to rent concessions for which any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before June 30, 2022.

Rent concessions are eligible for the practical expedient if they occur as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic and if all the following criteria are met:

- a. the change in lease payments results in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change;
- b. any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before June 30, 2022; and
- c. there is no substantive change to the other terms and conditions of the lease.

The above amendments are not likely to affect the financial statements of the Company.

- Onerous contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37) effective for the annual periods beginning on or after January 01, 2022 amends IAS 1 by mainly adding paragraphs which clarifies what comprises the cost of fulfilling a contract. Cost of fulfilling a contract is relevant when determining whether a contract is onerous. An entity is required to apply the amendments to contracts for which it has not yet fulfilled all its obligations at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which it first applies the amendments (the date of initial application). Restatement of comparative information is not required, instead the amendments require an entity to recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings or other component of equity, as appropriate, at the date of initial application. The amendments are not likely to affect the financial statements of the Company.
- Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16) effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 01, 2022 clarifies that sales proceeds and costs of items produced while bringing an item of property, plant and equipment to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management e.g. when testing etc., are recognized in profit or loss in accordance with applicable Standards. The entity measures the cost of those items applying the measurement requirements of IAS 2. The standard also removes the requirement of deducting the net sales proceeds from cost of testing. An entity shall apply those amendments retrospectively, but only to items of property, plant and equipment that are brought to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements in which the entity first applies the amendments. The entity shall recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at the beginning of that earliest period presented. The amendments are not likely to affect the financial statements of the Company.
- Amendments to IFRS 3 'Business Combinations' - Reference to the Conceptual Framework, issued in

May 2020, amended paragraphs 11, 14, 21, 22 and 23 of and added paragraphs 21A, 21B, 21C and 23A to IFRS 3. An entity shall apply those amendments to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 01, 2022. Earlier application is permitted if at the same time or earlier an entity also applies all the amendments made by Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards, issued in March 2018. The amendments are not likely to affect the financial statements of the Company.

- Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' - Classification of liabilities as current or non-current amendments apply retrospectively for the annual periods beginning on or after January 01, 2023. These amendments in the standards have been added to further clarify when a liability is classified as current. The standard also amends the aspect of classification of liability as non-current by requiring the assessment of the entity's right at the end of the reporting period to defer the settlement of liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. An entity shall apply those amendments retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8. The management of the Company is currently in the process of assessing the impacts of these amendments to its prospective financial statements.
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2) – the Board has issued amendments on the application of materiality to disclosure of accounting policies and to help companies provide useful accounting policy disclosures. The key amendments to IAS 1 include:
 - a. requiring entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies;
 - b. clarifying that accounting policies related to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions are themselves immaterial and as such need not be disclosed; and
 - c. clarifying that not all accounting policies that relate to material transactions, other events or conditions are themselves material to a entity's financial statements.

The Board also amended IFRS Practice Statement 2 to include guidance and two additional examples on the application of materiality to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 01, 2023 with earlier application permitted.

- Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8) – The amendments introduce a new definition for accounting estimates clarifying that they are monetary amounts in the financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty.

The amendments also clarify the relationship between accounting policies and accounting estimates by specifying that an entity develops an accounting estimate to achieve the objective set out by an accounting policy. The amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after January 01, 2023, and will apply prospectively to changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies occurring on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period in which an entity applies the amendments. The amendments are not likely to affect the financial statements of the Company.

- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12) – The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exemption (IRE) so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. As a result, entities will need to recognise a deferred tax asset and a deferred tax liability for temporary differences arising on initial recognition of a lease and a decommissioning provision. For leases and decommissioning liabilities, the associated deferred tax asset and liabilities will need to be recognised from the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, with any cumulative effect recognised as an adjustment to retained earnings or other components of equity at that date. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 01, 2023 with earlier application permitted. The amendments are not likely to affect the financial statements of the Company.
- Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to

IFRS 10 and IAS 28) – The amendment amends accounting treatment on loss of control of business or assets. The amendments also introduce new accounting for less frequent transaction that involves neither cost nor full step-up of certain retained interests in assets that are not businesses. The effective date for these changes has been deferred indefinitely until the completion of a broader review.

- The following annual improvements to IFRS standards 2018-2020 are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 01, 2022:
 - a. IFRS 9 – The amendment clarifies that an entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf, when it applies the '10 per cent' test in paragraph B 3.3.6 of IFRS 9 in assessing whether to derecognize a financial liability.
 - b. IFRS 16 – The amendment partially amends Illustrative Example 13 accompanying IFRS 16 by excluding the illustration of reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor. The objective of the amendment is to resolve any potential confusion that might arise in lease incentives.
 - c. IAS 41 – The amendment removes the requirement in paragraph 22 of IAS 41 for entities to exclude taxation cash flows when measuring the fair value of a biological asset using a present value technique.

The above amendments are not likely to affect the financial statements of the Company.

3. 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 the years presented.

3.1 Property, plant and equipment - operating assets

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost amount less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses except for leasehold land which is stated at cost. Cost include expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of an asset.

Subsequent costs are included in the carrying amount as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit or loss during the year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged to the statement of profit or loss applying the reducing balance method at the rates specified in note 4 to these financial statements. Depreciation is charged when the asset is available for use till the time the asset is disposed off.

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 derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss in the year in which the asset is derecognized.

The useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed on a regular basis. The effect of any changes in estimate is accounted for on a prospective basis.

3.2 Stock-in-trade

Basis of valuation

All items of stock-in-trade are valued at the lower of cost and their net realizable value as of the reporting

Determination of cost

The cost of inventories comprise all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

The costs of purchase of inventories comprise the purchase price, duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable by the Company from the taxing authorities), and transport, handling and other costs directly attributable to the acquisition of materials and services. Trade discounts and other similar items are deducted in determining the costs of purchase.

The costs of conversion of inventories include costs directly related to the quantity of production, such as direct labour. They also include a systematic allocation of fixed and variable production overheads that are incurred in converting materials into finished goods. The allocation of fixed production overheads to the costs of conversion is based on the normal operating capacity of the production facilities (which is the production expected to be achieved on average over a number of days under normal circumstances, taking into account the loss of capacity resulting from planned maintenance).

The cost of the items consumed or sold and those held in stock at the reporting date is determined using weighted average cost formula.

3.3 Trade debts

These are carried at their transaction price less any allowance for lifetime expected credit losses. A receivable is recognized when customers obtain control of the goods sold as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

3.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at cost. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash in hand and balances held with banks.

3.5 Financial assets

3.5.1 Initial recognition, classification and measurement

The Company recognizes a financial asset when and only when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument evidencing investment. The Company classifies its financial assets into either of following three categories:

- (a) financial assets measured at amortized cost;
- (b) fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); and
- (c) fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

(a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it is held within business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows, and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding.

Such financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue thereof.

(b) Financial assets at FVOCI

A financial asset is classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income when it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Such financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue thereof.

(c) Financial assets at FVTPL

A financial asset shall be measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, as aforesaid. However, for an investment in equity instrument which is not held for trading, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of the investment.

Such financial assets are initially measured at fair value.

3.5.2 Subsequent measurement

(a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost (determined using the effective interest method) less accumulated impairment losses.

Interest / markup income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment losses arising from such financial assets are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

(b) Financial assets at FVOCI

These are subsequently measured at fair value less accumulated impairment losses.

A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance is recognised in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, until the financial asset is derecognised or reclassified. 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 as a reclassification adjustment. Interest is calculated using the effective interest method and is recognised in profit or loss.

(c) Financial assets at FVTPL

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Net gains or losses arising from remeasurement of such financial assets as well as any interest income accruing thereon are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. However, for an investment in equity instrument which is not held for trading and for which the Company has made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of the investment, such gains or losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. Further, when such investment is disposed off, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is not reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

3.5.3 Impairment

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses in respect of financial assets measured at amortised cost.

For trade receivables, the Company applies the IFRS 9 'Simplified Approach' to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance.

For other financial assets, the Company applies the IFRS 9 'General Approach' to measuring expected credit losses whereby the Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. However, if, at the reporting date, the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

The Company measures expected credit losses on financial assets in a way that reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount, time value of money and reasonable and supportable information at the

reporting date about the past events, current conditions and forecast of future economic conditions. The Company recognises in profit or loss, as an impairment loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date.

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

3.5.4 De-recognition

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of

The Company directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event.

3.6 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or 'at fair value through profit or loss' (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 the statement of 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 the statement of profit or loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is also recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when the contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or have expired or when the cash flows of the financial liability have been substantially modified.

3.7 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset when the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends to settle either on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle liability simultaneously.

3.8 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions

A provision is recognised in the statement of financial position when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

As the actual outflows can differ from estimates made for provisions due to changes in laws, regulations, public expectations, technology, prices and conditions, and can take place many years in the future, the

carrying amounts of provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to take account of such changes. Any adjustments to the amount of previously recognised provision is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of cost of an asset.

Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is disclosed when the Company has a possible obligation as a result of past events, whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence, of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company; or the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that arises from past events, but it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

3.9 Revenue

Revenue from sales of goods is recognized when the customer obtains control of the goods being when the goods are delivered to the customer and there remains no other unfulfilled obligation to be satisfied by the Company. Delivery occurs when the goods have been dispatched from the Company's premises and either the customer has accepted the goods in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have elapsed, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

A receivable is recognized when the goods are delivered to customer as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

The Company does not expect to have contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

3.10 Employee benefits

Staff retirement benefits - Defined benefit plan

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity regularly pays contributions into a separate fund but will continue to have legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. As a consequence, actuarial risk (that benefits will be less than expected) and investment risk (that assets will be insufficient to meet expected benefits) fall, in substance, on the entity.

The Company operates an unfunded gratuity scheme for its employees which is classified as a defined benefit plan.

The Company's obligation in respect of the defined benefit plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods and discounting that amount. The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

Remeasurements of the defined benefit liability (i.e. the actuarial gains or losses) are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income. The Company determines the interest expense on the defined benefit liability for the period by applying the discount rate to the defined benefit liability at the beginning of the annual reporting period, taking into account any changes in the defined benefit liability during the period as a result of benefit payments. Interest expense and other expenses related to the defined benefit plan are recognised in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that

relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

Compensated absences

Provision for accumulating compensated absences, whether vesting or non-vesting, is recognized as the employees render services that increase their entitlement to future paid absences. Such provision is measured as the additional amount that the Company expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the end of the reporting period.

Non-accumulating compensated absences are recognized as expense in the period in which they occur.

3.11 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or Cash Generating Units (CGUs).

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. They are allocated to reduce the carrying amounts of the assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised. A reversal of impairment loss for a cash generating unit is allocated to the assets of the unit pro rata with the carrying amounts of those assets. The increase in the carrying amounts shall be treated as reversals of impairment losses for individual assets and recognized in profit or loss unless the asset is measured at revalued amount. Any reversal of impairment loss of a revalued asset shall be treated as a revaluation increase.

3.12 Translation of foreign currency transactions and balances

On initial recognition, a foreign currency transaction is recognized, in the functional currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

At the end of each reporting period, foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate (i.e. the spot exchange rate at the end of the reporting period).

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

3.13 Other income

Interest income

Returns on saving accounts and investments at amortised cost are recognised using effective interest rate method.

3.14 Taxation

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that the entity has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that the sufficient taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilized by the entity. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Judgement and estimates

Significant judgement is required in determining the income tax expenses and corresponding provision for tax. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain as these matters are being contested at various legal forums. The Company recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such determination is made.

Further, the carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and is adjusted to reflect the current assessment of future taxable profits. If required, carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits to allow the benefit of part or all of that recognised deferred tax asset to be utilised. Any such reduction shall be reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available.

Offsetting

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3.15 Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders.

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Leasehold land	Building on leasehold land	Plant and machinery	Vehicles	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Total
	Rupees						
As at June 30, 2019							
Cost	1,100,000	6,749,315	4,897,487	164,365	1,295,136	3,490,763	17,697,066
Accumulated depreciation	-	(6,158,237)	(3,806,679)	(121,771)	(1,023,968)	(2,925,346)	(14,036,001)
Net book value	1,100,000	591,078	1,090,808	42,594	271,168	565,417	3,661,065
<i>Movement during the year ended June 30, 2020</i>							
Opening net book value	1,100,000	591,078	1,090,808	42,594	271,168	565,417	3,661,065
Depreciation for the year	-	(59,108)	(109,081)	(8,519)	(27,117)	(56,542)	(260,367)
Closing net book value	1,100,000	531,970	981,727	34,075	244,051	508,875	3,400,698
As at June 30, 2020							
Cost	1,100,000	6,749,315	4,897,487	164,365	1,295,136	3,490,763	17,697,066
Accumulated depreciation	-	(6,217,345)	(3,915,760)	(130,290)	(1,051,085)	(2,981,888)	(14,296,368)
Net book value	1,100,000	531,970	981,727	34,075	244,051	508,875	3,400,698
<i>Movement during the year ended June 30, 2021</i>							
Opening net book value	1,100,000	531,970	981,727	34,075	244,051	508,875	3,400,698
Diposals made during the year							
Cost	-	-	(944,355)	-	-	-	(944,355)
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	908,326	-	-	-	908,326
	-	-	(36,029)	-	-	-	(36,029)
Depreciation for the year	-	(53,197)	(98,173)	(6,815)	(24,405)	(50,888)	(233,478)
Closing net book value	1,100,000	478,773	847,525	27,260	219,646	457,987	3,131,191
As at June 30, 2021							
Cost	1,100,000	6,749,315	3,953,132	164,365	1,295,136	3,490,763	16,752,711
Accumulated depreciation	-	(6,270,542)	(3,105,607)	(137,105)	(1,075,490)	(3,032,776)	(13,621,520)
Net book value	1,100,000	478,773	847,525	27,260	219,646	457,987	3,131,191
Annual rates of depreciation	-	10%	10%	20%	10%	10%	

		2021	2020
	Note	Rupees	
4.1 Allocation of the depreciation charge:			
Cost of sales - Manufacturing expenses	15	140,087	156,220
Administration expenses	16	93,391	104,147
		233,478	260,367

4.2 Particulars of immovable property (i.e. land and building) in the name of the Company are as follows:

Location	Usage of Immovable Property	Area
----------	-----------------------------	------

Plot # 23/C, 15th Commercial Street Phase II
Extension Defence Housing Authority, Karachi.

Head Office & Production
Facility

Ground plus three floors
built on 200 sq. yards

	2021	2020
	Rupees	
5. STOCK-IN-TRADE		

	Raw material and accessories	21,078,016	80,110,557
	Finished goods	13,889,937	8,132,484
	Less: Provision for obsolete stock	-	(2,412,321)
		<u>34,967,953</u>	<u>85,830,720</u>
5.1	Provision for obsolete stock		
	Balance as at the beginning of the year	(2,412,321)	(2,412,321)
	Less: Stock written off during the year	15.1 <u>2,412,321</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>-</u>	<u>(2,412,321)</u>
6.	ADVANCES, DEPOSITS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
	Advances:		
	- to employees	1,246,824	1,291,104
	- advances written off during the year	(488,316)	-
		758,508	1,291,104
	- to suppliers	2,045,607	3,198,565
	- provision for doubtful advances	(2,038,565)	-
		7,042	3,198,565
		765,550	4,489,669
	Deposits	54,167	54,167
	Other receivables:		
	- Export rebate receivable	2,138,867	2,441,802
	- Others	110,000	266,772
		2,248,867	2,708,574
		<u>3,068,584</u>	<u>7,252,410</u>
7.	TAX REFUNDS DUE FROM THE GOVERNMENT		
	Income tax refundable	1,461,415	1,406,604
	Sales tax refundable	2,647,471	2,543,982
		<u>4,108,886</u>	<u>3,950,586</u>
8.	CASH AND BANK BALANCES		
	Cash in hand	199,431	60,000
	Cash at bank:		
	- foreign currency deposit accounts	171,460	167,071
	- current accounts	1,454,397	1,372,652
		1,625,857	1,539,723
		<u>1,825,288</u>	<u>1,599,723</u>
9.	ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP CAPITAL		
		2021	2020
		————— Rupees —————	
	2021	2020	

———— No. of shares ————

		Ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each issued:		
5,759,100	5,759,100	- for cash	57,591,000	57,591,000
		- for consideration other than cash		
125,000	125,000	(cars and furnitures & fixtures)	1,250,000	1,250,000
115,900	115,900	- as bonus shares	1,159,000	1,159,000
<u>6,000,000</u>	<u>6,000,000</u>		<u>60,000,000</u>	<u>60,000,000</u>

- 9.1 There are no agreements among shareholders in respect of voting rights, board selection, rights of first refusal and block voting.

10. STAFF RETIREMENT BENEFITS - GRATUITY

The Company operates a unfunded gratuity scheme for its employees. The latest actuarial valuation of the plan was carried out as at June 30, 2021 by using the Projected Unit Credit method.

		Note	2021	Restated 2020
			Rupees	
10.1	Movement in defined benefit obligation			
	Opening defined benefit obligation		2,640,736	5,245,502
	Current service cost		226,285	382,725
	Interest cost		179,461	670,240
	Benefits paid		(93,805)	(1,084,131)
	Remeasurements		(968,854)	(2,573,600)
	Reclassified to trade and other payables		(965,054)	-
	Closing defined benefit obligation		1,018,769	2,640,736
10.2	Expense recognized in the statement of profit or loss			
	Current service cost		226,285	382,725
	Interest cost on defined benefit obligation		179,461	670,240
			405,746	1,052,965
	Allocation in the statement of profit or loss:			
	- Cost of sales - Manufacturing expenses	15.2	296,195	768,664
	- Administrative expenses	16.1	109,551	284,301
			405,746	1,052,965
10.3	Remeasurement losses / (gain) recognised in other comprehensive income			
	Actuarial gain on defined benefit obligation			
	- Changes in financial assumptions		1,321	113,683
	- Experience adjustments		(970,175)	(2,687,283)
			(968,854)	(2,573,600)
10.4	Year end sensitivity analysis on defined benefit obligation			
	Discount Rate + 100 bps		974,189	2,513,896
	Discount Rate - 100 bps		1,068,371	2,782,508
	Salary increment rate + 100 bps		1,068,852	2,785,486
	Salary increment rate -100 bps		973,004	2,509,041
10.5	As of the reporting date, the weighted-average duration of the defined benefit obligation was 5 years.			

10.6 Principal actuarial assumptions used

Discount rate used for interest cost in profit and loss	<u>7.00%</u>	<u>14.25%</u>
Discount rate used for year end obligation	<u>7.00%</u>	<u>8.50%</u>
Expected rate of increase in salary level (per annum)	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>
Mortality rates	<u>SLIC 2001-2005</u>	<u>SLIC 2001-2005</u>

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	<u>— Rupees —</u>	
Opening balance	2,084	2,084
Loan obtained during the year	400,000	-
Closing balance	402,084	2,084

11.1 These represent short-term interest-free loans obtained by the Company from its directors in order to meet its working capital requirements. The loans are repayable on demand.

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	<u>— Rupees —</u>	
12. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
Creditors	2,949,882	454,037
Accrued liabilities	701,942	127,323
Advance from customers	941,769	594,181
Gratuity payable	965,054	-
Provision for Workers' Welfare Fund	49,545	49,545
	<u>5,608,192</u>	<u>1,225,086</u>

12.1 Advance from customers

During the year, the performance obligations underlying the opening contract liability of Rs. 594,181 were satisfied in full. Accordingly, the said liability was recorded as revenue during the year.

In addition, information regarding the timing of satisfaction of performance obligations underlying the closing contract liability of Rs. 941,768 is not presented since the expected duration of all the contracts entered into with the customers is less than one year.

13. CONTINGENCY AND COMMITMENTS**13.1 Contingency**

The Company was served with the show cause notice in 1994 by the Pakistan Defence Officer's Housing Authority (P.D.O.H.A.) seeking to restrain it from continuing to use its factory premises for industrial use. The Company was granted a stay against P.D.O.H.A. in the said matter by the Honorable Sindh High Court in 1994.

The Honorable Sindh High Court has subsequently in 1998 dismissed the Civil Miscellaneous Application (C.M.A.) filed in separate suits by the P.D.O.H.A. challenging the grounds on which stay was granted to the Company. The Company does not foresee any contingency in this respect nor has therefore made any provision there against.

13.2 Commitments

Commitments for export sales as at June 30, 2021 were Rs. 1.139 million (2020: Rs. 3.663 million).

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	<u>— Rupees —</u>	
14. SALES REVENUE		
Export sales	16,062,452	26,005,394
Export rebate	898,720	1,418,432
	<u>16,961,172</u>	<u>27,423,826</u>
14.1 Disaggregation of sales revenue by products		
Bags	15,903,743	25,800,215

	Jackets		158,709	205,179
			16,062,452	26,005,394
14.2	Disaggregation of sales revenue by geographic region			
	Germany		8,670,709	13,797,897
	Italy		7,391,743	10,226,913
	Austria		-	1,980,584
			16,062,452	26,005,394
15.	COST OF SALES	<i>Note</i>	2021	Restated 2020
			— Rupees —	
	Raw and packing materials consumed	15.1	14,252,092	13,056,361
	Manufacturing expenses			
	Salaries, wages and benefits	15.2	3,779,751	6,157,507
	Cutting and stitching charges		3,431,628	4,873,517
	Fuel and power		475,436	689,095
	Repairs and maintenance		406,954	26,010
	Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	4.1	140,087	156,220
	Entertainment		109,403	46,430
	Telephone, fax and postage		80,249	151,699
	Rent, rates and taxes		24,000	12,010
	Printing and stationery		11,100	9,967
			8,458,609	12,122,455
	Cost of goods manufactured		22,710,700	25,178,817
	Finished goods - opening stock		8,132,484	9,234,619
			30,843,184	34,413,436
	Cost of goods available for sale			
	Finished goods - closing stock		(13,889,937)	(8,132,484)
			16,953,247	26,280,952
15.1	Raw and packing materials consumed			
	Opening stock		80,110,557	69,538,408
	Add: Purchases during the year		8,494,639	23,628,510
			88,605,196	93,166,918
	Less: Stock written off during the year			
	- Write-off through provision previously recognized	5.1	(2,412,321)	-
	- Direct write-off	18.1.	(50,862,767)	-
			(53,275,088)	-
			35,330,108	93,166,918
	Less : Closing stock	5	(21,078,016)	(80,110,557)
	Raw materials consumed		14,252,092	13,056,361
15.2	This includes an amount of Rs. 82,569 (2020: Rs. 163,312) in respect of staff retirement benefits.			
16.	ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	<i>Note</i>	2021	Restated 2020
			— Rupees —	
	Salaries, allowances and other benefits	16.1	1,686,651	2,791,325
	Fees and subscription		741,779	176,321
	Auditor's remuneration	16.2	762,000	350,000
	Entertainment expense		365,846	29,062
	Utilities		298,189	149,434
	Vehicle running and maintenance		225,000	54,446
	Bank charges		148,798	205,149

	Repairs and maintenance		116,195	25,154
	Depreciation	4.1	93,391	104,147
	Donations	16.3	22,000	20,000
	Printing and stationery		14,660	16,029
	Communication		15,100	31,000
	Legal and professional		317,000	25,500
	Provision for doubtful advances to suppliers	6.	2,038,565	-
	Advances to employees written off		488,316	-
			<u>7,333,490</u>	<u>3,977,567</u>
16.1	This includes an amount of Rs. 30,539 (2020: Rs. 59,606) in respect of staff retirement benefits.			
16.2	Auditors' remuneration	<i>Note</i>	2021	2020
			— Rupees —	
	Audit fee		550,000	250,000
	Half yearly review fee		162,000	100,000
	Code of corporate governance fees		50,000	-
			<u>762,000</u>	<u>350,000</u>
16.3	None of the directors or their spouses have any interest in the donees.			
17.	DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES			
	Advertising and sales promotion		600	36,100
	Postage, telex and telegram		76,695	349,024
	Travelling expense		20,210	1,250
	Freight, handling and insurance		781,876	286,139
	Others		78,025	41,459
			<u>957,406</u>	<u>713,972</u>
18.	OTHER (EXPENSE) / INCOME			
	Exchange gain - net		542,740	347,764
	PM Package for Business Community		-	297,952
	Reimbursement of Penalty		-	1,478,763
	Raw material written off	18.1	(50,862,767)	-
	Gain on disposal of Plant and machinery		73,971	
	Others		22,973	14,771
			<u>(50,223,083)</u>	<u>2,139,250</u>
18.1	During the year, the Company has written off a quantity of its processed leather stored at a tannery where its quality was found to have been totally spoiled as a result of flooding of the mill area due to heavy rains. The Company efforts at mitigating the loss through reprocessing did not produce any positive results. The stock was later on also surveyed by a PBA Valuer who vide its report dated May 15, 2021, assessed the stock to be spoiled and of no commercial value. The management accordingly decided to write off the value of the			
19.	TAXATION	<i>Note</i>	2021	2020
			— Rupees —	
	Current - for the year		173,598	280,870
	Deferred	19.1	-	-
			<u>173,598</u>	<u>280,870</u>
19.1	As the Company's income is subject to taxation under the Final Tax Regime, there are temporary differences other than that arising from export trade debtors. However, since the deferred tax liability resulting therefrom is not material, the same has not been recognized in these financial statements.			
19.2	The income tax assessments of the Company have been finalized up to, and including, the tax year 2020. Tax returns filed by the Company are deemed to be assessed under section 120 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 unless selected for re-assessment or audit by the taxation authorities. However, at any time during a period of five years from the date of filing of a return, the taxation authorities may select an income tax return filed by the Company for the purpose of re-assessment.			

	Restated
2021	2020

20. LOSS PER SHARE	<i>Note</i>	———— Rupees ————
20.1 Basic loss per share		
Loss after taxation		<u><u>(58,679,652)</u></u> <u><u>(1,690,285)</u></u>
		———— Number ————
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year		<u><u>6,000,000</u></u> <u><u>6,000,000</u></u>
		———— Rupees ————
Loss per share - basic	<i>20.2</i>	<u><u>(9.78)</u></u> <u><u>(0.28)</u></u>

20.2 Diluted loss per share

There is no dilutive effect on the basic loss per share of the Company, since there were no potential ordinary shares in issue as at June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2020.

21. REMUNERATION OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

	<u>Chief Executive</u>		<u>Directors</u>		<u>Executives</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	———— Rupees ————							
Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managerial remuneration	-	660,000	-	-	-	-	-	660,000
Commission or bonus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reimbursable expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retirement benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other perquisites and benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>660,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>660,000</u>
Number of persons	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>		

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	2021	2020
	———— Rupees ————	
22.1 Categorization of financial instruments		
22.1.1 Financial assets		
<i>At amortised cost</i>		
Trade debts	430,342	47,767
Advance to employees	758,508	1,291,104
Short term deposits	54,167	54,167
Other receivables - Others	110,000	266,772
Cash and bank balances	<u>1,825,288</u>	<u>1,599,723</u>
	<u><u>3,178,305</u></u>	<u><u>3,259,533</u></u>
22.1.2 Financial liabilities		
<i>At amortised cost</i>		
Loan from directors	402,084	2,084
Trade and other payables	<u>3,651,824</u>	<u>581,360</u>
	<u><u>4,053,908</u></u>	<u><u>583,444</u></u>

22.2 Financial risk analysis

The Board of Directors of the Company has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

22.2.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

A financial asset is regarded as credit impaired as and when it falls under the definition of a 'defaulted' financial asset. For the Company's internal credit management purposes, a financial asset is considered as defaulted when it is **past due for 90 days or more**.

The Company writes off a defaulted financial asset when there remains no reasonable probability of recovering the carrying amount of the asset through available means. Written off financial assets are not subject to any enforcement activity.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

As of the reporting date, the maximum exposure to credit risk was as follows :

	Note	2021 Rupees	2020
Trade debts	(a)	430,342	47,767
Advance to employees	(b)	758,508	1,291,104
Short term deposits		54,167	54,167
Other receivables - Others		110,000	266,772
Bank balances	(c)	1,625,857	1,539,723
		<u>2,978,874</u>	<u>3,199,533</u>

Note (a) - Credit risk exposure on trade debts

To reduce the exposure to credit risk arising from trade debts, the Company has developed its own risk management policies and guidelines whereby each customer is assigned a credit limit and, in the event that the outstanding balance due from the customer exceeds its credit limit, further sales are suspended.

As of the reporting date, the ageing analysis of trade debts was as follows:

	June 30, 2021		June 30, 2020	
	Gross carrying amount	Provision for expected credit losses	Gross carrying amount	Provision for expected credit losses
	Rupees			
Not past due	-	-	47,767	-
Past due 1-30 days	-	-	-	-
Past due 31-60 days	-	-	-	-
Past due 61-90 days	-	-	-	-
Past due over 90 days	430,342	-	-	-
	<u>430,342</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>47,767</u>	<u>-</u>

Based on past experience, consideration of financial position, past track records and recoveries, the Company believes that trade debtors considered good do not require any impairment. None of the other financial assets are either past due or impaired.

Note (b) - Credit risk exposure on advance to employees

The advances are secured with gratuity fund balances maintained by the Company.

Note (c) - Credit risk exposure on bank balances

The Company's credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counter parties are banks with reasonably high credit ratings. As of the reporting date, the external credit ratings of the Company's bankers were as follows:

Bank	Short- term	Rating	2021	2020
------	-------------	--------	------	------

	rating	agency	Rupees	
United Bank Limited	A-1+	JCR-VIS	752,797	752,847
Askari Bank Limited	A-1+	PACRA	2,317	2,317
Bank Al-Habib Limited	A-1+	PACRA	190,382	-
Bank Alfalah Limited	A-1+	PACRA	25,000	25,000
Faysal Bank Limited	A-1+	PACRA	178,535	174,146
Meezan Bank Limited	A-1+	JCR-VIS	447,451	556,039
Summit Bank Limited	-	JCR-VIS	29,374	29,374
			1,625,857	1,539,723

Concentration of credit risk

Concentration of credit risk arises when a number of financial instruments or contracts are entered into with the same party, or when counter parties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations of credit risk indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry. As of the reporting date, the Company was not exposed to any major concentrations of credit risk.

22.2.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Company could be required to pay its liabilities earlier than expected or difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial liabilities as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

June 30, 2021						
Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows					
	Total contractual cash flows	Repayable on demand	Not later than one month	Later than one month and not later than 3 months	Later than three months and not later than 1 year	Later than one year and not later than five years
Rupees						
Loan from directors	402,084	402,084	402,084	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	3,651,824	3,651,824	-	-	3,651,824	-
	4,053,908	4,053,908	402,084	-	3,651,824	-

June 30, 2020						
Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows					
	Total contractual cash flows	Repayable on demand	Not later than one month	Later than one month and not later than 3 months	Later than three months and not later than 1 year	Later than one year and not later than five years
Rupees						
Loan from directors	2,084	2,084	2,084	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	581,360	581,360	-	-	581,360	-
	583,444	583,444	2,084	-	581,360	-

22.2.3 Market risk

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

i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to a change in a foreign exchange rate. It arises mainly where receivables and payables exist due to transactions in foreign currency. As of the reporting date, the Company was exposed to currency risk on trade debts that is denominated in Euros and Great Britain Pounds as follows:

	June 30, 2021			June 30, 2020		
	Rupees	Euro	GBP	Rupees	Euro	GBP
Trade debts	430,342	2,542.00	-	47,767	252.59	-
Bank balance	171,460	460.29	388.28	167,071	459.00	387.00

The following significant exchange rate applied during the year:

	Average rate		Reporting date rate	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	-----Rupees-----			
Euro to Pak Rupee	188.41	182.09	188.12	188.69
GBP to Pak Rupee	213.14	196.45	218.58	207.70

Sensitivity analysis

As of the reporting date, 10% strengthening / (weakening) of the Rupee against the Euro and GBP would have increased / (decreased) loss before taxation by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2020.

	Effect on loss before tax — Rupees —
As at June 30, 2021	17,146
As at June 30, 2020	16,707

ii) Interest rate risk

Interest / mark-up rate risk is the risk that value of a financial instrument or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in the market interest / mark-up rates. As of the reporting date, the Company was not exposed to any material interest rate risk.

iii) 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 the market prices (other than those arising from interest/ mark up 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 or similar financial instruments traded in the market. As of the reporting date, the Company was not exposed to any other price risk.

23. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Consequently, differences can arise between carrying values and the fair value estimates.

The Company measures fair value of its assets and liabilities using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

Level 1: Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market.

Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable inputs.

Level 3: Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data.

The Company does not carry any non-financial assets and liabilities at fair value. Further, as of the reporting date, the fair value of all the financial assets and financial liabilities that not are measured at fair value approximated their carrying amount in these financial statements.

24. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to 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. The management closely monitors the return on capital employed along with the level of distributions to ordinary shareholders. Further, in order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, reduce capital, or

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. Following is the quantitative analysis of what the Company manages as capital:

	2021	2020
Borrowings:	— Rupees —	
- Loan from directors	402,084	2,084
Shareholders' equity:		
- Issued, subscribed and paid up capital	60,000,000	60,000,000
- General reserve	1,369,610	1,369,610
- Accumulated (loss) / profit	(23,480,402)	34,230,397
	37,889,208	95,600,007
Capital managed by the Company	38,291,292	95,602,091

25. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Related parties of the Company comprise of its key management personnel (including directors) as well as their close family members. Remuneration of the Chief Executive and Directors is disclosed in note 21 to these financial statements. Transactions entered into during the year, and balances held, with related parties, were as follows:

Name of the related party	Nature of relationship	Particulars	2021	2020
			Rupees	
Mr. Khalid Shah	Director	Loan obtained during the year	400,000	-
		Loan payable at year end	402,084	2,084

26. CORRECTION OF A PRIOR PERIOD ERROR

As per the International Accounting Standard (IAS) 19 *Employee Benefits*, an entity operating a defined benefit plan for its employees is required to use the projected unit credit method to measure its defined benefit obligation using an actuarial technique. The method requires the entity to determine how much benefit is attributable to the current and prior periods and to make estimates (actuarial assumptions) about demographic variables (such as employee turnover and mortality) and financial variables (such as future increases in salaries and medical costs) that will affect the cost of the benefit.

However, up to the last year, the Company had been measuring its defined benefit obligation using the projected unit credit method with out considering the actuarial assumptions about demographic variables (such as employee turnover and mortality) and financial variables (such as future increases in salaries and medical costs).

During the year, the Company engaged M/s. Noman Associates to carryout the actuarial valuation of its defined benefit gratuity plan as at June 30, 2019, 2020 and 2021. In these financial statements, the effects of the said actuarial valuation have been accounted for retrospectively in accordance with the requirements of IAS 8 '*Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*' and the all corresponding figures affected by the errors have been restated. Since these restatements have a material effect on the statement of financial position as of the beginning of the earliest period presented i.e. July 01, 2019, the same has also been presented in these financial statements in accordance with the requirements of IAS 1 '*Presentation of Financial Statements*'.

The retrospective correction of the above error has its effects on the corresponding figures presented in these financial statements as follows:

<u>Effects on the statement of financial position</u>			
	Unappropriated profit	Actuarial gain / (loss) on remeasurement of defined benefit obligation - net Rupees	Defined benefit obligation - staff gratuity
Balance as at June 30, 2019 (as previously reported)	35,571,840	-	5,245,502
Effect of restatement as on June 30, 2019	(2,224,758)	-	2,224,758
Balance as at June 30, 2019 (as restated)	33,347,082	-	7,470,260
Balance as at June 30, 2020 (as previously reported)	35,019,173	379,569	1,779,962
Effect of restatement as on June 30, 2020	(788,776)	2,194,031	860,774
Balance as at June 30, 2020 (as restated)	34,230,397	2,573,600	2,640,736
<u>Effects on comprehensive income for the year ended June 30, 2020</u>			
<u>Effects on profit or loss</u>			
Increase in salaries, wages and benefits:			
Cost of sales			605,352
Administrative expenses			224,695
			830,047
Decrease in loss before taxation			830,047
Decrease in loss after taxation			830,047
<u>Effects on other comprehensive income</u>			
Increase in actuarial gain on remeasurement of defined benefit obligation			2,194,031
Increase in other comprehensive income			2,194,031
Net decrease in total comprehensive loss			1,363,984

27. GENERAL

27.1 Plant capacity and actual production

	<i>Note</i>	2021	2020
		Number	
Industrial sewing machines installed		<u>57</u>	<u>195</u>
Percentage of capacity utilized	27.1.1	<u>21%</u>	<u>10%</u>
<i>Jackets</i>			
Installed capacity - pieces		<u>14,459</u>	<u>49,466</u>
Actual production - pieces		<u>30</u>	<u>50</u>
<i>Bags</i>			
Installed capacity - pieces		<u>17,590</u>	<u>60,178</u>
Actual production - pieces		<u>3,687</u>	<u>5,874</u>

27.1.1 The production capacity remained under utilized due to worst scenario of Covid-19 and decreased orders from main market i.e. Central Europe.

	2021	2020
	Number	
27.2 Number of employees		
Total number of employees as at the year end	<u>12</u>	<u>26</u>
Average number of employees during the year	<u>19</u>	<u>31</u>

27.3 Reclassification of corresponding figures

In these financial statements, certain corresponding figures have been rearranged and reclassified, wherever considered necessary, for the purpose of comparison and better presentation. Following major reclassifications have been made:

Reclassified from component	Reclassified to component	Amount (Rupees)
Income tax (Advances, deposits, prepayments and other receivables)	Income tax refundable (Tax refunds due from government)	<u>1,687,475</u>
Sales tax (Advances, deposits, prepayments and other receivables)	Sales tax refundable (Tax refunds due from government)	<u>2,543,982</u>
Provision for taxation (Statement of financial position)	Income tax refundable (Tax refunds due from government)	<u>280,870</u>
Auditor's remuneration (Other operating expenses)	Auditor's remuneration (Administrative expenses)	<u>350,000</u>
Bank charges (Finance cost)	Bank charges (Administrative expenses)	<u>205,149</u>
For 2019		
Income tax (Advances, deposits, prepayments and other receivables)	Income tax refundable (Tax refunds due from government)	<u>3,865,368</u>

and other receivables)

Provision for taxation
(Statement of financial position)

Income tax refundable
(Tax refunds due from government)

462,078

27.4 Date of authorization for issue of the financial statements

These financial statements have been authorized for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on _____.

11 FEB 2022

27.5 Level of rounding

Figures in these financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest rupee.



CHIEF EXECUTIVE



CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER



DIRECTOR