

Ghani
THE GLASS EXPERTS



2021

ANNUAL REPORT



Ghani Value Glass Limited

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CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Directors

Mr. Awais Ahmad
Mr. Imtiaz Ahmad Khan
Mr. Anwaar Ahmad Khan
Mr. Aftab Ahmad Khan
Mr. Obaid Ghani
Mr. Jubair Ghani
Mr. Ibrahim Ghani
Mr. Umair Ghani
Mr. Muhammad Ayub
Mr. Muhammad Mushtaq
Mr. Tahir Ghafoor Khan
Mrs. Maryam Junaid

CHAIRMAN

Mr. Imtiaz Ahmad Khan

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Mr. Anwaar Ahmad Khan

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Chairman

Mr. Awais Ahmad

Members

Mr. Jubair Ghani
Mrs. Maryam Junaid

HR & R COMMITTEE

Chairman

Mr. Awais Ahmad

Members

Mr. Aftab Ahmad Khan
Mr. Jubair Ghani

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Mr. Umer Farooq Khan

COMPANY SECRETARY

Hafiz Muhammad Imran Sabir

AUDITORS

EY Ford Rhodes
Chartered Accountants

SHARE REGISTRAR

Corplink (Pvt) Ltd
Wings Arcade, 1-K Commercial Area
Model Town, Lahore, Pakistan
Phones : (042) 35916714, 35916719
Fax : (042) 35869037

BANKERS

Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited (Islamic)
MCB Bank Limited (Islamic)
Albaraka Bank (Pakistan) Limited
Bank Alfalah Limited (Islamic)
Askari Bank Limited (Islamic)
Bank Al Habib (Islamic)
The Bank of Punjab (Islamic)
Dubai Islamic Bank
Allied Bank Limited
Soneri Bank Limited, Islamic Banking
Habib Bank Limited
Meezan Bank Limited
UBL Ameen Limited
Bank Alfalah Limited
Faysal Bank Limited
Bank of Punjab (Taqwa)

HEAD OFFICE & REGISTERED OFFICE

40-L Model Town Extension, Lahore, Pakistan
UAN: (042) 111 949 949, Fax:(042) 35172263
E-mail : info@ghanivalueglass.com
<http://www.ghanivalueglass.com>

PLANT

31-KM Sheikhpura Road, Mouza Beti Heriya,
Tehsil Nankana Sahib, District Sheikhpura.
Ph: (056) 3406171

Vision & Philosophy

Nothing in this earth or in the heavens
Is hidden from ALLAH
To indulge in honesty, integrity and self determination,
To encourage in performance and
Most of all to put our trust in ALLAH,
So that we may, eventually through our efforts and belief,
Become the leader amongst glass manufacturers
of South Asian Countries

Mission Statement

To be successful by
Effectively & efficiently
Utilizing our
Philosophies, so that
We achieve & maintain
Constantly the High Standards of Product Quality
And Customer Satisfaction

CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW

Dear Shareholders,

I would like to welcome you at the Annual General Meeting of the Company.

Pakistan's economy performed well with positive trend by main macroeconomic indicators amid the Covid-19 pandemic, resulting in a 3.94 per cent economic growth rate. The overall industrial sector has witnessed a positive growth of 3.57pc this year as against a negative growth of 3.77pc last year. The large-scale manufacturing (LSM) sector showed an unprecedented growth of 14.85pc. Major contributors to this growth are textile (5.9pc), food beverage & tobacco (11.73pc), petroleum products (12.71pc), pharmaceuticals (12.57pc), chemicals (11.65pc), non-metallic mineral products (24.31pc), automobiles (23.38pc) and fertilizer (5.69pc).

During the year ended June 30, 2021, the Board has played an effective role in managing the affairs of the Company and achieving its objectives.

The board has performed its duties and responsibilities diligently and has contributed effectively in guiding the Company in all strategic matters.

The board reviewed the operating results and approved the quarterly and annual financial statements of the Company.

The Board has exercised its powers in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations applicable on the Company. As required under the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, the Board evaluates its own performance through a mechanism developed by it.

The Audit Committee reviewed the financial statements and ensures that the accounts fairly represent the financial position of the Company. It also ensures effectiveness of internal controls. The HR Committee overviewed and recommended selection and compensation of senior management team.

Lahore: October 29, 2021


Imtiaz Ahmad Khan
Chairman

DIRECTORS' REPORT

In the name of Allah, The Most merciful and The beneficent

It is indeed a great privilege for me to present the annual report along with audited Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2021.

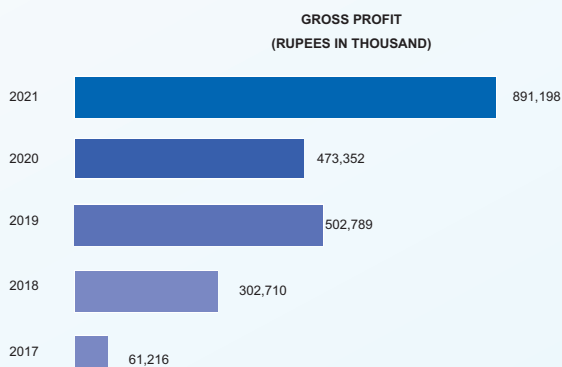
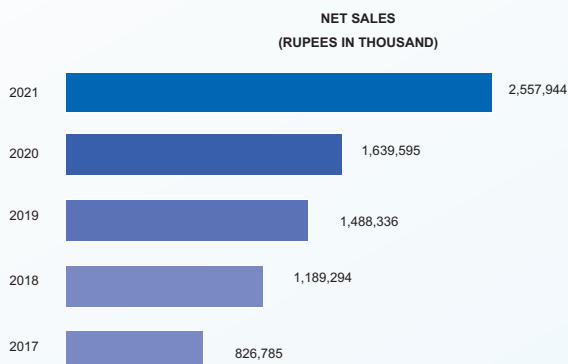
Financial Performance

Pakistan's economic growth rebounded to 3.9% in fiscal year ended June 30, 2021 and is expected to reach 4.0% in FY2022 as business activity gradually resumes in the second year of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. During the year ended June 30, 2021, Large Scale Manufacturing (LSM) has grown by 14.85% YoY. This remarkable rise in LSM during the fiscal year which was upto expectation, given slowed industrial activity during FY20 amid strict lockdowns during the first wave of COVID-19. Most of the major categories of LSM witnessed strong growth in FY21. Autos showed the most growth followed by Non-metallic minerals and Chemicals which grew by 51.06% YoY, 26.66% and 19.19%, respectively.

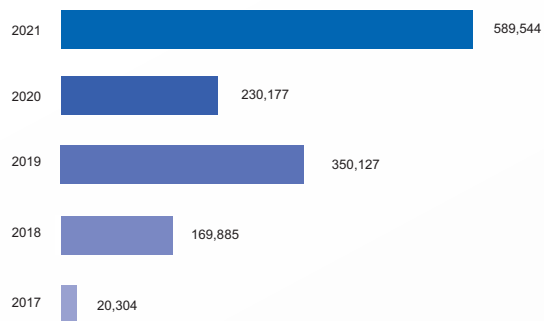
Despite, the adverse impacts of 3rd and 4th waves of the pandemic, the Company achieved a growth of 56% in net revenue (net revenue of Rupees 2.6 billion). With the best efforts of the management, the Company succeeded in achieving robust increase in financial performance during the year ended June 30, 2021. Margins increased from top to bottom comparing with the last year. The company earned Net Profit of Rupees 590 million as compared to Rupees 230 million for the previous year. Earning per share also increased to Rupees 9.15 as compared to Rupees 4.25. The highlights of the Operating and Financial results of the Company are as follow:

Highlights	2021	2020
	(Rupees in Thousands)	
Net Revenue	2,557,944	1,639,595
Gross Profit	891,198	473,352
Profit before Tax	526,579	229,376
Profit after Tax	589,544	230,177
Earning per Share - Basic & Diluted (Rupees)	9.15	4.25

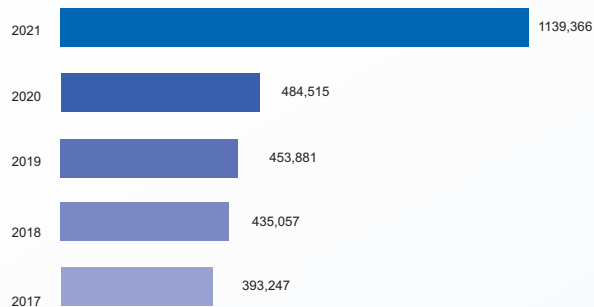
During the year under review, net revenue increased to Rupees 2.6 billion as compared to Rupees 1.6 billion.



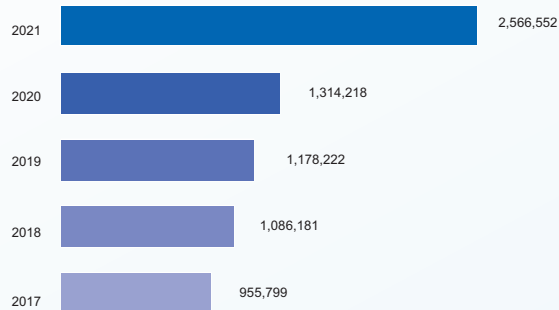
**PROFIT AFTER TAX
(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)**



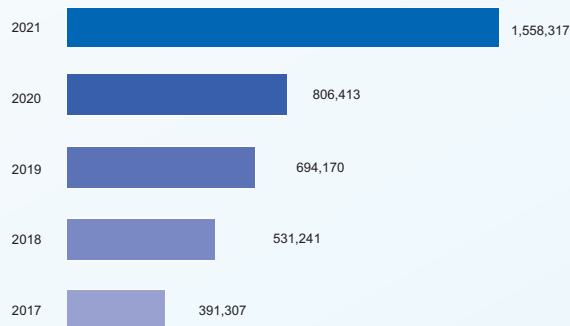
**FIXED ASSETS
(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)**



**TOTAL ASSETS
(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)**



**SHAREHOLDER EQUITY
(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)**



Projects Update

During the year ended June 30, 2021, the project of Spectrum Line could not be executed due to unavoidable situation arising from the ongoing global pandemic of coronavirus (COVID 19). The management decided to utilize proceeds of the right issue on appliances business segment and to increase production of existing spectrum line. The production capacity of the existing spectrum line has been increased by above 10%. Moreover, we immediately moved to appliance business segment to cater the market demand as we needed to supply appliances glass to big brands like Gree, Dawlance, Waves etc.

Merger of GAIL with and into GVGL

The board of directors and shareholders of your company approved the proposed scheme of arrangement for merger of Ghani Automobile Industries Limited (GAIL) with and into Ghani Value Glass Limited (GVGL). The honorable Lahore High Court Lahore, vide its order No.50413 dated September 6, 2021 allowed the proposed merger of GAIL into GVGL.

Corporate Governance

The directors are pleased to report that your Company has taken necessary steps to comply with the provisions of the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations 2019 as incorporated in the listing regulations of Pakistan stock exchange.

Corporate Financial Reporting Framework

The board firmly believes in the adherence to laws and regulations. The board considers such compliance an essence of success and hence takes vigilant part in setting and monitoring Company's strategic direction. We give following statement on Corporate and Financial Reporting Framework;

- **Presentation of Financial Statements**

The financial statements prepared by the management of the Company fairly present its state of affairs, the results of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity.

- **Books of Accounts**

Proper books of accounts have been maintained by the Company.

- **Accounting Policies**

Appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied in preparation of financial statements and accounting estimate are based on reasonable and prudent judgment.

- **International Accounting Standards**

International accounting standards and international financial reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan has been applied in preparation of financial statements.

- **Internal Controls**

The system of internal control has been reviewed and necessary changes are being made to strengthen it further.

- **Going Concern**

Management sternly believes that with the blessings of Allah SWT and the continued support of all the stakeholders, Company shall be able to perform profitably and shall be able to meet up its all liabilities as and when they fall due and hence it is and shall remain a going concern with a booming future ahead.

- **The main trends and factors likely to affect the future development, performance and position of the company's business**

Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19), Pak Rupee devaluation, increasing gas prices and energy costs etc. are factors likely to affect the future development, performance and position of the business.

- **The impact of the company's business on the environment**

There is no adverse impact of company's operation on the environment.

- **Change of nature of Company's business**

There are no changes that have occurred during the financial year concerning the nature of the business of the company or any other company in which the company has interest.

- **Policy for remuneration of Non-Executive/Independent Directors**

The company has a policy of not paying remuneration package for Non-Executive and Independent Directors.

- **Directors' responsibility in respect of adequacy of internal financial controls**

The Board ensures adequacy of internal control activities either directly or through its Committees. The Board also reviews the Company's financial operations and position at regular intervals by means of interim accounts, reports, profitability reviews and other financial and statistical information. The Board reviews material budgetary variances and actions taken thereon on periodic basis.

- **The activities undertaken by the company with regard to corporate social responsibility during the year**

We are endeavoring to be a trusted Corporate Citizen and fulfill our responsibility to the society. We are committed to follow the highest social standards in how we conduct our business. The company is also committed to be a responsible Corporate citizen with welfare of its employees, their families, the local community and society at large.

A CSR project naming “**Almaida Lil Ghani**” has been started to provide free meal to the poor and needy people; almost more than 1000 needy persons have been serving free meal daily on four different locations nationwide

- **Best Practices of Corporate Governance**

There has been no departure from the best practices of corporate governance as detailed in listing regulations.

- **Subsequent Events (after June 30, 2021)**

The honorable Lahore High Court Lahore, vide its order No.50413 dated September 6, 2021 allowed the proposed merger of GAll into GVG. There is no other material change and the company has not entered into any commitment, which would materially affect its financial position at the date.

- **Dividend**

The Board of Directors in their meetings held on October 29, 2021 has approved final cash dividend of 60% i.e. Rs. 6 per share for the year ended June 30, 2021.

- **Audit Committee**

The board in compliance with the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations has established audit committee and the following directors are its members;

1. Mr. Awais Ahmad
2. Mr. Jubair Ghani
3. Mrs. Maryam Junaid

- **Key Operating Data**

Key operating data for the last six years is annexed.

- **Staff Retirement Benefits**

The Company operates a funded contributory provident fund scheme for its employees and contributions based on salaries of the employees are made to the fund on monthly basis.

- **The value of investments and bank balances in respect of staff retirement benefits:**

Provident Fund Rupees 89 Million

The value of investment includes accrued profit.

- **Dealings in Company Shares**

During the year there was no trading of shares by Directors, CEO, CFO, Company secretary and their spouses and minor children.

- **Meetings of Directors**

The Board of Directors have responsibility to independently and transparently monitor the performance of the Company and take strategic decisions to achieve sustainable growth by the Company.

The total number of directors is 12 as per the following:

- a. Male: 11
- b. Female: 1

The composition of board is as follows:

Independent Directors	Mr. Awais Ahmad
	Mr. Muhammad Ayub
	Mr. Muhammad Mushtaq
	Mr. Tahir Ghafoor
Non-Executive Directors	Mr. Imtiaz Ahmad Khan
	Mrs. Maryam Junaid
	Mr. Obaid Ghani
	Mr. Jubair Ghani
	Mr. Umair Ghani
Executive Directors	Mr. Anwaar Ahmad Khan
	Mr. Aftab Ahmad Khan
	Mr. Ibrahim Ghani
Female Directors	Mrs. Maryam Junaid

Written notices of the Board meeting along with working papers were sent to the members seven days before meetings. A total of four meetings of the Board of Directors and six meetings of the Audit Committee and two meetings of HR & R Committee were held during the period of one year, from July 01, 2020 to June 30, 2021. The attendance of the Board members was as follows:

Name of the Director	No. of Board of Directors' Meetings attended	No. of Audit Committee Meetings attended	No. of HR & R Committee Meetings attended
Mr. Imtiaz Ahmad Khan	4	-	-
Mr. Anwaar Ahmad Khan	4	-	-
Mr. Aftab Ahmad Khan	4	-	2
Mr. Obaid Ghani	4	-	-
Mr. Jubair Ghani	4	6	2
Mr. Ibrahim Ghani	4	-	-
Mr. Umair Ghani	4		
Mrs. Maryam Junaid	4	6	
Mr. Awais Ahmed	4	6	2
Mr. Muhammad Mushtaq	4		
Mr. Tahir Ghafoor	4		
Mr. Nauman Shaukat*	2		
Mr. Muhammad Ayub*	1		

* Mr. Nauman Shaukat resigned on December 11, 2020 Mr. Muhammad Ayub was appointed in place of Mr. Nauman Shaukat on March 5, 2021.

Code of Conduct

Code of Conduct in line with the future outlook of the Company has been developed and communicated to all the employees of the Company.

Pattern of Share Holding

The statement of the pattern of shareholding as on June 30, 2021 is attached in the prescribed form as required under Companies Act 2017.

Acknowledgement

On behalf of the Board, I would like to thank all the shareholders, dealers, employees and other stakeholders for their valued support and I up hold the confidence they have showed in the management and I pray to Allah SWT for His guidance and beg for His end-less mercy for all our endeavors, so that we shall be able to come up with dear rewards for all the stakeholders.

We put on record our doubtless faith in Allah SWT and pray to him for the very best of this Company and for all the individuals directly or indirectly attached to it.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Anwaar Ahmad Khan
Chief Executive Officer



Imtiaz Ahmed Khan
Director

Lahore: October 29, 2021

Ghani Value Glass Limited

KEY OPERATING DATA AND FINANCIAL RATIOS

Rupees in Thousands

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Operating Data						
Sales-net	2,557,944	1,639,595	1,468,336	1,189,294	826,785	841,209
Gross profit	891,198	473,352	502,790	302,710	61,216	92,784
Profit/(loss) before tax	526,579	229,376	341,137	197,868	12,724	19,695
Profit/(loss) after tax	589,544	230,177	350,127	169,885	20,304	18,546
Total Assets	2,555,352	1,314,218	1,178,222	1,086,181	955,875	963,383
Dividend	60%	50%	70%	30%	-	-
Ratios						
Gross profit (%)	34.84	28.87	34.24	25.45	7.40	11.03
Net Profit (%)	23.05	14.04	23.85	14.28	2.46	2.20
Current ratio	2.2	2.44	2.29	1.66	1.24	1.27
Earning / (loss) per share (Rupees)	9.15	4.25	6.82	4.85	0.58	0.73
Return on total assets	0.23	0.18	0.30	0.16	0.02	0.02

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

With the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019 for the Year Ended June 30, 2021

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

1. The total number of directors is 12 as per the following:

- a. Male: 11
- b. Female: 1

2. The composition of board is as follows:

(i)	Independent Directors	Mr. Awais Ahmad
		Mr. Muhammad Mushtaq
		Mr. Tahir Ghafoor
		Mr. Muhammad Ayub
(ii)	Non-Executive Directors	Mr. Imtiaz Ahmad Khan
		Mrs. Maryam Junaid
		Mr. Obaid Ghani
		Mr. Jubair Ghani
		Mr. Umair Ghani
(iii)	Executive Directors	Mr. Anwaar Ahmad Khan
		Mr. Aftab Ahmad Khan
		Mr. Ibrahim Ghani
(iv)	Female Directors	Mrs. Maryam Junaid

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. The Board has ensured that complete record of particulars of significant policies along with the date of approval or updating is 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 board;

8. The board have a formal policy and transparent procedures for remuneration of directors in accordance with the Act and these Regulations;

9. The Board has arranged Directors' Training Program for the following:

- Mr. Jubair Ghani
- Mr. Ibrahim Ghani
- Mr. Nauman Shaukat
- Mr. Muhammad Mushtaq
- Mr. Tahir Ghafoor

Further, SECP approval has been obtained for exemption from training for the following Board members:

- Mr. Imtiaz Ahmad Khan
- Mr. Anwaar Ahmad Khan
- Mr. Aftab Ahmad Khan

10. The board has approved appointment of chief financial officer, company secretary and head of internal audit, including their remuneration and terms and conditions of employment and complied with relevant requirements of the Regulations;

11. Chief financial officer and chief executive officer 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. Awais Ahmad	Chairman
Mr. Jubair Ghani	Member
Mrs. Maryam Junaid	Member

b) HR and R Committee

Mr. Awais Ahmad	Chairman
Mr. Aftab Ahmad Khan	Member
Mr. Jubair Ghani	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 (quarterly/half yearly/ yearly) of the committee were as per following:

a) Audit Committee: 6

b) HR and Remuneration Committee: 2

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;

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 Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan 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 Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan 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. We confirm that all other requirements of the Regulations 3, 6, 7, 8, 27, 32, 33 and 36 of the Regulations have been complied with; and



Imtiaz Ahmed Khan

Chairman

Lahore: October 29, 2021

REVIEW REPORT

To the members of Ghani Value Glass 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 **Ghani Value Glass Limited** (the Company) for the year ended 30 June 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 30 June 2021.



EY Ford Rhodes

Chartered Accountants

Audit Engagement Partner: Sajjad Hussain Gill

Lahore: November 05, 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBER OF GHANI VALUE GLASS LIMITED REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of **Ghani Value Glass Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at **30 June 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, and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of the audit.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the statement of financial position, statement of profit or loss, 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 30 June 2021 and of the profit, total comprehensive income, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit 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 year. 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.

Following are the key audit matters:

Key audit matters	How the matter was addressed in our audit
Business Combination – Accounting for merger of Ghani Automobiles Industries Limited with and into the Company	
<p>As disclosed in Note 1.2 to the accompanying financial statements, on 01 July 2020, Ghani Automobiles Industries Limited legally merged with and into the Company (merger scheme) and the Company accounted the merger as a common control transaction by applying the acquisition method to account for assets and liabilities.</p> <p>The merger required significant and complex judgments from the management, including but not limited to the approach for recognition and settlement of the merged assets and liabilities in the Company's financial statements, fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, and allocation of purchase consideration paid thereon.</p> <p>In respect of merger scheme, the Company has issued 1 ordinary share against 7.8407 shares of Ghani Automobiles Industries Limited at a value of Rs. 36.81 per share as a consideration against the fair value of net assets acquired, resulting into a merger reserve amounting to Rs. 87.06 million.</p> <p>The recognition, measurement and disclosure of the Company's merger with Ghani Automobiles Industries Limited in the financial statements was considered a key audit matter due to the significance of the amounts involved and the level of judgment required in choosing appropriate assumptions, alignment of accounting policies and its consistent application.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures amongst other included, but were not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• obtained a detailed understanding of the accounting treatment for merger transaction under common control;• obtained an understanding of the management's determination for allocation of the purchase price;• reviewed the relevant merger scheme, minutes of the meetings and underlying documents to gain an understanding of the key terms and conditions to evaluate the appropriateness of accounting treatment applied;• obtained an understanding of the management's valuation process for acquired assets and liabilities assumed, including the involvement of management's expert in performing the valuation of the Ghani Automobiles Industries Limited's property, plant and equipment and assessed the competence and objectivity of the management's expert;• engaged auditors' expert to assess the appropriateness of the methodology and assumptions used by the management's expert for determination of market value of property, plant and equipment; and• reviewed and assessed the adequacy of the related disclosures in the financial statements relating to acquisition and merger transaction in accordance with applicable financial reporting framework.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' 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. 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.

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

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 skepticism 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.
- 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 auditors' 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 auditors' 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 auditors' 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).

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Sajjad Hussain Gill.

Lahore: November 05, 2021



EY Ford Rhodes
Chartered Accountants

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2021

ASSETS

Non-current assets

Property, plant and equipment
Long term advances and deposits
Deferred tax asset - net

Current assets

Stores, spares and loose tools
Stock in trade
Trade receivables
Advances, deposits and other receivables
Tax refunds due from the Government
Cash and bank balances

TOTAL ASSETS

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Share capital and reserves

Authorized share capital

Issued, subscribed and paid up share capital
Shares to be issued pursuant to merger

Capital reserves

Share premium
Revaluation surplus on land
Merger reserve

Revenue reserves

Un-appropriated profit
General reserve

Total equity

Non-current liability

Deferred tax liabilities - net

Current liabilities

Trade and other payables
Contract liabilities
Unclaimed dividends

Total liabilities

TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

The annexed notes, from 1 to 38, form an integral part of these financial statements.

Note	2021 Rupees	2020 Rupees
5	1,139,366,354	484,514,882
6	20,068,149	9,930,335
7	117,759,317	-
	1,277,193,820	494,445,217
8	78,204,624	49,580,718
9	223,617,289	239,336,235
1	55,218,454	149,367,131
11	19,289,460	10,454,871
12	351,118,112	209,532,149
13	550,710,002	161,502,146
	1,278,157,941	819,773,250
	2,555,351,761	1,314,218,467
14	1,500,000,000	650,000,000
15	580,312,730	580,312,730
16	64,100,960	-
17	171,854,674	-
	255,734,706	144,619,706
	87,059,680	-
	514,649,060	144,619,706
	811,964,012	222,420,244
	3,680,000	3,680,000
	815,644,012	226,100,244
	1,974,706,762	951,032,680
7	-	27,476,858
18	482,487,508	307,873,825
19	95,281,057	25,325,970
	2,876,434	2,509,134
	580,644,999	335,708,929
	580,644,999	363,185,787
	2,555,351,761	1,314,218,467



CHIEF EXECUTIVE



DIRECTOR



CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Note	2021 Rupees	2020 Rupees
Revenue from contracts with customers - net	21	2,557,944,488	1,639,594,746
Cost of sales	22	(1,666,746,597)	(1,166,242,806)
Gross profit		891,197,891	473,351,940
Distribution expenses	23	(42,856,102)	(28,331,709)
Administrative expenses	24	(258,156,335)	(179,424,770)
Other operating expenses	25	(114,095,577)	(61,889,871)
Operating profit		476,089,877	203,705,590
Other income	26	50,488,788	25,670,699
Profit before tax		526,578,665	229,376,289
Taxation	27	62,965,103	801,194
Profit for the year		589,543,768	230,177,483
Earnings per share - basic and diluted	28	9.15	4.25

The annexed notes, from 1 to 38, form an integral part of these financial statements.



CHIEF EXECUTIVE



DIRECTOR



CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Note	2021 Rupees	2020 Rupees
Profit for the year		589,543,768	230,177,483
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years:		-	-
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years:			
Revaluation surplus on land	5	111,115,000	-
Other comprehensive income for the year		111,115,000	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		700,658,768	230,177,483

The annexed notes, from 1 to 38, form an integral part of these financial statements.



CHIEF EXECUTIVE



DIRECTOR



CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Issued, subscribed and paid up share capital	Shares to be issued pursuant to merger	Capital reserves			Revenue Reserves		Total equity
			Share premium	Revaluation surplus on land	Un-appropriated profit	General reserve		
(Rupees)								
Balance as at 01 July 2019	374,395,310	-	-	144,619,706	-	316,094,704	3,680,000	838,789,720
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	230,177,483	-	230,177,483
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	230,177,483	-	230,177,483
Final cash dividend for the year ended 30 June 2019 (Rs. 2 per share)	-	-	-	-	-	(74,879,062)	-	(74,879,062)
First interim cash dividend for the year (Rs. 2 per share)	-	-	-	-	-	(74,879,062)	-	(74,879,062)
Second interim cash dividend for the year (Rs. 3 per share)	-	-	-	-	-	(174,093,819)	-	(174,093,819)
Shares issued (55%) during the year	205,917,420	-	-	-	-	-	-	205,917,420
Balance as at 30 June 2020	580,312,730	-	-	144,619,706	-	222,420,244	3,680,000	951,032,680
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	589,543,768	-	589,543,768
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	111,115,000	-	-	-	111,115,000
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	111,115,000	-	589,543,768	-	700,658,768
Shares to be issued pursuant to merger	-	64,100,960	171,854,674	-	-	-	-	235,955,634
Gain under the Merger Scheme	-	-	-	-	87,059,680	-	-	87,059,680
Balance as at 30 June 2021	580,312,730	64,100,960	171,854,674	255,734,706	87,059,680	811,964,012	3,680,000	1,974,706,762

Note

Balance as at 01 July 2019

Profit for the year

Other comprehensive income for the year

Total comprehensive income for the year

Final cash dividend for the year ended 30 June 2019 (Rs. 2 per share)

First interim cash dividend for the year (Rs. 2 per share)

Second interim cash dividend for the year (Rs. 3 per share)

Shares issued (55%) during the year

Balance as at 30 June 2020

Profit for the year

Other comprehensive income for the year

Total comprehensive income for the year

Shares to be issued pursuant to merger 16 & 17
Gain under the Merger Scheme 1.2

The annexed notes, from 1 to 38, form an integral part of these financial statements.



CHIEF EXECUTIVE



DIRECTOR



CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Note	2021 Rupees	2020 Rupees
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		526,578,665	229,376,289
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:			
Depreciation of operating fixed assets	5.1.2	49,396,847	36,965,830
Allowance for expected credit losses	24	23,466,042	11,215,608
Provision for Workers' Profit Participation Fund	25	28,025,245	12,405,001
Provision for Workers' Welfare Fund	25	5,900,983	5,801,151
Net foreign exchange differences		(417,424)	524,999
Profit on saving accounts	26	(16,812,829)	(6,106,525)
Profit before working capital changes		616,137,529	290,182,353
Working capital adjustments			
Decrease / (increase) in current assets:			
Stores, spares and loose tools		(28,623,906)	(5,730,857)
Stock in trade		73,660,831	(50,404,122)
Trade receivables		76,820,080	64,373,953
Advances, deposits and other receivables		(5,901,345)	16,880,050
Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities:			
Trade and other payables		(61,479,416)	31,169,171
Contract liabilities		69,955,087	1,013,568
		124,431,331	57,301,763
Cash generated from operations		740,568,860	347,484,116
Taxes paid		(85,448,478)	(47,545,721)
Profit on saving accounts received		14,518,719	6,222,803
Workers Profit Participation Fund paid	18.5	(16,127,395)	(15,139,300)
Workers' Welfare Fund paid	18.4	(5,751,649)	(12,846,041)
Net cash flows from operating activities		647,760,057	278,175,857
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		(254,206,107)	(67,599,391)
Net cash inflow under the Merger Scheme	1.2	5,193,020	-
Advances paid for purchase of property, plant and equipment		(9,539,114)	810,319
Net cash used in investing activities		(258,552,201)	(66,789,072)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds against issuance of shares		-	205,917,420
Dividend paid		-	(323,055,921)
Net cash used in financing activities		-	(117,138,501)
Net increase in cash and bank balances		389,207,856	94,248,284
Cash and bank balances at the beginning of the year		161,502,146	67,253,862
Cash and bank balances at the end of the year	13	550,710,002	161,502,146

The annexed notes, from 1 to 38, form an integral part of these financial statements.



CHIEF EXECUTIVE



DIRECTOR



CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

1. CORPORATE AND GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Legal status and nature of business

Ghani Value Glass Limited (the Company) was incorporated in Pakistan on 17 March 1967 as a Public Limited Company under the Companies Ordinance, 1984 [(Repealed with the enactment of Companies Act, 2017, (the Act)]. The principal activities of the Company are manufacturing and sales of mirror, tempered glass, laminated glass and automotive vehicles. The shares of the Company are listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited.

The geographical location and address of the Company's business units, including production facilities are as under:

Business Units

Registered office
Corporate office
Glass manufacturing plant
Automobile manufacturing plant

Geographical locations

40-L, Model Town, Extension Lahore
40-L, Model Town, Extension Lahore
31-KM Sheikhpura Road, Nankana Sahib
49-Km Multan Road, Phool Nagar (Bhai Pheru), Kasur

1.2 Merger of Ghani Automobiles Industries Limited with and into the Company

Ghani Automobiles Industries Limited (GAIL) was a public limited company incorporated in Pakistan with its registered office at 274-B, N-Block, Model Town Extension, Lahore. GAIL was engaged in manufacturing, assembling and trading of automotive vehicles of all kinds and sorts. The shares of the GAIL was listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited

A scheme of arrangement for merger ("the Merger Scheme") of GAIL, a related party under common control, with and into the Company with effect from 01 July 2020, was approved by the Board of Directors of both companies through resolutions dated 21 September 2020. The Merger scheme was also approved by the members of the Company in their Extraordinary General Meeting held on 19 November 2020 and by the member of GAIL on 26 November 2020. Subsequently, the Scheme sanctioned by the Honorable High Court of Lahore on 06 September 2021. The objective and salient features of the Scheme are as follows:

- All the assets and liabilities of GAIL shall be vested with the Company.
- Each member of the GAIL, holding ordinary share on the effective date of merger, shall, after book closure, be entitled to claim and receive as of right, a fully paid-up ordinary share of the face value of Rs. 10/- each, at par, of the Company, in exchange of his/her/its 7.8407 existing shares in GAIL.
- The authorized capital of GAIL will merge into the authorized capital of the Company; and, the issued share capital of GAIL will be eliminated in consequence of issuance of new shares of the Company to the shareholders of GAIL.

Consequently, as of 01 July 2020, the entire undertaking of GAIL stands merged with and into the Company and the entire business of GAIL including its properties, assets, liabilities and rights and obligations vested into the Company. As the GAIL was a related party, the merger has been accounted for as common control transaction and with effect from the effective date.

In accordance with the substance of transaction, management believes that acquisition accounting in accordance with the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standard 3 'Business Combinations' is appropriate to present the merger. Consequently, the acquisition of GAIL has therefore been accounted for in these financial statements from 01 July 2020 ("effective date") being the date on which the Company assumed management control of GAIL.

Acquired assets and assumed liabilities have been recognized at the fair values in these financial statements using acquisition method, as of the effective date. The fair values and carrying amounts of assets and liabilities acquired are as follows:

	Carrying amount as at 01 July 2020	Fair value and other adjustment	Fair value as at 01 July 2020
	----- Rupees -----		
Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	42,463,061	296,464,151	338,927,212
Long term security deposits	598,700	-	598,700
Deferred tax asset - net	-	76,797,920	76,797,920
Stock in trade	57,941,885	-	57,941,885
Trade receivables	60,853,796	(54,716,351)	6,137,445
Advances and other receivables	4,730,566	(4,091,432)	639,134
Tax refunds due from the Government	61,610,637	-	61,610,637
Cash and bank balances	5,193,020	-	5,193,020
	<u>233,391,665</u>	<u>314,454,288</u>	<u>547,845,953</u>
Liabilities			
Security deposit payable	39,500,000	-	39,500,000
Trade and other payables	184,720,893	-	184,720,893
Unclaimed dividend	609,746	-	609,746
	<u>224,830,639</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>224,830,639</u>
Net assets acquired	<u>8,561,026</u>	<u>314,454,288</u>	<u>323,015,314</u>

Being a combination of entities under common control, gain under the merger scheme is recognized directly into statement of changes in equity, as a results of an excess in fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate of the consideration transferred. Details of the fair values of the net assets acquired, purchase consideration and gain on merger are as follows:

	Rupees
Fair value of net assets acquired	323,015,314
Purchase consideration (6,410,098 shares of the Company issued @ of Rs. 36.81) *	(235,955,634)
Gain under the Merger Scheme	<u>87,059,680</u>

* The fair value of the shares issued to the shareholders of the GAIL is based on the published quoted price of the shares of the Company as at 01 July 2020 on Pakistan Stock Exchange.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

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

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

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

3. BASIS OF MEASUREMENT AND PRESENTATION

3.1 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for the land, which is stated at revalued amount.

3.2 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements have been prepared in Pak Rupees which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information, presented in Pak Rupees, has been rounded off to the nearest rupee, unless, stated otherwise.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

The significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented in these financial statements, except as disclosed in Note 4.1.

4.1 Standards, interpretations and amendments to published approved accounting standards effective during the year

The Company has adopted the following accounting standards, interpretation and amendments of IFRS which became effective for the current year:

New and amended standards and interpretations

i) Amendments to IFRS 3: Definition of a Business

The amendment to IFRS 3 clarifies that to be considered a business, an integrated set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create output. Furthermore, it clarified that a business can exist without including all of the inputs and processes needed to create outputs. These amendments had no impact on the financial and processes needed to create outputs. These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company, but may impact future periods should the Company enter into any business combinations.

ii) Amendments to IFRS 7, IFRS 9 and IAS 39: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

The amendments to IFRS 9 and IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement provide a number of reliefs, which apply to all hedging relationships that are directly affected by interest rate benchmark reform. A hedging relationship is affected if the reform gives rise to uncertainties about the timing and or amount of benchmark-based cash flows of the hedged item or the hedging instrument. These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company as it does not have any interest rate hedge relationships.

iii) Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8: Definition of Material

The amendments provide a new definition of material that states "information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity".

The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information, either individually or in combination with other information, in the context of the financial statements. A misstatement of information is material if it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by the primary users. These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company, nor is there expected to be any future impact to the Company.

iv) Amendments to IFRS 16 - COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions

In March 2021, the IASB amended the conditions of the practical expedient in IFRS 16 that provides relief to lessees from applying the IFRS 16 guidance on lease modifications to rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic. As a practical expedient, a lessee may elect not to assess whether a COVID-19 related rent concession from a lessor is a lease modification. A lessee that makes this election accounts for any change in lease payments resulting from the COVID-19 related rent concession the same way it would account for the change under IFRS 16, if the change were not a lease modification.

Following the amendment, the practical expedient now applies to rent concessions for which any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2022, provided the other conditions for applying the practical expedient are met. These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company as the Company has no lease agreement as at 30 June 2021.

v) Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued on 29 March 2018

The Conceptual Framework is not a standard, and none of the concepts contained therein override the concepts or requirements in any standard. The purpose of the Conceptual Framework is to assist the IASB in developing standards, to help preparers develop consistent accounting policies where there is no applicable standard in place and to assist all parties to understand and interpret the standards.

The revised Conceptual Framework includes some new concepts, provides updated definitions and recognition criteria for assets and liabilities and clarifies some important concepts.

4.2 Significant accounting judgments and critical accounting estimates / assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with approved accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan, requires management to use certain accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. Estimate and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on the historical experience, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. These estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. The areas involving a higher degree of judgments or complexity or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are as follows:

- a) Useful lives, residual values and depreciation of property, plant and equipment – (Note 4.3)
- b) Impairment of financial and non-financial assets – (Note 4.6 & 4.7)
- c) Provisions and contingencies – (Note 4.13)
- d) Provision for taxation – (Note 4.17)

4.3 Property, plant and equipment

4.3.1 Operating fixed assets

(a) Measurement

Operating fixed assets, other than freehold land which is stated at revalued amount, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

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

(b) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated using reducing balance method at the rates disclosed in Note 5, which are considered appropriate to write-off the cost of the assets over their estimated remaining useful lives. Depreciation on additions is charged from the month in which an asset is acquired or capitalized while no depreciation is charged for the month in which the asset is disposed off. The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end.

(c) Revaluation

Revaluation surplus is recorded in statement of comprehensive income and presented as a separate part of equity. However, the increase is recorded in the statement of profit or loss to the extent it reverses a revaluation deficit of the same asset recognized previously. A decrease as a result of revaluation is recognized in the statement of profit or loss, however, a decrease is recorded in statement of comprehensive income to the extent of any credit balance in revaluation surplus in respect of same assets. The surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment is not available for distribution to the shareholders in accordance with section 241 of the Companies Act, 2017.

(d) De-recognition

An item of operating fixed assets is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and carrying amount of the asset) is included in statement of profit or loss of the year the asset is derecognized.

(e) Judgment and estimates

The Company reviews appropriateness of the rate and method of depreciation, useful life and residual value used in the calculation of depreciation of operating fixed assets, on an annual basis. In making these estimates, the Company uses the technical resources available with the Company. Any change in the estimates in the future might affect the carrying amount of respective item of operating fixed asset, with corresponding effects on the depreciation charge and impairment, if any. The effect of any changes in estimate is accounted for on a prospective basis.

4.3.2 Capital work-in-progress

These are stated at cost less impairment losses, if any. All expenditure, connected to the specific assets, incurred during installation and construction year are carried under capital work-in-progress. These are transferred to specific assets as and when assets are available for use.

4.4 Stores, spares and loose tools

These are valued at lower of weighted average cost and net realizable value. Provision is made for slow moving and obsolete items, and items considered obsolete are carried at nil value.

4.5 Stock in trade

These are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The method used for the calculation of cost is as follows:

- Raw materials on weighted average cost.
- Raw materials in transit at invoice value plus other charges incurred thereon.
- Finished goods at weighted average cost which consists of prime cost and appropriate manufacturing overheads.

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

4.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are 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. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on most recent budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in the statement of profit or loss in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment losses been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

4.7 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortized cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

The Company's financial assets at amortized cost include long term deposits, balances at bank, trade and other receivables, Profit accrued on saving accounts, margin deposits and advances to employees against salaries.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (debt instruments)

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortized cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognized in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognized in OCI is recycled to profit or loss.

The Company doesn't have any financial assets measured at fair value through OCI.

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument by instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognized as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Company hasn't elected to classify any financial assets under this category.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from the statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment

The Company recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or payables, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities includes trade and other payables and unclaimed dividends.

Subsequent measurement

For the purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities at amortized cost (loans and borrowings)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loan is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

The Company has designated trade and other payables and unclaimed dividends at amortized cost.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

4.8 Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the entity currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

4.9 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognized at their transaction price under IFRS 15 and subsequently measured at amortized cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

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

4.10 Cash and bank balances

Cash and bank balances are carried in the statement of financial position at amortized cost less impairment allowance if any. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances as they are considered as integral part of the Company's cash management.

4.11 Staff retirement benefit**Defined contribution plan**

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contribution into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

The Company operates a defined contribution plan in the form of recognized provident fund scheme covering all its eligible employees i.e. employees who have completed six month period with the Company. Equal monthly contributions are made by the Company and employees to the fund at the rate of 8.33% of gross salary of employees. The Company's contributions are recognized as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognized as an asset.

4.12 Trade and other payables

Liabilities for trade and other amount payable are carried at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the Company.

4.13 Provisions and contingencies

a) Provisions

Provisions are recognized in the statement of financial position when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. However, provisions are reviewed at each statement of financial position date and adjusted to reflect current best estimate.

Judgement and estimates

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 recognized provision is recognized in the statement of profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognized as part of cost of an asset.

b) Contingencies

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.

Judgement and estimates

The assessment of the contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment as the outcome of the future events cannot be predicted with certainty. The Company, based on the availability of the latest information, estimates the value of contingent assets and liabilities which may differ on the occurrence / non-occurrence of the uncertain future events.

4.14 Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognized. Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company satisfied its performance obligation under the contract.

4.15 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in a contract with a customer. The Company recognizes revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer.

a) Sales of goods

Revenue is recognized at a point in time when goods are delivered to customers and bill of lading is prepared for local sales and exports sales respectively. It is the time when control relating to ownership of goods is transferred to the buyer.

Revenue is measured at the transaction price agreed under the contract, adjusted for variable consideration such as discount, if any. Since there is only one performance obligation, the revenue is recognized at full amount. The Company pays commission and incentives on the revenue to the dealers which are net off against the revenue.

The Company has concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements.

b) Rendering of services

Revenue is recognized at a point in time when services are rendered to customers.

c) Sale of scrap items

Revenue from sale of scrap and store items is recognized when control of items passes to buyers which is generally on dispatch of goods.

4.16 Foreign currency transactions and translation

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Rupees, at the foreign exchange rates prevailing at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Rupees at the foreign exchange rates at the reporting date. Exchange differences are taken to the statement of profit or loss.

4.17 Taxation

4.17.1 Income Tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses. The charge for income tax also includes adjustments, where considered necessary, to provision for tax made in previous years arising from assessments framed during the year for such years.

i) 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.

ii) Deferred tax

Deferred 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 financial statements. 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 realized, or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses and credits only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences and unused tax losses and credits.

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

Judgment and estimates

Significant judgment 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 recognized deferred tax asset to be utilized. Any such reduction shall be reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available.

4.17.2 Sales tax

Expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of sales tax, except:

- When the sales tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the sales tax is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable.
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of sales tax included.

The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as in Tax refunds due from the Government in the statement of financial position.

4.18 Earnings per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share ('EPS') data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

4.19 Related party transactions

All transaction with related parties and associated undertakings are entered into at normal commercial terms as mutually agreed between the parties.

4.20 Fair value measurement

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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

As at reporting date, the Company has fair value modelling for financial or non-financial assets as mentioned in Note 32.

4.21 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current / non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Deferred tax asset or liabilities are classified as non-current assets or liabilities.

4.22 Dividend and appropriation to reserves

The Company recognizes a liability to pay a dividend when the distribution is authorized by the Board of Directors of the Company (the Board), and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. A corresponding amount is recognized directly in equity.

4.23 Events after the reporting period

If the Company receives information after the reporting period, but prior to the date of authorization for issue, about conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the Company will assess if the information affects the amounts that it recognizes in the financial statements. The Company will adjust the amounts recognized in its financial statements to reflect any adjusting events after the reporting period and update the disclosures that relate to those conditions in the light of the new information. For non-adjusting events after the reporting period, the Company will not change the amounts recognized in its financial statements but will disclose the nature of the non-adjusting event and an estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made, if applicable.

4.24 Standard, interpretations and amendments to approved published accounting standards that are not yet effective

The standards and interpretations with respect to the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

Standard or Interpretation

- Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement.
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right.
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and must be applied retrospectively. The Company expects that these amendments will have no impact on financial statements as their current practice is already in line with the proposed amendments.

- Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendments to IFRS 3

In May 2020, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations - Reference to the Conceptual Framework. The amendments are intended to replace a reference to the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of financial statements, issued in 1989, with a reference to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued in March 2018 without significantly changing its requirements.

The Board also added an exception to the recognition principle of IFRS 3 to avoid the issue of potential 'day 2' gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of IAS 37 or IFRIC 21 Levies, if incurred separately.

At the same time, the Board decided to clarify existing guidance in IFRS 3 for contingent assets that would not be affected by replacing the reference to the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of financial statements.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 and are applied prospectively. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

- Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use – Amendments to IAS 16

In May 2020, the IASB issued Property, Plant and Equipment — Proceeds before Intended Use, which prohibits entities from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment, any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognizes the proceeds from selling such items, and the costs of producing those items, in the statement of profit or loss.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 and must be applied retrospectively to items of property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented when the entity first applies the amendment. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

- **Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract – Amendments to IAS 37**

In May 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 37 to specify which costs an entity needs to include when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making.

The amendments apply a “directly related cost approach”. The costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services include both incremental costs and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities. General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Considering the nature of operation of the Company, these amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

- **IFRS 1 - First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Subsidiary as a first-time adopter**

As part of its 2018-2020 annual improvements to IFRS standards process, the IASB issued an amendment to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards. The amendment permits a subsidiary that elects to apply paragraph D16(a) of IFRS 1 to measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported by the parent, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRS. This amendment is also applied to an associate or joint venture that elects to apply paragraph D16(a) of IFRS 1. The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. The amendments is not applicable to the Company.

- **IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments – Fees in the "10 per cent" test for derecognition of financial liabilities**

As part of its 2018-2020 annual improvements to IFRS standards process, the IASB issued amendment to IFRS 9. The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received by the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. An entity applies the amendment to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

- **IAS 41 Agriculture – Taxation in fair value measurements**

As part of its 2018-2020 annual improvements to IFRS standards process, the IASB issued amendment to IAS 41 Agriculture. The amendment removes the requirement in paragraph 22 of IAS 41 that entities exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring the fair value of assets within the scope of IAS 41.

An entity applies the amendment prospectively to fair value measurements on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2022 with earlier adoption permitted. These amendments are not applicable to the Company.

- **IFRS 10 - and IAS 28 - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendment)**

The amendments address the conflict between IFRS 10 and IAS 28 in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments clarify that the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business, as defined in IFRS 3, between an investor and its associate or joint venture, is recognized in full. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that do not constitute a business, however, is recognized only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

The IASB has deferred the effective date of these amendments indefinitely, but an entity that early adopts the amendments must apply them prospectively. These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to IAS 8

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 8, in which it introduces a definition of 'accounting estimates'. The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. Also, they clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and apply to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the start of that period. Earlier application is permitted as long as this fact is disclosed. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction - Amendments to IAS 12

In May 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 12, which narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under IAS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The amendments clarify that where payments that settle a liability are deductible for tax purposes, it is a matter of judgement (having considered the applicable tax law) whether such deductions are attributable for tax purposes to the liability recognized in the financial statements (and interest expense) or to the related asset component (and interest expense). This judgement is important in determining whether any temporary differences exist on initial recognition of the asset and liability.

Under the amendments, the initial recognition exception does not apply to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. It only applies if the recognition of a lease asset and lease liability (or decommissioning liability and decommissioning asset component) give rise to taxable and deductible temporary differences that are not equal. Nevertheless, it is possible that the resulting deferred tax assets and liabilities are not equal (e.g., if the entity is unable to benefit from the tax deductions or if different tax rates apply to the taxable and deductible temporary differences). In such cases, which the IASB expects to occur infrequently, an entity would need to account for the difference between the deferred tax asset and liability in profit or loss.

The amendments to IAS 12 are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 with earlier application permitted. However, these amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

- Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements, in which it provides guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments to IAS 1 are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 with earlier application permitted. Since the amendments to the Practice Statement 2 provide non-mandatory guidance on the application of the definition of material to accounting policy information, an effective date for these amendments is not necessary. The Company is currently assessing the impact of the amendments to determine the impact they will have on the Company's accounting policy disclosures.

Further, the following new standards have been issued by IASB which are yet to be notified by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) for the purpose of applicability in Pakistan:

Standard or Interpretation

- IFRS 1 - First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards

In November 2008, the IASB issued IFRS 1 First time adoption of International reporting standards, sets out the procedures that an entity must follow when it adopts IFRSs for the first time as the basis for preparing its general purpose financial statements for a period beginning on or after 1 July 2004. However, the SECP has not yet notified its date of applicability in Pakistan.

- IFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts

In May 2017, the IASB issued IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (IFRS 17), a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, IFRS 17 will replace IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (IFRS 4) which was issued in 2005. IFRS 17 applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. A few scope exceptions will apply. The overall objective of IFRS 17 is to provide an accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers. In contrast to the requirements in IFRS 4, which are largely based on grandfathering previous local accounting policies, IFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects. The core of IFRS 17 is the general model, supplemented by:

- A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)
- A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts

IFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted, provided the entity also applies IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 on or before the date it first applies IFRS 17. This standard is not applicable to the Company.

5 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Operating fixed assets
Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)

	Note	2021 Rupees	2020 Rupees
	5.1	1,113,578,800	484,514,882
	5.2	25,787,554	-
		1,139,366,354	484,514,882

5.1 Operating fixed assets

Cost / revalued amount	Note	Rupees						Total
		Freehold land (Note 5.1.3)	Buildings on freehold land (Note 5.1.3)	Plant and machinery	Mills equipment	Furniture and fixture	Office equipment	
As at 01 July 2019		144,725,000	76,439,116	356,332,277	23,767,187	1,939,461	1,698,784	642,221,281
Additions		-	50,281,877	3,791,087	1,173,456	98,600	492,656	67,599,391
Transfer from CWIP		-	-	3,468,826	-	-	-	3,468,826
As at 30 June 2020		144,725,000	126,720,993	363,592,190	24,940,643	2,038,061	2,191,440	713,289,498
Additions		-	5,421,024	215,069,310	1,053,667	464,460	2,997,030	1,558,374
Acquisition under the								
Merger Scheme	1.2	241,890,000	74,680,002	20,160,000	464,401	266,256	1,042,575	403,905
Revaluation surplus	5.1.1	111,115,000	-	-	-	-	-	111,115,000
As at 30 June 2021		497,730,000	206,822,019	598,821,500	26,458,711	2,768,777	6,231,045	1,391,750,263
Accumulated depreciation								
As at 01 July 2019		-	32,300,933	135,349,405	7,203,441	855,599	326,871	191,808,786
Depreciation charge for the year		-	7,263,879	22,382,306	1,700,317	113,828	167,852	36,965,830
As at 30 June 2020		-	39,564,812	157,731,711	8,903,758	969,427	494,723	20,212,250
Depreciation charge for the year	5.1.2	-	16,500,825	24,387,764	1,694,144	141,650	339,307	5,729,972
As at 30 June 2021		-	56,065,637	182,119,475	10,597,902	1,111,077	834,030	278,171,463
Net book value								
As at 30 June 2020		144,725,000	87,156,181	205,860,479	16,036,885	1,068,634	1,696,717	484,514,882
As at 30 June 2021		497,730,000	150,756,382	416,702,025	15,860,809	1,657,700	5,397,015	1,113,578,800
Rate of depreciation per annum		-	10%	10%	10%	10%	5-10%	20%

5.1.1 Fair value of the lands was determined using the market comparable method. The valuations have been performed by the valuer and are based on proprietary databases of prices of transactions for lands of similar nature, location and condition.

Location of the land, name of valuer who performed the valuation, forced sale value and carrying values of lands had there been no revaluation, are as follows:

Location of land	Name of valuer	Carrying value		Forced sale value	
		2021 Rupees	2020 Rupees	2021 Rupees	2020 Rupees
31-KM Sheikhpura Road, Nankana Sahib	Spell Vision - Evaluators, Surveyors and Corporate Consultants, Lahore	105,294	105,294	208,666,500	123,016,250
49-Km Multan Road, Phool Nagar (Bhai Pheru), Kasur	Star Tech Consultants, Lahore	207,000,000	-	173,880,000	-
Mohallah Taj Pura, Mouza Girjakh Zari, Gujranwala	Star Tech Consultants, Lahore	34,890,000	-	29,650,000	-
		241,995,294	105,294	412,196,500	123,016,250

5.1.2 Depreciation charge for the year has been allocated as follows:		2021	2020
	Note	Rupees	Rupees
Cost of sales	22	43,670,044	32,116,592
Distribution expenses	23	12,927	8,678
Administrative expenses	24	5,713,876	4,840,560
		49,396,847	36,965,830

5.1.3 Particulars of immovable assets of the Company as at year end are as follows:

Description of asset	Location	Area of Land in
Glass manufacturing plant	31-KM Sheikhpura Road, Nankana Sahib	175.28
Automobile manufacturing plant	49-Km Multan Road, Phool Nagar (Bhai Pheru), Kasur	41.80
Vacant land	Mohallah Taj Pura, Mouza Girjakh Zari, Gujranwala	2.40
		219.48

5.2 Capital work in progress	Note	2021	2020
		Rupees	Rupees
The movement in capital work in progress is as follows:			
Opening balance		-	3,468,826
Additions	5.2.1	25,787,554	-
Transfer to operating fixed assets		-	(3,468,826)
Closing balance		25,787,554	-

5.2.1 This includes construction of tempering unit and facilities for appliance product.

6. LONG TERM ADVANCES AND DEPOSITS	Note	2021	2020
		Rupees	Rupees
Advances to suppliers against property, plant and equipment		9,539,114	-
Long term deposits	6.1	10,529,035	9,930,335
		20,068,149	9,930,335

6.1 This includes advances provided to the following parties against connection of utilities and provision of services:

	2021	2020
	Rupees	Rupees
Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited (SNGPL)	6,017,610	6,017,610
Lahore Electric Supply Company Limited (LESCO)	4,408,925	3,810,225
Other	102,500	102,500
	10,529,035	9,930,335

7. DEFERRED TAX ASSET - net

Deferred tax asset / (liability) relates to the following:

2021				
	Opening balance	Recognized under the Merger Scheme	(Charge) / reversal	Closing balance
Deductible temporary differences arising from:	----- Rupees -----			
Allowance for expected credit losses	9,423,449	17,054,257	(10,249,105)	16,228,601
Trade and other payables	1,682,334	-	43,307	1,725,641
Losses available for offsetting against future taxable income	-	82,842,041	(82,842,041)	-
Alternate corporate tax	-	-	1,830,048	1,830,048
Tax credits	-	-	176,773,894	176,773,894
Taxable temporary difference arising from:				
Accelerated tax depreciation	(38,582,641)	(23,098,378)	(17,117,848)	(78,798,867)
	(27,476,858)	76,797,920	68,438,255	117,759,317

2020			
Opening balance	Recognized under the Merger Scheme	Charge / (reversal)	Closing balance

Taxable temporary

difference arising from:

Accelerated tax depreciation	(37,343,829)	-	(1,238,812)	(38,582,641)
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Deductible temporary

differences arising from:

Allowance for expected credit losses	6,170,922	-	3,252,527	9,423,449
Trade and other payables	3,725,352	-	(2,043,018)	1,682,334
	<u>(27,447,555)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(29,303)</u>	<u>(27,476,858)</u>

		2021 Rupees	2020 Rupees
8. STORES, SPARES AND LOOSE TOOLS	Note		
Stores		70,431,858	43,278,517
Spares		5,568,864	4,825,588
Loose tools		2,203,902	1,476,613
		<u>78,204,624</u>	<u>49,580,718</u>
9. STOCK IN TRADE			
Raw materials		164,798,753	149,494,907
Finished goods		43,619,416	77,688,384
		<u>208,418,169</u>	<u>227,183,291</u>
Raw materials in transit		15,199,120	12,152,944
		<u>223,617,289</u>	<u>239,336,235</u>
10. TRADE RECEIVABLES			
Receivables from third-party customers	10.1	111,179,146	181,861,781
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	10.2	(55,960,692)	(32,494,650)
		<u>55,218,454</u>	<u>149,367,131</u>

10.1 Age analysis of these trade receivables and information about the credit exposures are disclosed in Note 31.2.1.

10.2 Set out below is the movement of the allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables:

	Note	2021 Rupees	2020 Rupees
Opening balance		32,494,650	21,279,042
Allowance for expected credit losses		23,466,042	11,215,608
Closing balance		<u>55,960,692</u>	<u>32,494,650</u>
11. ADVANCES, DEPOSITS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES			
Advances to suppliers		15,932,212	9,116,392
Advances to employees:			
- against salaries		179,782	168,425
- against expenses		539,280	15,659
Profit accrued on saving accounts		2,638,186	344,076
Margin deposits	11.1	-	810,319
		<u>19,289,460</u>	<u>10,454,871</u>

11.1 This represents the 25% margin deposited with a bank against letter of guarantee issued on behalf of the Company in favor of LESCO, amounting to Rs. 3,241,275.

12. TAX REFUNDS DUE FROM THE GOVERNMENT**Note**

Income tax refundable
Sales tax - net

2021
Rupees

2020
Rupees

327,998,214
23,119,898
351,118,112

209,532,149
-
209,532,149

13. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

Balances with banks in:

- current accounts
- saving accounts

13.1

9,370,568

541,128,719

550,499,287

210,715

550,710,002

2,382,036

159,120,110

161,502,146

-

161,502,146

13.1 Rate of profit on saving accounts ranges from 2% to 6% (2020: 8% to 9%) per annum.

14. AUTHORIZED SHARE CAPITAL**Note**

Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each

14.1

2021

Number of
shares

Rupees

150,000,000

1,500,000,000

2020

Number of shares

Rupees

65,000,000

650,000,000

14.1 Authorized share capital of the Company has increased by 85,000,000 shares pursuant to the Merger Scheme as disclosed in Note 1.2 The authorized share capital thus stand enhanced at Rs. 1,500,000,000, divided into 150,000,000 shares of Rs. 10 each, and accordingly, the memorandum and article of association have been amended.

15. ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP SHARE CAPITAL

Fully paid-up ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each:

2021

Number of
shares

Rupees

57,799,273

577,992,730

232,000

2,320,000

58,031,273

580,312,730

2020

Number of shares

Rupees

57,799,273

577,992,730

232,000

2,320,000

58,031,273

580,312,730

15.1 Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding:

2021

Number of
shares

Rupees

58,031,273

580,312,730

-

-

58,031,273

580,312,730

2020

Number of shares

Rupees

37,439,531

374,395,310

20,591,742

205,917,420

58,031,273

580,312,730

Opening balance

Shares issued during the year

Closing balance

Opening balance

Shares issued during the year

Closing balance

15.2 Mr. Aftab Ahmad Khan, a Director, holds 29% (2020: 29%) ordinary shares of the Company .

	Note	2021	
		Number of shares	Rupees
16. SHARES TO BE ISSUED PURSUANT TO MERGER	16.1	6,410,096	64,100,960

16.1 These shares are to be issued as fully paid for consideration other than cash to the shareholders of GAIL, pursuant to the Merger Scheme as described in Note 1.2

	Note	2021 Rupees	2020 Rupees
17. SHARE PREMIUM	17.1	171,854,674	-

17.1 This represents the difference between nominal value of Rs. 10 per share of 6,410,098 ordinary shares and the market value of these shares amounting to Rs. 235,955,707 as at 01 July 2020 i.e. effective date, issued by the Company under the Merger Scheme as described in Note 1.2.

	Note	2021 Rupees	2020 Rupees
18. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES			
Trade payables	29.1.1	264,613,872	176,770,474
Security deposits - dealers	18.1	100,776,743	53,276,743
Accrued liabilities	18.2	57,595,971	44,326,275
Payable to employees' provident fund	18.3	2,347,442	2,440,136
Workers' Welfare Fund payable (WWF)	18.4	5,950,485	5,801,151
Workers' Profit Participation Fund payable (WPPF)	18.5	28,025,245	16,127,395
Withholding tax payable		21,470,783	2,743,309
Sales tax payable - net		-	6,052,842
Advances from employee's against vehicle		1,706,967	335,500
		482,487,508	307,873,825

18.1 These represent security deposits received from dealers as security against the credit allowed and are repayable on demand. The Company has the right to use these deposits as per agreements with the dealers and the deposits carry no interest. All the funds have been utilized for the purpose of the business. The Company has netting off arrangement in respect of these deposits and in case of default, such deposits will be adjusted against the balance receivable from such customers.

18.2 These include an amount of Rs. 25,354,046 (2020: Rs. 16,786,213) payable to the Directors of the Company in respect of reimbursement of expenses.

18.3 All investments out of provident fund have been made in the in collective investments schemes, listed equity securities in accordance with the provisions of section 218 of the Companies Act, 2017 and the rules formulated for the purpose.

	Note	2021 Rupees	2020 Rupees
18.4 Workers' Welfare Fund payable			
Opening balance		5,801,151	12,846,041
Charge for the year	25	5,900,983	5,801,151
Payment made during the year		(5,751,649)	(12,846,041)
Closing balance		5,950,485	5,801,151

18.5 Workers' Profit Participation Fund payable			
Opening balance		16,127,395	18,344,116
Charge for the year	25	28,025,245	12,405,001
Interest charge on WPPF for the year		-	517,578
Payments made during the year		(16,127,395)	(15,139,300)
Closing balance		28,025,245	16,127,395

	Note	2021 Rupees	2020 Rupees
19. CONTRACT LIABILITIES		95,281,057	25,325,970

These represent advances from dealers against which the Company has performance obligation to provide goods and services in future. The above performance obligation are expected to be recognized within one year.

20.1 Contingencies

20.1.2 The Addl. CIR issued order dated 29 December 2014 under section 122(5A) of the Ordinance for Tax Year 2013 disallowed certain expenses and raised demand of Rs. 1.6 million. The Company filed appeal before the CIR (A), who confirmed the order of the Addl. CIR. Being aggrieved with, the Company preferred an appeal before the ATIR, which is pending adjudication. The Company expects a favorable outcome of the matter, hence, no provision has been recorded in this regard.

20.1.4 The Addl. CIR issued order dated 06 February 2019 under section 122(5A) of the Ordinance for the Tax Year 2017 disallowed certain expenses and raised demand of Rs. 56.9 million. The Company filed an appeal before CIR (A), who provided partial relief. Being aggrieved with the decision of the CIR (A), the Tax Department and Company filed cross appeals before the ATIR, which are pending adjudication. The Company expects a favorable outcome of the matter, hence, no provision has been recorded in this regard.

20.1.5 The Deputy Commissioner Inland Revenue (DCIR) issued order 30 November 2017 under section 11(2) of the Sales Tax Act, 1990 for the tax period from July 2013 to June 2014 and raised demand of Rs.119.4 million along with penalty and default surcharge. The Company filed appeal before CIR(A) who reduced the tax demand to Rs. 0.324 million. Being aggrieved, the Company and the Tax Department filed cross appeals before the ATIR which is pending adjudication. The Company expects a favorable outcome of the matter, hence, no provision has been recorded in this regard.

20.2 Commitments

20.2.1 Commitments in respect of capital and revenue expenditures

Property, plant and equipment	135,349,212	-
Raw material	13,873,636	-
	149,222,848	-

20.2.2 Guarantees issued by banks on behalf of the Company

In favor of LESCO	5,129,774	5,129,774
In favor of SNGPL	1,200,000	-
	<u>6,329,774</u>	<u>5,129,774</u>

20.2.3

In addition, the Company has also obtained non-funded facilities of letters of credits and guarantees aggregating to Rs. 1,251 million (2020: Rs. 245.12 million). The aggregated unutilized facilities at year end amounts to Rs. 1,097 million (2020: 225 million). These finances are secured against first charge of Rs. 338.5 million (2020: 193.75 million) and ranking charge of Rs. 67 million (2020: 67 million) respectively over current assets of the Company.

21.

REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS - NET

21.1 Disaggregated revenue information

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers:

Type of goods or service	Glass		Automobile		Total	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
----- Rupees -----						
Sales of mirror glass	2,542,758,746	1,670,552,722	-	-	2,542,758,746	1,670,552,722
Sales of tempered and non tempered glass	303,329,694	288,681,604	-	-	303,329,694	288,681,604
Sales of frosted glass	200,851,169	111,241,869	-	-	200,851,169	111,241,869
Rendering of tempering and other services	165,297,812	31,316,109	-	-	165,297,812	31,316,109
Sales of laminated glass	54,415,595	19,250,571	-	-	54,415,595	19,250,571
Sales of automobiles	-	-	49,386,801	-	49,386,801	-
Less: sales tax	3,266,653,016	2,121,042,875	49,386,801	-	3,316,039,817	2,121,042,875
Less: incentive of dealers	(485,965,229)	(308,688,553)	(7,261,608)	-	(493,226,837)	(308,688,553)
Less: commission on sales	(97,741,952)	(64,034,900)	-	-	(97,741,952)	(64,034,900)
Total revenue from customers	(167,126,540)	(108,724,676)	-	-	(167,126,540)	(108,724,676)
	2,515,819,295	1,639,594,746	42,125,193	-	2,557,944,488	1,639,594,746
Geographical markets						
Pakistan	2,513,356,919	1,634,402,284	42,125,193	-	2,555,482,112	1,634,402,284
Brazil	2,462,376	-	-	-	2,462,376	-
Sri Lanka	-	1,361,030	-	-	-	1,361,030
South Africa	-	2,877,294	-	-	-	2,877,294
Afghanistan	-	954,138	-	-	-	954,138
	2,515,819,295	1,639,594,746	42,125,193	-	2,557,944,488	1,639,594,746
Timing of revenue recognition						
Goods / services transferred at a point in time						
	2,515,819,295	1,639,594,746	42,125,193	-	2,557,944,488	1,639,594,746
Performance obligation						
The performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time for sale of goods and rendering of services. The Company makes sales against advances as well as on credit terms.						

21.3

Revenue from major customer

Revenue from one customer of the Company's glass manufacturing segment i.e. Shalimar Glass amounting to Rs. 458,674,094 (2020: Rs. 199,203,431) represents approximately 18% (2020: 12%) of the Company's total revenues.

[illegible]

	Note	Glass		Automobile		Total	
		2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Rupees							
23.1	23.1	26,992,855	18,764,070	1,401,951	-	28,394,806	18,764,070
Salaries and benefits		3,796,243	1,879,744	688,300	-	4,484,543	1,879,744
Freight, handling and forwarding		3,673,076	4,525,366	119,320	-	3,792,396	4,525,366
Sale promotion		2,731,989	1,091,089	-	-	2,731,989	1,091,089
Insurance		1,570,013	863,903	274,119	-	1,844,132	863,903
Traveling and conveyance		479,418	282,010	89,002	-	568,420	282,010
Communication		527,637	536,062	-	-	527,637	536,062
Entertainment		464,042	380,787	-	-	464,042	380,787
Vehicles' maintenance		12,927	8,678	-	-	12,927	8,678
Depreciation of operating fixed assets	5.1.2	35,210	-	-	-	35,210	-
Miscellaneous expenses		40,283,410	28,331,709	2,572,692	-	42,856,102	28,331,709

23.1 This includes amount of Rs. 754,662 (2020: Rs. 570,523) in respect of contribution towards provident fund.

24.	ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	Note	Glass		Automobile		Total	
			2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020

24.1 This includes amount of Rs. 1,345,756 (2020: Rs. 868,031) in respect of contribution towards provident fund and the expense related to remuneration in respect of Chief Executive, Directors and the Executives is disclosed in Note 29.1.3 to the financial statements.

25.	OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES	Note	2021	2020
			Rupees	Rupees
	Workers' Welfare Fund	18.4	5,900,983	5,801,151
	Workers' Profit Participation Fund (WPPF)	18.5	28,025,245	12,405,001
	Auditors' remuneration	25.1	1,669,050	1,520,725
	Donations	25.2	78,500,299	41,120,417
	Interest charge on WPPF for the year		-	517,578
	Exchange loss - net		-	524,999
			114,095,577	61,889,871
25.1	Auditors' remuneration			
	Audit fee		1,100,000	700,000
	Half yearly review fee		230,000	200,000
	Code of corporate governance		115,000	100,000
	Fee for other assurance services		157,500	450,000
	Out of pocket expenses		66,550	70,725
			1,669,050	1,520,725
25.2	Donations			
	Party wise breakup of donation paid during the year is as follows:			
	Ghani Foundation Trust		67,823,904	31,790,771
	The Indus Hospital		5,000,000	-
	Recep Tayyip Erdogan Hospital Trust		3,641,645	-
	NAMAL University		2,034,750	-
	Lahore Institute of Health Sciences		-	9,329,646
			78,500,299	41,120,417
25.2.1	The Company has common directorship with Ghani Foundation Trust. Other than this, none of the Directors of the Company has any interest in the other donees.			
26.	OTHER INCOME	Note	2021	2020
			Rupees	Rupees
	Profit on saving accounts		16,812,829	6,106,525
	Scrap sales		21,296,997	13,159,388
	Rental income	26.1	11,961,538	6,404,786
	Exchange gain - net		417,424	-
			50,488,788	25,670,699
26.1	This represents rental income received from Ghani Glass Limited, a related party. The management has assessed that there is no material impact of IFRS 16 on the Company.			
27.	TAXATION	Note	2021	2020
			Rupees	Rupees
	Current income tax			
	Current income tax charge	27.1	5,473,152	654,518
	Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year		-	(1,485,015)
			5,473,152	(830,497)
	Deferred tax			
	Relating to reversal and origination of temporary difference	7	(68,438,255)	29,303
			(62,965,103)	(801,194)
27.1	The provision for current income tax represents alternate corporate tax @ 17% of the accounting profit, under the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, as amended by the relevant Finance Acts.			
27.2	Reconciliation between the tax chargeable on accounting profit and taxable profit is not relevant as the Company is subject to alternate corporate tax, hence, is not presented.			
28.	EARNINGS PER SHARE			
28.1	Basic earnings per share		2021	2020
	Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (Rupees)		589,543,768	230,177,483
	Ordinary number of shares		58,031,273	54,144,526
	Number of shares to be issued pursuant to merger		6,410,096	
	Weighted average number of ordinary shares as at year end		64,441,369	54,144,526
	Earnings per ordinary share - basic and diluted (Rupees)		9.15	4.25
28.2	Diluted earnings per share			
	Diluted earnings per share has not been presented as the Company does not have any convertible instruments in issue as at 30 June 2021 (2020: Nil) which would have any effect on the earnings per share if the option to convert is exercised.			

29. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Related parties comprise subsidiaries, associated companies, companies where directors also hold directorship, retirement benefits fund and key management personnel. Details of transactions with related parties during the year, other than those which have been disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements, are as follows:

Details of related parties of the Company

<u>Name of related party</u>	<u>Basis of relationship</u>
Ghani Glass Limited	Associated company by virtue of common directorship
Ghani Group Services Limited	Associated company by virtue of common directorship
Ghani Foundation Trust	Associated company by virtue of common directorship
Staff retirement benefit	Retirement benefit

29.1 Significant related party transactions entered into by the Company during the year are as follows:

29.1.1 Transactions with associate - Ghani Glass Limited

The Company in the normal course of business carries out different transactions with Ghani Glass Limited at mutually agreed terms. The following reconciliation provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with Ghani Glass Limited for the relevant financial year.

	2021 Rupees	2020 Rupees
Opening balance	153,694,926	1,448,827
Purchase of raw materials	1,197,237,250	725,426,114
Cullet sales	(10,997,378)	(6,648,870)
Sales of laminated, mirror and tempered glass	(16,688,018)	(13,033,989)
Sale of reflective mirror	(119,405,763)	(8,643,068)
Rental income	(11,961,538)	(6,404,786)
Shared expenses	8,349,682	5,221,100
Purchase of generator	31,473,000	-
Payments made during the year	(1,184,627,360)	(543,670,402)
Closing balance	47,074,801	153,694,926

This amount owed to Ghani Glass Limited is classified as trade payables in these financial statements.

29.1.2 Transaction with other related parties

Name of the related party	Nature and description of related party transaction	2021 Rupees	2020 Rupees
Ghani Foundation Trust	Donation	78,500,299	31,790,771
Directors	Right shares issuance	-	142,695,080
Staff retirement benefit	Contribution during the year	31,211,370	25,333,362

29.1.3 Remuneration of the Chief Executive, Directors and Executives

	Chief Executive		Directors		Executives	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Managerial remuneration	19,008,000	14,400,000	56,751,504	37,619,370	47,978,796	58,875,192
Staff retirement benefits	1,584,000	1,200,000	4,729,292	3,582,797	3,998,233	4,906,266
Reimbursements	4,000,000	4,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	-	-
Bonus	7,499,520	2,880,000	22,391,047	2,579,614	128,098,768	3,379,695
	32,091,520	22,480,000	91,871,843	51,781,781	180,075,797	67,161,153
Number of persons	1	1	2	2	4	3

- Chief Executive, Directors and Executives have been provided with Company's maintained vehicles.
- No remuneration has been paid to Non-Executive Directors.
- There are no transactions with key management personnel other than under the terms of employment or otherwise disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements.

30. OPERATING SEGMENTS

30.1 Basis for segmentation

The Company has the following two strategic divisions, which are its reportable segments. These divisions offer different products and services, and are managed separately because they require different technology and marketing strategies. The following summary describes the operations of each reportable segment:

Reportable segments		Operations	
Glass business segment		Manufacturing and sale of mirror, tempered glass and laminated glass	
Automobile business segment		Manufacturing and sale of automotive vehicles	

Transfer prices between operating segments are on an arm's-length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

30.2 Information about reportable segments

Information related to each reportable segment is set out below. Operating results of segment is used to measure performance because management believes that this information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of the respective segments relative to other entities that operate in the same industries.

	Note	Glass		Automobile		Total	
		2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
				Rupees			
Revenue - net	21	2,515,819,295	1,639,594,746	42,125,193	-	2,557,944,488	1,639,594,746
Cost of sales	22	(1,598,241,396)	(1,166,242,806)	(68,505,201)	-	(1,666,746,597)	(1,166,242,806)
Gross profit		917,577,899	473,351,940	(26,380,008)	-	891,197,891	473,351,940
Distribution expenses	23	(40,283,410)	(28,331,709)	(2,572,692)	-	(42,856,102)	(28,331,709)
Administrative expenses	24	(248,750,838)	(179,424,770)	(9,405,497)	-	(258,156,335)	(179,424,770)
Operating results		628,543,651	265,595,461	(38,358,197)	-	590,185,454	265,595,461
Segment assets		1,697,228,946	1,314,218,467	389,245,386	-	2,086,474,332	1,314,218,467
Unallocated assets	30.3.1			468,877,429		468,877,429	-
Total assets				2,555,351,761		2,555,351,761	1,314,218,467
Segment liabilities		342,002,549	363,185,787	203,027,170	-	545,029,719	363,185,787
Unallocated liabilities						35,615,280	-
Total liabilities	30.3.2					580,644,999	363,185,787
Reconciliations of reportable segment assets and liabilities				2021		2020	Rupees
Assets				Rupees			
Total assets for reportable segments				2,086,474,332		1,314,218,467	
Tax refunds due from the government				351,118,112		-	
Deferred tax asset - net				117,759,317		-	
Total assets				2,555,351,761		1,314,218,467	
Liabilities				Rupees			
Total liabilities for reportable segments				545,029,719		363,185,787	
Provisions for Workers' Welfare Fund payable				5,950,485		-	
Provisions for Workers' Profit Participation Fund payable				28,025,245		-	
Provisions for Auditors' remuneration				1,639,550		-	
Total liabilities				580,644,999		363,185,787	

31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

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

Risk management is carried out by the Board of Directors (the Board). The Board provides principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas such as currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and investment of excess liquidity. All treasury related transactions are carried out within the parameters of these policies.

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to raise finance for the Company's operations. The Company has various financial assets such as deposits, trade and other receivables, profit accrued and cash and bank balances, which are directly related to its operations.

31.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return. Market prices comprise three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk. Financial instruments susceptible to market risk include trade and other payables and trade receivables. The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at 30 June 2021.

31.1.1 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of the financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company has no interest bearing borrowings as at 30 June 2021, however, the Company is exposed to profit rate risk on balance placed in profit or loss sharing bank accounts.

Financial assets of the Company carrying floating interest rate are as follows:

	Note	2021 Rupees	2020 Rupees
Cash at bank - savings accounts	13	541,128,719	159,120,110

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

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

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

If interest rates at the year end date, fluctuates by 1% higher / lower with all other variables held constant, profit before taxation for the year would have been changed as following:

Increase / decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax	
	2021 Rupees	2020 Rupees
+1%	5,411,287	1,591,201
-1%	(5,411,287)	(1,591,201)

31.1.2 Currency risk

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

Monetary items, including financial assets and financial liabilities, denominated in currency other than functional currency of the Company, are periodically restated to Pak Rupee equivalent and the associated gain or loss is taken to statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The Company does not have any trade receivables or payables designated in foreign currency at the reporting date and hence is not exposed to the currency risk.

31.1.3 Other price risk

Other price risk represents the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. The Company is neither exposed to equity securities price risk nor commodity price risk.

31.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk which arises with the possibility that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge its obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 30 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company.

The Company manages credit risk by limiting significant exposure to any individual customer and by obtaining security deposits against sales. The Company does not have significant exposure to any individual customer. The carrying values of financial assets susceptible to credit risk but not impaired are as under:

Exposure to credit risk

	2021 Rupees	2020 Rupees
Long term deposits	10,529,035	9,930,335
Trade receivables	55,218,454	149,367,131
Profit accrued on saving accounts	2,638,186	344,076
Balances with banks	550,499,287	161,502,146
Margin deposit	-	810,319
Advances to employees against salaries	179,782	168,425
	619,064,744	322,122,432

The credit quality of financial assets can be assessed with reference to external credit ratings or the historical information about counter party defaults as shown below:

31.2.1 Trade receivables

The Company's credit risk mainly arises from long outstanding receivables as the Company is making full recoveries from the current customers and hence, default rate in case of such customers is minimal. Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Company's trade receivables using a provision matrix:

	2021			2020		
	Gross carrying amount	Weighted average expected credit loss rate	Expected credit loss	Gross carrying amount at default	Weighted average Expected credit loss rate	Expected credit loss
Rupees						
01 to 180 days	43,388,748	1.07%	359,725	111,529,515	0%	-
181 to 365 days	9,017,883	6.56%	1,241,661	36,411,038	0%	-
Over 365 days	58,772,515	92.49%	54,359,306	33,921,228	95.79%	32,494,650
	111,179,146		55,960,692	181,861,781		32,494,650

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses (ECL). The provision rates are based on days past due. The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

31.2.2 Bank balances

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

	Rating			2021	2020
	Short term	Long term	Rating agency	Rupees	Rupees
Habib Metropolitan Bank	A1+	AA+	PACRA	17,429,275	81,894,424
Bank Alfalah Limited	A1+	AA+	PACRA	38,657,746	44,138,520
MCB Islamic Bank	A1	A	PACRA	11,883,569	9,153,561
Albaraka Bank (Pakistan) Ltd.	A1	A	PACRA	44,069	233,296
Askari Bank Limited	A1+	AA+	PACRA	34,770,886	2,465,862
Bank AL Habib Limited	A1+	AAA	PACRA	5,019,752	3,066,742
The Bank of Punjab	A1+	AA+	PACRA	440,580,683	11,938,162
Dubai Islamic Bank	A-1+	AA	VIS	5,249	5,223
Habib Bank Limited	A-1+	AAA	VIS	1,945,491	8,606,356
Allied Bank Limited	A-1+	AAA	PACRA	60,155	-
Meezan Bank Limited	A-1+	AA+	VIS	77,548	-
Soneri Bank Limited	A-1+	AA-	PACRA	9,294	-
United Bank Limited	A-1+	AAA	VIS	5,810	-
Faysal Bank Limited	A-1+	AA	PACRA/VIS	9,760	-
				550,499,287	161,502,146

Due to the Company's long standing business relationships with these counterparties and after giving due consideration to their strong financial standing, the management does not expect non-performance by these counterparties on their obligations to the Company. Further, the Company has assessed that the ECL on bank balances is immaterial and hence, has not been recognized.

31.2.3 Other financial assets

For other financial assets mainly comprising of long term deposits, profit accrued on saving accounts, advances to employees against salaries and margin deposits, the management has assessed, based on historical experience and available securities, that the expected credit loss associated with these financial assets is trivial and therefore no impairment charge has been accounted for.

31.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk reflects the Company's inability in raising funds to meet commitments. Management closely monitors the Company's liquidity and cash flow position. This includes maintenance of balance sheet liquidity ratios to ensure that sufficient liquid funds are available to meet any commitments as they arise.

The table below analysis the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining year at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date.

	2021			
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Payable on demand	Payable within 1 year
	Rupees			
Trade and other payables	480,780,541	480,780,541	100,776,743	380,003,798
Unclaimed dividends	2,876,434	2,876,434	2,876,434	-
	483,656,975	483,656,975	103,653,177	380,003,798
	2020			
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Payable on demand	Payable within 1 year
	Rupees			
Trade and other payables	307,538,325	307,538,325	53,276,743	254,261,582
Unclaimed dividends	2,509,134	2,509,134	2,509,134	-
	310,047,459	310,047,459	55,785,877	254,261,582

31.4 Financial instruments by categories

Financial assets at amortized cost

	2021 Rupees	2020 Rupees
Long term deposits	10,529,035	9,930,335
Trade receivables	55,218,454	149,367,131
Profit accrued on saving accounts	2,638,186	344,076
Balances with banks	550,499,287	161,502,146
Margin deposit	-	810,319
Advances to employees against salaries	179,782	168,425
	619,064,744	322,122,432

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Trade and other payables	480,780,541	307,538,325
Unclaimed dividends	2,876,434	2,509,134
	483,656,975	310,047,459

32. FAIR VALUE ESTIMATION

32.1 Fair value of non-financial assets

The Company had the following non-financial asset with respect to their level of fair value modelling:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	Rupees			
Freehold land as at 30 June 2021	-	497,730,000	-	497,730,000
Freehold land as at 30 June 2020	-	144,725,000	-	144,725,000

There were no transfers between Level 2 and Level 3 during the year ended 30 June 2021 (2020: Nil).

Valuation techniques used to derive fair values

The Company obtains independent valuations for its freehold land at least every three years. At the end of each reporting period, the management updates its assessment of the fair value of each asset mentioned above, taking into account the most recent independent valuation. The management determines an asset's value within a range of reasonable fair value estimates. Level 2 fair value of freehold land has been derived using a sales comparison approach. Sale prices of comparable land in close proximity are adjusted for differences in key attributes such as location and size of the property.

The most significant unobservable valuation input used into this valuation approach is price per square meter. Significant increases / (decreases) in estimated price per square meter in isolation would result in a significantly higher / (lower) fair value on a linear basis.

32.2 Fair value of non-financial liabilities

The Company does not hold any non financial liability at fair value as at year end (2020: Nil).

32.3 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The above financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. Further, the Company does not have any financial asset or financial liability at fair value as at year end.

33. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's prime objective when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide adequate returns for shareholders, maintain strong credit rating benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustment to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policy and processes during the year ended 30 June 2021.

The Company finances its operations through equity and managing working capital. The Company has no gearing risk in current year that needs to be managed as it does not have any long term borrowings. The Company does not have any requirement of externally imposed capital.

34. PLANT CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION

Mirror glass

Production capacity in square meter

Actual production in square meter

Utilization of production capacity

Laminated Glass

Production capacity in square meter

Actual production in square meter

Utilization of production capacity

Automotive

Production capacity in number of units

Actual production in number of units

Utilization of production capacity

34.1 Under utilization in production capacity is due to low demand.

35. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Total number of employees as at 30 June

Average number of employees during the year

36. CORRESPONDING FIGURES

Corresponding figures have been rearranged or reclassified, wherever necessary, for the purposes of better presentation, however, no significant reclassification has been made in these financial statements except for the following:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Reclassified from</u>	<u>Reclassified to</u>	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>
Donations	Administrative expenses	Other operating expenses	25	41,120,417

37. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

37.1 As disclosed in Note 1.2 to financial statements, the Honorable High Court of Lahore sanctioned the merger scheme of GAIL into and with the Company.

37.2 The Board of Directors of the Company in its meeting held on 29 October 2021 has proposed final cash dividend in respect of the year ended 30 June 2021 at the rate of Rs. 6 per share amounting to Rs. 386,648,214 (2020: Cash dividend of Rs. Nil). The appropriation will be approved by the members in the forth coming Annual General Meeting. These financial statements do not include the effect of these appropriations which will be accounted for subsequent to the year end.

38. DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors of the Company and authorized for issue on October 29, 2021.



CHIEF EXECUTIVE



DIRECTOR



CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that 55th Annual General Meeting of the members of **GHANI VALUE GLASS LIMITED** will be held on Friday November 26, 2021 at 10:30 a.m, at Park Lane Hotel, 107-B3, Gulberg-III, MM Alam Road, Lahore to transact the following business:

Ordinary Business

1. To confirm the minutes of Extraordinary General Meeting held on November 19, 2020.
2. To receive, consider and adopt the audited annual accounts of **GHANI VALUE GLASS LIMITED** for the year ended June 30, 2021 together with the Directors' and Auditors' reports thereon.
3. To approve, as recommended by the Board of Directors, payment of Final Cash Dividend @ 60 % i.e. Rs. 6 Per share for the year ended June 30, 2021.
4. To appoint auditors for the year ending June 30, 2022 and fix their remuneration.

The retiring auditors namely M/s. EY Ford Rhodes, Chartered Accountants, being eligible, have offered themselves for re-appointment.

5. To transact any other business with the permission of the Chair.

By order of the Board

Lahore: November 04, 2021

Hafiz Muhammad Imran Sabir
Company Secretary

Notes:

- The share transfer books of the Company will remain closed from November 19, 2021 to November 26, 2021 (both days inclusive). Members whose names appear on the register of members as at the close of business on November 18, 2021 will be entitled to attend the Annual General Meeting and cash dividend entitlement.
- A member entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting is entitled to appoint another member as a proxy to attend and vote on his/her behalf. A corporation being a member may appoint as its proxy any of its official or any other person whether a member of the Company or not. Proxies in order to be effective must be deposited at the Share Registrar of the Company not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting, and must be duly stamped, signed and witnessed.
- Members are requested to promptly notify Company's Shares Registrar M/s. Corplink (Pvt.) Ltd., Wings Arcade, 1-K Commercial, Model Town, Lahore, Ph: 042-35916714, 35916719 Fax: 042-35869037 of any change in their addresses to ensure delivery of mail.
- CDC Account holders will further have to follow the guidelines as laid down by Circular No. 1, dated January 26, 2000, issued by Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan ("SECP").

Withholding tax on dividend income

It is further informed that pursuant to the provisions of Finance Act 2014, effective from July 1, 2014 a new criteria for withholding of tax on dividend income was introduced by the FBR, The 'Filer' and 'Non-Filer' shareholder shall pay tax on dividend @ 15% and 30% respectively.

Mandatory Payment of Cash Dividend Through Electronic Mode

The provisions of Section 242 of the Companies Act, 2017 require the listed companies that any dividend payable in cash shall only be paid through electronic mode directly into the bank account designated by the entitled shareholders. Accordingly, the shareholders holding physical shares are requested to provide the following information to the Company's Share Registrar at the address given herein above. In case of shares held in CDC, the same information should be provided directly to the CDS participants for updating and forwarding to the Company.

Folio No/Investor Account /CDC sub Account No:

Title of Account:

CNIC No:

IBAN No:

Bank Name:

Branch address:

Cell No:

Name of Network (if protected):

Email Address:

Signature of Shareholder

Video Conference Facility

In terms of the Companies Act, 2017, members residing in a city holding at least 10% of the total paid up share capital may demand the facility of video-link for participating in the annual general meeting. The request for video-link facility shall be received by the Share Registrar at the address given hereinabove at least 7 days prior to the date of the meeting on the Standard Form placed in the annual report which is also available on the website of the Company.

Transmission of Annual Financial Statements through e-mail

In pursuance of the directions given by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) vide SRO 787(I)/2014 dated September 8, 2014, those shareholders who desire to receive Annual Financial Statements in future through e-mail instead of receiving the same by Post are advised to give their formal consent along with their e-mail address duly signed by the shareholder along with copy of his CNIC to our share registrar's office, M/s. Corplink (Pvt) Ltd, Wings arcade, 1-k, commercial, Model Town, Lahore. Please note that giving e-mail address for receiving of Annual Financial Statements instead of the same by Post is optional, in case you do not wish to avail this facility, please ignore this notice, Financial Statement will be sent to you at your registered address.

Exemption from deduction of Income Tax/Zakat

Members seeking exemption from deduction of income tax or are eligible for deduction at a reduced rate are requested to submit a valid tax exemption certificate or necessary documentary evidence as the case may be. Members desiring non-deduction of zakat are also requested to submit a valid declaration for non-deduction of zakat.

Availability of Audited Financial Statements on Company's Website

The audited financial statement of the company for the year ended June 30, 2021 have been placed at the Company's website www.ghanivalueglass.com

PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING

OF SHARES HELD BY THE SHAREHOLDERS
OF GHANI VALUE GLASS LIMITED AS AT JUNE 30, 2021

2.2 No. of Shareholders	-----Shareholdings-----		Total Shares Held
	From	To	
379	1	100	11,589
201	101	500	60,758
89	501	1,000	74,579
141	1,001	5,000	378,041
40	5,001	10,000	313,612
23	10,001	15,000	278,425
15	15,001	20,000	266,498
8	20,001	25,000	182,848
4	25,001	30,000	110,575
4	30,001	35,000	129,000
4	35,001	40,000	150,506
1	40,001	45,000	43,535
2	45,001	50,000	95,875
3	50,001	55,000	159,000
4	55,001	60,000	235,000
5	60,001	65,000	306,725
1	65,001	70,000	65,500
1	70,001	75,000	73,425
1	75,001	80,000	80,000
1	85,001	90,000	89,500
1	105,001	110,000	106,175
1	115,001	120,000	118,257
1	120,001	125,000	120,918
1	140,001	145,000	141,708
1	150,001	155,000	153,600
1	170,001	175,000	171,000
1	180,001	185,000	184,837
1	200,001	205,000	202,406
2	250,001	255,000	507,070
1	305,001	310,000	309,106
1	370,001	375,000	372,809
1	1,370,001	1,375,000	1,373,958
1	1,705,001	1,710,000	1,708,000
1	1,990,001	1,995,000	1,991,380
1	1,995,001	2,000,000	1,995,225
1	2,065,001	2,070,000	2,066,056
2	2,070,001	2,075,000	4,141,724
1	9,355,001	9,360,000	9,357,000
1	13,285,001	13,290,000	13,286,163
1	16,615,001	16,620,000	16,618,890
949			58,031,273
2.3 Categories of Shareholders	Shares Held		Percentage
2.3.1 Directors, Chief Executive Officer, and their spouse and minor children	49,793,732		85.8050%
2.3.2 Associated Companies, undertakings and related parties. (Parent Company)	0		0.0000%
2.3.3 NIT and ICP	650		0.0011%
2.3.4 Banks Development Financial Institutions, Non Banking Financial Institutions.	50		0.0001%
2.3.5 Insurance Companies	65,500		0.1129%
2.3.6 Modarabas and Mutual Funds	72,725		0.1253%
2.3.7 Shareholders holding 10% or more	39,535,499		68.1279%
2.3.8 General Public			
a. Local	7,679,654		13.2336%
b. Foreign	0		0.0000%
2.3.9 Others (to be specified)			
- Joint Stock Companies	109,663		0.1890%
- Pension Funds	216,725		0.3735%
- Others	92,574		0.1595%

PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING

AS ON JUNE 30, 2021

Sr. No.	Name	No. of Shares Held	Percentage
Associated Companies, Undertakings and Related Parties (Name Wise Detail):		-	-
Mutual Funds (Name Wise Detail)			
1	CDC - TRUSTEE NBP ISLAMIC SARMAYA IZAFAT FUND (CDC)	61,100	0.1053
2	CDC - TRUSTEE NBP STOCK FUND (CDC)	11,625	0.0200
Directors and their Spouse and Minor Children (Name Wise Detail):			
1	MR. IMTIAZ AHMED KHAN	13,296,851	22.9133
2	MR. OBAID GHANI	1,991,380	3.4316
3	MR. ANWAAR AHMAD KHAN	9,367,688	16.1425
4	MR. AFTAB AHMAD KHAN	16,870,960	29.0722
5	MR. IBRAHIM GHANI	43,535	0.0750
6	MR. JUBAIR GHANI	2,069,904	3.5669
7	MR. AWAIS AHMAD	625	0.0011
8	MR. UMAIR GHANI	2,070,087	3.5672
9	MRS. MARYAM JUNAID	1,320	0.0023
10	MR. MUHAMMAD MUTHTAQ	500	0.0009
11	MR. TAHIR GHAFOOR KHAN	500	0.0009
12	MR. MUHAMMAD AYUB	500	0.0009
13	MRS. AYESHA AFTAB W/O AFTAB AHMAD KHAN	372,809	0.6424
14	MRS. REEMA ANWAAR W/O ANWAAR AHMAD KHAN	1,708,000	2.9432
15	MR. JUNAID GHANI H/O MARYAM JUNAID	1,995,225	3.4382
16	MRS. JAVERIA OBAID W/O OBAID GHANI	3,848	0.0066
Executives:		-	-
Public Sector Companies & Corporations:		-	-
Banks, Development Finance Institutions, Non Banking Finance Companies, Insurance Companies, Takaful, Modarabas and Pension Funds:		282,275	0.4864
Shareholders holding five percent or more voting interest in the listed company (Name Wise)			
1	MR. IMTIAZ AHMED KHAN	13,296,851	22.9133
2	MR. ANWAAR AHMAD KHAN	9,367,688	16.1425
3	MR. AFTAB AHMAD KHAN	16,870,960	29.0722
Trading in the shares of the company, carried out by its Directors, Executives and their spouses and minor children:			NIL

کوڈ آف کنڈکٹ:

مستقبل کے تقاضوں کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے کوڈ آف کنڈکٹ مرتب کیا گیا ہے اور ملازمین میں تقسیم کیا گیا ہے۔

نمونہ حصص داری:

کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017 میں دیئے گئے فورمیٹ کے مطابق نمونہ حصص داری بمطابق 30 جون 2021 منسلک کیا گیا ہے۔

اظہار تشکر:

بورڈ کی طرف سے تمام حصص داروں، ڈیلروں، ملازمین، اور دوسرے سٹیک ہولڈرز کی قابل قدر حمایت اور کئے گئے اعتماد پر ان کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں اور میں اللہ تعالیٰ کی بارگاہ میں دعا گو ہوں کہ اللہ ہماری رہنمائی فرمائے اور ہماری کوششوں میں اپنا رحم شامل حال فرمائے تاکہ ہم اپنے تمام سٹیک ہولڈرز کیلئے اچھے نتائج لانے میں سرخرو ہوں۔ ہم اپنا تمام تر بھروسہ اللہ پر رکھتے ہیں اور اس کمپنی اور اس سے منسلک تمام افراد کی بہتری کیلئے دعا گو ہیں۔



انوار احمد خان
چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر



عتیاز احمد خان
ڈائریکٹر

لاہور 29 اکتوبر 2021

اہم آپریٹنگ ڈیٹا:

پچھلے چھ سالوں کا اہم آپریٹنگ ڈیٹا پورٹ میں شامل کیا گیا ہے۔

سٹاف کے ریٹائرمنٹ فوائد:

کمپنی اپنے ملازمین کیلئے فنڈڈ پرائیویٹ سکیم چلاتی ہے اور تنخواہ کی بنیاد پر فنڈ میں اپنا ماہانہ حصہ شامل کرتی ہے۔

سٹاف کے ریٹائرمنٹ فوائد کی مد میں سرمایہ کاری اور بینک کی تفصیل:

پرائیویٹ فنڈڈ 89 ملین روپے سرمایہ کاری کی قدر میں قابل حصول نفع شامل ہے۔

کمپنی کے حصص میں لین دین:

مالیاتی سال 2021 کے دوران ڈائریکٹران، ای ای او ای ایف او، کمپنی سیکرٹری اور ان کے بیوی اور چھوٹے بچوں نے کمپنی کے حصص میں کوئی لین دین نہیں کیا۔

ڈائریکٹران کے اجلاس:

ڈائریکٹران کمپنی کی کارکردگی اور مستقل بڑھوتری حاصل کرنے سے متعلق دور رس فیصلوں کی آزادانہ اور شفاف نگرانی کے ذمہ دار ہیں۔ بورڈ کے اجلاس سے سات دن قبل تحریری نوٹس اور ورکنگ پیپرز تمام بورڈ

ممبران کو بھیجے گئے ہیں۔

کمپنی کے کل مارہ ڈائریکٹران ہیں۔ جس کی تفصیل درج ذیل ہے۔ مرد: 11 خواتین: 1

مسٹر اویس احمد	آزاد ڈائریکٹران
مسٹر محمد ایوب	
مسٹر محمد مشتاق	
مسٹر طاہر غفور	
مسٹر امتیاز احمد خان	نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹران
مسز مریم جنید	
مسز عبید غنی	
مسز جمیر غنی	
مسز عمیر غنی	ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹران
مسٹر انوار احمد خان	
مسٹر آفتاب احمد خان	
مسٹر ابراہیم غنی	
مسز مریم جنید	زناتہ ڈائریکٹران

30 جون 2021 (1 جولائی 2020 سے 30 جون 2021) کے دوران بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کے چار اور آڈٹ کمپنی کے چھ اور ایچ آر اور آرکائیو کے دو اجلاس ہوئے جن میں بورڈ ارکان کی حاضری درج ذیل ہے۔

ڈائریکٹر کا نام	بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کے اجلاسوں میں حاضری	آڈٹ کمیٹی کے اجلاسوں میں حاضری	ایچ آر آرکائیو کے اجلاسوں میں حاضری
مسٹر امتیاز احمد خان	4	-	-
مسٹر انوار احمد خان	4	-	-
مسٹر آفتاب احمد خان	4	-	2
مسز عبید غنی	4	-	-
مسز جمیر غنی	4	6	2
مسز ابراہیم غنی	4	-	-
مسٹر اویس احمد	4	6	2
مسز عمیر غنی	4	-	-
مسز مریم جنید	4	6	-
مسٹر محمد مشتاق	4	-	-
مسٹر طاہر غفور	4	-	-
مسٹر نعمان شوکت	2	-	-
مسٹر محمد ایوب	1	-	-

مسٹر نعمان شوکت نے 11 دسمبر 2020 کو استعفیٰ دیا۔ مسٹر محمد ایوب کو مسٹر نعمان شوکت کی جگہ 5 مارچ 2021 کو تعینات کیا گیا۔

مالیاتی پالیسیاں:

مالیاتی گوشواروں اور اکاؤنٹنگ تخمینوں کی تیاری میں متعلقہ موزوں اکاؤنٹنگ پالیسیاں بروئے کار لاتی ہیں اور یہ مناسب فیصلوں پر مبنی ہیں۔

بین الاقوامی اکاؤنٹنگ معیارات:

بین الاقوامی اکاؤنٹنگ معیارات اور مالیاتی رپورٹنگ معیارات (آئی ایف آر ایس) جو کہ پاکستان میں نافذ العمل ہیں کے مطابق مالیاتی گوشوارے تیار کئے گئے ہیں۔

انٹرنل کنٹرول:

انٹرنل کنٹرول کے نظام کا جائزہ لیا گیا ہے اور اس کو مزید مضبوط کرنے کیلئے ضروری اقدامات کئے گئے ہیں۔

جاری ادارہ:

انتظامیہ اس بات پر یقین رکھتی ہے کہ اللہ کی رحمت اور تمام سٹیک ہولڈرز کی مدد سے کمپنی کی کارکردگی بہتر رہے گی اور یہ اپنی ذمہ داریاں پوری کرے گی اور جاری ادارہ کی حیثیت سے تابناک مستقبل کو جاری رکھے گی۔

اہم رجحانات اور عوامل جو کہ مستقبل کی ترقی اور کمپنی کے کاروبار کی کارکردگی اور حیثیت پر اثر انداز ہو سکتے ہیں:

کردار وائرس (کووڈ 19) کے منفی اثرات، روپے کی قدر میں کمی، گیس اور توانائی کی قیمتوں میں اضافہ ایسے عوامل ہیں جو کہ مستقبل کی ترقی اور کمپنی کے کاروبار کی کارکردگی اور حیثیت پر اثر انداز ہو سکتے ہیں۔

کمپنی کے کاروبار کے ماحولیات پر اثرات:

کمپنی کے آپریشنز کا ماحولیات پر کوئی منفی اثر نہیں ہے۔

کمپنی کے کاروبار کی نوعیت میں تبدیلی

گزشتہ سال کے دوران کمپنی کے کاروبار کی نوعیت میں کوئی تبدیلی نہیں ہوئی

نان ایگزیکٹو اور آزاد ڈائریکٹران کی تنخواہوں کی پالیسی

کمپنی کی پالیسی ہے کہ نان ایگزیکٹو اور آزاد ڈائریکٹران کو کوئی تنخواہ نہیں دی جائے گی

اندرونی مالیاتی کنٹرول سے متعلق ڈائریکٹروں کی ذمہ داری

بورڈ براہ راست یا اپنی کمیٹیوں کے ذریعے اندرونی کنٹرول کی سرگرمیوں کو یقینی بناتا ہے۔ بورڈ وقفے وقفے سے عبوری اکاؤنٹس، رپورٹس، منافع کا جائزہ اور دیگر مالیاتی اور شماریاتی معلومات کے ذریعے کمپنی کے مالیاتی امور اور حیثیت کا بھی جائزہ لیتا ہے۔

سال کے دوران ادراقی معاشرتی ذمہ داری کے حوالے سے کی گئی کمپنی کی سرگرمیاں

ہم اعلیٰ ترین کاروباری معیارات کو اپنانے میں کوشاں ہیں اور معاشرے میں اپنی ذمہ داری کو پورا کر رہے ہیں۔ کمپنی اپنے ملازمین، ان کے خاندان، مقامی آبادی اور پورے معاشرے کی فلاح کیلئے اپنی اداراتی معاشرتی ذمہ داری ادا کرنے کیلئے کوشاں ہے۔ ایک منصوبہ مائدۃ اللغنی کے نام سے شروع کیا گیا ہے۔ جس میں پورے ملک میں مختلف مقامات پر 1000 سے زیادہ ضرورت مندوں کو روزانہ مفت کھانا فراہم کیا جاتا ہے۔

کارپوریٹ گورننس کا اعلیٰ نمونہ

کارپوریٹ گورننس کا اعلیٰ نمونہ جو کہ لسٹنگ قوانین میں درج ہے سے کوئی انحراف نہیں ہے۔

30 جون 2021 کے بعد درج ہونے والے واقعات:

لاہور ہائی کورٹ لاہور نے اپنے آرڈر 50413 بمطابق 6 ستمبر 2021 کو غنی آٹوموبیل انڈسٹریز لمیٹڈ (GAIL) کے مجوزہ انضمام کی منظوری دی ہے۔

اس کے علاوہ 30 جون 2021 میں اب تک کوئی بڑی تبدیلی نہیں ہوئی اور نہ ہی کمپنی نے کوئی ایسا معاہدہ کیا ہے جو کہ کمپنی کی مالیاتی حیثیت کو متاثر کر سکے۔

ڈیوڈنڈ:

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے برائے سال 2020-21 حتمی منافع منقسمہ بحساب 60% یعنی 6 روپے فی حصص کی منظوری دی ہے۔

آڈٹ کمیٹی:

بورڈ کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس کی تعمیل میں کمیٹی تشکیل دے چکا ہے جس کے ممبران کی تفصیل درج ذیل ہے۔

1۔ مسٹر اویس احمد

2۔ مسٹر جیرغنی

3۔ مسز مریم جنید

ڈائریکٹران کی جائزہ رپورٹ

ڈائریکٹران 30 جون 2021 کو مکمل ہونے والے سال کیلئے سالانہ رپورٹ اور آڈٹ شدہ مالیاتی گوشوارے ہمارا آڈیٹرز رپورٹ بخوبی پیش کرتے ہیں۔

مالیاتی کارکردگی

مالی سال 2021 میں پاکستان کی معاشی ترقی 3.9 تک بڑھی ہے اور چونکہ کرونا وائرس کوڈ 19 کے دوسرے سال کے دوران معاشی سرگرمیوں میں بتدریج بحالی ہوئی ہے۔ لہذا مالی سال 2022 میں معاشی ترقی 4% تک بڑھنے کا امکان ہے۔ مالی سال 2021 کے دوران بڑی صنعتوں میں 14.85% تک بڑھوتری ہوئی۔ سال 2020 میں کوڈ 19 کی پہلی لہر سے پیدا شدہ صنعتی سست روی کے بعد مالی سال 2021 کے دوران صنعتی ترقی میں اضافہ امیدوں کے مطابق رہا۔ سال 2021 کے دوران زیادہ تر بڑی صنعتوں نے ترقی کی۔ گاڑیوں کی صنعت میں سب سے زیادہ اضافہ ہوا۔ اسکے بعد غیر دھاتی معدنیات اور کیمیکل رہے۔ ان تینوں میں بڑھوتری بتدریج 51.06%، 26.66% اور 19.19% رہی۔

وباء کی تیسری اور چوتھی لہر کے منفی اثرات کے باوجود خالص آمدنی میں 56% تک بڑھوتری ہوئی (2.6 ارب روپے کی خالص آمدنی)۔ انتظامیہ کی ان تھک کوششوں سے مالی سال 2021 میں کمپنی مالیاتی کارکردگی میں خاطر خواہ اضافہ حاصل کرنے میں کامیاب رہی۔ پچھلے سال کی نسبتاً نفع اوپر سے نیچے تک بڑھ گیا۔ کمپنی نے پچھلے سال اس عرصہ میں 230 ملین روپے کے مقابلے میں 590 ملین روپے کا خالص نفع کمایا۔ فی حصص نفع میں بھی پچھلے سال 4.25 روپے کے مقابلے میں 9.15 روپے تک کا اضافہ ہوا۔ کمپنی کے آپریشنل اور مالیاتی نتائج کی سرخیاں درج ذیل ہیں۔

2020	2021	سرخ
روپے 000 میں		خالص آمدنی
1,639,595	2,557,944	خام منافع
473,352	891,198	قبل از ٹیکس منافع
229,376	526,579	بعد از ٹیکس منافع
230,177	589,544	فی حصص منافع بنیادی اور تحلیل شدہ (روپے)
4.25	9.15	

منصوبوں کی خبریں

مالی سال 2021 میں جاری کرونا وائرس (کوڈ 19) کی عالمی وباء کے باعث پکٹرم لائن کا منصوبہ شروع نہ ہو سکا۔ اختتامیہ نے رائٹ ایٹو سے حاصل ہونے والی رقم کو ایپلا انسٹرکٹمنٹ میں اور موجودہ پکٹرم لائن کی پیداوار بڑھانے پر صرف کرنے کا فیصلہ کیا۔ پکٹرم لائن کی پیداواری صلاحیت کو 10 فیصد سے زیادہ بڑھا دیا گیا ہے۔ علاوہ ازیں ہم نے فوری طور پر ایپلا انسٹرکٹمنٹ کی ضرورت کو پورا کرنے کیلئے ایپلا انسٹرکٹمنٹ کی طرف توجہ کی۔ کیونکہ ہمیں بڑے برانڈ گری (Gree) ڈوائس (Dawlance) وپوز (Waves) وغیرہ کو پیشہ مہیا کرنا تھا۔

غنی آٹوموبیل انڈسٹریز کا غنی ویلیو گلاس میں انضمام:

کمپنی کے ڈائریکٹران اور حصصداران نے غنی آٹوموبیل انڈسٹریز لمیٹڈ (GAIL) اور غنی ویلیو گلاس لمیٹڈ (GAIL) کے انضمام کیلئے مجوزہ سکیم آف اریجنٹ کی منظوری دی تھی۔ لاہور ہائی کورٹ لاہور نے اپنے آرڈر نمبر 50413 برطانیہ 6 ستمبر 2021 کو مجوزہ انضمام کی اجازت دے دی۔

کارپوریٹ گورننس:

ڈائریکٹران بیان کرنے میں خوشی محسوس کرتے ہیں کہ آپ کی کمپنی نے سٹاک ایکسچینج کے قواعد میں درج ہے کی تعمیل کیلئے ضروری اقدامات کئے ہیں۔

کارپوریٹ فنانشل رپورٹنگ ڈھانچہ:

بورڈ قوانین اور قواعد کی پاسداری پر مضبوط یقین رکھتا ہے۔ بورڈ ان کی تعمیل کو کامیابی کی جان تصور کرتا ہے۔ اسی لئے اس کے قیام اور نگرانی کو یقینی بناتا ہے۔ کارپوریٹ فنانشل ڈھانچے پر مندرجہ ذیل بیان جاری کیا جاتا ہے۔

مالیاتی گوشواروں کو پیش کرنا:

کمپنی کی انتظامیہ کی تیار کردہ مالیاتی گوشواروں میں اس کے واضح امور عملدرآمد کے نتائج، کیش فلو اور ایکویٹی میں تبدیلیاں پیش کی گئی ہیں۔

کمپنی کی مالیاتی کتابیں:

کمپنی کی مالیاتی کتابیں باقاعدگی سے تیار کی گئی ہیں۔

مالیاتی پالیسیاں:

مالیاتی گوشواروں اور اکاؤنٹنگ تخمینوں کی تیاری میں متعلقہ موزوں اکاؤنٹنگ پالیسیاں بروئے کار لاتی ہیں اور یہ مناسب فیصلوں پر مبنی ہیں۔

بین الاقوامی اکاؤنٹنگ معیارات:

بین الاقوامی اکاؤنٹنگ معیارات اور مالیاتی رپورٹنگ معیارات (آئی ایف آر ایس) جو کہ پاکستان میں نافذ ایدہ عمل ہیں کے مطابق مالیاتی گوشوارے تیار کئے گئے ہیں۔

نمائندگی کا فارم (پراکسی فارم)

میں، ہم _____ کے _____ غنی ویلیو گلاس لمیٹڈ کے رکن اور عام شیئر کے حامل کی حیثیت کے _____ (شیئرز کی تعداد) _____ رجسٹرڈ فلیو نمبر _____ اور ریاست ڈی سی فلیو کا آئی ڈی نمبر _____ اور ذیلی اکاؤنٹ نمبر _____، _____ کے _____ یا _____ کے _____

کو کمپنی کے 55 ویں سالانہ عام اجلاس جو جمعہ، 26 نومبر 2021 کو 10:30 بجے صبح پارک لین ہوٹل، 107 B3، گلبرگ III، ایم ایم عالم روڈ، لاہور میں منعقد ہوگا، میں میرے/ہمارے لئے اور میری/ہماری طرف سے بحیثیت اپنا پراکسی، ووٹ دینے کے لئے نامزد کرتا ہوں/کرتے ہیں۔

گواہ: 1 گواہ: 2

دستخط _____ نام _____ پتہ _____ سی این آئی سی نمبر _____

نوٹ: پراکسی فارم/نمائندگی فارم کو موثر ہونے کے لیے سالانہ اجلاس سے کم از کم 48 گھنٹے پہلے موصول ہونا ضروری ہے۔ اور اس پر دستخط، ریونیو ٹکٹ اور شہادت ہونا ضروری ہے۔

ویڈیو کانفرنسنگ کی سہولت کے فارم کی درخواست

میں، ہم _____ غنی ویلیو گلاس لمیٹڈ کے رکن اور رجسٹر کے _____ صفحہ نمبری ڈی سی اکاؤنٹ نمبر _____ کے مطابق _____ عام شیئر (ز) کے حامل کی حیثیت سے _____ میں ویڈیو کانفرنسنگ کی سہولت حاصل کرنا چاہتا ہوں/چاہتے ہیں۔ تاریخ: _____

دستخط رکن/شیئر ہولڈر

Ghani Value Glass Limited

40-L, Model Town, Lahore

FORM OF PROXY

Folio No. _____

No. of Shares _____

I/WE _____

of _____

Being a member of Ghani Value Glass Limited _____

Hereby appoint Mr. _____

of _____

failing him Mr. _____ of _____

(Being a member of the company) as my/our Proxy to attend and vote for me/us on my behalf at 55th Annual General Meeting of the members of **GHANI VALUE GLASS LIMITED** to be held on Friday November 26, 2021 at 10:30 a.m, at Park Lane Hotel, 107 B3, Gulberg-III, MM Alam Road, Lahore and at any adjournment thereof.

As witness my/our hand(s) this _____ day of _____ 2021

Witness's Signature

Signature _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

Signature and
Revenue Stamp

NOTES:

Proxies, in order to be effective, by the company not later than 48 hours before the meeting and must be duly stamped, signed and witnessed.

Request for Video Conferencing Facility Form

I/We, _____ of _____ being a member of

Ghani Glass Limited, holder of _____

Ordinary Share(s) as per Register Folio No/CDC A/c No. _____

hereby opt for video conference facility at _____.

_____ Date: _____









Ghani Value Glass Limited






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Ghani

GHANI VALUE GLASS LIMITED

Head Office:

40-L, Model Town Extension, Lahore, Pakistan.

UAN: +92-42-111 949 949

Fax: + 92-42-35172263

www.ghanivalueglass.com