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### COMPANY INFORMATION

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<tr>
<th>BOARD OF DIRECTORS</th>
<th>CHAIRMAN:</th>
<th>Mr. Anwar Ahmed Tata</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHIEF EXECUTIVE:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Adeel Shahid Tata</td>
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<tr>
<td>DIRECTORS:</td>
<td>Mr. Shahid Anwar Tata</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mr. Aijaz Ahmed Tariq</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mr. Bilal Shahid Tata</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mr. Muhammad Naseem</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sheikh Kausar Ejaz</td>
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| AUDIT COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN: | Mr. Muhammad Naseem |
|                           | MEMBERS:            |
|                           | Mr. Bilal Shahid Tata |
|                           | Sheikh Kausar Ejaz  |

| SECRETARY               | Mr. Owais Ahmed Abbasi |
|                        |                       |

| HUMAN RESOURCE & REMUNERATION COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN: | Mr. Muhammad Naseem |
|                                                  | MEMBERS:            |
|                                                  | Mr. Adeel Shahid Tata |
|                                                  | Mr. Bilal Shahid Tata |

| SECRETARY               | Mr. Aadil Riaz |
|                        |               |

| COMPANY SECRETARY & CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER: | Mr. Farooq Advani |
|                                          |                 |

| BANKERS:                                | Dubai Islamic Bank (Pakistan) Limited |
|                                        | Bank Alfalah Limited |
|                                        | Meezan Bank Limited |
|                                        | Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited |
|                                        | The Bank of Punjab |
|                                        | MCB Bank Limited |
|                                        | National Bank of Pakistan |
|                                        | Soneri Bank Limited |
|                                        | Allied Bank Limited |
|                                        | Bank Islami Pakistan Limited |
|                                        | JS Bank Limited |
|                                        | Askari Bank Limited |

| AUDITORS:                             | M/s. Deloitte Yousuf Adil Chartered Accountants |
|                                      |                                                |

| LEGAL ADVISOR:                        | Ameen Bandukda & Co. Advocates |
|                                      |                                 |

| SHARE REGISTRAR:                      | Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited |
|                                      | CDC House, 99 – B, Block ‘B’, S.M.C.H.S., Main Shahra-e-Faisal |
|                                      | Tel# (Toll Free) 0800-CDCPL (23275) |
|                                      | Fax: (92-21) 34326053 |

| REGISTERED OFFICE:                    | 6th Floor Textile Plaza, M.A Jinnah Road Karachi. |
|                                      | Tel# 32412955-3 Lines 32426761-2-4 |
|                                      | Fax# 32417710 |

| WEB SITE ADDRESS:                     | www. tatapakistan.com |
|                                      | stm.corporate@tatapakistan.com |

| MILLS:                                | HX-1, Landhi Industrial Area, Landhi, Karachi |
VISION STATEMENT

We shall build upon our recognition as a socially and environmentally responsible organization known for its principled and honest business practices we shall remain committed to exceeding the highest expectations of our stakeholders by maintaining the highest quality standards and achieving sustained growth in our capacity.

MISSION STATEMENT

We are committed to the higher expectations of our customers. We strive for the production of best quality yarns for high value products.
This is to certify that
Salafi Textile Mills Ltd
is a member of the International Cotton Association

Jordan Aza
President, International Cotton Association

www.ica-ltd.org
 t: +44 191 238 8061
 e: info@ica-ltd.org

The company
Salafi Textile Mills Limited
6th Floor, Textile Plaza, M.A. Jinnah Road,
74000 Karachi, PAKISTAN

This ICA Membership Certificate 2017 is valid until 31.03.2018.

COTTON USA
COTTON COUNCIL INTERNATIONAL
COTTON USA LICENSEE

This licensee has complied with the necessary licensing requirements and has been granted the right to use CCI’s registered trademark on all qualifying labels, print and promotional materials for one calendar year from the date of the certificate

Issued this 1st day of January 2017

Manager, Cotton Operations
Cotton Council International
CHAIRMAN’S REVIEW

Assalam-o-Alaikum

As Chairman of Salfi Textile Mills Limited, I am pleased to present the Annual Audited Accounts along with the auditors’ report, thereon, for the year ended June 30, 2017. During the period under review, the financial results of the organization have shown a substantial improvement, whereby, the Company has incurred a pre-tax profit of PKR.95.520 as compared to a pre-tax loss of PKR.379.809 Million, during the corresponding period of last year.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

In January 2017, the Prime Minister had announced Incentive Package of PKR.180 Billion for the Export Industries but only PKR 4 Billion has been allocated for the Textile Sector, which reveals the non-serious attitude of the Government towards the Textile Industry. The Government is not giving any priority to this most important Industry, which is the second largest employment generating sector of the Country. It is therefore advised to release maximum funds under the Prime Minister Export Package and expedite the process of disbursement of Duty Drawbacks and release all pending Sales Tax Refunds and hence rescue the Textile Industry from the financial crunch being confronted since last few years.

BURDEN OF TAXES

There is no change in the current Tax Policy and your company continues to be burdened with numerous taxes. Besides paying exorbitant Withholding taxes, we are also hampered with various Government levies, such as, Custom Duties, Professional Tax, SRB on Services, Textile Cess, Education Cess, Cotton Cess, GIDC Cess, SESSI, EOBI, etc. In addition, effective from July 2017, the Government has re-imposed Custom Duty at 4% and Sales Tax of 5% on import of Cotton, which will consequently affect the cost of doing business and will make it more difficult to compete in the International Market. It is most unfortunate that the Government is collecting Tax from the already existing taxpayers and has failed to expand the Tax Net.

RAW MATERIAL

We presume that the cotton consumption in Pakistan will be near about 13 Million bales, however, generally speaking, it is too early to estimate the crop yield as the final figures will only be known by end September. As the consumption will be less so it is expected that the Cotton production will cover the domestic requirement and due to this it is most likely that the results will be favorable for the Textile Industry, in the coming year.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

The Pakistani Currency has remained overvalued for many years now, in fact, the inflationary pressures in Pakistan have pushed the cost of doing business to a very high level, whereas, the currency has not been adjusted accordingly, so this makes the exports totally uncompetitive.

Despite the record high current account deficit of USD 12.098 Billion recorded in FY’17 which is almost 4% of the GDP, the Government has remained apathetic towards devaluation of Pak Rupee, which is hurting the Export Oriented Industries. If the FCY reserves fall below the cumulative 3 months of imports, Pakistan will soon be ineligible for obtaining loans from institutions like World Bank and others, which have a pre-requisite that loan seeking country should have official currency reserves equivalent of at least 3 months import bill. According to IMF and analyst PKR is overvalued by approximately 15 to 20%.

COST OF LABOUR

One of the challenging aspect of cost of production is high labour cost which is relatively higher as compared to the regional market players. Pakistan is considered to be one of the expensive country in terms of labour cost in past decade which is around USD 144 as minimum wage.

COST OF POWER

The power cost has remain high in Pakistan as compare to regional countries and on the other hand the energy mix compels the Industries to use both Grid and Gas power in order to meet the production requirement. This makes the units inefficient in production due to shut down of Gas supply and the Grid power, which in turn increases the fix cost burden on the product.

As per news report, the tariff for Industrial Gas in Pakistan is 173% higher than Bangladesh, 44% higher than India and 12% higher than Vietnam, whereas, the Electricity tariff for Textile Industry in Pakistan is around USD 0.11 per KWh as opposed to USD 9.48 in Bangladesh, USD 9.48 in India and USD 8.43 in Vietnam.
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
The Company has been embraced with an adequate standard corporate IT infrastructure and a structured IT Department comprising of multiple sub-sections and seasoned professionals, qualified and certified in relevant areas of expertise, committed to stay updated with the growing needs and global technology advancements. Since a decade approximately, the Company took corporation decision and implemented tear one Enterprise Resource Planning – ERP Solution from Oracle with the scope of covering Financials, Supply Chain Management and Oracle Manufacturing process automation along with other integrated customized Oracle based in-house developed modules of Quality Management System and Payroll. The Business Intelligence, HRMS and Enterprise Asset Management are essential part of Corporate Future IT Strategy.

In 2016, the group took a serious revolutionary corporate decision through investing more in Information Technology in order to have exemplary Network Infrastructure, Communication, Business Continuity Planning, Disaster Recovery Site Deployment, Centralized Controlled Environment, Documented Policies / Strategy and Change Management through Manipulation of certain Approved Templates / Forms. The changes enlightened the essential domination of IT Department which made the effective recognition of IT Faculty in Corporate simultaneously possessing a significant role of strategic partner and custodian of corporate electronic information.

The ERP Applications facilitates information flows between all business functions, and ensures timely availability of secured / integrated information to its process owners / stakeholders all over which is key factor of right decision making in the light of data provided through certain lucrative ERP based reports.

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
Our Human Capital Function’s primary responsibility is to take care of our human resource by investing in them which results in contribution in the revenue stream and profitability. Having said that, we provide a highly congenial and professional working environment to our people to ensure provision of all necessary resources for employee’s efficient working for productivity. We respect individuals and care for their professional and personal development by reciprocating their dedication and efforts through employee incentives schemes. We also strongly advocate career advancement, transparent performance evaluations and market competitive remunerations. Our performance management system has a proper feedback mechanism and development aspect which an employee need to succeed in their roles. To motivate, retain and develop people, we have various learning & development initiatives and employee engagement activities. Our HR systems are technology driven that helps us to work in efficient and effective way.

GOING FORWARD
Our commitment is all time high to maintain the best quality of our products and diversification into new products, therefore, most of our investments have remained in improving quality and in product diversification areas. We also plan to add Twisting and Doubling machines in Salfi Textile Mills to produce plied yarns.

The Management is also taking initiatives in every area to optimize and reduce the Production Cost.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
We sincerely acknowledge and appreciate the untiring endeavors of our various teams who are constantly engaged in upholding their commitment to make this organization surpass all the benchmarks of quality and productivity set by the giants of the Industry. As a team we stand highly grateful towards our vendors, bankers and business associates for standing by us during the crests and toughs of the business and socioeconomic conditions all around. Above all, we would like to extend highest order gratitude towards our customers who have continued to value and rely their credence in our product line.

Karachi.
Dated: September 14, 2017

Anwar Ahmed Tata
Chairman
Annual Report 2017

SALFI TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED

Sales
(Rupees in Millions)

Profit / (Loss) After Tax
(Rupees in Millions)

Salary, Wages & Benefits
(Rupees in millions)

Cost of Sales
(Rupees in millions)

Gross Profit
(Rupees in millions)

Taxation
(Rupees in millions)

Gross & Net Profit
(Rupees in millions)

Current Assets
(Rupees in millions)
Annual Report 2017

Current Liabilities (Rupees in millions)

Current Ratio

Raw Material Consumption (Rupees in millions)

Current Ratio

Financial Charges (Rupees in millions)

Property, Plant & Machinery (Rupees in millions)

Shareholders Equity (Rupees in millions)

Unappropriated Profit & General Reserve (Rupees in millions)

Breakup Value Per Share (Rupee Per Share)

Earnings Per Share (Rupee Per Share)
DIRECTORS’ REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

The Directors have pleasure in presenting before you the 50th Annual Report together with the Audited Accounts for the year ended June 30, 2017.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

The Company made a Pre-tax profit of Rs.95.52 million after charging costs, expenses and depreciation for the year.

(Rupees)

Pre-tax profit for the year  
Taxation  
Profit after taxation  
Other Comprehensive income  
Transfer from Surplus on Revaluation of Property Plant & Equipment  
Accumulated Profit Brought Forward - net of unrealised loss  
Accumulated Profit Carried Forward - net of unrealised loss

CHAIRMAN’S REVIEW

The Directors of the Company endorse the contents of the Chairman’s review, which is deemed to be a part of the Directors’ report.

DIVIDEND

Since the results for the year under review are not encouraging, therefore your directors recommend to pass on the dividend for the year.

STATEMENT ON CORPORATE AND FINANCIAL REPORTING FRAME WORK

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

b. Proper books of account of the Company have been maintained.

c. Appropriate accounting policies as stated in the notes to the financial statements have been consistently applied in preparation of financial statements and accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgment.

d. The International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as applicable in Pakistan, have been followed in preparation of financial statements and any departure there from has been adequately disclosed and explained.

e. There are no significant doubts upon the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

f. The system of internal control is sound in design and has been effectively implemented and monitored.

g. Key operating and financial data of last six years in a summarized form is annexed.

h. Outstanding duties, statutory charges and taxes if any have been adequately disclosed in the annexed audited financial statements.
i. During the year under review, four Board of Directors Meetings, four Audit Committee Meetings and four Human Resource & Remuneration committee meeting were held. The attendance of the directors is as follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Director</th>
<th>Number of Meeting Attended</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Board Meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Anwar Ahmed Tata</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Shahid Anwar Tata</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Adeel Shahid Tata</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Bilal Shahid Tata</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Muhammad Naseem</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Aijaz Ahmed Tariq</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sheikh Kausar Ejaz</td>
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(However, leave of absence was granted to the Directors who could not attend the Meetings due to their pre-occupations)

j. Three directors of the Company have completed Director’s Training Program (DTP). In addition four directors met the criteria of exemption under Code of Corporate Governance.

k. The statement of pattern of shareholding of the Company as at June 30, 2017 is annexed. This statement is prepared in accordance with the Code of Corporate Governance.

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

AUDITORS

The Auditors Messer Deloitte Yousuf Adil Chartered Accountants retire at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting and being eligible to offer themselves for reappointment for the financial year ending June 30, 2018.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ADEEL SHAHID TATA
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Karachi:
Date: September 14, 2017
## KEY OPERATING AND FINANCIAL DATA

### OPERATING DATA

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sales Rs.'000'</strong></td>
<td>5,284,258</td>
<td>4,975,583</td>
<td>4,448,356</td>
<td>4,612,764</td>
<td>3,925,774</td>
<td>3,927,483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost of Goods Sold Rs.'000'</strong></td>
<td>4,892,329</td>
<td>4,957,343</td>
<td>4,179,356</td>
<td>4,216,657</td>
<td>3,243,068</td>
<td>3,442,401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gross Profit Rs.'000'</strong></td>
<td>391,929</td>
<td>18,240</td>
<td>269,000</td>
<td>396,107</td>
<td>682,706</td>
<td>485,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Profit / (Loss) Before Taxation Rs.'000'</strong></td>
<td>95,521</td>
<td>(379,809)</td>
<td>(103,411)</td>
<td>(1,185)</td>
<td>329,209</td>
<td>178,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Profit / (Loss) After Taxation Rs.'000'</strong></td>
<td>36,675</td>
<td>(384,225)</td>
<td>(145,721)</td>
<td>34,822</td>
<td>360,187</td>
<td>156,922</td>
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### FINANCIAL DATA

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Equity Balance Rs.'000'</strong></td>
<td>691,997</td>
<td>610,136</td>
<td>953,520</td>
<td>1,069,953</td>
<td>1,010,900</td>
<td>884,371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Property, Plant &amp; Equipment Rs.'000'</strong></td>
<td>3,388,008</td>
<td>3,454,697</td>
<td>3,359,644</td>
<td>2,520,999</td>
<td>2,356,478</td>
<td>2,003,448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Assets Rs.'000'</strong></td>
<td>2,236,468</td>
<td>1,516,316</td>
<td>1,698,031</td>
<td>1,320,929</td>
<td>1,538,821</td>
<td>1,053,121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Liabilities Rs.'000'</strong></td>
<td>2,775,394</td>
<td>1,955,211</td>
<td>1,736,002</td>
<td>1,064,409</td>
<td>993,303</td>
<td>887,716</td>
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### RATIOS

#### PROFITABILITY RATIOS

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gross Profit Margin %</strong></td>
<td>7.42</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>6.05</td>
<td>8.59</td>
<td>17.39</td>
<td>12.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating Profit / (Loss) Margin %</strong></td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>(7.80)</td>
<td>(2.50)</td>
<td>(0.83)</td>
<td>6.96</td>
<td>4.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Profit / (Loss) Margin %</strong></td>
<td>1.81</td>
<td>(7.63)</td>
<td>(2.32)</td>
<td>(0.03)</td>
<td>8.39</td>
<td>4.54</td>
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#### LIQUIDITY RATIOS

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Ratio Times</strong></td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>1.55</td>
<td>1.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quick Ratio Times</strong></td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0.44</td>
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#### ACTIVITY / TURNOVER RATIOS

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Days in Receivables Days</strong></td>
<td>28.48</td>
<td>21.64</td>
<td>30.35</td>
<td>19.17</td>
<td>26.32</td>
<td>21.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accounts Receivable Turnover Times</strong></td>
<td>12.64</td>
<td>16.63</td>
<td>11.86</td>
<td>18.78</td>
<td>13.68</td>
<td>16.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inventory Turnover Times</strong></td>
<td>3.56</td>
<td>6.78</td>
<td>4.37</td>
<td>4.96</td>
<td>3.09</td>
<td>5.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Working Capital Turnover Times</strong></td>
<td>(9.81)</td>
<td>(11.34)</td>
<td>(117.15)</td>
<td>17.98</td>
<td>7.20</td>
<td>23.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets Turnover Times</strong></td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>1.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Return on Total Assets %</strong></td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>(7.72)</td>
<td>(2.88)</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>9.23</td>
<td>4.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Return on Equity %</strong></td>
<td>1.68</td>
<td>(17.89)</td>
<td>(5.74)</td>
<td>1.59</td>
<td>17.23</td>
<td>7.07</td>
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#### LEVERAGE RATIOS

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio %</strong></td>
<td>30.51</td>
<td>40.59</td>
<td>31.13</td>
<td>27.06</td>
<td>39.08</td>
<td>19.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Debt to Equity Ratio %</strong></td>
<td>157.55</td>
<td>131.63</td>
<td>99.57</td>
<td>75.65</td>
<td>86.58</td>
<td>59.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Long Term Debt to Total Assets Times</strong></td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Debt to Total Assets Times</strong></td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Equity to Total Assets Times</strong></td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>0.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interest Coverage Ratio Times</strong></td>
<td>1.54</td>
<td>(1.25)</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>3.70</td>
<td>2.19</td>
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#### OTHERS

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Earning per Shares Rs</strong></td>
<td>10.97</td>
<td>(114.95)</td>
<td>(43.60)</td>
<td>10.42</td>
<td>107.76</td>
<td>46.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Breakup Value of Shares w/o</strong></td>
<td>207.03</td>
<td>182.53</td>
<td>285.27</td>
<td>320.10</td>
<td>302.43</td>
<td>264.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revaluation Surplus Rs</strong></td>
<td>653.59</td>
<td>642.48</td>
<td>758.86</td>
<td>655.40</td>
<td>625.58</td>
<td>664.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash Dividend %</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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SALFI TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED
# ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

## BALANCE SHEET


#### Rupees in '000'

### Assets

#### Non Current Assets

- **Property, plant and equipment**: 3,388,009 3,454,698 3,359,644 2,520,999 2,356,478 2,003,448
- **Intangible assets**: 256 1,608 2,985 4,359 5,276 5,332
- **Long Term Investments**: 654 699 489 609 417 480,834
- **Long Term Deposit**: 1,179 1,037 1,012 1,012 463 463

**Total Non Current Assets**: 3,390,098 3,458,042 3,364,130 2,526,979 2,362,634 2,490,077

#### Current Assets

- **Stores, Spares and loose tools**: 37,929 56,041 39,353 36,067 34,570 22,050
- **Stock in Trade**: 1,375,917 730,729 956,771 849,721 1,049,401 642,292
- **Trade Debtors**: 418,036 299,140 375,037 245,653 287,022 238,579
- **Loans and Advances**: 250,470 308,383 210,158 130,201 80,906 66,837
- **Trade Deposit & Short Term Prepayment**: 1,781 13,770 2,392 1,409 1,464 1,834
- **Other Receivables**: 49,417 404 403 1,345 2,430 493
- **Other Financial Assets**: 24,740 27,536 21,036 4,135 17,212 56,009
- **Sales Tax Refundable**: 60,765 34,349 51,741 16,101 12,778 15,397
- **Cash and Bank**: 17,412 45,963 41,138 36,298 53,038 56,009

**Total Current Assets**: 2,236,467 1,516,315 1,698,029 1,320,930 1,538,821 1,053,120

**TOTAL ASSETS**: 5,626,565 4,974,357 5,062,159 3,847,909 3,901,455 3,543,197

### Equity and Liabilities

#### EQUITY

- **Issued Subscribed & Paid up Capital**: 33,426 33,426 33,426 33,426 33,426 33,426
- **Reserve**: 505,843 505,889 755,678 755,798 755,606 5,562
- **Unappropriated Profit**: 152,728 152,728 152,728 152,728 152,728 152,728

**Total Share Capital and Reserves**: 691,997 610,136 953,520 1,069,953 1,010,900 884,371

#### Surplus on revaluation of Fixed Assets

- **1,492,666**: 1,537,397 1,583,021 1,120,753 1,080,131 1,336,087

**TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY**: 5,626,564 4,974,357 5,062,159 3,847,909 3,901,455 3,543,197

### Non Current Liabilities

- **Long Term Loans**: 587,502 800,261 726,110 538,656 634,120 182,522
- **Deferred Liabilities**: 79,006 71,353 63,505 54,138 183,000 252,502

**Total Non Current Liabilities**: 666,508 871,614 789,615 592,794 817,120 435,024

### Current Liabilities

- **Trade and other Payables**: 286,240 639,632 407,809 390,143 308,526 283,954
- **Interest/ Markup**: 43,207 27,711 46,776 24,799 32,703 68,197
- **Short Term Borrowing**: 2,184,746 1,080,060 1,109,508 499,909 603,946 314,496
- **Current Portion of Long Term Loans**: 208,657 167,080 131,870 121,554 48,129 175,191
- **Taxation**: 52,543 40,727 40,040 28,004 - 45,877

**Total Current Liabilities**: 2,775,393 1,955,210 1,736,003 1,064,409 993,304 887,715

**TOTAL LIABILITES & EQUITY**: 5,626,564 4,974,357 5,062,159 3,847,909 3,901,455 3,543,197
## ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT
### BALANCE SHEET VERTICAL ANALYSIS

<table>
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<td>0.84</td>
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<td>21.92</td>
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<td>0.73</td>
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<td>25.05</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL LIABILITIES &amp; EQUITY</strong></td>
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<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
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## ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

### PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT

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<td>Sales</td>
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<td>4,448,356</td>
<td>4,612,764</td>
<td>3,925,774</td>
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<td>391,929</td>
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<td>269,000</td>
<td>396,107</td>
<td>682,706</td>
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<td>Distribution cost</td>
<td>(105,031)</td>
<td>(122,320)</td>
<td>(128,442)</td>
<td>(145,610)</td>
<td>(142,092)</td>
<td>(96,618)</td>
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<td>Administrative expenses</td>
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<td>(90,630)</td>
<td>(82,574)</td>
<td>(67,638)</td>
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<td>Other operating expenses</td>
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<td>(8,808)</td>
<td>(15,701)</td>
<td>(26,680)</td>
<td>(77,638)</td>
<td>(23,565)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Financial Cost</td>
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<td>(168,992)</td>
<td>(145,298)</td>
<td>(179,566)</td>
<td>(121,946)</td>
<td>(150,579)</td>
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<td>(383,341)</td>
<td>(406,143)</td>
<td>(380,071)</td>
<td>(434,430)</td>
<td>(409,314)</td>
<td>(324,078)</td>
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<td>(111,071)</td>
<td>(38,323)</td>
<td>273,392</td>
<td>161,004</td>
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<td>7,660</td>
<td>37,138</td>
<td>5,639</td>
<td>7,991</td>
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<td>Share of Profit from Associates net of Tax</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>9,475</td>
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<td>86,932</td>
<td>8,094</td>
<td>7,660</td>
<td>37,138</td>
<td>55,817</td>
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<td><strong>PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAXES</strong></td>
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<td>(379,809)</td>
<td>(103,411)</td>
<td>(1,185)</td>
<td>329,209</td>
<td>178,470</td>
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<td>(21,548)</td>
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<td><strong>PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR</strong></td>
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<td>(384,225)</td>
<td>(145,721)</td>
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<td>360,187</td>
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### ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

#### PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT VERTICAL ANALYSIS

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<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sales</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Share of Profit from Associates net of Tax</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Profit/(Loss) Before Taxes</strong></td>
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## PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING
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### CATEGORIES OF SHAREHOLDERS

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<th>SHARES HELD</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Directors, their Spouse(s) and Minor Children</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2,632,788</td>
<td>78.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associated Companies, Undertakings and Related Parties</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>366,300</td>
<td>10.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Sector companies &amp; Corporations</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17,958</td>
<td>0.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks, Development Finance Institutions, Non-Banking Finance Companies, Insurance Companies, Takaful, Modarbas and pension funds</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10,127</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutual Funds</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>104,645</td>
<td>3.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5,143</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Public</td>
<td>954</td>
<td>205,609</td>
<td>6.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>977</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>3,342,570</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Detail of Categories of Shareholders

#### DIRECTORS, THEIR SPOUSE(S) & MINOR CHILDREN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shareholders</th>
<th>No. of Shareholders</th>
<th>Shares Held</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Anwar Ahmed Tata (Chairman/Director)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,303,732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Shahid Anwar Tata (Director)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,304,831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Adeel Shahid Tata (Chief Executive)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Bilal Shahid Tata (Director)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Muhammad Naseem (Director)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Aijaz Ahmed Tariq (Director)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Kausar Ejaz (Director)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Parveen Anwar (W/o Mr. Anwar Ahmed Tata)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Saiqa Shahid (W/o Mr. Shahid Anwar Tata)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2,750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 9 Shareholders Holding 5% or more shares: 2,632,788

#### ASSOCIATED COMPANIES, UNDERTAKINGS AND RELATED PARTIES

- Island Textile Mills Ltd.: 1,366,300

#### PUBLIC SECTOR COMPANIES AND CORPORATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>No. of Shareholders</th>
<th>Shares Held</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investment Corporation of Pakistan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDBL (ICP Unit)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Bank of Pakistan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 3 Shareholders Holding 5% or more shares: 17,958

#### BANKS, DEVELOPMENT FINANCE INSTITUTIONS, NON-BANKING FINANCE COMPANIES, INSURANCE COMPANIES, TAKAFUL, MODARBAS AND PENSION FUNDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>No. of Shareholders</th>
<th>Shares Held</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Insurance Company Ltd.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trustee National Bank of Pakistan Employee Pension Fund</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9,567</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 2 Shareholders Holding 5% or more shares: 10,127

#### MUTUAL FUNDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>No. of Shareholders</th>
<th>Shares Held</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDC Trustee National Investment (Unit) Trust</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>104,645</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### OTHERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>No. of Shareholders</th>
<th>Shares Held</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trustee National Bank Of Pakistan Benevolent Fund Trust</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M/S Naseer Shahid Ltd.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M/S The Administrator Abandoned Properties</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fateh Textile Mills Ltd.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maple Leaf Capital Limited</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fikree's (SMC-Pvt) Ltd.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.R.R. Investments (Pvt) Limited</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4,620</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 7 Shareholders Holding 5% or more shares: 5,143

### GENERAL PUBLIC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>No. of Shareholders</th>
<th>Shares Held</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local</td>
<td>954</td>
<td>205,609</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grand Total:** 977 Shareholders Holding 5% or more shares: 3,342,570

#### Shareholders Holding 5% or more

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shareholders</th>
<th>Shares Held</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Anwar Ahmed Tata</td>
<td>1,303,732</td>
<td>39.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Shahid Anwar Tata</td>
<td>1,304,831</td>
<td>39.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Island Textile Mills Ltd.</td>
<td>366,300</td>
<td>10.96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

This statement is being presented to comply with the Code of Corporate Governance (CCG) contained in the listing regulations of Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited for the purpose of establishing a framework of good governance, whereby a listed company is managed in compliance with the best practice of corporate governance.

Salfi Textile Mills Limited (the company) has applied the principles contained in the CCG in the following manner:

1. The company encourages representation of independent non-executive directors and directors representing minority interests on its Board of Directors. At present the Board of the Company includes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Independent Director</td>
<td>Mr. Muhammad Naseem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Executive Directors</td>
<td>Mr. Anwar Ahmed Tata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Aijaz Ahmed Tariq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Kausar Ejaz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Bilal Shahid Tata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Director</td>
<td>Mr. Shahid Anwar Tata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Adeel Shahid Tata</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The independent director meets the criteria of independence under clause 5.19.1 of the CCG.

2. The directors have confirmed that none of them is serving as a director on more than seven listed companies, including this Company.

3. All the resident directors of the Company are registered as taxpayers and none of them has defaulted in payment of any loan to a banking company, a Development Financial Institution (DFI) or a Non-Banking Financial Institution (NBFI) or being a member of a stock exchange, has been declared as a defaulter by that stock exchange.

4. No casual vacancy has occurred on the Board during the year under review.

5. 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.

6. The Board has developed a vision/mission statement, overall corporate strategy and significant policies of the Company. A complete record of particulars of significant policies along with the dates on which they were approved or amended has been maintained.

7. All the powers of the Board have been duly exercised and decisions on material transactions, including appointment and determination of remuneration and terms and condition of employment of the Chief Executive and other executive and non-executive directors, have been taken by the Board.

8. 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 and the Board met at least once in every quarter. Written notices of the Board meetings, along with agenda and working papers, were circulated at least seven days before the meetings. The minutes of the meeting were appropriately recorded and circulated.

9. Three directors of the Company have completed Director’s Training Program (DTP). In addition four directors met the criteria of exemption under Code of Corporate Governance.

10. No new appointment of CFO, Company Secretary and Head of Internal Audit was made during the year.

11. The directors’ report for the year ended June 30, 2017 has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of the CCG and fully describes the salient matters required to be disclosed.
11. The directors’ report for the year ended June 30, 2017 has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of the CCG and fully describes the salient matters required to be disclosed.

12. The financial statements of the Company were duly endorsed by Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer before approval of the Board.

13. The directors, chief executive and executives do not hold any interest in the share of the Company other than that disclosed in the pattern of shareholding.

14. The Company has complied with all the corporate and financial reporting requirements of the CCG.

15. The Board has formed an audit committee. It comprises three members, all of them are non-executive directors and the chairman of the committee is an independent director.

16. The meetings of the audit committee were held at least once every quarter prior to approval of interim and final results of the Company and as required by the Code. The terms of reference of the committee have been formed and advised to the committee for compliance.

17. The Board has formed Human Resource and Remuneration Committee. It comprises of three members, of whom two are non-executive directors including the chairman of the committee who is also an independent director.

18. The Board has setup an effective internal audit function within the Company.

19. The statutory auditors of the Company have confirmed that they have been given a satisfactory rating under the quality control review programme of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (“ICAP”), that they or any of the partners of the firm, their spouses and minor children do not hold shares of the Company and that the firm and all its partners are in compliance with International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) guidelines on code of ethics as adopted by ICAP.

20. The statutory auditors or the persons associated with them have not been appointed to provide other services except in accordance with the listing regulations and the auditors have confirmed that they have observed IFAC guidelines in this regard.

21. The ‘closed period’, prior to the announcement of interim/final results, and business decisions, which may materially affect the market price of company’s securities, was determined and intimated to directors, employees and stock exchange.

22. Material/price sensitive information has been disseminated among all market participants at once through Stock Exchange.

23. The company has complied with the requirements relating to maintenance of register of persons having access to inside information by designated senior management officer in a timely manner and maintained proper record including basis for inclusion or exclusion of names of persons from the said list.

24. We confirm that all other material principles enshrined in the CCG have been complied with.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ADEEL SHAHID TATA
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Karachi
Dated: September 14, 2017
NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the 50th Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of Salfi Textile Mills Limited will be held on Monday the October 23, 2017 at 11:30 A.M. at 5th Floor Textile Plaza M.A. Jinnah Road Karachi, to transact the following business: -

**Ordinary Business**

1. To confirm the minutes of the 49th Annual General Meeting held on October 23, 2016.

2. To receive, consider and adopt Annual Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2017 together with the Directors’ and Auditors’ Report thereon.

3. To appoint Auditors for the year ending June 30, 2018 and fix their remuneration. The retiring auditors, M/s. Deloitte Yousuf Adil, Chartered Accountants, being eligible, have offered themselves for reappointment.

**SPECIAL BUSINESS**

**Ordinary Resolution**

4. To consider and pass the following ordinary resolutions:

   a) “RESOLVED that the transactions carried out in normal course of business with associated companies as disclosed in Note No. 37 of the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2017 be and are hereby ratified and approved.”

   b) “RESOLVED that the Chief Executive Officer of the Company be and is hereby authorized to approve all the transactions carried out and to be carried out in normal course of business with associated companies during the ensuing year ending June 30, 2018 and in this connection the Chief Executive Officer be and is hereby also authorized to take any and all necessary actions and sign/execute any and all such documents/indentures as may be required in this regard on behalf of the Company.”

5. To transact any other ordinary business or businesses with the permission of the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors
Salfi Textile Mills Limited

Farooq Advani
Company Secretary

Karachi:
Dated: September 28, 2017
Notes:

1. The Register of Member and Share Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed from October 16, 2017 to October 23, 2017 (both days inclusive). Transfer received in order at the office of Share Register, M/s Central Depository Company of Pakistan Ltd. CDC, House, 99-B, Block S.M.C.H.S., Main Shahra-e-Faisal, Karachi by the close of business on October 13, 2017 will be considered in time to attend and vote at the meeting.

2. A member entitled to attend and vote at this meeting is entitled to appoint another person as his/her proxy to attend and vote on his/her behalf. The instrument appointing proxy must be received at the Registered Office of the Company duly stamped and signed not later than 48 hours before the meeting.

3. Any individual Beneficial Owner of CDC, entitled to attend and vote at this meeting, must bring his/her Original CNIC or Passport to prove his/her identity and in case of Proxy must enclose additionally an attested copy of his/her CNIC or Passport. Representatives of corporate members should bring the Board of Directors’ resolution/power of attorney with specimen signature of the nominee.

4. Members are requested to promptly notify any change in their address.

5. As has already been notified by SECP from time to time, Members who have not yet submitted photocopies of their CNIC to the Company’s Share Registrar, are requested to send the same at earliest.

6. **E-Voting:** Pursuant to SECP’s Companies (E-Voting) Regulations, 2016, Members can also exercise their right to vote through e-voting by giving their consent in writing at least 10 days before the date of the meeting to the Company on the appointment of Executive Officer by the Intermediary as Proxy.

7. **Video Conference Facility:** Pursuant to provision of SECP Circular No.10 of 2014 dated May 21, 2014, if the Company receives consent from Members holding aggregate 10% or more shareholding residing in geographical location to participate in the meeting through video conference at least 10 days prior to the date of meeting, the Company will arrange video conference facility in that city subject to availability of such facility in that city.

8. **Distribution of Annual Report through Email:** The SECP vide SRO 787(I)/2014 dated September 08, 2014 has provided an option for shareholders to receive audited financial statements along with notice of annual general meeting electronically through email. Shareholders of the Company who wish to receive the Company’s Annual Report and notices of annual general meeting by email are requested to provide the completed Electronic Communication Consent Form already dispatched, to the Company’ Share Registrar, Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited.

**Statement under Section 134(3)(B) of the Companies Act, 2017 Regarding Special Business**

This statement sets out the material facts concerning the Special Business, given in agenda item No. 4 the Notice will be considered to be passed by the members.

1. Agenda Item No. 4(a) of the Notice – Transactions carried out with associated companies during the year ended June 30, 2017 to be passed as an Ordinary Resolution.

   The transactions carried out in normal course of business with associated companies (Related parties) were being approved by the Board as recommended by the Audit Committee on quarterly basis pursuant to clause 5.19.6 (b) of the Code of Corporate Governance.
During the Board meeting it was pointed out by the Directors that as the majority of Company Directors were interested in these transactions due to their common directorship and holding of shares in the associated companies, the quorum of directors could not be formed for approval some of these transactions specifically, therefore, these transactions have to be approved by the shareholders in the General Meeting.

In view of the above, the transactions carried out during the financial year ended June 30, 2017 with associated companies shown in note No. 37 of the financial statements are being placed before the shareholders for their consideration and approval/ratification.

The Directors are interested in the resolution to the extent of their common directorships and their shareholding in the associated companies.

2. Agenda Item No. 4(b) of the Notice – Authorization to the Chief Executive Officer for the transactions carried out and to be carried out with associated companies during the ensuing year ending June 30, 2018 to be passed as an Ordinary Resolution.

The Company is expected to be conducting transactions with associated companies in the normal course of business. The majority of Directors are interested in these transactions due to their common directorship and shareholding in the associated companies. Therefore, such transactions with associated companies have to be approved by the shareholders.

In order to comply with the provisions of clause 5.19.6 (b) of the Code of Corporate Governance, the shareholders may authorize the Chief Executive Officer to approve transactions carried out and to be carried out in normal course of business with associated companies during the ensuing year ending June 30, 2018.

The Directors are interested in the resolution to the extent of their common directorships and their shareholding in the associated companies.
REVIEW REPORT TO THE MEMBERS ON THE STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

We have reviewed the enclosed Statement of Compliance with the best practices contained in the Code of Corporate Governance (the Code) prepared by the Board of Directors of Salfi Textile Mills Limited for the year ended June 30, 2017 to comply with the requirements of the regulations of Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited where the Company is listed.

The responsibility for compliance with the Code is that of the Board of Directors of the Company. Our responsibility is to review, to the extent where such compliance can be objectively verified, whether the Statement of Compliance reflects the status of the Company's compliance with the provisions of the Code and report if it does not and to highlight any non-compliance with the requirements of the Code. 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 Code.

As 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 Code requires 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 distinguishing between transactions carried out on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions and transactions which are not executed at arm's length price and recording proper justification for using such alternate pricing mechanism. We are only required and have ensured compliance of this requirement to the extent of the approval of the related party transactions by the Board of Directors upon recommendation of the Audit Committee. We have not carried out any procedures to determine whether the related party transactions were undertaken at arm's length price or not.

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 best practices contained in the Code as applicable to the Company for the year ended June 30, 2017.

Dated: September 14, 2017

Mushtaq Ali Hirani
Engagement Partner:
Chartered Accountants

Salfi Textile Mills Limited
Chartered Accountants

Member of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited
Auditors’ Report to the Members

We have audited the annexed balance sheet of Salfi Textile Mills Limited (the Company) as at June 30, 2017 and the related profit and loss account, cash flow statement and statement of changes in equity together with the notes forming part thereof, for the year then ended 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 our audit.

It is the responsibility of the Company’s management to establish and maintain a system of internal control, and prepare and present the above said statements in conformity with the approved accounting standards and the requirements of the Companies Ordinance, 1984. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the auditing standards as applicable in Pakistan. These standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the above said statements are free of any material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the above said statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting policies and significant estimates made by management, as well as, evaluating the overall presentation of the above said statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion and, after due verification, we report that:

a) in our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Company as required by the Companies Ordinance, 1984;

b) in our opinion:
   i) the balance sheet and profit and loss account together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Ordinance, 1984, and are in agreement with the books of account and are further in accordance with accounting policies consistently applied;
   ii) the expenditure incurred during the year was for the purpose of the Company’s business; and
   iii) the business conducted, investments made and the expenditure incurred during the year were in accordance with the objects of the Company;

c) in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the balance sheet, profit and loss account, cash flow statement and statement of changes in equity together with the notes forming part thereof conform with approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan and give the information required by the Companies Ordinance, 1984, in the manner so required and respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the Company’s affairs as at June 30, 2016 and of the loss, its cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended; and

d) in our opinion, No zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980).

Chartered Accountants

Engagement Partner:

Mushtaq Ali Hirani

Dated: September 14, 2017

Karachi
### BALANCE SHEET
#### AS AT JUNE 30, 2017

#### ASSETS

**NON CURRENT ASSETS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>3,388,008,241</td>
<td>3,454,697,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Intangible assets</td>
<td>256,496</td>
<td>1,607,952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Long-term investments</td>
<td>653,753</td>
<td>699,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Long-term deposits</td>
<td>1,179,384</td>
<td>1,037,339</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,390,097,874</td>
<td>3,458,042,231</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**CURRENT ASSETS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Stores, spares and loose tools</td>
<td>37,929,131</td>
<td>56,040,828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Stock-in-trade</td>
<td>1,375,917,453</td>
<td>730,729,126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Trade debts</td>
<td>418,035,959</td>
<td>299,140,211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Loans and advances</td>
<td>250,469,509</td>
<td>308,883,223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Trade deposits and short-term prepayments</td>
<td>1,781,189</td>
<td>13,770,266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>49,417,447</td>
<td>403,811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Other financial assets</td>
<td>24,740,448</td>
<td>27,536,451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Sales tax refundable</td>
<td>60,764,881</td>
<td>34,349,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cash and bank balances</td>
<td>17,411,562</td>
<td>45,962,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,236,467,579</td>
<td>1,516,315,696</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL ASSETS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,626,565,453</td>
<td>4,974,357,927</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

**EQUITY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Share capital</td>
<td>33,425,700</td>
<td>33,425,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Reserves</td>
<td>505,842,923</td>
<td>505,888,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unappropriated profit</td>
<td>152,727,917</td>
<td>70,821,218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>691,996,540</td>
<td>610,135,558</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NON CURRENT LIABILITIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Long-term finances</td>
<td>587,502,436</td>
<td>800,261,087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Deferred liabilities</td>
<td>79,005,829</td>
<td>71,353,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>666,508,265</td>
<td>871,614,318</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CURRENT LIABILITIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Trade and other payables</td>
<td>286,240,086</td>
<td>639,632,262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Interest / mark-up accrued on borrowings</td>
<td>43,207,289</td>
<td>27,710,972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Short-term borrowings</td>
<td>2,184,746,433</td>
<td>1,080,060,327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Current portion of long-term finances</td>
<td>208,657,459</td>
<td>167,080,386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Provision for income tax</td>
<td>52,542,899</td>
<td>40,727,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,775,394,166</td>
<td>1,955,210,978</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,626,565,453</td>
<td>4,974,357,927</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The annexed notes from 1 to 43 form an integral part of these financial statements.
# Profit and Loss Account

**For the Year Ended June 30, 2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2017 Rupees</th>
<th>2016 Rupees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sales - net</td>
<td>5,284,257,682</td>
<td>4,975,582,877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of goods sold</td>
<td>(4,892,328,698)</td>
<td>(4,957,342,852)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross profit</td>
<td>391,928,984</td>
<td>18,240,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution cost</td>
<td>(105,031,432)</td>
<td>(122,320,302)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative expenses</td>
<td>(95,313,453)</td>
<td>(106,023,076)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other operating expenses</td>
<td>(6,523,212)</td>
<td>(8,808,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance cost</td>
<td>(176,473,484)</td>
<td>(168,991,512)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(383,341,581)</td>
<td>(406,142,890)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>86,932,300</td>
<td>8,094,299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit / (loss) before taxation</td>
<td>95,519,703</td>
<td>(379,808,566)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation</td>
<td>(58,845,976)</td>
<td>(4,415,808)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit / (loss) for the year</td>
<td>36,673,727</td>
<td>(384,224,374)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other comprehensive income for the year**

**Item that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss**

- Unrealised (loss) / gain on remeasurement of available-for-sale investment | (45,717) | 210,298 |

**Item that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss**

- Remeasurement of defined benefit liability | 502,381 | (4,994,155) |

**Total other comprehensive income** | 456,664 | (4,783,857) |

**Total comprehensive income for the year** | 37,130,391 | (389,008,231) |

**Earnings per share - basic and diluted** | 10.97 | (114.95) |

The annexed notes from 1 to 43 form an integral part of these financial statements.

ADEEL SHAHID TATA  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

ANWAR AHMED TATA  
CHAIRMAN/DIRECTOR
# CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Profit / (loss) before taxation</td>
<td>95,519,703</td>
<td>(379,808,566)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

### Adjustments for

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>143,264,292</td>
<td>147,692,387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amortization</td>
<td>1,351,456</td>
<td>1,375,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for staff gratuity</td>
<td>27,484,418</td>
<td>23,019,852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for compensated absences</td>
<td>5,013,233</td>
<td>5,294,051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for doubtful debts</td>
<td>509,434</td>
<td>546,502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance cost</td>
<td>176,473,484</td>
<td>168,991,512</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Operating cash flows before working capital | 448,638,023 | (34,347,371) |

### (Increase) / decrease in current assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stores, spares and loose tools</td>
<td>18,111,697</td>
<td>(16,688,086)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock in trade</td>
<td>(645,188,327)</td>
<td>226,041,552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade debts</td>
<td>(119,405,182)</td>
<td>75,350,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans and advances</td>
<td>68,783,534</td>
<td>(38,892,154)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade deposits and short-term prepayments</td>
<td>11,989,077</td>
<td>(11,377,955)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>(49,013,636)</td>
<td>(397)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other financial assets</td>
<td>2,796,003</td>
<td>(6,500,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales tax refundable</td>
<td>(26,415,777)</td>
<td>17,392,258</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Decrease) / increase in current liabilities | (353,392,176) | 231,823,464 |

### Cash (used in) / generated from operations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Finance cost paid</td>
<td>(160,977,167)</td>
<td>(188,056,901)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income taxes paid</td>
<td>(57,899,946)</td>
<td>(63,061,136)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff gratuity paid</td>
<td>(18,680,529)</td>
<td>(19,074,576)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensated absences paid</td>
<td>(5,662,143)</td>
<td>(6,386,585)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities | (886,316,549) | 166,222,835 |

## B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

### Purchase of property, plant and equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(80,307,737)</td>
<td>(244,914,812)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment | 4.4 | 4,710,671 | 3,627,516 |

Long-term deposits paid | (142,045) | (25,000) |

Net cash used in investing activities | (75,739,111) | (241,312,296) |
### CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long-term finances (paid off) / obtained - net</td>
<td>(171,181,560)</td>
<td>109,361,842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term borrowings obtained - net</td>
<td>198,487,493</td>
<td>104,684,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividend paid</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(170)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cash generated from financing activities</strong></td>
<td>27,305,933</td>
<td>214,045,925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)</strong></td>
<td>(934,749,727)</td>
<td>138,956,464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year</strong></td>
<td>(318,107,261)</td>
<td>(457,063,725)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year</strong></td>
<td>1,252,856,988</td>
<td>(318,107,261)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The annexed notes from 1 to 43 form an integral part of these financial statements.

ADEEL SHAHID TATA  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

ANWAR AHMED TATA  
CHAIRMAN/DIRECTOR
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Share capital</th>
<th>General reserve</th>
<th>Other reserve (See 15.1 Note)</th>
<th>Unrealised loss on investment available-for-sale</th>
<th>Unappropriated profit</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rupees</td>
<td>Rupees</td>
<td>Rupees</td>
<td>Rupees</td>
<td>Rupees</td>
<td>Rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at June 30, 2015</td>
<td>33,425,700</td>
<td>750,000,000</td>
<td>5,996,360</td>
<td>(318,018)</td>
<td>164,415,716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total comprehensive income for the year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(384,224,374)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other comprehensive income</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(4,994,155)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss on remeasurement of:</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(4,994,155)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment classified available for sale</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>210,298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defined benefit liability</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(4,994,155)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other comprehensive income</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(4,994,155)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer from general reserves</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(250,000,000)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>250,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at June 30, 2016</td>
<td>33,425,700</td>
<td>500,000,000</td>
<td>5,996,360</td>
<td>(107,720)</td>
<td>70,821,218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total comprehensive income for the year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>36,673,727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other comprehensive income</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>502,381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain on remeasurement of:</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>456,664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment classified available for sale</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(45,717)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defined benefit liability</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>502,381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other comprehensive income</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>456,664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer from general reserves</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer from surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment on account of:</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- incremental depreciation 17</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>43,476,930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- disposal</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,253,661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at June 30, 2017</td>
<td>33,425,700</td>
<td>500,000,000</td>
<td>5,996,360</td>
<td>(153,437)</td>
<td>152,727,917</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The annexed notes from 1 to 43 form an integral part of these financial statements.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

1. LEGAL STATUS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

Salfi Textile Mills Limited (the Company) is a public limited company incorporated in Pakistan on January 05, 1968 under the repealed Companies Act, 1913 and Companies Ordinance, 1984 and listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited. The registered office of the Company is situated at 6th floor Textile Plaza, M.A. Jinnah Road, Karachi in the province of Sindh. The principal activity of the Company is manufacturing and sale of yarn. The Company's manufacturing facilities are located at Landhi Industrial Estate, Karachi in the Province of Sindh.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards comprise of such International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by International Accounting Standards Board as are notified under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984, provisions of and directives issued under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984. In case requirements differ, the provisions of or directives issued under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 shall prevail.

During the year, the Companies Act, 2017 (the new Companies Act) was enacted and promulgated on May 30, 2017. However, SECP has notified through Circular No. 17 dated July 20, 2017 that companies whose financial year closes on or before June 30, 2017 shall prepare their financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984.

2.2 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for:

- certain property, plant and equipment measured at revalued amount less accumulated depreciation therein;
- recognition of certain staff retirement benefits at present value; and
- certain financial instruments measured at fair value.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Pakistan Rupees which is Company’s functional and presentation currency.

2.4 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with approved accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan, requires management to make estimates, assumptions and use judgments that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

Estimates, assumptions and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including reasonable expectations of future events. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively commencing from the period of revision. Areas where judgments and estimates made by the management that may have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are included in the following notes:

- revaluation of certain items of property, plant and equipment (note 3.1)
- useful lives of property, plant and equipment (note 3.1)
- useful lives of intangible assets (note 3.2)
- valuation of stores and spares and stock-in-trade (note 3.3 and 3.4)
- impairment of financial and non-financial assets (note 3.9)
- staff retirement benefit - gratuity scheme (note 3.15)
- taxation (note 3.19)
2.5 Initial application of standards and amendments to existing standards

a) Standards and amendments which became effective during the year

The following standards, amendments and interpretations are effective for the year ended June 30, 2017. These standards, interpretations and the amendments are either not relevant to the Company's operations or are not expected to have significant impact on the Company's financial statements other than certain additional disclosures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standards / Amendments / Interpretation</th>
<th>Effective date (accounting periods beginning on or after)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amendments to IFRS 10 'Consolidated Financial Statements', IFRS 12 'Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities' and IAS 28 'Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures' - Investment Entities: Applying the consolidation exception</td>
<td>January 01, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendments to IFRS 11 'Joint Arrangements' - Accounting for acquisitions of interests in joint operations</td>
<td>January 01, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' - Disclosure initiative</td>
<td>January 01, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendments to IAS 16 'Property Plant and Equipment' and IAS 38 'Intangible Assets' - Clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortization</td>
<td>January 01, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendments to IAS 16 'Property Plant and Equipment' and IAS 41 'Agriculture' - Measurement of bearer plants</td>
<td>January 01, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendments to IAS 27 'Separate Financial Statements' - Equity method in separate financial statements</td>
<td>January 01, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendments to IAS 16 'Property, Plant and Equipment' and IAS 38 'Intangible Assets': Clarification on acceptable methods of depreciation and amortization.</td>
<td>July 01, 2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Certain annual improvements have also been made to a number of IFRSs.

b) Standards and amendments that are not yet effective

The following standards, amendments and interpretations are only effective for accounting periods, beginning on or after the date mentioned against each of them. These standards, interpretations and the amendments are either not relevant to the Company's operations or are not expected to have significant impact on the Company's financial statements other than certain additional disclosures.
Standards / Amendments / Interpretation | Effective date (accounting periods beginning on or after)
---|---
Amendments to IFRS 2 'Share-based Payment' - Clarification on the classification and measurement of share-based payment transactions | January 01, 2018
Amendments to IFRS 10 'Consolidated Financial Statements' and IAS 28 'Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures' - Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture | January 01, 2018
Amendments to IAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' - Amendments as a result of the disclosure initiative. | January 01, 2017
Amendments to IAS 12 'Income Taxes' - Recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealised losses. | January 01, 2017
Amendments to IAS 40 'Investment Property': Clarification on transfers of property to or from investment property. | January 01, 2018
IFRIC 22 'Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration': Provides guidance on transactions where consideration against non-monetary prepaid asset / deferred income is denominated in foreign currency. | January 01, 2018
IFRIC 23 'Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments': Clarifies the accounting treatment in relation to determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under IAS 12 'Income Taxes'. | January 01, 2019
Certain annual improvements have also been made to a number of IFRSs.
Other than the aforesaid standards, interpretations and amendments, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has also issued the following standards which have not been adopted locally by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan:
- IFRS 1 – First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards
- IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments
- IFRS 14 – Regulatory Deferral Accounts
- IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers
- IFRS 16 – Leases
- IFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts

3. **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

   The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These have been consistently applied for all years presented unless otherwise stated.
3.1 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment except leasehold land, buildings on leasehold land and plant and machinery are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any.

Leasehold land, buildings on leasehold land and plant and machinery are stated at revalued amounts being the fair value at the date of revaluation, less subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity so that the fair value and carrying value do not differ materially at the reporting date.

Depreciation is charged to income applying the reducing balance method at the rates specified in note 4. Depreciation on all additions in fixed assets is charged from the month in which the asset is available for use and on disposals upto the month preceding the month of disposal.

The depreciation method and assets’ useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each reporting date.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are recognised as separate items of property plant and equipment.

Maintenance and normal repairs are charged to profit and loss account as and when incurred. Improvements are capitalised when it is probable that respective future economic benefits will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Assets so replaced, if any, are derecognised.

Gains and losses on disposal of assets are taken to the profit and loss account, and the related surplus / deficit on revaluation of property, plant and equipment is transferred directly to unappropriated profits.

Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost less any impairment loss, if any. All expenditures including borrowing cost as referred in Note 3.16, connected to specific assets incurred during installation and construction period are carried under CWIP. Items are transferred to operating assets as and when assets are ready for their intended use.

3.2 Intangible assets

An intangible asset is recognised as an asset if it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of such asset can be measured reliably.

Costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software programs are generally recognised as an expense as incurred. However, costs that are directly associated with identifiable software and have probable economic benefits exceeding one year, are recognised as an intangible asset. Direct costs include the purchase cost of software and related overheads. Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any, thereon.

Intangible assets with a definite useful life are amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life. Amortization on all additions in intangible assets is charged from the month in which the asset is available for use and on disposals upto the month of disposal. Amortisation charge is recognised in the profit and loss account. The rates of amortization are disclosed in note 5.
3.3 **Stores, spares and loose tools**

These are valued at cost. The cost is determined on moving average basis less allowance for obsolete and slow moving items. Stores and spares in transit are stated at invoice values plus other charges incurred thereon upto the reporting date.

3.4 **Stock-in-trade**

These are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on the following basis:

- Raw material - at moving average cost.
- Material in transit - at invoice value plus other charges incurred upto reporting date.
- Work-in-process - at average manufacturing cost.
- Finished goods - at average manufacturing cost.

Average manufacturing cost signifies, in relation to work in process and finished goods, the monthly average cost which consists of prime cost and appropriate manufacturing overheads.

Waste stock is valued and recorded at net realizable value.

Net realizable value (NRV) represents the estimated selling price at which the inventories can be realized in the normal course of business less estimated cost of completion and costs necessary to make sale.

Where NRV charge subsequently reverses, the carrying value of the related items is also increased to the extent that the revised carrying value does not exceed the amount that would have been determined had no NRV charge been recognised. A reversal of NRV is recognised in the profit and loss account.

3.5 **Trade debts and other receivables**

Trade debts and other receivables are stated initially at fair value plus directly attributable cost, if any, and subsequently measured at amortized cost. A provision for impairment of trade debts and other receivables is established where there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. The amount of provision is charged to the profit and loss account. Trade debts and other receivables are written off when considered irrecoverable.

Exchange gains or losses arising in respect of trade and other receivables in foreign currency adjusted from their respective carrying amounts.

3.6 **Cash and cash equivalents**

For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand, balances with banks, highly liquid short-term investments that are convertible to known amount of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of change in value, and short-term running finances. Running finances under mark-up arrangements are shown with short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.
3.7 Financial instruments

**Financial assets**

The Company classifies its financial assets at initial recognition in the following categories depending on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired:

(i) **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. A financial asset is classified as held for trading if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term and are classified as current assets.

(ii) **Loans and receivables**

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than twelve months after the reporting date, which are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables comprise trade debts, loans, advances, deposits, other receivables and cash and bank balances in the balance sheet.

(iii) **Available-for-sale**

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless the investment matures or the management intends to dispose of the investments within twelve months from the reporting date.

(iv) **Held to maturity**

Financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity, where management has intention and ability to hold till maturity are classified in this category.

All financial assets are recognised at the time when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of investments are recognised on trade date (the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset). Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the profit and loss account.

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

Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.
Changes in the fair value of securities classified as available-for-sale are recognised in other comprehensive income. When securities classified as available-for-sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognised in other comprehensive income are included in the profit and loss account as a reclassification adjustment. Mark-up on available-for-sale debt securities calculated using the effective interest rate method is recognised in the profit and loss account. Amortization of premium on acquisition of the investments is carried out using the effective yield method and charged to profit and loss account.

The fair values of quoted equity investments are based on current market prices. Subsequent to initial measurement equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are stated at cost less impairment in value, if any.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognised at the time when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value less any directly attributable transaction cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, these are measured at amortized cost using the effective yield method.

A financial liability is derecognised when obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. Where 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 a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognised in the profit and loss account.

3.8 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair values. All derivatives are carried as assets when fair value is positive and as liabilities when fair value is negative. Any change in the fair value of derivative financial instruments is taken to the profit and loss account.

3.9 Impairment

Financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred loss event) and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.
The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that any investment is impaired. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit and loss account as a reclassification adjustment. Impairment losses recognised in the profit and loss account on equity instruments classified as available-for-sale are not reversed through the profit and loss account.

Non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that assets except deferred tax asset and stock in trade may be impaired. If such indication exists, the carrying amounts of such assets are reviewed to assess whether they are recorded in excess of their recoverable amount. Where carrying values exceed the respective recoverable amount, assets are written down to their recoverable amounts and the resulting impairment loss is recognized in profit and loss account. Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

An impairment loss is reversed if there is a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset’s carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognised. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit and loss account, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as an increase in revaluation surplus.

3.10 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

A financial asset and a financial liability is offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet, if the Company has a legal enforceable right to set off the balances and also intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3.11 Foreign currency transactions and translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Pak Rupees (functional currency) using the exchange rate prevailing at the dates of transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated at year end into Pak Rupees using the exchange rate at the reporting date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translations of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at reporting date are included in profit and loss account.

3.12 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity and are recorded at their face value.

3.13 Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Company’s shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved for distribution to shareholders.

3.14 Surplus on revaluation of fixed assets

The surplus arising on revaluation of fixed assets is credited to the Surplus on Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment shown below equity in the balance sheet in accordance with the requirements of section 235 of the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984. The said section was amended through the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002 and accordingly the Company has adopted the following accounting treatment of depreciation on revalued assets, keeping in view the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan's (SECP) SRO 45(1) / 2003 dated January 13, 2003:
3.15 Staff retirement benefits

The Company has categorized its employees into workmen and non-workmen for post-employment benefits that comprise defined benefit plan and other staff retirement benefits respectively. Both plans are un-funded. The details of plans are as follows:

### Defined benefit plan - Workmen

The Company operates a gratuity scheme for all its employees under workmen category who have completed the minimum qualifying period of service as defined under the respective scheme. Provisions are made to cover the obligations under the schemes on the basis of actuarial valuation and charged to profit and loss and other comprehensive income. The most recent valuation was carried out as at June 30, 2017 using Projected Unit Credit Method. The amount recognized in the balance sheet represents the present value of defined benefit obligations. Remeasurement which comprise actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding interest) are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income.

### Defined benefit plan - Non workmen

The Company also maintains a retirement plan for all its employees under non-workmen category. Under this plan, every eligible employee is entitled to receive benefit of one month salary based on last month of each year’s service. The Company accounts for liability of each employee at year end and such liability is treated as full and final with respect to that year. In future years, the liability amount is not revised for any increase or decrease in salary of any non-workmen.

### Compensated absences

The Company provides for compensated absences of its employees on unavailed balance of leaves in the period in which it is earned. Under the policy, leaves of 14 and 10 days for workmen and non-workmen category respectively can be accumulated and carried forward.

3.16 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred and are subsequently stated at amortized cost. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. Exchange gains and losses arising in respect of borrowings in foreign currency are added in the carrying amount of the borrowing.

3.17 Provisions

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

3.18 Trade and other payables

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

Current

Provision for current taxation is based on taxable income at the current tax rates after taking into account tax credits and rebates available, if any or on turnover at the specified rates or Alternate Corporate Tax as defined in section 113C of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, whichever is higher. The charge for current tax also includes adjustments, where necessary, relating to prior years which arise due to assessment framed / finalized during the year.

Deferred

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method for all temporary differences at the balance sheet date between tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes, after considering, the effects on deferred taxation on the portion of income subject to final tax regime.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax asset is recognized for all deductible temporary differences and carried forward of unused tax losses, if any, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which such temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rate that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. In this regard, the effects on deferred taxation of the portion of income expected to be subject to final tax regime is adjusted in accordance with the requirement of Accounting Technical Release - 27 of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan.

3.20 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business.

- Sales are recorded on dispatch of goods or on segregation of goods for delivery against confirmed customer's orders where risks and rewards are transferred to the customer.
- Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis by reference to the principal outstanding and at the applicable effective interest rate.

3.21 Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which these are incurred except where such costs are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset in which case such costs are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset. Borrowing costs eligible for capitalization are determined using effective interest rate method.

3.22 Earnings per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

3.23 Segment reporting

Segment information is presented on the same basis as that used for internal reporting purposes by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The Company considers Chief Executive as its CODM who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments. On the basis of its internal reporting structure, the Company considers itself to be a single reportable segment; however, certain information about the Company’s products, as required by the approved accounting standards, is presented in note 41 to these financial statements.
4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Operating assets 4.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Cost / revalued amount at July 01, 2016</th>
<th>Additions</th>
<th>Disposals</th>
<th>Cost / revalued amount at June 30, 2017</th>
<th>Accumulated depreciation at July 01, 2016</th>
<th>Accumulated depreciation for the year</th>
<th>Accumulated depreciation on disposals</th>
<th>Accumulated depreciation at June 30, 2017</th>
<th>Carrying value at June 30, 2017</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leasehold land</td>
<td>696,000,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>696,000,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings on leasehold land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Godown</td>
<td>178,220,521</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>178,220,521</td>
<td>8,911,026</td>
<td>8,465,475</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17,376,501</td>
<td>160,844,020</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Others</td>
<td>118,900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>118,900</td>
<td>90,943</td>
<td>2,796</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>93,739</td>
<td>25,161</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office premises</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>402,118</td>
<td>2,988</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>433,106</td>
<td>28,894</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant and machinery</td>
<td>2,133,575,028</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,134,112,275</td>
<td>103,825,704</td>
<td>101,452,657</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>205,246,322</td>
<td>1,290,367</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric installations</td>
<td>31,352,042</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31,352,042</td>
<td>9,258,740</td>
<td>8,465,475</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17,376,501</td>
<td>160,844,020</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mill equipment</td>
<td>28,462,571</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28,462,571</td>
<td>9,258,740</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>17,376,501</td>
<td>160,844,020</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture and fixtures</td>
<td>19,176,700</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19,176,700</td>
<td>8,888,375</td>
<td>12,882,333</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>21,769,038</td>
<td>29,894</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office equipment</td>
<td>70,567,827</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>70,567,827</td>
<td>62,481,452</td>
<td>7,663,691</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>69,845,139</td>
<td>30,117</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicles</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>June 30, 2016</td>
<td>3,550,614,769</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,742,084,672</td>
<td>143,264,292</td>
<td>7,663,691</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>362,324,074</td>
<td>3,379,760</td>
<td>5</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

For comparative period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Cost / revalued amount at July 01, 2015</th>
<th>Additions</th>
<th>Disposals</th>
<th>Cost / revalued amount at June 30, 2016</th>
<th>Accumulated depreciation at July 01, 2015</th>
<th>Accumulated depreciation for the year</th>
<th>Accumulated depreciation on disposals</th>
<th>Accumulated depreciation at June 30, 2016</th>
<th>Carrying value at June 30, 2016</th>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>28,894</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plant and machinery</td>
<td>2,024,790,856</td>
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<td>2,133,575,028</td>
<td>103,825,704</td>
<td>101,452,657</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vehicles</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note

- For comparative period, the accumulated depreciation at June 30, 2016 is 3,323,865,796 Rupees.
- For the year 2017, the accumulated depreciation is 3,379,760,598 Rupees.
- The depreciation rate for leasehold land is 5%.
- The depreciation rate for other assets is 10% or 20% as indicated.
4.2 Depreciation for the year has been allocated as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cost of goods manufactured</td>
<td>136,109,837</td>
<td>138,059,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative expenses</td>
<td>7,154,455</td>
<td>9,632,466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>143,264,292</strong></td>
<td><strong>147,692,387</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3 Revaluation of leasehold land, buildings on leasehold land and plant and machinery had been carried out in 1994, 2003, 2005 (land only), 2008, 2011 and 2015 (leasehold land, buildings on leasehold land and plant and machinery) by independent professional valuer M/s. Iqbal A. Nanjee & Co. on the basis of market value or depreciated replacement values. Revaluation surplus has been credited to surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment account to comply with the requirements of Section 235 of the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984. Had there been no revaluation, the related figures of leasehold land, buildings on leasehold land and plant and machinery would have been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cost / revalued amount</th>
<th>Accumulated depreciation</th>
<th>Carrying value</th>
<th>Sale proceeds</th>
<th>Mode of disposal</th>
<th>Particulars of buyers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leasehold land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29,583,387</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>29,583,387</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant and machinery</td>
<td>1,804,528,684</td>
<td>522,456,997</td>
<td>1,282,071,687</td>
<td>1,802,632,148</td>
<td>Negotiation</td>
<td>Mr. Muhammad Imran Plot No.106, 1st Floor, PIB Colony, Karachi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Raeesuddin F-193, Block-5, Park lane, Clifton,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,427,983,235</td>
<td>634,367,567</td>
<td>1,793,615,668</td>
<td>2,230,098,797</td>
<td>Negotiation</td>
<td>Various</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.4 Disposal of property, plant and equipment

Details of plant and equipment disposed off during the year are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Cost / revalued amount</th>
<th>Accumulated depreciation</th>
<th>Carrying value</th>
<th>Sale proceeds</th>
<th>Mode of disposal</th>
<th>Particulars of buyers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plant and machinery</td>
<td>2,990,068</td>
<td>232,353</td>
<td>2,757,715</td>
<td>1,930,600</td>
<td>Negotiation</td>
<td>Moiz Textile Mills Limited 35 KM, Raiwind Road, Lahore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle</td>
<td>1,757,550</td>
<td>1,524,969</td>
<td>232,581</td>
<td>1,256,800</td>
<td>Negotiation</td>
<td>Mr. Muhammad Imran Plot No.106, 1st Floor, PIB Colony, Karachi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle</td>
<td>1,370,370</td>
<td>1,026,604</td>
<td>343,766</td>
<td>1,085,000</td>
<td>Negotiation</td>
<td>Mr. Raeesuddin F-193, Block-5, Park lane, Clifton,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets having carrying value Less Than Rs.50,000</td>
<td>5,303,877</td>
<td>4,905,265</td>
<td>398,612</td>
<td>438,271</td>
<td>Negotiation</td>
<td>Various</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

June 30, 2017
|                      | 11,421,865 | 7,689,191 | 3,732,674 | 4,710,671 |
| June 30, 2016 | 6,125,398 | 3,956,716 | 2,168,882 | 3,627,516 |

4.5 Capital work in progress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>4,014,128</td>
<td>127,451,534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant and machinery</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mill equipment</td>
<td>3,720,140</td>
<td>3,366,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture and fixtures</td>
<td>363,375</td>
<td>13,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,247,643</strong></td>
<td><strong>130,831,674</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Amortization</th>
<th>Carrying value</th>
<th>Rate of amortization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>At July 01, 2016</td>
<td>Additions</td>
<td>June 30, 2017</td>
<td>At July 01, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>License fee</td>
<td>667,302</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>667,302</td>
<td>512,608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERP software</td>
<td>6,211,304</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,211,304</td>
<td>4,758,046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>June 30, 2017</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,878,606</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td><strong>6,878,606</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,270,654</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For comparative period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Amortization</th>
<th>Carrying value</th>
<th>Rate of amortization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>At July 01, 2015</td>
<td>Additions</td>
<td>June 30, 2016</td>
<td>At July 01, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>License fee</td>
<td>667,302</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>667,302</td>
<td>379,148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERP software</td>
<td>6,211,304</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,211,304</td>
<td>3,515,781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>June 30, 2016</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,878,606</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td><strong>6,878,606</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,894,929</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Available-for-sale</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listed shares - Samba Bank Limited</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>653,753</td>
<td>699,470</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.1 Listed Shares - Samba Bank Limited

<p>| | | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As at July 01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrealized (loss) / gain on remeasurement at fair value</td>
<td>699,470</td>
<td>489,172</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As at June 30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

653,753 | 699,470 |

7. STORES, SPARES AND LOOSE TOOLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>7.1</th>
<th>56,028,696</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stores and spares</td>
<td>37,919,064</td>
<td>56,028,696</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.1 It includes stores and spares in transit amounting to Rs: Nil (2016 : Rs. 2.563 million).

7.2 Stores, spares and loose tools include items which may result in fixed capital expenditure but are not distinguishable.
8. STOCK-IN-TRADE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>1,167,741,831</td>
<td>556,362,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>169,776,001</td>
<td>139,332,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6,326,190</td>
<td>5,305,083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,375,917,453</td>
<td>730,729,126</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.1 It includes raw material in transit amounting to Rs. 161.39 million (2016: Rs. 376.27 million).

8.2 Net realizable value of finished goods were lower than its cost, which resulted in write down of Rs. 0.64 million (2016: Rs. 6.39 million) charged to cost of sales.

9. TRADE DEBTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>181,140,298</td>
<td>109,711,392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>236,895,661</td>
<td>189,428,819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>(1,055,936)</td>
<td>(546,502)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>418,035,959</td>
<td>299,140,211</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.1 These are secured against letters of credit in favour of the Company.

9.2 Trade debts are non-interest bearing and are generally on 7 to 45 (2016: 7 to 45) days credit term.

9.3 As at June 30, 2017, local trade debts aggregating Rs. 234.04 million (2016: Rs. 140.47 million) were past due for which the Company has made provision of Rs. 1.06 million (2016: Rs.0.55 million). The aging of these past due trade debts is as follows:

9.3.1 Ageing of debts past due but not impaired

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-30 days</td>
<td>222,430,860</td>
<td>119,238,577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-90 days</td>
<td>11,113,672</td>
<td>21,113,618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91 &amp; above</td>
<td>502,719</td>
<td>122,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>234,047,251</td>
<td>140,474,777</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.4 The movement in provision for the year is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at the beginnning of the year</td>
<td>546,502</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for the year</td>
<td>509,434</td>
<td>546,502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at the end of the year</td>
<td>1,055,936</td>
<td>546,502</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 10. LOANS AND ADVANCES

**Considered good**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Due from employees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to suppliers</td>
<td>7,860,240</td>
<td>75,772,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>against letters of credit</td>
<td>3,390,647</td>
<td>3,706,496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>against expenses</td>
<td>122,461</td>
<td>176,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance income tax</td>
<td>231,771,994</td>
<td>220,902,174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>250,469,509</td>
<td>308,383,223</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note 10.1** These represent short-term interest free loan to employees as per Company’s policy. These are adjustable against salaries and recoverable within a period of one year.

### 11. TRADE DEPOSITS AND SHORT-TERM PREPAYMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deposits</td>
<td>21,825</td>
<td>21,825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term prepayments</td>
<td>1,759,364</td>
<td>13,748,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,781,189</td>
<td>13,770,266</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 12. OTHER RECEIVABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rebate on export sales</td>
<td>47,598,018</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>1,819,429</td>
<td>403,811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>49,417,447</td>
<td>403,811</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note 12.1** It includes related party balance amounting to Rs: 0.46 million (2016: 0.35 million).

### 13. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

**Held to maturity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Term Deposit Receipts</td>
<td>24,740,448</td>
<td>27,536,451</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note 13.1** This represent investment made in term deposit receipts held for a period of six months with a markup rate ranging between 4.05% to 5.5% (2016: 4.5% to 6% ) per annum.

### 14. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash at bank</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In current accounts</td>
<td>16,079,017</td>
<td>44,068,782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In savings accounts</td>
<td>900,206</td>
<td>475,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16,979,223</td>
<td>44,544,612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash in hand</td>
<td>432,339</td>
<td>1,418,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17,411,562</td>
<td>45,962,676</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note 14.1** These carry effective markup @ of 3.75% to 4% (2016: 3.75% to 4%) per annum.
15. SHARE CAPITAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authorized capital</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In cash</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issued against settlement of loan</td>
<td>1,038,700</td>
<td>1,038,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonus shares</td>
<td>303,870</td>
<td>303,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,342,570</td>
<td>3,342,570</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15.1 The Company has one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income. The shareholders are entitled to receive dividend from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets.

15.2 Shares of the Company held by an associated company at the reporting date are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the associated company</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Island Textile Mills Limited</td>
<td>366,300</td>
<td>366,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15.3 The Company has no reserved shares for issuance under options and sales contracts.

16. RESERVES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General reserves</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening reserves</td>
<td>500,000,000</td>
<td>750,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Transfer from general reserves</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(250,000,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>500,000,000</td>
<td>500,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other reserve</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrealized loss on investment classified as available-for-sale</td>
<td>5,996,360</td>
<td>5,996,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Unrealized loss)</td>
<td>(153,437)</td>
<td>(107,720)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total reserve</td>
<td>505,842,923</td>
<td>505,888,640</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16.1 This represents remission of principal amount payable to an associated undertaking and directors in view of revival package in the year 1983.

17. SURPLUS ON REVALUATION OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

This represents surplus over book values resulting from the revaluation of leasehold land, buildings on leasehold land, and plant and machinery.
18. LONG-TERM FINANCES

From banking companies - secured

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rupees</td>
<td>Rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,537,397,073</td>
<td>1,583,021,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to accumulated losses on account of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- incremental depreciation</td>
<td>(43,476,930)</td>
<td>(45,421,433)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- disposal</td>
<td>(1,253,661)</td>
<td>(202,598)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(44,730,591)</td>
<td>(45,624,031)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at June 30</td>
<td>1,492,666,482</td>
<td>1,537,397,073</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18.1 These facilities are obtained from a banking company which are secured against first equitable mortgage on fixed assets and first specific charge over imported machinery and are subject to mark-up rate of 3 - 6 months KIBOR plus 1% to 1.25% per annum (2016: 3 - 6 months KIBOR plus 1% to 1.25% per annum). These finances are repayable in six monthly installments upto March 2023.

18.2 These represents finances obtained from a banking company which are secured against vehicles acquired from such loans and guarantees of the Company. These finances are subject to mark-up at the rate of three months KIBOR plus 1% per annum (2016: three months KIBOR plus 1% and 13% per annum) and are repayable in 60 monthly installments ending in March 2020.

19. DEFERRED LIABILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rupees</td>
<td>Rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff gratuity</td>
<td>77,504,950</td>
<td>69,203,442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensated absences</td>
<td>1,500,879</td>
<td>2,149,789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79,005,829</td>
<td>71,353,231</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19.1 Staff gratuity

Defined Benefit Scheme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rupees</td>
<td>Rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workmen</td>
<td>39,753,580</td>
<td>34,719,174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non workmen</td>
<td>37,751,370</td>
<td>34,484,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77,504,950</td>
<td>69,203,442</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19.1.1 Workmen

The details of the workmen - defined benefit scheme obligation based on actuarial valuations carried out by independent actuary as at June 30, 2017 under the Projected Unit Credit Method, are as follows:
## 19.1.2 Expense recognised in the profit and loss account

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current service cost</td>
<td>15,166,913</td>
<td>11,516,826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest cost</td>
<td>2,575,474</td>
<td>2,173,476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>17,742,387</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,690,302</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 19.1.3 Remeasurement losses / (gains) recognised in other comprehensive income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actuarial losses on defined benefit obligation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9,200,558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes in financial assumptions</td>
<td>(502,381)</td>
<td>(4,206,403)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experience adjustments</td>
<td>(502,381)</td>
<td>4,994,155</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 19.1.4 Movement in defined benefit obligation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at July 01</td>
<td>34,719,174</td>
<td>25,364,817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current service cost</td>
<td>15,166,913</td>
<td>11,516,826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest cost</td>
<td>2,575,474</td>
<td>2,173,476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actuarial loss</td>
<td>(502,381)</td>
<td>4,994,155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits paid during the year</td>
<td>(12,205,600)</td>
<td>(9,330,100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at June 30</td>
<td><strong>39,753,580</strong></td>
<td><strong>34,719,174</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 19.1.5 Movement in net liability in the balance sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at July 01</td>
<td>34,719,174</td>
<td>25,364,817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add: Charge for the year</td>
<td>17,742,387</td>
<td>13,690,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remeasurement (gain) / loss recognised in other comprehensive income</td>
<td>(502,381)</td>
<td>4,994,155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Payment made during the year</td>
<td>(12,205,600)</td>
<td>(9,330,100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at June 30</td>
<td><strong>39,753,580</strong></td>
<td><strong>34,719,174</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 19.1.6 The principal assumptions used in the valuation of gratuity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Discount rate ( % per annum )</td>
<td>9.00</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected rate of salary increase ( % per annum )</td>
<td>9.00</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality rate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted SLIC 2001-05</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected withdrawal rate for actuarial assumptions</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
19.1.7 Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact on defined benefit obligation</th>
<th>Change in assumption</th>
<th>Increase in assumption</th>
<th>Decrease in assumption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(5,505,070)</td>
<td>6,932,089</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discount rate</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected rate of salary increase</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>7,283,043</td>
<td>(5,858,293)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality age</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withdrawal rates</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For comparative period</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discount rate</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>(4,903,147)</td>
<td>6,165,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected rate of salary increase</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>6,287,470</td>
<td>(5,077,696)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withdrawal rates</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>451,349</td>
<td>(381,911)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The sensitivity analysis are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of defined benefit obligation calculated with the Projected Unit Credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the liability for gratuity recognised within the balance sheet.

19.1.8 The scheme exposes the Company to the actuarial risks such as:

Mortality / withdrawal risks

The risks that the actual mortality / withdrawal experience is different. The effect depends upon the beneficiaries’ service / age distribution and the benefit.

Longevity risks

The risk arises when the actual lifetime of the retirees is longer than expectation. This risk is measured at the plan level over the entire retiree population.

Salary risks

The most common type of retirement benefit is one where the benefit is linked with final salary. The risk arises when the actual increases are higher than expectation and impacts the liability accordingly.
19.1.9 Expected contribution to the scheme for the year ending June 30, 2018 is Rs. 19,183,239.

19.1.10 The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation in years is 15.64 (2016: 15.01)

19.1.11 The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted retirement benefit obligation is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year 1</td>
<td>2,530,324</td>
<td>2,311,522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 2</td>
<td>3,758,163</td>
<td>3,938,289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 3</td>
<td>4,672,394</td>
<td>5,158,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 4</td>
<td>5,426,179</td>
<td>6,195,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 5</td>
<td>6,047,777</td>
<td>7,041,097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 6-10</td>
<td>35,447,052</td>
<td>42,616,514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 11 &amp; above</td>
<td>125,644,816</td>
<td>159,269,489</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19.1.12 There are no plan assets against defined benefit obligation.

19.1.13 Non workmen

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at July 01</td>
<td>34,484,268</td>
<td>34,899,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charge for the year</td>
<td>9,742,031</td>
<td>9,329,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment during the year</td>
<td>(6,474,929)</td>
<td>(9,744,476)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at June 30</td>
<td>37,751,370</td>
<td>34,484,268</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Creditors</td>
<td>45,529,144</td>
<td>41,472,596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign bills payable</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>203,018,248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued liabilities</td>
<td>228,006,650</td>
<td>353,370,042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance from customers</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>96,429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers’ profit participation fund</td>
<td>3,323,853</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers’ welfare fund</td>
<td>5,146,948</td>
<td>36,610,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withholding income tax</td>
<td>1,638,118</td>
<td>2,538,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales tax</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,178,706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclaimed dividend</td>
<td>1,123,604</td>
<td>1,124,326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>1,471,769</td>
<td>223,096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>286,240,086</td>
<td>639,632,262</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20.1 This includes Rs. 112.36 million (2016: Rs. 199.66 million) payable to an associated undertaking in respect of power charges.
20.2 This includes Rs. 68.39 million (2016: Rs. 55.30 million) provision for Sindh Development and Infrastructure Cess which was levied by the Sindh Excise and Tax Department on goods entering or leaving the province through air or sea at prescribed rate under Sindh Finance Ordinance, 2001. The levy was challenged by the Company along with other companies in the Sindh High Court (SHC). The High Court of Sindh through an interim order passed on May 31, 2011 ordered that for every consignment cleared after December 28, 2006, 50% of the value of infrastructure cess should be paid in cash and a bank guarantee for the remaining amount should be submitted until the final order is passed. The management is confident for a favorable outcome however, as a matter of prudence, the Company has paid Rs. 68.39 million (50%) of the value of infrastructure cess in cash and recorded liability for the remaining amount which is supported by a bank guarantee.

20.3 During the year, Supreme Court of Pakistan has passed an order dated November 10, 2016 that the Workers’ Welfare Fund (WWF) is a fee, not a tax. Hence, the amendments made through Finance Act, 2006 and 2008 have been declared invalid in the said order. Therefore, the management believe that in the light of the aforementioned judgment, all cases pertaining to WWF, pending for adjudication would be decided in the favour of the company and therefore management has reversed expense recognised in prior periods. The current year liability represents the provision against workers welfare fund as per Sindh Workers Welfare Fund Act, 2014.

### 21. INTEREST / MARK-UP ACCRUED ON BORROWINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rupees</td>
<td>Rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term finances</td>
<td>16,283,812</td>
<td>19,898,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term borrowings</td>
<td>26,923,477</td>
<td>7,812,205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total facilities</td>
<td>43,207,289</td>
<td>27,710,972</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 22. SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

**From banking companies - secured**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>22.1</th>
<th>22.2</th>
<th>22.3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Finance against import / export</td>
<td>914,477,883</td>
<td>715,990,390</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term running finances</td>
<td>1,270,268,550</td>
<td>364,069,937</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total facilities</td>
<td>2,184,746,433</td>
<td>1,080,060,327</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22.1 These facilities are secured against pledge of imported cotton, exports are secured through hypothecation of stocks and receivables, pledge of cotton and exports proceeds. These facilities are subject to markup rate of three month KIBOR plus 0.65% to 1% and fixed rate ranging from 1.1% to 2.0% inclusive of LIBOR (2016: three month KIBOR plus 0.65% to 1% and fixed rate ranging from 1.1% to 1.80% inclusive of LIBOR) per annum.

22.2 These facilities are secured against pledge of stock and hypothecation of stocks and receivables. These facilities are subject to markup rate of three month Kibor plus 0.3% to 1% (2016: 0.3% to 1%) per annum.

22.3 Total facilities available to the Company from various commercial banks amounted to Rs. 4,175 million (2016: Rs. 3,495 million) out of which aggregate unavailed facilities amounted to Rs 1,990 million (2016: Rs. 2,415 million).

### 23. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

23.1 Contingencies

There is no contingent liability against the Company as at June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016.
23.2 Commitments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Civil works</td>
<td>2,405,047</td>
<td>60,169,951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Letters of credit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- stores and spares</td>
<td>3,366,884</td>
<td>3,011,111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- raw materials</td>
<td>215,284,865</td>
<td>74,688,223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Bank guarantees issued on behalf of the Company</td>
<td>93,299,008</td>
<td>108,165,872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Bills discounted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- local</td>
<td>34,111,904</td>
<td>18,540,515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- export</td>
<td>391,259,344</td>
<td>614,061,857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Outstanding sales contract</td>
<td>207,696,738</td>
<td>168,711,202</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23.2.1 This includes bank guarantee related to Sindh Development Infrastructure Cess amounting to Rs. 75.5 million (2016: Rs. 67.1 million).

24. SALES - NET

Export

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-Yarn</td>
<td>3,081,643,073</td>
<td>2,975,094,973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Yarn (indirect export)</td>
<td>128,085,087</td>
<td>194,394,872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,209,728,160</td>
<td>3,169,489,845</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Local

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-Yarn</td>
<td>1,999,851,730</td>
<td>1,456,627,028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Raw material</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>337,109,467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Waste</td>
<td>74,681,368</td>
<td>60,846,637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,074,533,098</td>
<td>1,854,583,132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discount</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(17,600)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales tax</td>
<td>(3,576)</td>
<td>(48,472,500)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5,284,257,682</td>
<td>4,975,582,877</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25. COST OF GOODS SOLD

Cost of goods manufactured

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cost of manufactured goods sold</td>
<td>4,923,417,349</td>
<td>4,522,139,678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finished goods (including waste stock)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening stock</td>
<td>144,637,234</td>
<td>247,209,911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing stock</td>
<td>(176,102,191)</td>
<td>(144,637,234)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of yarn</td>
<td>376,306</td>
<td>102,572,677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of manufactured goods sold</td>
<td>4,892,328,698</td>
<td>4,624,712,355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of raw material sold</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>332,630,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,892,328,698</td>
<td>4,957,342,852</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 25.1 Cost of goods manufactured

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rupees</td>
<td>Rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raw material</td>
<td>3,913,701,877</td>
<td>3,470,628,479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.1.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packing material</td>
<td>71,286,095</td>
<td>75,935,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stores and spares</td>
<td>83,059,735</td>
<td>68,205,935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power and fuel</td>
<td>376,651,086</td>
<td>426,357,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries, wages and benefits</td>
<td>309,468,448</td>
<td>303,773,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.1.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>136,109,837</td>
<td>138,059,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>9,358,885</td>
<td>10,222,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairs and maintenance</td>
<td>7,232,982</td>
<td>9,772,938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other overheads</td>
<td>18,892,038</td>
<td>22,289,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work-in-process</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening stock</td>
<td>29,729,797</td>
<td>27,163,287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing stock</td>
<td>(32,073,431)</td>
<td>(29,729,797)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2,343,634)</td>
<td>(2,566,510)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,923,417,349</td>
<td>4,522,139,678</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 25.1.1 Raw material consumed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening stock</td>
<td>556,362,095</td>
<td>682,397,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchases - net</td>
<td>4,525,081,613</td>
<td>3,344,593,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing stock</td>
<td>5,081,443,708</td>
<td>4,026,990,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>(1,167,741,831)</td>
<td>(556,362,095)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,913,701,877</td>
<td>3,470,628,479</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 25.1.2 Salaries, wages and benefits include Rs. 24.43 million (2016: Rs. 19.36 million) in respect of staff retirement benefits.

### 26. DISTRIBUTION COST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brokerage and commission</td>
<td>33,611,352</td>
<td>38,197,976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export expenses</td>
<td>42,484,065</td>
<td>45,643,418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local freight and handling</td>
<td>5,722,262</td>
<td>8,062,506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea freight</td>
<td>14,843,591</td>
<td>23,635,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff salaries and benefits</td>
<td>6,555,734</td>
<td>4,515,527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank charges</td>
<td>95,298</td>
<td>368,238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local selling expenses</td>
<td>1,712,580</td>
<td>1,812,937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>6,550</td>
<td>83,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>105,031,432</td>
<td>122,320,302</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 26.1 Staff salaries and benefits include Rs. 0.55 million (2016: Rs. 0.60 million) in respect of the staff retirement benefits.
### 27. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff salaries and benefits</td>
<td>57,794,703</td>
<td>62,449,471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directors’ remuneration</td>
<td>6,064,355</td>
<td>5,645,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>7,154,455</td>
<td>9,632,466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal and professional</td>
<td>2,037,272</td>
<td>5,718,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent, rates and taxes</td>
<td>2,974,351</td>
<td>3,067,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fees and subscription</td>
<td>3,107,350</td>
<td>3,141,757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>2,077,941</td>
<td>2,392,462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveling and conveyance</td>
<td>713,396</td>
<td>1,215,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for doubtful debts</td>
<td>509,434</td>
<td>546,502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicles running</td>
<td>2,842,812</td>
<td>2,415,579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing and stationery</td>
<td>1,133,295</td>
<td>485,656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage and telephone</td>
<td>2,701,336</td>
<td>2,286,542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amortization</td>
<td>1,351,456</td>
<td>1,375,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditors’ remuneration</td>
<td>1,415,600</td>
<td>1,335,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donation</td>
<td>1,361,120</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairs and maintenance</td>
<td>735,825</td>
<td>1,405,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>824,728</td>
<td>1,096,004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>514,024</td>
<td>613,552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>95,313,453</strong></td>
<td><strong>106,023,076</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

27.1 Staff salaries and benefits include Rs. 2.5 million (2016: Rs. 3.05 million) in respect of the staff retirement benefits.

27.2 Auditors’ remuneration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual audit fee</td>
<td>650,000</td>
<td>650,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fee for review of:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Condensed interim financial information</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Statement of compliance with Code of Corporate Governance</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certifications and other services</td>
<td>665,600</td>
<td>585,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,415,600</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,335,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

27.3 None of the directors or their spouse had any interest in the donee’s fund.

28. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Workers’ profit participation fund</td>
<td>3,323,853</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers’ welfare fund</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,531,062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange loss - net</td>
<td>3,199,359</td>
<td>6,276,938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>6,523,212</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,808,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
29. FINANCE COST

Interest / mark-up on :
- long-term finances
  62,695,789
- short-term borrowings
  103,029,544
- Letters of credit discounting charges
  8,068,753
- Bank charges and guarantee commission
  2,679,398

Total Finance Cost: 176,473,484

30. OTHER INCOME

Income from financial assets
- Profit on term deposits receipts
  1,471,875
- Profit on savings accounts
  304,072

Total Income from Financial Assets: 1,775,947

Income from non-financial assets
- License income
  4,247,100
- Rent income
  600,000
- Rebate on export sales
  47,820,415
- Income on sale of store items
  122,350
- Workers’ welfare fund provision reversed
  31,388,491

Total Income from Non-Financial Assets: 85,156,353

31. TAXATION

Current
- for the year
  52,542,899
- for prior year
  6,303,077
  (40,755,186)

Deferred
  31.2
  58,845,976

31.1 The numerical reconciliation between the tax expense and accounting loss has not been presented for the current and comparative year in these financial statements as the total income of the Company for the current and comparative year attracted minimum tax under Section 113 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 and its export sales fall under final tax regime.

31.2 The Company, being prudent, has recognized deferred tax only to the extent of taxable temporary differences.

32. EARNINGS PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED

There is no dilutive effect on the basic earnings per share of the Company which is based on :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Profit/ (loss) for the year</td>
<td>36,673,727</td>
<td>(384,224,374)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue</td>
<td>3,342,570</td>
<td>3,342,570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earnings per share</td>
<td>10.97</td>
<td>(114.95)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
33. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and bank balances
58,711,562
45,962,676

Short-term running finances
-1,270,268,550
-364,069,937

34. REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND EXECUTIVES

The aggregate amount charged in these financial statements in respect of remuneration and benefits to the Chief Executive and Executives are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chief Executive</td>
<td>Executives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remuneration</td>
<td>5,959,355</td>
<td>38,936,709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonus / Ex-gratia</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retirement benefits</td>
<td>510,000</td>
<td>2,994,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave encashment</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>998,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>176,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6,469,355</td>
<td>43,105,216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of person</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

34.1 The Chief Executive and certain Executives are also entitled for use Company maintained cars.

34.2 An amount of Rs. 0.12 million (2016: Rs 0.12 million) has been charged in these financial statements in respect of fee paid to Directors for attending Board meetings.

35. PLANT CAPACITY AND ACTUAL PRODUCTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of spindles installed</td>
<td>36,708</td>
<td>36,708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of spindles worked</td>
<td>36,708</td>
<td>36,708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of shifts per day</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installed capacity after conversion into 20/s count-kgs</td>
<td>12,806,181</td>
<td>12,806,181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual production of yarn after conversion into 20/s count-kgs</td>
<td>12,239,478</td>
<td>12,189,196</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

36. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average number of employees during the year</td>
<td>1,223</td>
<td>1,341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of employees as at June 30</td>
<td>1,195</td>
<td>1,401</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
37. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The related parties comprise associated undertakings and key management personnel. The transactions between the Company and the related parties are carried out as per agreed terms. Amounts due from and to related parties and key management personnel, if any, are shown under receivables and payables. Remuneration of key management personnel is disclosed in note 34 and amount due in respect of staff retirement benefits is disclosed in note 19. Other significant transactions with related parties are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship with the Company</th>
<th>Nature of transactions</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Associated undertakings</td>
<td>Purchase of power</td>
<td>367,363,701</td>
<td>405,050,038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sale of goods</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Purchase of goods</td>
<td>510,805</td>
<td>297,841,201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Share of expenses paid</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,746,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Share of expenses received</td>
<td>3,893,886</td>
<td>3,682,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Purchase of machinery</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>3,261,111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>License income</td>
<td>4,247,100</td>
<td>4,247,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rent income</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Directors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of transactions</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rent expense</td>
<td>3,573,660</td>
<td>3,628,920</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key management personnel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of transactions</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sale of vehicles</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>968,351</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED DISCLOSURES

38.1 Financial instrument by category

Financial assets as per balance sheet

Loans and receivables at amortized cost

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade debts</td>
<td>418,035,959</td>
<td>299,140,211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans to employees</td>
<td>7,324,167</td>
<td>7,825,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade deposits</td>
<td>21,825</td>
<td>21,825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>49,417,447</td>
<td>403,811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and bank balances</td>
<td>17,411,562</td>
<td>45,962,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>492,210,960</td>
<td>353,353,672</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Held to maturity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other financial assets</td>
<td>24,740,448</td>
<td>27,536,451</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Available for sale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long-term investment</td>
<td>653,753</td>
<td>699,470</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Financial liabilities as per balance sheet

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long-term finance</td>
<td>796,159,895</td>
<td>967,341,455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and other payables</td>
<td>276,131,167</td>
<td>599,208,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest / mark up accrued on borrowings</td>
<td>43,207,289</td>
<td>27,710,972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term borrowings</td>
<td>2,184,746,433</td>
<td>1,080,060,327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,300,244,784</td>
<td>2,674,321,062</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
38.2 Financial risk management objectives and policies

38.2.1 Financial risk factors

Introduction and overview

The Company has exposure to the following risks from financial instruments:

- market risk
- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- operational risk

This note presents information about the Company’s exposure to each of the above risks, Company’s objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk.

Financial risk factors and risk management framework

The Company’s overall risk management program focuses on having cost effective funding as well as management of financial risk to minimize earnings volatility and provide maximum return to shareholders.

The Company’s objective in managing risk is the creation and protection of shareholders’ value. Risk is inherent in Company’s activities but it is managed through monitoring and controlling activities which are based on internal controls set on different activities of the Company by the Board of Directors. These controls reflect the business strategy and market environment of the Company as well as the level of the risk that the Company is willing to accept.

The Board along with the Company’s finance and treasury department oversees the management of the financial risks reflecting changes in the market conditions and also the Company’s risk taking activities providing assurance that these activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that the financial risk are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company policies and risk appetite.

The Company’s activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

38.2.2 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of the financial instrument may fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates, foreign exchange rates or the equity prices due to a change in credit rating of the issuer or the instrument, change in market sentiments, speculative activities, supply and demand of securities and liquidity in the market.

Under market risk the Company is exposed to currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk (equity price risk).
(a) 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. The Company exports yarn to foreign customers which exposes it to currency risk. As at June 30, 2017, financial assets includes trade debts and bank accounts in foreign currency amounting to Rs.188.10 million (2016: Rs. 118.31 million) equivalent to US$ 1.79 million (2016: US$ 1.13 million) and financial liabilities include foreign bills payable, foreign commission payable and finance against import and export amounting to Rs. 171.275 million (2016: Rs. 923.45 million) equivalent to US$ 1.63 million (2016: US$ 8.83 million). The average rates applied during the year is Rs.104.8/ US $ (2016: Rs. 103.40 /US $) and the spot rate as at June 30, 2017 was Rs.105 / US$ (2016: Rs. 104.50 /US$).

At June 30, 2017, if the Rupee had weakened / strengthened by 10% against the US Dollar with all other variables held constant, loss for the year would have been lower / higher by Rs. 35.938 million (2016: Rs. 80.51 million), mainly as a result of foreign exchange gains / losses on translation of foreign currency trade debts, US Dollar bank balance and US Dollar denominated borrowings.

(b) Interest rate risk management

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company’s interest rate risk arises from savings accounts with banks, other financial assets (TDRs), long term finances and short term borrowings amounting to Rs. 2.98 billion (financial liabilities on a net basis) (2016: Rs. 2.04 billion). These are benchmarked to variable rates which exposes the Company to cash flow interest rate risk only.

### Variable rate instruments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carrying amount</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financial assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- savings accounts with banks</td>
<td>900,206</td>
<td>475,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: financial liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- long-term finances</td>
<td>796,159,895</td>
<td>963,360,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- short-term borrowings</td>
<td>2,184,746,433</td>
<td>1,080,060,327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2,980,006,328)</td>
<td>(2,043,420,483)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net financial liabilities at variable interest rates</td>
<td>(2,980,006,122)</td>
<td>(2,042,944,653)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instrument

If interest rates had been 100 basis points lower / higher and all other variables were held constant, the Company’s loss for the year ended June 30, 2017 would increase / decrease by Rs. 16.69 million (2016: Rs.20.02 million). This is mainly attributable to the Company’s exposure to interest rates on its variable rate

### Fixed rate instruments

The Company has invested an amount of Rs 24.74 million (2016: Rs 27.54 million) at interest rate of 4.05% to 5.50% per annum (2016: 4.5% to 6%) in Term Deposits Receipts (TDRs).
(c) Equity price risk

Equity price risk is 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 currency risk or interest rate 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.

As at reporting date the Company is not materially exposed to equity securities price risk as it only has investment amounting to Rs. 0.65 million (2016: Rs. 0.69 million) in the shares of Samba Bank Limited.

If equity price would have been 10% higher/lower with all other variables held constant, other comprehensive income for the year of the company would have been higher/lower by Rs. 65,375 (2016: Rs. 69,947)

38.2.3 Credit risk and concentration of credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss, without taking into account the fair value of any collateral. Financial assets which are subject to credit risk amounted to Rs. 359.38 million (2016: Rs. 381.20 million).

The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily balances with banks, trade debts and loans) and from its investing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions and other financial instruments. The credit risk on liquid funds (cash and bank balances) is limited because the counter parties are banks with a reasonably high credit rating.

Credit risk related to receivables

The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company’s exposure is continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by the management annually.

Trade debts consist of a large number of customers, spread across geographical areas. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of trade debts, where appropriate. The Company does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics. At June 30, 2017 the Company had approximately 8 (2016: 6) major customers that owed more than Rs. 10 million each and accounted for approximately 83.52% (2016: 87%) of local trade debts. Other debts amounting to Rs. 181.14 million (2016: Rs. 109.71 million) are secured against letters of credit.

Credit risk related to other assets

Credit risk from other assets primarily relates to Company's investment in term deposits issued by a bank (note 13). The risk is managed through ensuring that such investments are made in instruments issued by reputed banks with good credit ratings. The credit rating of the investee banks is A1+ and AA+ for short term and long term respectively.
### 38.2.4 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, debtors and creditors concentration both in terms of the overall funding mix and avoidance of undue reliance on large individual customer.

The Company’s objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of short term borrowings. 80% of the Company’s debt will mature in less than one year at June 30, 2017 (2016: 70%) based on the carrying value of borrowings reflected in the financial statements.

### Liquidity and interest risk table

The following tables detail the Company’s remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows.

#### 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interest rate</th>
<th>Less than 1 month</th>
<th>1 - 3 months</th>
<th>3 months - 1 year</th>
<th>1 - 5 years</th>
<th>More than 5 years</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long-term financing 7.04%-13%</td>
<td>17,364,398</td>
<td>83,741,306</td>
<td>107,551,755</td>
<td>557,502,436</td>
<td>30,000,000</td>
<td>796,159,895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and other payables -</td>
<td>26,569,540</td>
<td>162,370,710</td>
<td>87,190,917</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>276,131,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest / mark-up accrued on loans -</td>
<td>25,728,215</td>
<td>15,552,980</td>
<td>1,926,095</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>43,207,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term borrowings Three months KIBOR plus 0.3% to 1%</td>
<td>770,268,550</td>
<td>1,414,477,883</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,184,746,433</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interest rate</th>
<th>Less than 1 month</th>
<th>1 - 3 months</th>
<th>3 months - 1 year</th>
<th>1 - 5 years</th>
<th>More than 5 years</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long-term financing 7% to 13%</td>
<td>17,377,304</td>
<td>48,150,090</td>
<td>101,552,974</td>
<td>694,560,539</td>
<td>105,700,548</td>
<td>967,341,455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and other payables</td>
<td>178,967,606</td>
<td>355,744,520</td>
<td>64,496,182</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>599,208,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest / mark-up accrued on loans -</td>
<td>20,091,642</td>
<td>5,693,235</td>
<td>1,926,095</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>27,710,972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term borrowings Three months KIBOR</td>
<td>363,638,210</td>
<td>716,422,117</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,080,060,327</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interest rate</th>
<th>Less than 1 month</th>
<th>1 - 3 months</th>
<th>3 months - 1 year</th>
<th>1 - 5 years</th>
<th>More than 5 years</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long-term financing 7% to 13%</td>
<td>17,377,304</td>
<td>48,150,090</td>
<td>101,552,974</td>
<td>694,560,539</td>
<td>105,700,548</td>
<td>967,341,455</td>
</tr>
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<td>Trade and other payables</td>
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<td>355,744,520</td>
<td>64,496,182</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>599,208,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>20,091,642</td>
<td>5,693,235</td>
<td>1,926,095</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>27,710,972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term borrowings Three months KIBOR</td>
<td>363,638,210</td>
<td>716,422,117</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,080,060,327</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interest rate</th>
<th>Less than 1 month</th>
<th>1 - 3 months</th>
<th>3 months - 1 year</th>
<th>1 - 5 years</th>
<th>More than 5 years</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long-term financing 7% to 13%</td>
<td>17,377,304</td>
<td>48,150,090</td>
<td>101,552,974</td>
<td>694,560,539</td>
<td>105,700,548</td>
<td>967,341,455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and other payables</td>
<td>178,967,606</td>
<td>355,744,520</td>
<td>64,496,182</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>599,208,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest / mark-up accrued on loans -</td>
<td>20,091,642</td>
<td>5,693,235</td>
<td>1,926,095</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>27,710,972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term borrowings Three months KIBOR</td>
<td>363,638,210</td>
<td>716,422,117</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,080,060,327</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rupees 839,930,703 1,676,142,879 196,668,767 557,502,436 30,000,000 3,300,244,785

Rupees 580,074,762 1,126,009,962 167,975,251 694,560,539 105,700,548 2,674,321,062
38.2.5 Operational risks

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the processes, technology and infrastructure supporting the Company’s activities, either internally within the Company or externally at the Company’s service providers, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of operation behaviour. Operational risks arise from all of the Company’s activities.

The Company’s objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance limiting of financial losses and damage to its reputation while achieving its business objective and generating returns for investors.

Primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls over operational risk rests with the management of the Company. This responsibility encompasses the controls in the following areas:

- requirements for appropriate segregation of duties between various functions, roles and responsibilities;
- requirements for reconciliation and monitoring of transactions;
- compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements;
- documentation of controls and procedures;
- requirements for periodic assessment of operational risks faced, and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks identified;
- ethical and business standards;
- risk mitigation, including insurance where this is effective.
- operational and qualitative track record of the plant and equipment supplier and related service providers.

39. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(a) Fair value is the price that would be received to sell and asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The carrying values of all financial assets and liabilities reflected in the financial statements approximate their fair values as the items are short term in nature.

(b) Fair value estimation

The Company discloses the financial instruments measured in the balance sheet at fair value in accordance with the following fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).
- Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

As at year end long term investment comprising listed shares of Samba Bank Limited amounting to Rs. 0.653 million (2016 : Rs. 0.699 million) are classified as level 1. Other than that there are no such financial assets or liabilities which can be classified under the above levels.
39.1 The Company’s freehold land, buildings on leasehold land and plant and machinery are stated at revalued amounts, being the fair value at the date of revaluation, less any subsequent depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses, if any. The fair value measurements of the Company’s freehold land, buildings on leasehold land and plant and machinery carried out as at June 30, 2015 were performed by Messer Iqbal A.Nanjee & Company (Private) Limited (valuer), an independent valuer not related to the Company. The valuer is listed on panel of Pakistan Banks Association and they have appropriate qualification and experience in the fair value measurement of properties, plant and machinery.

Details of Company's free hold land, buildings on leasehold land and plant and machinery and information about the fair value hierarchy as at end of 30 June 2017 are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>June 30, 2017</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Level 1</td>
<td>Level 2</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rupees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freehold land</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>696,000,000</td>
<td>696,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings on free hold land</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>661,215,871</td>
<td>661,215,871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant and machinery</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,929,066,272</td>
<td>1,929,066,272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,286,282,143</td>
<td>3,286,282,143</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>June 30, 2016</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Level 1</td>
<td>Level 2</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rupees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freehold land</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>696,000,000</td>
<td>696,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings on free hold land</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>490,573,251</td>
<td>490,573,251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant and machinery</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,029,749,324</td>
<td>2,029,749,324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,216,322,575</td>
<td>3,216,322,575</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There were no transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy during the year.

40. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The objectives of the Company when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for stakeholders, and to maintain a strong capital base to support the sustained development of its business. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company manages its capital structure by monitoring return on net assets and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to the shareholders or issue new shares. The Company’s overall strategy remains unchanged from previous year.

The gearing ratio at June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016 were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total debts</td>
<td>2,980,906,328</td>
<td>2,047,401,782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: cash and bank balances</td>
<td>(17,411,562)</td>
<td>(45,962,676)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net debt</td>
<td>2,963,494,766</td>
<td>2,001,439,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total equity</td>
<td>691,996,540</td>
<td>610,135,558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted capital</td>
<td>3,655,491,306</td>
<td>2,611,574,664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gearing ratio</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>0.77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
41. OPERATING SEGMENTS

Chief Executive considers the business as a single operating segment as the Company's assets allocation decisions are based on a single, integrated business strategy, and the Company's performance is evaluated on an overall basis.

The information with respect to operating segment is stated below:

(a) 60.74 (2016: 59.80) percent sales of the Company relate to export customers.
(b) All non-current assets of the Company as at year end are allocated within Pakistan.
(c) There are no customers whom sales made during the year exceeded 10 percent of total sales for the current and previous year.

42. DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements have been approved by the board of directors of the Company and authorized for issue on September 14, 2017.

43. GENERAL

Figures have been rounded off to the nearest Rupee.

ADEEL SHAHID TATA  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

ANWAR AHMED TATA  
CHAIRMAN/DIRECTOR
Annual Report 2017

SALFI TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED

Public Address:  

Chairman's Report:

The management is pleased to present the Annual Report 2017 of Salfi Textile Mills Limited. The company has been successful in achieving its strategic objectives set for the year.

The management is committed to maintaining a strong financial position and improving the profitability of the company. The company has also been focusing on research and development to enhance its product offerings.

Looking ahead, the management is optimistic about the company's future prospects and is confident that the company will continue to grow and prosper.

G. Muhammad A. Khan, Chairman

Date: 14th March, 2017
سلام،

ناورتون من خصوصی این متن مربوط است. در سال 30 جون 2017، شرکت 180.14 ارب روپیا تأمین کرده تا سرمایه‌گذاری برای افزایش توانمندی تولیدی که در پتروشیمی کانال است. در ماه‌های پیش از شروع به‌کارگیری این پروژه، هزینه‌های تأسیسی به معنی مالی‌های تابعی برای ازدحام سرمایه‌گذاری و تولید در هر ساله برای کسب و کار بوده است.

پیشرفت‌ها در کاهش مصرف می‌تواند جزءی از روش‌های بهبود برای کاهش هزینه‌های تولیدی باشد. در ماه‌های گذشته، کاهش شدید در هزینه‌های تولیدی تا حدی در استحکام تولیدی کاهش یافته است. با این حال، هزینه‌های تولیدی به‌عنوان یک عامل مهم در کاهش هزینه‌ها و کاهش هزینه‌های اداری نقش بزرگی می‌آفرزند.

ملاحظه کنید که این متن مربوط به سال 2017 است. در سال 2017، هزینه‌های تولیدی به‌طور کلی کاهش یافته است. در ماه‌های گذشته، کاهش شدید در هزینه‌های تولیدی تا حدی در استحکام تولیدی کاهش یافته است. با این حال، هزینه‌های تولیدی به‌عنوان یک عامل مهم در کاهش هزینه‌ها و کاهش هزینه‌های اداری نقش بزرگی می‌آفرزند.

یکی از مهم‌ترین آزمایش‌ها که توسط درک می‌باشد که بهترین و بهترین روش‌های هزینه‌پذیری را به‌عنوان یک عامل مهم در کاهش هزینه‌ها و کاهش هزینه‌های اداری نقش بزرگی می‌آفرزند.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Directors</th>
<th>Total Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J.A. Alvi</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. A. Rehman</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Ali</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Naseem</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. A. Alvi</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. A. Rehman</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. A. Ali</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Chairman of the Board of Directors, J.A. Alvi, Secretary, J.A. Rehman, and Directors, S. Ali and S. Naseem, have agreed to sign the Annual Report for the year ended 30th June 2017.)

(Signed)

J.A. Alvi (Chairman)

July 20, 2017

P Data Entry: 10th August 2017
Annual Report 2017

Summary


Chairman's Statement

The year 2017 was an encouraging period for the Company. Despite the challenging market conditions, the management team focused on improving operational efficiency and cost control measures.

Key Financial Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turnover</td>
<td>PKR 95,519,703</td>
<td>PKR 58,845,976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit before tax</td>
<td>PKR 456,664</td>
<td>PKR 44,730,591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shareholders' funds</td>
<td>PKR 70,713,498</td>
<td>PKR 152,574,480</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The management proposes to pay a final dividend of PKR 0.10 per share.

Director's Report

The Board of Directors, after due consideration of the Accounts of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2017, recommends the payment of a final dividend of PKR 0.10 per share.

Resolutions

The Board of Directors recommend the following resolutions:

- Resolution (a): To declare a final dividend of PKR 0.10 per share.
- Resolution (c): To consider and adopt the Auditors' Report on the Accounts of the Company for the year 2017.
- Resolution (d): To appoint Mr. M. A. Khan as an Independent Director for a term of three years.
- Resolution (e): To issue shares in the ratio of one for one on a rights basis to the shareholders, subject to the approval of the members at the Annual General Meeting.

SALFI TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED
Form of Proxy

I/We ____________________________ of ____________________________, being a Member of Salfi Textile Mills Limited, holder of __________________________, Ordinary Share(s) as per Register Folio No. __________________________ hereby Appoint Mr. __________________________, having CNIC No. __________________________ __________________________ as my/our proxy in my/our absence to attend and vote for me/us, and on my/our behalf at the Annual General Meeting of the company to be held on October 23, 2017 and at any adjournment thereof.

Signed this __________ day of __________ 2017.

Witness 1 ____________________________  Witness 2 ____________________________

Signature ____________________________  Signature ____________________________

Name ____________________________  Name ____________________________

CNIC # ____________________________  CNIC # ____________________________

NOTES:

1. This instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appointer or his attorney duly authorized in writing, or if the appointer is a corporation either under the common seal or under the hand of an official or attorney so authorized. No person shall be appointed as proxy who is not member of the company qualified to vote except that a corporation being a member may appoint a person who is not a member.

2. The instrument appointing a proxy and the power of attorney or other authority (if any), under which it is signed or a notarially certified copy of that power of authority, shall be deposited at the office of the Company not less than 48 (forty eight) hours before the time for holding the meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote, and in default the instrument of a proxy shall not be treated as valid.

3. CDC Shareholders or their Proxies should bring their original CNICs or Passport along with the Participant’s ID Number and their Account Number to facilitate their identification. Detail procedure is given in Notes to the Notice of AGM.
HEAD OFFICE:
6th Floor, Textile Plaza,
M.A. Jinnah Road, Karachi-74000
Ph: 3241-2955-3 Lines, 3242-6761-2-4
Fax: (92-21) 3241-7710
E-Mail: ttm.corporate@tatatex.com

MILLS:
HX-1, Landhi Industrial Area,
Karachi-74000, Pakistan.

www.tatatex.com