

# UN-AUDITED CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019



H U S E I N  
S U G A R

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# Company Information

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

### CHAIRMAN

Mian Ahmed Ali Tariq

### CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Mian Mustafa Ali Tariq

### DIRECTORS

Mrs. Nusrat Shamim  
Mrs. Maryam Habib  
Mr. Taufiq Ahmed Khan  
Mr. Saif Hasan  
Mr. Muhammad Imran Khan

## CHIEF OPERATING/ FINANCIAL OFFICER

Mr. Wasim Saleem

## COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr. Khalid Mahmood

## HEAD OF INTERNAL AUDIT

Mr. Jalal-ud-din Khan

## AUDIT COMMITTEE

Mr. Taufiq Ahmad Khan	Chairman
Mian Ahmed Ali Tariq	Member
Mr. Muhammad Imran Khan	Member
Mr. Khalid Mahmood	Secretary

## HUMAN RESOURCE & REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Mian Ahmed Ali Tariq	Chairman
Mr. Taufiq Ahmad Khan	Member
Mian Mustafa Ali Tariq	Member
Mr. Khalid Mahmood	Secretary

## LEGAL ADVISOR

Saad Rasool Law Associates

## BANKERS

### ISLAMIC

Askari Bank Limited  
Bank Al - Habib Limited  
Bank Alfalah Limited  
Bankislami Pakistan Limited  
Dubai Islamic Bank Limited  
Habib Bank Limited  
Meezan Bank Limited  
Orix Modarba

#### **CONVENTIONAL**

First Credit and Investment Bank Limited  
Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited  
National Bank of Pakistan  
Samba Bank Limited

#### **SHARE REGISTRAR**

M/s Corptec Associates (Pvt) Limited  
503 - E Johar Town, Lahore , Pakistan  
Ph:042- 35170336-7 Fax: 042- 35170338  
info@corptec.com.pk

#### **EXTERNAL AUDITORS**

Kreston Hyder Bhimjee & Co  
Chartered Accountants

#### **MILLS**

Lahore Raod, Jaranwala  
041-4563299-96

#### **REGISTERED & HEAD OFFICE**

180 Abu Bakar Block, New Garden Town,  
Canal Road , Lahore  
Ph: 042-111-111-HSM (476)  
Fax: 042-35712680  
E-mail: info@husein.pk

#### **WEBSITE INFORMATION**

[www.husein.pk](http://www.husein.pk)

#### **PSX SYMBOL**

HSM

# Directors' Report

The directors of your company are pleased to present the un-audited interim condensed financial information of the Company for the first quarter that ended on 31 December 2019.

The highlights of the Company's performance for the first quarter and its comparison with the corresponding period of last year is given below:

	31 December 2019	30 September 2019
<b>OPERATIONAL</b>		
Sugarcane crushed (Metric Tons)	169,797	136,672
Sugar produced (Metric Tons)	14,389	11,685
Sugar recovery (%)	8.75	9.33
..... (Rupees) .....		
<b>FINANCIAL</b>		
Sales	383,458,535	688,444,355
Gross profit	98,334,588	187,866,791
Operating expenses	(41,804,183)	46,927,218
Finance cost	(47,596,874)	(28,298,291)
Profit before taxation	11,063,681	113,395,170
Profit after taxation	5,360,242	104,789,616
Earnings per share	0.15	4.19

## INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

This year, due to various economic and agricultural reasons, the crushing season for sugarcane in Punjab and across the rest of Pakistan commenced in early November. However, as always, regardless of the environmental factors, the management of your company, understanding and sympathizing with the timeline of farmers in the region and in coordination with local government officials was one of the first in the province to start crushing. This decision to start crushing proved successful in many aspects.

Although sugar prices remained seriously depressed through 2018, they have continued to increase dramatically throughout 2019 and in 2020. Primarily, the reason for the increased prices of sugarcane has been the increasing costs of manufacturing. This crushing season, mills across the country have paid 25-30% higher than the official notified price of Rs. 190 per Maund. Similarly, other associated costs have increased further pushing prices upwards. Due to the devaluation and depreciation of the Rupee, the costs of various items such as polypropylene bags, lubricants, and diesel among others have skyrocketed. Similarly, upwards revision of minimum wages and an unchanged interest rate hovering around 14% have further added to manufacturing costs. In general, the costs of manufacturing sugar have witnessed a 20-25% increase as compared to last year.

The government's unwise decision to increase the sales tax on sugar have only further added burden to the end consumer. Unfortunately, the shortsighted decision has only increased sugar prices even more and it is hoped that the government will soon rectify this policy. Furthermore, the government's crackdown on sugar have added pressure on mills. With the ongoing crackdown, the ability of millers to access capital – through sale or through financing has become limited and millers are unable to purchase sugarcane at Government support price. Furthermore, the government's inability to predict and foresee agricultural production of different crops has caused a serious food security crisis. Had the government ensured proper and adequate land utilization for all crops, the country could have avoided a severe food crisis.

The sugar industry in Pakistan is one of the top mechanisms for employment in the country. In fact, after the textile and rice industry, it is the largest exporter in the country. Ethanol and Sugar exports account for

billions of dollars in foreign inflows and have proven vital in the shrinking of the current account deficit in the country. Not only does the industry provide employment to hundreds of thousands every year, it also provides billions of rupees to the rural economy of the country. Through a vast ecosystem of farmers, transporters, local shopkeepers, and wage-earners, the sugar industry is of great importance to the country's economy. Unfortunately, the government's inability to accurately forecast crop productions and make timely decisions have caused serious food security crises. If the government continues this onslaught on the industry, it will cause irrevocable damage. Only 30% of sugar production is consumed by households directly – with the lion's share being procured by beverage and confectionary manufacturers. If the government continues this ridiculous assault on millers who are producing at extremely high costs, it will bankrupt an industry that provides billions of dollars in foreign inflows, employment to hundreds of thousands, and hundreds of billions of rupees to farmers across the country in no time.

As we continue to face the effects of climate change, Pakistan is facing the effect of constantly changing climatic conditions. The climatic conditions for this year have forced extremely poor sucrose content in the sugarcane planted across the country – in fact, we are forecasting of achieving the lowest recovery in the last few years. Although the recovery has dropped by 0.75-1 degree points across the country, we are confident we will continue to outperform our region in terms of recovery. Along with all these negative indicators in the health of sugarcane, it is pertinent to mention that sugarcane yields per acre and acreages of sugarcane cultivation in general have decreased tremendously this year. Due to less-than-perfect payment terms of sugarcane last year due to the unfortunate market conditions of sugar and poor policies of the previous government, many farmers have chosen to plant alternative crops to sugarcane for this year. In fact, farmers have opted to plant alternate crops to sugarcane as it has been more profitable. This decline in acreage of sugarcane planted will no doubt lead to a significant drop in sugar production across the country. Our expectation is that if market dynamics continue the way they have during Q1 of FY18-19, it is not unreasonable to assume that sugar prices will continue to increase throughout the latter part of 2020.

## OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS

Although financial results of the quarter are never truly representative of what the company will ultimately achieve, the directors are pleased to announce that:

The Company was able to crush 169,797 Tons of Sugarcane and produced 14,389 Tons of refined sugar at an average recovery of 8.75% during the first quarter ending December 31, 2019 as compared to last year's sugarcane crushing of 136,672 M. Tons and production of 11,685 Tons refined sugar at an average recovery of 9.33%. Although we were able to crush 24% more cane in terms of tons of sugarcane crushed as compared to last year, in terms of sugar produced we have produced 84% of sugar that we could produce last year. As mentioned above, the primary reason for higher production per ton of sugarcane crushed season is due to the dramatically improving recoveries of sugarcane crushed in our area. Indeed, the hard work of our development programs is finally showing results. Overall, a lower quantity of sugar has been produced due to a later start of sugarcane crushing this season as compared to last year.

Financially, our results have been dramatically different than last year. In the previous season, we pursued a very conservative selling strategy forecasting a dramatic increase in sugar prices. Given that all indicators demonstrated an increase in sugar prices, we have decided to hold a significant chunk of our inventory. By holding on to this stock, the company has performed much better as is made manifest by the company's financials. Net sales were recorded at Rs. 383,458,535 during the first quarter from 1st October 2019 to 31st December 2019 as compared to Rs. 688,444,355 against the corresponding period of last year.

Due to the sharp increase in sugar manufacturing costs, the company earned pretax profit has dropped to Rs. 11,063,681 during the period under review as compared to pretax profit of Rs. 113,395,170 in the corresponding period of last year and after tax profit has been recorded at Rs. 5,360,242 against after tax profit of Rs. 104,789,616 over the same period of last year.

Although the company has already contracted sales of sugar for some significant quantities in the forthcoming quarter, the company has decided to wait till the sugar cane season has completed to book sales at prices that will offset the high costs of manufacturing this year. We are confident that due to supply and demand dynamics, the price of sugar in the domestic market will continue to rally throughout 2020.

## FUTURE OUTLOOK

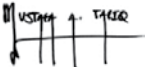
Sugar prices in the local market have generally followed the trends that have been observed in the international market. From a high in 2017, sugar prices have plunged to historically low levels throughout 2018 and into the first quarter of 2019. The reasons behind the sharp fall in prices were the dramatic year on year increase in production in countries like Thailand and India. However, in the last few weeks due to rising oil prices and depletion of inventories in sugar exporting countries, sugar prices have revived at the international level drastically.

In the domestic market, sugar prices have regained pace and are likely to continue to increase through the greater part of 2019. The carryover of inventory from last year has almost depleted and sugar production is forecasted to be much lower than that of last year. Given that sugar production is expected to decrease from last year and that at least 0.6 million tons of sugar has been exported by April-June 2019, we are confident that the trend observed in sugar prices will follow the resurgence witnessed in the international market before the next crushing season. With the speed that inventories are depleting in the local market and the pace in the increase of price at which futures are being traded, it would not be surprising to see sugar break past its constrained price.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Directors of your Company would like to thank the various governmental departments and its functionaries, our banking partners, others financial institutions, and insurance companies for their continued support and cooperation. The Directors would also like to express their gratitude and appreciation for the support provided by our valued customers and suppliers. We also thank our shareholders, who continue to place their trust and confidence in the Company and assure them of our best efforts to ensure optimum utilization of their investment in the Company. Furthermore, the Directors place on record their appreciation for the continued support of our sugarcane growers whose hard work and loyalty with our company continue to be at the center of our company's growth and success. Lastly and above all, the Directors wish to acknowledge and place on record their appreciation for the devotion, loyalty, and hard work of all cadres of employees towards the growth and success of the company.

For and on behalf of Board of Directors,

  
**Mian Mustafa Ali Tariq**  
Chief Executive Officer

  
**Mian Ahmed Ali Tariq**  
Chairman

LAHORE: 19 February 2020

## ڈائریکٹرز رپورٹ

آپ کی کمپنی کے ڈائریکٹرز 31 دسمبر 2019ء کو ختم ہونے والی پہلی سہ ماہی کے لیے کمپنی کی غیر نظر ثانی شدہ منجمد مالی معلومات پیش کرتے ہوئے خوشی محسوس کرتے ہیں۔

پہلی سہ ماہی اور گزشتہ سال کی اسی مدت کے موازنہ کے لئے کمپنی کی کارکردگی کی جھلکیاں حسب ذیل ہیں:

آپریشنز	31 دسمبر 2019	31 دسمبر 2018
گنے کی کرشنگ (میٹرک ٹن)	169,797	136,672
چینی کی پیداوار (میٹرک ٹن)	14,389	11,685
چینی کا حصول (فیصد)	8.75	9.33
مالیات	(روپے)	(روپے)
فروخت	383,458,535	688,444,355
مجموعی منافع	98,334,588	187,866,791
آپریٹنگ اخراجات	(41,804,183)	46,927,218
مالی لاگت	(47,596,874)	(28,298,291)
قبل از ٹیکس منافع	11,063,681	113,395,170
بعد از ٹیکس منافع	5,360,242	104,789,616
فی شیئر آمدنی (روپے)	0.15	4.19

## انڈسٹری کا جائزہ

اس سال، مختلف اقتصادی اور زرعی وجوہات کے باعث، پنجاب اور باقی پورے پاکستان میں گنے کا کرشنگ سیزن شروع نومبر میں شروع ہوا۔ تاہم، آپ کی کمپنی کی انتظامیہ نے، کشیدہ حالات کے قطع نظر، علاقے کے کسانوں کی ٹائم لائن کو سمجھتے اور ہمدردی کرتے ہوئے اور مقامی حکومتی حکام کے ساتھ تعاون کے سلسلے میں صوبے میں کسی دوسری مل سے پہلے کرشنگ کا آغاز کر کے صوبہ میں قیادت کی۔ کرشنگ شروع کرنے کا یہ فیصلہ بہت سے پہلوؤں میں کامیاب ثابت ہوا۔

اگرچہ پورے 2018 میں چینی کی قیمتیں بہت دباؤ میں رہیں، پورے 2019 اور 2020 میں ڈرامائی انداز میں بڑھ رہی ہیں۔ بنیادی طور پر، گنے کی قیمتوں میں اضافے کی وجہ مینوفیکچرنگ کے بڑھتے ہوئے اخراجات ہیں۔ اس کرشنگ سیزن میں، ملک بھر کی ملوں نے سرکاری اعلان کردہ قیمت 190 فی من سے 25 سے 30 فیصد زیادہ قیمت ادا کی ہے۔ اسی طرح، دیگر منسلک لاگوں میں زیادتی نے بھی قیمتوں میں مزید اضافہ کر دیا ہے۔ روپے کی قدر میں کمی اور ڈیپریسی ایشن کی وجہ سے، متعدد اشیاء جیسے کہ پولي پروپیلین بیگ، لبریکٹس اور ڈیزل کے اخراجات تیزی سے بڑھی ہیں۔ اسی طرح، کم سے کم اجرت میں اضافے کی نظر ثانی اور 14 فیصد تقریباً شرح سود سے مینوفیکچرنگ لاگت میں مزید اضافہ ہوا ہے۔ عام طور پر، چینی کی تیاری کے اخراجات میں گزشتہ سال کے مقابلہ میں 20-25 فیصد اضافہ دیکھنے میں آیا ہے۔

شوگر پریزنٹیکس بڑھانے کے حکومت کے غیر دانشمندانہ فیصلے نے آخری صارف پر مزید بوجھ ڈالا ہے۔ بد قسمتی سے، تنگ نظری فیصلے



نے صرف چینی کی قیمتوں میں مزید اضافہ کیا ہے اور امید ہے کہ حکومت جلد ہی اس پالیسی کو بہتر بنائے گی۔ مزید برآں، چینی پر حکومت کے کریک ڈاؤن نے ملوں پر دباؤ بڑھادیا ہے۔ جاری کریک ڈاؤن کے ساتھ فروخت یا مالی اعانت کے ذریعے ملز کی سرمایہ تک رسائی حاصل کرنے کی صلاحیت محدود ہوگئی ہے اور ملز حکومت کی امدادی قیمت پر گئے کی خریداری کرنے سے قاصر ہیں۔ مزید برآں، مختلف فصلوں کی زرعی پیداوار کی پیش گوئی اور پیش گوئی کرنے میں حکومت کی ناکامی خوراک کی حفاظت کے سنگین بحران کا باعث بنی ہے۔ اگر حکومت تمام فصلوں کے لئے زمین کے مناسب اور کافی استعمال کو یقینی بناتی، تو ملک خوراک کے شدید بحران سے بچ سکتا تھا۔

پاکستان میں شوگر انڈسٹری ملک میں روزگار کے ایک اعلیٰ میکانزم میں سے ایک ہے۔ درحقیقت، ٹیکسٹائل اور چاول کی صنعت کے بعد، یہ ملک کا سب سے بڑا برآمد کنندہ ہے۔ اسٹھانول اور شوگر کی برآمدات کی مد میں ملین ڈالرز کی غیر ملکی آمدنی حاصل ہوتی ہے اور ملک کے کرنٹ اکاؤنٹ خسارے کو کم کرنے میں اہم کردار ادا کرتے ہیں۔ یہ صنعت نہ صرف ہر سال سینکڑوں ہزاروں افراد کو روزگار فراہم کرتی ہے بلکہ ملک کی دیہی معیشت کو بھی اربوں روپے مہیا کرتی ہے۔ کسانوں، ٹرانسپورٹرز، مقامی دکانداروں اور جراثیم کمانے والے افراد کے ایک وسیع ماحولیاتی نظام کے ذریعہ، چینی کی صنعت ملک کی معیشت کے لئے بہت اہمیت کی حامل ہے۔ بدقسمتی سے، فصلوں کی پیداوار کی درست پیش گوئی کرنے میں حکومت کی ناکامی اور بروقت فیصلے کرنے سے فوڈ سکیورٹی کے سنگین بحران پیدا ہو گئے ہیں۔ اگر حکومت نے صنعت پر شدید سختی جاری رکھی تو اس سے ناقابل تلافی نقصان ہوگا۔ چینی کی صرف 30 فیصد پیداوار براہ راست گھریلو استعمال ہوتی ہے۔ بڑا حصہ مشروبات اور کنفکاشی میں فیکچرز خریدتے ہیں۔ اگر حکومت نے ملوں پر یہ شدید دباؤ جاری رکھا جو پہلے ہی انتہائی زیادہ اخراجات پر پیداوار حاصل کر رہے ہیں تو کسی وقت بھی صنعت دیوالیہ ہو جائے گی جو ملین ڈالرز کی غیر ملکی آمدنی، سینکڑوں ہزاروں افراد کو روزگار، اور ملک بھر کے کسانوں کو سینکڑوں اربوں روپے مہیا کرتی ہے۔

جیسا کہ ہم آب و ہوا کی تبدیلی کے اثرات کا سامنا کرتے رہتے ہیں، پاکستان کو مسلسل بدلتے موسمی حالات کے اثرات کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ اس سال کے موسمی حالات کی وجہ سے ملک بھر میں کاشت گئے میں سکروس مواد کو بہت کم کر دیا ہے۔ درحقیقت، ہم گذشتہ چند سالوں میں سب سے کم ریکوری کے حصول کی پیش گوئی کر رہے ہیں۔ اگرچہ ملک بھر میں ریکوری میں 1-0.75 ڈگری پوائنٹس کی کمی واقع ہوئی ہے، لیکن ہمیں یقین ہے کہ ریکوری کے لحاظ سے ہم اپنے خطے میں بہتر کارکردگی کا مظاہرہ کرتے رہیں گے۔ گنے کی کھت میں ان تمام منفی اشاروں کے ساتھ، یہ امر قابل ذکر ہے کہ گنے کی فی ایکڑ پیداوار اور عام طور پر گنے کی فی ایکڑ کاشت میں اس سال غیر معمولی کمی آئی ہے۔ گذشتہ سال گنے کی کم سے کم ملل انڈسٹری کی شرائط کی وجہ سے اور گنے کی غیر موزوں مارکیٹ حالات اور گزشتہ حکومت کی ناکام پالیسیوں کی وجہ سے، بہت سے کسانوں نے اس سال گنے کی متبادل فصلیں اگانے کا انتخاب کیا ہے۔ درحقیقت، کاشت کاروں نے گنے کی متبادل فصلوں کو اگانے کا انتخاب اس لئے کیا کیونکہ یہ زیادہ منافع بخش رہی ہے۔ گنے کی فی ایکڑ کاشت کے رقبے میں کمی سے بلاشبہ پورے ملک میں چینی کی پیداوار میں نمایاں کمی واقع ہوگی۔ ہماری توقع یہ ہے کہ اگر مارکیٹ محرکات مالی سال 18-19ء کی پہلی سہ ماہی کے دوران جیسے ہی جاری رہے تو، یہ خیال کرنا غیر معقول نہیں ہے کہ 2020 کے آخری حصے میں چینی کی قیمتوں میں اضافہ ہوتا رہے گا۔

## آپریٹنگ جھلکیاں

اگرچہ سہ ماہی کے مالیاتی نتائج کبھی بھی اس حقیقت کے نمائندہ نہیں ہیں جو کمپنی بالآخر حاصل کرے گی، ڈائریکٹر بخوشی یہ اعلان کرتے ہیں کہ:

کمپنی نے 31 دسمبر 2019ء کو ختم ہونے والی پہلی سہ ماہی کے دوران 8.75% کی اوسط ریکوری پر 169,797 ٹن گنے کی کرشنگ اور 14,389 ٹن سفید چینی بنائی جبکہ گزشتہ سال کی اسی مدت کے دوران 9.33% کی اوسط ریکوری پر 136,672 میٹرک ٹن گنے کی کرشنگ کی اور 11,685 ٹن سفید چینی بنائی۔ اگرچہ ہم گزشتہ سال کے مقابلے کرش گنے کے ٹن کے لحاظ سے صرف 24% زیادہ گنا کرش کرنے کے قابل تھے، پیدا شدہ چینی کے لحاظ سے ہم نے 84% چینی بنائی جو ہم گزشتہ سال بنا سکتے تھے۔ جیسا کہ اوپر بیان کیا گیا ہے کہ گنے کے کرشنگ سیزن کی فی ٹن اعلیٰ پیداوار کی بنیادی وجہ ہمارے علاقہ میں گنے کی کرشنگ کی ریکوری بڑا ڈرامائی طور پر بہتر ہونا ہے۔ درحقیقت، ہمارے ترقیاتی پروگراموں کی سخت محنت بالآخر نتائج ظاہر کر رہی ہے۔ مجموعی طور پر، گزشتہ سال کے مقابلے گنے کی کرشنگ کے اس سیزن کے تاخیر سے شروع ہونے کی وجہ سے چینی کی کم مقدار پیدا ہوئی ہے۔

حتیٰ طور پر، ہمارے نتائج گزشتہ سال سے ڈرامائی طور پر مختلف ہیں۔ گزشتہ سیزن میں، ہم نے چینی کی قیمتوں میں ڈرامائی اضافہ کی

پیش گوئی کے زیر نظر بہت قدامت پسند فروخت کی حکمت عملی کی پیروی کی ہے۔ یہ سمجھا گیا کہ تمام اشارے چینی کی قیمتوں میں اضافہ ظاہر کرتے ہیں، ہم نے اپنی انویسٹری کا ایک اہم حصہ روک لینے کا فیصلہ کیا۔ اس اسٹاک کو روک کر، کمپنی نے بہت بہتر کارکردگی دکھائی جیسا کہ کمپنی کے مالیات سے ظاہر ہوتا ہے۔ گزشتہ سال کی اسی مدت میں 688,444,355 روپے کے مقابلے پہلی سہ ماہی کے اکتوبر 2019 سے 31 دسمبر 2019 تک کے دوران 383,458,535 روپے خالص فروخت درج کی گئی۔

چینی کے پیداواری اخراجات میں تیزی سے اضافے کی وجہ سے، زیر جائزہ مدت کے دوران کمپنی نے 11,063,681 روپے تک ٹیکس سے پہلے منافع کم کیا جبکہ گزشتہ سال کی اسی مدت میں ٹیکس سے پہلے منافع 113,395,170 روپے اور گزشتہ سال کی اسی مدت میں 104,789,616 روپے ٹیکس کے بعد منافع کے برعکس زیر جائزہ مدت کے دوران ٹیکس کے بعد منافع 5,360,242 روپے کمایا۔

اگرچہ کمپنی نے آئندہ سہ ماہی میں نمایاں مقدار کی چینی فروخت کرنے کا پہلے ہی معاہدہ کر لیا ہے، کمپنی نے قیمتوں پر کنٹرول کرنے کے لئے گئے کاربازین مکمل ہونے تک انتظار کرنے کا فیصلہ کیا ہے جو اس سال مینوفیکچرنگ کے اعلیٰ اخراجات کو پورا کرے گا۔ ہمیں یقین ہے کہ رسد اور طلب کے محرکات کی وجہ سے، مقامی مارکیٹ میں گئے کی قیمت پورے 2020 میں متعین رہیں گی۔

### مستقبل کا نقطہ نظر

مقامی مارکیٹ میں چینی کی قیمتیں عام طور پر بین الاقوامی مارکیٹوں میں پائے جانے والے رجحانات کی پیروی کرتی ہیں۔ 2017 میں سب سے زیادہ قیمت سے، چینی کی قیمتیں پورے 2018 اور 2019 کی پہلی سہ ماہی میں تاریخی کم سطحوں تک نیچے آ گئیں۔ قیمتوں میں تیزی سے کمی کے پیچھے وجوہات تھائی لینڈ اور بھارت جیسے ممالک میں ڈرامائی طور پر ساہا سال پیداوار میں اضافہ تھیں۔ تاہم، تیل کی قیمتوں میں اضافہ اور چینی برآمد کرنے والے ممالک میں انویسٹریز کی کمی کے باعث گزشتہ چند ہفتوں میں، چینی کی قیمتیں بین الاقوامی سطح پر کافی بحال ہوئی ہیں۔

مقامی مارکیٹ میں، چینی کی قیمتیں مستحکم ہوئی ہیں اور 2019 کے باقی عرصہ میں اضافہ ہونے کا امکان ہے۔ گزشتہ سال سے انویسٹری کا آگے آنا تقریباً ختم ہو گیا ہے چینی کی پیداوار گزشتہ سال کی نسبت بہت کم ہونے کی پیش گوئی کی گئی ہے۔ کہا گیا ہے کہ چینی کی پیداوار گزشتہ سال سے کم ہونے کی توقع ہے اور یہ کہ کم از کم 0.6 ملین ٹن چینی اپریل-جون 2019 تک برآمد کی جائے گی۔ ہم پر اعتماد ہیں کہ چینی کی قیمتوں میں دیکھا گیا رجحان اگلے کرشنگ سیزن سے قبل بین الاقوامی مارکیٹ میں دیکھے گئے اضافہ کی طرف بڑھے گا۔ اس رفتار کے ساتھ جس میں انویسٹریز مقامی مارکیٹ میں ختم کی جارہی ہیں اور قیمتوں کے اضافہ میں تیزی جس پر مستقبل میں تجارت کی جائے گی، یہ حیران کن نہیں ہوگا کہ چینی کی ماضی کی قیمتوں کا ریکارڈ ٹوٹ جائے گا۔

### اظہار تشکر

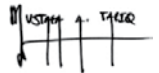
آپ کی کمپنی کے ڈائریکٹرز مختلف سرکاری محکموں اور اس کے کارکنوں، بینکوں، دیگر مالیاتی اداروں، اور انشورنس کمپنیوں کی مسلسل حمایت اور تعاون کے لئے شکریہ ادا کرتے ہیں۔ ڈائریکٹرز ہمارے قابل قدر گاہکوں اور سپلائرز کی طرف سے فراہم کی گئی حمایت کے شکر گزار اور تعریف کا بھی اظہار کرتے ہیں۔ ہم اپنے تھیں داروں کا بھی شکریہ ادا کرتے ہیں، جنہوں نے کمپنی میں اپنے اعتماد اور یقین کو برقرار رکھا اور کمپنی میں ان کی سرمایہ کاری کے زیادہ سے زیادہ استعمال کو یقینی بنانے کے لئے ہماری بہترین کوششوں پر یقین رکھا ہے۔ بالآخر، ڈائریکٹرز کمپنی کی نمودار کامیابی کے لئے ملازمین کے تمام گروہوں کی جان نثاری، وفاداری، اور سخت محنت پر ان کی تعریف کرتے ہیں۔

منجانب بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز



میاں احمد علی طارق

چیئرمین



میاں مصطفیٰ علی طارق

چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر

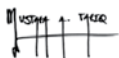
لاہور: 19 فروری 2020ء

# Condensed Interim Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2019 (Un-Audited)

	Note	(Un-Audited) 31 December 2019 ..... (Rupees) .....	(Audited) 30 September 2019
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
Authorized share capital			
53,000,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each		530,000,000	530,000,000
Preference shares 15,000,000@10 each		150,000,000	150,000,000
		<b>680,000,000</b>	<b>680,000,000</b>
Issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital		360,000,000	360,000,000
Share premium account		141,093,550	141,093,550
Surplus on revaluation of fixed assets account - net of deferred tax		1,696,828,057	1,726,506,614
Reserve arising as consequence of amalgamation		70,694,859	70,694,859
Accumulated Profit (loss)		160,242,686	102,942,363
		<b>2,428,859,152</b>	<b>2,401,237,386</b>
Director's loans - related parties	5	430,800,983	446,380,983
		<b>2,859,660,135</b>	<b>2,847,618,369</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Long Term Loan	6	462,475,082	277,662,559
Deferred tax liability		98,077,526	120,336,443
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Trade and other payables		620,036,758	386,445,064
Contract Liabilities		137,800,643	489,959,343
Accrued mark-up on secured borrowings		44,169,367	31,474,678
Short term borrowings	7	1,568,496,203	411,382,178
Current maturity of Long term loan		85,724,364	74,910,714
Un-claimed Dividends		1,208,089	1,208,089
		<b>2,457,435,424</b>	<b>1,395,380,066</b>
<b>CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS</b>			
	8		
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
		<b>5,877,648,167</b>	<b>4,640,997,437</b>

The annexed notes form an integral part of this condensed interim financial information.



Chief Executive Officer



Chief Financial Officer



Director

## ASSETS

### NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Property, plant and equipment  
Long term deposits

Note	(Un-Audited) 31 December 2019 ..... (Rupees) .....	(Audited) 30 September 2019
9	3,464,351,467 23,234,867 3,487,586,334	3,318,051,479 22,073,148 3,340,124,627

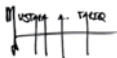
### CURRENT ASSETS

Stores, spare parts and loose tools  
Stock-in-trade  
Trade debts  
Advances and prepayments  
Short Term Investment  
Tax refund due from Government - income tax  
Cash and bank balances

201,215,308	155,697,484
929,325,039	180,206,290
676,861,720	659,067,826
287,662,388	150,017,601
929,500	22,606,830
73,265,264	62,347,548
220,802,614	70,929,231
2,390,061,833	1,300,872,810

### TOTAL ASSETS

5,877,648,167	4,640,997,437
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Chief Executive Officer



Chief Financial Officer



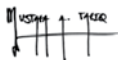
Director

# Condensed Interim Statement of Profit or Loss

For the First Quarter Ended 31 December 2019 (Un-Audited)

	Note	31 December 2019 ..... (Rupees) .....	31 December 2018
<b>NET SALES</b>	10	383,458,535	688,444,355
<b>COST OF SALES</b>	11	(285,123,947)	(500,577,564)
<b>GROSS PROFIT</b>		98,334,588	187,866,791
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>			
Administrative and general expenses		(39,111,246)	(38,771,969)
Selling and distribution expenses		(2,110,638)	(2,187,082)
Other operating expenses		(582,299)	(5,968,167)
		(41,804,183)	(46,927,218)
<b>PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS</b>		56,530,405	140,939,573
<b>OTHER INCOME</b>		2,130,150	753,888
<b>FINANCE COST</b>		(47,596,874)	(28,298,291)
<b>PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION</b>		11,063,681	113,395,170
<b>TAXATION</b>		(5,703,439)	(8,605,554)
<b>PROFIT AFTER TAXATION</b>		5,360,242	104,789,616
<b>EARNINGS PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED</b>		0.15	4.19

The annexed notes form an integral part of this condensed interim financial information.



Chief Executive Officer



Chief Financial Officer



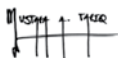
Director

# Condensed Interim Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the First Quarter Ended 31 December 2019 (Un-Audited)

	31 December 2019 ..... (Rupees) .....	31 December 2018 .....
<b>PROFIT AFTER TAXATION</b>	5,360,242	104,789,616
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	-	-
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2019</b>	<u>5,360,242</u>	<u>104,789,616</u>

The annexed notes form an integral part of this condensed interim financial information.



Chief Executive Officer



Chief Financial Officer



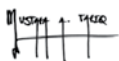
Director

# Condensed Interim Statement of Cash Flows

## For the First Quarter Ended 31 December 2019 (Un-Audited)

Note	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
	..... (Rupees) .....	
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Profit before taxation	11,063,681	113,395,170
Adjustments for non-cash charges and other items:		
Depreciation	115,089,461	30,499,709
Profit on bank deposits	(102,168)	(21,942)
Gain on disposal of Fixed Assets	-	-
Bad Debts written off	2,713,697	-
Old credit balances written back		
Finance cost	47,596,874	28,298,291
Cash generated from operating activities before working capital changes	176,361,545	172,171,228
<b>Working capital changes</b>	15 (1,079,559,976)	212,259,892
<b>Cash used in operations</b>	(903,198,431)	384,431,120
Finance Cost paid	(34,902,285)	(54,392,048)
Income tax paid	(9,102,924)	(30,568,852)
<b>Net cash used in operating activities</b>	(947,203,640)	299,470,220
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Additions in property, plant and equipment	(5,250,103)	(33,051,821)
Capital work in progress incurred	(257,459,371)	(70,982,044)
Proceed from disposal of fixed assets	-	-
Increase in long term deposits	(1,161,719)	(1,629,233)
Profit on bank deposits received	102,168	21,942
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>	(263,769,025)	(105,641,156)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Short term borrowings obtained - net	1,157,114,025	68,094,639
Long term finance obtained	195,626,173	199,806,495
Repayment of directors' loan - related parties	(15,580,000)	
Repayment of loan obtained from related party	-	(1,390,000)
<b>Net cash generated from financing activities</b>	1,337,160,198	266,511,134
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	126,187,533	460,340,198
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period</b>	70,929,231	18,044,992
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period</b>	197,116,764	478,385,188
<b>The reconciliation in cash and cash equivalent is as follows:</b>		
Cash and bank balances	220,802,614	500,348,488
Temporary book overdrawn	(23,685,850)	(21,963,297)
	197,116,764	478,385,191

The annexed notes form an integral part of this condensed interim financial information.



Chief Executive Officer



Chief Financial Officer



Director

USDA - TACR

*Ambedkar*  
Chief Financial Officer

Adm. Div.

The annexed notes form an integral part of this condensed interim financial information.



# Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Information

## For the First Quarter Ended 31 December 2019 (Un-Audited)

### 1. THE COMPANY AND ITS OPERATIONS

Husein Sugar Mills Limited (“the Company”) is a public limited company incorporated in Pakistan under the repealed Companies Act, 1913. The shares of the Company are listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited. The Company is principally engaged in the business of production and sale of sugar and by products. Its registered office is situated at -180 Abu Bakar Block, New garden Town, Canal Road, Lahore.

### 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

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

- International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34, Interim Financial Reporting, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as notified under the Companies Act, 2017; and
- Provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017.

Where the provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 differ with the requirements of IAS 34, the provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 have been followed.”

This condensed interim financial information do not include all the information and disclosures required in the annual audited financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with the Company’s annual audited financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2019. The figures included in the condensed interim statement of profit and loss for the quarters ended Dec 31, 2019 and in the notes forming part thereof have not been reviewed by the auditors of the Company, as they have reviewed the accumulated figures for the years ended September 30, 2019.

### 3. STATEMENT OF CONSISTENCY IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies adopted for the preparation of this condensed interim financial information are the same as those applied in the preparation of preceding annual financial statements of the company except as follows:

#### TAXATION

Income tax expense is recognised based on management’s best estimate of the weighted average annual income tax rate expected for the full financial year.

#### **4. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO PUBLISHED APPROVED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS**

**a) Amendments to published approved accounting standards which are effective during the period ended December 31, 2019.**

There are certain amendments to approved accounting standards which are mandatory for the Company's annual accounting period which began after October 01, 2019. However, these do not have any significant impact on the Company's financial reporting and, therefore, have not been detailed in this condensed interim financial information.

**b) Standards and amendments to published approved accounting standards that are not yet effective**

There are certain new standards and amendments to the approved accounting standards that will be mandatory for the Company's annual accounting periods beginning after October 01, 2019. However, these amendments will not have any significant impact on the financial reporting of the Company and, therefore, have not been disclosed in this condensed interim financial information. During the current period the SECP has adopted IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' and IFRS 15 'Revenue from Customers', the impacts of which on the Company's future financial statements are being assessed. Further, certain new standards are yet to be adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan.

#### **5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS**

The preparation of this condensed interim financial information in conformity with the approved accounting standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

During preparation of this condensed interim financial information, the significant judgments made by the management in applying the Company's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation and uncertainty were the same as those applied in the preceding audited annual published financial statements of the Company for the year ended 30 September 2019.

#### **6. SEASONALITY OF OPERATIONS**

Due to the seasonal availability of sugarcane, the manufacture of sugar is carried out during the period of availability of sugarcane and costs incurred/accrued up to the reporting date have been accounted for. Accordingly, the costs incurred/accrued after the reporting date will be reported in the subsequent interim and annual financial statements.

## 7. SHORT TERM BORROWINGS

### From banking companies - secured

	Note	(Un-Audited) 31 December 2019 ..... (Rupees) .....	(Audited) 30 September 2019
National Bank of Pakistan			
Cash finance (hypothecation)	7.1	99,995,182	99,995,182
Cash finance (pledge)	7.2	499,725,000	47,485,000
Habib Bank Limited			
Istisna / tijarah	7.3	300,000,000	-
Meezan Bank Limited			
Ijarah finance	7.4	10,736,020	-
Bank Islami Pakistan Limited			
Karobaar finance	7.5	515,040,001	249,700,001
Askari Bank Limited - Islamic banking			
Salam (Pledge)	7.6	143,000,000	
		<u>1,568,496,203</u>	<u>397,180,183</u>

- 7.1** Running Finance facility has been obtained from National Bank of Pakistan, (2018: Rs. 100 million), to meet working capital requirements of the company. It carries markup at the rate of 3 months KIBOR + 3.00% (2018: 3 months KIBOR + 3.00%) per annum, payable quarterly. It is secured by way of first pari passu charge over all present and future current assets of the company.
- 7.2** This cash finance facility has been obtained from National Bank of Pakistan, out of the total sanctioned limit of Rs. 500 million (2018: Rs. 500 million) to procure raw material i.e. sugarcane for manufacturing of refined sugar/stock-in-trade financing. It carries markup at the rate of 1 months KIBOR + 2.5% (2018: 1 months KIBOR + 2.5%) per annum, payable quarterly. It is secured by way of exclusive charge of RS. 667.67 million with 25% margin against pledge facility of the company to be registered with SECP, pledge of refined sugar in standard bags of 50 kgs each in shared godowns, ranking charge of Rs. 400 million (2018: Rs. 400 million) already registered with SECP over fixed assets of the company as additional security and personal guarantees and PNWS of two directors of the Company.
- 7.3** This istisna finance facility has been obtained from Habib Bank Ltd Islaming Banking, out of total sanctioned limit of Rs. 300 million for purchase of raw materials / stores and spares / and to meet the working capital requirements of the company. It carries profit at the rate of respective KIBOR + 3% per annum, payable quarterly. It is secured by way of ranking charge over all present and future assets (both current and fixed) of the company to the extent of Rs 400 million duly insured, pledge charge on pledge assets of the company (white refined crystalline sugar) to the extent of Rs 400.00 million.

- 7.4** This Istisna facility has been obtained from Meezan Bank Ltd, out of total sanctioned limit of Rs. 500.00 million to meet the working capital requirements of the company by purchasing sugarcane from farmers / various suppliers in the local market and subsequent sale. It carries profit at the rate of 9 months KIBOR + 3.0% per annum, payable quarterly. It is secured by way of pledge of white refined sugar stock with 25% margin, charge of Rs 667.00 million over pledged stocks (inclusive of 25% margin), ranking charge of Rs. 667.00 million over all present and future assets of the company with 25% margin, and personal guarantees along with PNWS of the two directors of the company.
- 7.5** This Karobar finance facility has been obtained from Bank Islami Pakistan Limited, out of total sanctioned limit of Rs. 580.14 million (2018: Rs. 250 million) for production of sugar. It carries profit at the rate of respective KIBOR + 3% (2018: respective KIBOR + 3%) per annum, payable quarterly. It is secured by way of ownership of Karobar goods, first pari passu charge over all future and present current assets of the Company to the extent of Rs. 234 million (2018: Rs. 234 million), and ranking charges over present and future current assets of the company and personal guarantee of two directors.
- 7.6** This salam facility has been obtained from Askari Bank Limited, out of total sanctioned limit of Rs. 400.00 million for production of white refined sugar from sugarcane. It carries profit at the rate of respective KIBOR + 3% per annum, payable quarterly. It is secured by way of ranking charge over all present and future fixed assets of the company to the extent of Rs 400 million with 25% margin through constructive MOTD and plant & machinery (through letter of hypothecation), ranking charge over all present and future current assets of the company to the extent of Rs 534.00 million with 25% margin, ranking charge over pledge stocks of white refined sugar of 2019-20 season to the extent of Rs 534.00 million with 25% margin (inclusive of sales tax) stored at the company premises at shared godown duly stacked and segregated in countable position and insured under the supervision of the company approved muccadum and personal guarantee of two directors of the company.

## 8. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

### CONTINGENCIES

There is no change in the status of contingencies as reported in the annual financial statements of the company for the year ended September 30, 2019.

### COMMITMENTS

Company is committed to pay the following:

#### Ijarah Rentals

Due within one year	7,548,288	7,381,200
Due after one year but not later than five year	19,499,744	21,057,482

#### Diminishing Musharika Rentals

Due within one year	4,138,200	4,138,224
Due after one year but not later than five year	5,129,601	6,164,133

Commitments against CAPEX

## 9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Operating fixed assets	9.1	2,655,071,335	2,766,230,720
Capital work in progress	9.2	809,280,132	551,820,761
		3,464,351,467	3,318,051,481

### 9.1 Operating fixed assets

Opening balance - net book value		2,764,910,693	3,171,526,463
Additions during the period / year	9.1.1	5,250,103	61,873,985
Disposals during the period - net book value		-	114,183,197
Depreciation charged during the period / year		(115,089,461)	(352,986,531)
Closing balance - net book value		2,655,071,335	2,766,230,720

**9.1.1** The following additions were made during the period in operating fixed assets:

	<b>Additions Cost (Rupees)</b>	<b>Additions Cost (Rupees)</b>
Plant and machinery	2,175,000	39,900,338
Civil Works	-	30,000
Gas and electric installation	1,470,000	21,912,217
Office equipment	-	-
Furniture&Fixture	707,200	31,430
Vehicles	549,003	-
Computer equipment's	348,900	-
	<b>5,250,103</b>	<b>61,873,985</b>
	<b>(Un-Audited) 31 December 2019 ..... (Rupees) .....</b>	<b>(Audited) 30 September 2019</b>
<b>9.2 Capital work in progress</b>		
<b>Opening balance</b>	551,820,761	296,781,497
Additions during the period / year:		
Civil Works - building	10,434,634	613,083
Plant & Machinery	53,941,105	154,838,211
Advance for capital expenditure	193,083,632	288,459,580
	<b>257,459,371</b>	<b>443,910,874</b>
	<b>809,280,132</b>	<b>740,692,371</b>
Civil Works - building	-	-
Plant & Machinery	-	188,871,610
	-	188,871,610
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>809,280,132</b>	<b>551,820,761</b>

## 10. NET SALES

Local sales - net of sales tax and federal excise duty  
Export sales

Quarter Ended	
31 December 2019 ..... (Rupees) .....	31 December 2018
380,229,255	688,444,355
3,229,280	-
383,458,535	688,444,355

## 11. COST OF SALES

### Raw materials consumed:

Sugarcane purchased  
Sugarcane development cess  
Market committee fee

818,838,496	617,120,109
-	5,137,913
1,699,371	1,370,127
820,537,867	623,628,149

Salaries, wages and other benefits  
Workers' welfare  
Stores, spares and loose tools consumed  
Chemicals consumed  
Packing material consumed  
Fuel and power  
Repair and maintenance  
Insurance  
Other factory overheads  
Depreciation

39,984,700	29,880,294
2,638,676	1,387,390
4,307,265	2,975,214
8,293,883	6,228,668
9,096,655	5,615,969
5,968,556	4,319,139
32,003,950	80,584,872
2,062,135	1,409,559
1,216,793	415,330
110,308,436	28,998,109
215,881,049	161,814,544

### Work-in-process:

Opening stock  
Closing stock

1,036,418,916	785,442,693
7,157,809	7,428,720
(27,315,545)	(55,355,295)
(20,157,736)	(47,926,575)

Cost of goods manufactured

1,016,261,180	737,516,118
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### Finished goods:

Opening stock  
Closing stock

173,048,481	881,313,888
(904,185,714)	(1,118,252,442)
(731,137,233)	(236,938,554)
285,123,947	500,577,564

## 12. EARNINGS PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
	..... (Rupees) .....	
Profit attributable to Shareholders	5,360,242	104,789,616
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	36,000,000	25,000,000
Earning per share-basic and diluted	0.15	4.19

## 13. RELATIONSHIP WITH THE ISLAMIC AND CONVENTIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

The Company in the normal course of business deals with sole Islamic financial institutions as well as the financial institutions who operate both the conventional side and Islamic window. The details and segregation between Shariah complaints and conventional assets/liabilities and income/expenditure are given below:

	December 31, 2019			December 31, 2018		
	Islamic Mode	Conventional	Total	Islamic Mode	Conventional	Total
	----- Rupees -----					
Accrued Markup on Secured Borrowings	31,518,651	12,650,716	44,169,367	16,635,695	22,205,222	38,840,917
Short Term Borrowings	968,776,021	599,720,182	1,568,496,203	1,049,549,104	580,298,307	1,629,847,411
Bank Balances	(62,744,756)	(38,057,858)	(100,802,614)	(470,510,526)	(29,837,962)	(500,348,488)
	937,549,916	574,313,040	1,511,862,956	595,674,273	572,665,567	1,168,339,840

## 14. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's financial risk management objectives and policies are consistent with those disclosed in the preceding audited annual published financial statements of the Company for the period ended 31 December 2019.

## 15. CHANGE IN WORKING CAPITAL

### Change in Working capital

#### (Increase) / decrease in current assets:

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
	..... (Rupees) .....	
Stores, spare parts and loose tools	(45,517,824)	50,562,010
Stock in trade	(749,118,749)	(281,857,587)
Trade debts	(17,793,894)	310,156,042
Advances and prepayments	(137,644,787)	(122,355,437)
Due from Govt Income Tax	(10,917,716)	(21,994,936)
Trade and other payables	233,591,694	277,749,800
Contract Liabilities	(352,158,700)	-
	(1,079,559,976)	212,259,892

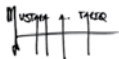


## 16. DATE OF AUTHORIZATION

This condensed interim financial information was approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on February 19, 2020.

## 17. GENERAL

- 17.1** Figures of the corresponding period have been re-arranged and regrouped to represent better / true presentation and to facilitate appropriate comparison. However, there were no major reclassifications during the period.
- 17.2** Allocation to the Worker's Profit Participation Fund, Workers' Welfare Fund and figures of taxation are provisional. Final liabilities thereof would be determined on the basis of annual results.
- 17.3** The figures have been rounded off to the nearest rupee.



Chief Executive Officer



Chief Financial Officer



Director



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