

**ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
HASHIMI CAN COMPANY LIMITED  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2020**

**RAO & COMPANY**

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

4-Karachi Chambers Hasrat Mohani Road P.O. Box : 5061 Karachi-74000

Karachi- Tel: 021-32412778-9 , Fax: 021-32419452

## Chairman's Review

Hashimi Can Company Limited was established in 1953 as a collaboration between Metal Box of UK and local sponsors. The main market was food Cans for Pakistan Army and later on the production was enhanced to make several other types of tin containers and closures. There is a rich history of this company which became public in 1960s and was regarded as an institution, its not possible to summarize over 60 years of legacy here. While it was a blue chip in late 1970s, Mr. Gohar Ayub took over as CEO and later in early 1980s labour related troubles aggravated and plant was closed down when the management changed hands. Despite all efforts of the new management the company couldn't run. They started search for a professional who could restart a sick unit and deal with extremely politicalized and miscreant labour union. Mr. Munawar A. Malik was hired as the managing director of the company due to his excellent track record of revving sick industries. He turned around the dead unit to become one of the top performing industries and achieved top 25 companies awards in 1996 and 1997 with high dividend payouts. In the later years, cheaper substitutes like plastic packaging started hurting the tin container market and despite repeated suggestions by the Managing director to add plastic packaging production line, to the sponsors, no steps were taken to adopt to changing market condition hence business started losing market share quickly. In 1999 the condition became so critical that around 389 permanent workers out of around 600 were terminated due to lack of business. The business was still struggling, while the terminated workers filed grievance applications in court of law and a lengthy round of litigation started. Meanwhile the sponsors who were reaping substantial benefit from the company, lost interest and started efforts to sell the company once again. They offered the same to Mr. Munawar A. Malik, the Managing Director at that time, and convinced him to buy out their shareholding. Mr. Munawar A. Malik was running the company since 1982 and was confident that there are highs and lows of life cycle of the industry and since he was not ambitious to syphon money out of the project, he took the risk and the management changed hands in November 2001. He brought his team and started working harder to keep the dying industry alive, and explored export markets and injected interest free director's loans regularly to keep the wheel rolling. Despite heavy losses and liabilities inherited as part of the deal the company somehow started moving. But in May 2010, Supreme Court of Pakistan passed a judgement where terminated workers in 1999 were reinstated into employment. At that time the company had around only 70 workers on payroll and was barely surviving. That decision proved to be last nail in the coffin when company had to issue employment letters to the workers in the decision. Not only the excess workforce's salary was unbearable burden but



they were same miscreants who were behind shutdown of the company in 1980s, and they started same anti management activities and started asking for back benefits of eleven years (which were never awarded in the decision) while they were working elsewhere and busy in litigations. They started putting pressure on the management to accede to their unjustified and unlawful demand of giving every worker atleast rupees one million and started disruptions in daily managerial and production activities. When management refused to such unlawful demands and asked the unionized workers to approach Supreme court for clarification and review, they abruptly went on strike without notice and started sit in. The illegal strike started on November 3, 2010 and continued indefinitely and the striking workers took stay order from NIRC against termination. This was a true black mailing tactic and Labour Department was backing them with full support. The company suffered huge losses and all business collapsed and utilities like power, gas and water were disconnected and customers with orders in progress were not allowed to come into the premises of the company and were abused and shouted at by the striking workers. Finally, the management was left with no choice but to close down the factory under Standing Order 11 (1) of Industrial and Commercial Employment Ordinance 1968 and terminated services of all employees on January 18, 2011.

On morning of January 18, 2011, the striking workers rather than accepting termination letters, forcibly stormed in the factory, beat up the guards and took illegal possession of the premises of the company and continued for a long time during which the records were destroyed, installations, plant and machinery were vandalized and looted. Sponsors ran pillar to post and complained to local administration but to no avail. The illegal occupation resulted in heavy losses in damages to the plant and machinery while the management of the company was not able to access the premises and could not carry out necessary compliances including making the accounts and holding AGM etc. SECP issued notices and all were replied from Camp office (residence of the CEO). Various hearings were held at SECP for defaults of not holding two consecutive AGMs for year 2010 and 2011 and finally an adverse order was passed by the Enforcement Division of SECP suggesting the registrar of the companies to wind up the company. The company filed a revision application under section 477 of the company's ordinance 1984 which is still pending at SECP for hearing. Due to logical grounds and facts of the application, the honourable Commission is keeping the application pending and allowed the company to buy shares from minority shareholders and run the company again. The sponsor directors approached and purchased shares from several institutions and now only 15% approx. shares are with NIT and general public.

The sponsor directors gained full access to the company in 2018 and cleared the unwillful defaults. Now most of the compliances are done and proper books of accounts have been



made. During all this time a litigation with Allied Bank Limited was settled in a compromise where principal amount of Rupees 18.20 million was paid in two and a half years by the sponsors directors out of their own resources. All these expenses and security, taxes, legal and other amounts were paid by directors and are reflected in director's loan in the financial statements. It must be mentioned here that the sponsor directors extended this interest free and unsecured loan since the acquisition of the company in 2001 and were still paying of all company related financial matters.

The sponsors of Hashimi Can Company limited have not only suffered severe financial loss, faced countless litigations but also three senior directors passed away. The new directors had to be inducted in but it was almost impossible to convince a person to join on the board after all facts were placed before them, however the only surviving sponsor executive director Zaheer A. Malik who was Managing Director of the company was able to complete the statutory requirement of seven directors. The next challenge was to revive business and pay off long outstanding liabilities of the company. The issue was discussed in AGM held on May 25, 2019 and it was resolved to sell the land of the company and pay off all liabilities and start fresh business. There was a huge fire in the factory premises on May 1, 2018 when management tried to utilize the vacant building for warehousing of goods, which weakened most of the structure and the halls were rendered useless and needed demolition and new construction was required, which was obviously not possible. The premises needed huge investment to be able to be utilized for any business activity and the creditors were also demanding their due amounts, there was no other option left but to try to sell the plot of land and settle all the issues. The litigation with terminated labour is another issue and they would try to ruin and create hurdles in each and every positive step that management would try to take. They created a false image about the company and spread the word through estate agent that the premises can't be sold since they have interest in the same and would not let new owner enter the same. This hurdle was handled with great difficulty and sale was made through an estate agent and genuine offers were received and highest one was selected and sale was executed on May 18, 2020.

The sales proceeds are depicted in the financial statements along with gain on sale and utilization to pay off long standing liabilities and provident fund etc. With money in hand the management is in far better position to safeguard the interest of remaining minority shareholders and restart a profitable business. After extensive evaluation and weighing several business options, management has decided to start food cans caps (easy open ends) which are used by many local food canners and are being imported. This project will keep the original line of business alive and further new products can be added later accordingly. A




trading business to compliment the packaging line is also under consideration i.e. ready-made specialty tin cans and closures etc. which are used mainly by food marketing companies. Company had received quotes and details of the same from the suppliers overseas but due to Covid pandemic everything was slowed down. Now many markets are normalizing and hopefully new setup can be made operational by end of this year.

All these efforts are aimed just to save one the oldest name in the Industry while letting the project go for winding up was much easier route for the management since 85% shareholding is with the sponsors. But it was desire of Late CEO of the company to somehow save the entity and revive its operations in anyway possible, hence all compliance issues from year 2010 to date were addressed and made good and now liabilities outstanding over decade are paid and being paid.

Due care was exercised in sale procedure. Only most genuine and in one go payment option was selected rather than more appealing but spread over 12 to 18 months payment options were not considered, due to obvious reason of failure to complete the deal. The Plot no. B-24, B-24C and B-24D were sold out with a book value of Rs.76.739 million and recent revaluation was under Rs.200.00 million. The sales proceed Rs.214.200 million realized a net profit of Rs.135.538 million.

Several options for acquiring a new premise are under consideration along with acquisition of required machinery for making the caps and closures. It is hoped the new setup can be established by end of the year.

  
CEO

Hashimi Can Company Limited



## DIRECTOR'S REPORT

I am pleased to welcome you to the 59<sup>th</sup> Annual General Meeting of the Company and on behalf of the Board of Directors, present the Annual Report along-with Audited Accounts for the year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2020.

### **FINANCIAL RESULTS**

The operating results as such are:-

	<b>2 0 2 0</b>	<b>2 0 1 9</b>
Sales	-	-
Gross loss	<b>(184,389)</b>	<b>(1,075,373)</b>
Net Profit/Loss	<b>135,538,963</b>	<b>(4,521,937)</b>

With great difficulty and effort, the land of the company was sold as resolved in AGM dated May 25, 2018 and overdue liabilities and creditors are being paid off. The going concern status of the Company has again been questioned by the auditors this year also, but the Directors are now of confident that the efforts to restart original line of business (only target products) and some general trading is possible now with available funds and payments of liabilities. Some legal matters are resolved and many are at stand still, but followed regularly.

Earnings / (Loss) per share this year is Rs. (82.97) compared to Rs. (2.77) last year.

### **CORPORATE GOVERNANCE:**

The directors of your company are aware of their responsibilities under the code of corporate governance of the Listing Regulations of the Stock Exchange in the country under instruction from Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan. We are taking all necessary steps to ensure good Corporate Governance in your Company as required by the code.

### **PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING**

Pattern of shareholding is included as a part of the report.

### **AUDITORS**

The present Auditors M/s Rao & Company retire and being eligible offer themselves for reappointment.

### **QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER (CFO) CUM COMPANY SECRETARY (CS):**

The CFO and CS are fully qualified to hold the position in the Company were printed and circulated in time along-with Directors Review on the affairs of the Company.



#### **AUDIT COMMITTEE:**

An audit committee comprises of the following members:-

Miss Humera Malik	Chair Person
Mr. Khurram Durrani	Member
Mr. Junaid Bhatti	Member

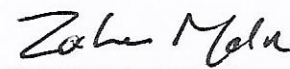
#### **FUTURE OUTLOOK**

The operation of the Company came to a sudden halt due to illegal strike of unionized workers on November 3, 2010. Strike continued till management was forced to close down establishment and terminate services of all employees on January 18, 2011 under section 11(1) of standing order of industrial and commercial Act of 1968, since all the utilities were disconnected due to non-payments and business activity was completely shut down. The terminated workers instead of accepting the termination forcefully occupied the premises of the Company and vandalized the Plant and machinery having Written down value of Rs. 2.533 million, Furniture Fixture having Written Down Value of Rs. 1.279 million, Store and Spares valued of Rs. 5.120 million and Stock in trade valued of Rs. 8.823 were Stolen and robbed and various complaints and FIR were registered against the illegal occupants and several litigations are pending in Court of Law. Now company is in a far better position to restart original line of business and some diversified trading options at much lesser investment and expect to start operations by end of 2020.

#### **BOARD OF DIRECTORS:**

The Board comprises of four executive and three non-executive directors. Four director meetings were held during the financial year for compliance matters.

On behalf of Board of Directors

  
(ZAHEER A. MALIK)

\_\_\_\_\_ 2020

CHAIRMAN



## ڈائریکٹر رپورٹ

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی جانب سے کمپنی کے 59 ویں سالانہ عمومی اجلاس میں آپ کا خیر مقدم کرتے ہوئے مجھے خوشی ہے۔ اور میں 30 جون 2020 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے آڈٹ شدہ اکاؤنٹس کے ساتھ سالانہ رپورٹ پیش کرتا ہوں

مالی نتائج

آپریٹنگ نتائج

2019 2020

- فروخت

مجموعی نقصان (184,389) (1,075,373)

خالص منافع / نقصان (135,538,963) (4,521,937)

بڑی مشکل اور کوشش کے ساتھ، کمپنی کی اراضی 18 مئی 2020 کو بیچی گئی، جیسا کہ 25 مئی، 2018 کو ایے جی ایم میں حل ہوا اور پرانی واجبات اور قرض دہندگان کو معاوضہ دیا جا رہا ہے۔ اس سال بھی کمپنی کی موجودہ تشویش کی حیثیت آڈیٹرز کے ذریعہ پھر سے پوچھ گچھ کی گئی ہے، لیکن اب ڈائریکٹرز کو یقین ہے کہ اصل لائن آف بزنس (صرف ہدف مصنوعات) کو دوبارہ شروع کرنے کی کوششیں اور کچھ عام تجارت اب دستیاب فنڈز کے ذریعہ ممکن ہے۔ واجبات کی ادائیگی کچھ قانونی معاملات حل ہوجاتے ہیں اور بہت سے زیر التواء ہیں، لیکن باقاعدگی سے اس کی پیروی کی جاتی ہے۔

روپے کے مقابلے میں (2.77) (پچھلے سال - Rs. 82.97 اس سال آمدنی / نقصان)

کارپوریٹ گورننس

سیکیورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن آف پاکستان کی ہدایت پر ملک میں اسٹاک ایکسچینج کی لسٹنگ ریگولیشنز کے ضابطہ اخلاق کے تحت آپ کی کمپنی کے ڈائریکٹرز اپنی ذمہ داریوں سے آگاہ ہیں۔ ہم آپ کی کمپنی میں کوڈ کے ذریعہ مطلوبہ کارپوریٹ گورننس کو یقینی بنانے کے لئے تمام ضروری اقدامات کر رہے ہیں۔

شیئر ہولڈنگ کا مراسلہ

رپورٹ کے حصے کے طور پر شیئر ہولڈین کا نمونہ شامل کیا گیا ہے۔

آڈیٹرز

موجودہ آڈیٹرز میسرز راؤ اینڈ کمپنی ریتائر ہو کر اہل ہونے کے بعد دوبارہ تقرری کے لئے خود کو پیش کریں۔

(CS) سہ کمپنی سیکریٹری (CFO): چیف فنانشل آفیسر کی کوالیفیکیشن کی ضروریات

کمپنی میں منصب رکھنے کے لئے پوری طرح اہل ہیں۔ اکاؤنٹ کو کمپنی کے امور پر ڈائریکٹرز جائزہ کے ساتھ ساتھ وقت میں چھاپا گیا اور گردش کیا گیا۔

### آڈٹ کمیٹی:

- آڈٹ کمیٹی میں درج ذیل ممبران شامل ہیں

مس حمیرا ملک چیئر پرسن

مسٹر خرم درانی ممبر

جناب جنید بھٹی ممبر

مستقبل آؤٹ لک

نومبر 3، 2010 کو یونینائزڈ کارکنوں کی غیر قانونی ہڑتال کی وجہ سے کمپنی کا آپریشن اچانک ہنگامہ برپا ہو گیا۔ ہڑتال اس وقت تک جاری رہی جب تک کہ سیکشن 11 (1) کے تحت 18 جنوری، 2011 کو انتظامیہ کو تمام ملازمین کی اسٹیبلشمنٹ بند کرنے اور خدمات ختم کرنے پر مجبور کر دیا گیا۔ (1968 کے صنعتی اور تجارتی ایکٹ کے اسٹینڈ آرڈر کا، کیوں کہ ادائیگی نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے تمام افادیت منقطع ہو گئی تھی اور کاروباری سرگرمی مکمل طور پر بند ہو گئی تھی۔ معطل کارکنوں نے برطرفی کو قبول کرنے کی بجائے کمپنی کے احاطے پر زبردستی قبضہ کر لیا اور پلانٹ اور مشینری میں توڑ پھوڑ کی جس کی قیمت 500 روپے ہے۔ Rs. ملین، فرنیچر فکسچر جس کی تحریری قیمت 30 لاکھ روپے ہے۔ 1.279 ملین، اسٹور اور اسپئرز جن کی مالیت 2.533 ملین اور تجارت میں اسٹاک۔ 8.823 چوری اور ڈکیتی کی گئی اور غیر قانونی قبضہ کرنے والوں کے خلاف مختلف شکایات 5.120 اور ایف آئی آر درج کی گئیں اور عدالت عظمیٰ میں متعدد قانونی چارہ جوئی زیر التوا ہے۔ اب کمپنی بہت کم سرمایہ کاری پر اصل لائن آف بزنس اور کچھ متنوع تجارتی آپشنز کو دوبارہ شروع کرنے کے لئے بہتر پوزیشن میں ہے اور توقع ہے کہ 2020 کے آخر تک کام شروع کر دے۔

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز

بورڈ میں چار ایگزیکٹو اور تین نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز پر مشتمل ہے۔ مالیاتی سال کے دوران تعمیری امور کے سلسلے میں چار ڈائریکٹر اجلاس ہوئے۔

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی جانب سے

*Zahra Malik*  
(ظہیر اے ملیک)

چیرمین 2020



**STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE CODE OF  
WITH LISTED COMPANIES  
(CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ), REGULATION 2017**

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

The total number of director are seven as per the following

- a, Male Five
- b, Female Two

The composition of board is as follows:

<b>Catogories</b>	<b>Names</b>
Chief Executive Officer	Zaheer A. Malik
Managing Director	Mahmood Ali Malik
Executive Director	Khurram Durrani
Executive Director	Junaid Bhatti
Executive Director	Shahzad Samad
Director	Humera Malik
Director	Seema Zaheer

2 The Directors have confirmed that non of them is serving as director in more than ten listed Companies,  
including this company.

3 All the resident directors of the Company are registered as taxpayers and none of them have defaulted in  
payment of any loan to banking company, a DFI or an NBFII or being a member of a Stock Exchange has  
been declared as a defaulter by that Stock Exchange.

4 No causal vacancy 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 development a vision/mission statements, overall corporate strategy and significant policies  
of the Company. A complete record of particulars of significant polices along with the dates in which they  
were approved or amended has been maintained.

7 All the powers of the board have been duly exercised and decisions on relevant matters have been taken by  
board/shareholders as empowered by the relevant provisions of the Act and these Regulations.

8 The meeting of the board was presides over by the Chairman and in his absence by a director elected by  
the board for this purpose and Board meeting once in every quarter. Written notice of the board meeting,  
along with agenda and working papers were circulated as at least seven days before the meeting. The  
minutes of the meetings were appropriately recorded and circulated.

9 No director traning programe was arranged by the Board during the year.

10 No new appointment of CFO and Company Secretary and Head of Internal Audit has been made during

11 The Board has formed the Committees comprising of members given below.

a. Audit Committee

Humera Malik  
Junaid Bhatti  
Seema Zaheer

b. HR and remuneration committee

Khurram Durrani  
Junaid Bhatti  
Shahzad Samad

12 The terms of reference of the aforesaid committees have been formed, documented and advised to the

13 The frequency of meetings (quarterly/half yearly/yearly) of the committee were as per following:

a. Audit Committee

Number of meeting mentioned here 1

b. HR and remuneration committee

Number of meeting mentioned here 1

14 The board has set up and effective internal audit function, the staff is suitably qualified and experienced

for the purpose and are conversant with the policies and procedures of the company.

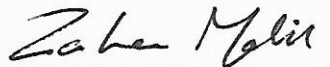
15 The Board has set-up an effective internal audit function.

16 The Statutory Auditors of the Company have confirmed that they have been given a satisfactory rating

17 The Statutory Auditors or the parsons associated with them have not been appointed to provide other

18 We confirm that the all the other requirements of the Regulation have been complied with.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

  
Chief Executive

Karachi

Date: 06 OCT 2020



**RAO & COMPANY**  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

TELEPHONES  
32412778 & 32412779  
FAX: 32419452  
Email: raocakhi@outlook.com  
TELEGRAMS  
AKOUNTVIEW

4, Karachi Chambers  
Hasrat Mohani Road,  
P.O. Box 5061  
Karachi-2  
PAKISTAN

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HASHMI CAN COMPANY LIMITED ON THE STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE CONTAINED IN LISTED COMPANIES (CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE) REGULATIONS, 2017.**

We have reviewed the enclosed Statement of Compliance with the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2017 (the Regulations) prepared by the Board of Directors of Hashmi Can Company Limited for the year ended June 30, 2020 in accordance with the requirements of regulation 40 of the Regulation.

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

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

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

Based on our review, we are unable to express any comments that the Statement of Compliance reflects the Company's Compliances in all material respects and with the requirements contained in the Regulation as applicable to the Company for the year June 30, 2020.

  
Rao and Company  
Chartered Accountants  
Engagement partner  
Shafqat Raza



Karachi.  
Date: 10 6 OCT 2020



# RAO & COMPANY

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

TELEPHONES

32412778 & 32412779

FAX: 32419452

Email: raocakhi@outlook.com

TELEGRAMS

AKOUNTVIEW

4, Karachi Chambers  
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P.O. Box 5061  
Karachi-2  
PAKISTAN

## AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBER Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

### Disclaimer of opinion

We were engaged to audited the financial statements of the Company, which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2020, and related statement of profit or loss, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

We do not express an opinion on the accompanying financial statements of **Hashimi Can Company Limited**. Because of the significant matters described in the Basis of Disclaimer of opinion section of our report, we have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these financial statements.

### Basis for Disclaimer of opinion

- a) On November 3, 2010, the operation of the Company came to a sudden halt due to illegal strike of unionized workers. Subsequently the management was force to closed down establishment and terminate services of all employees on January 18, 2011 under section 11(1) of standing order of Industrial and Commercial Act of 1968. However, the management successfully repossess the premises and started restoring all the records and documents in order to restart its business activity.
- b) As of the date of our audit report the management was still in the process of recovering records and essential documents. However essential records and supporting documents with respect to the receivables, payable and property, plant and equipment has not been fully recovered.
- c) Due to the matter discussed in paragraph (a) and (b), and lack of complete accounting records and supporting documents, we were unable to obtained sufficient and appropriate evidence with respect to property, plant and equipment amounting to Rs.12.50/-million (2019: Rs.89.24/-million), current assets amounting to Rs. 11.49/-million (2019: Rs.13.08/-million) and liability aggregating to Rs.26.708/-million (2019: Rs.139.214/-million). Accordingly, it was not practicable to extend our procedures sufficiently to determine the extent to which the financial statements may have been affected by the conditions.
- d) Accrued and other liabilities of Rs. 23.32/- million were settled against director loan as there is no claim against the said liabilities and all the amount were settled through director personal accounts and has not been adjusted into the financial statements in the previous years; However in the absence of relevant information we are unable to determine whether any adjustment might have been necessary in this respect.



- e) The company has issued payments in favor of creditors and provident fund accounts amounting to Rs.35.54 million and 23.717 million respectively; however, the said amount has not been reflected in bank statements as on the signing date of the audit report.
- f) The Company has not charged depreciation on building at Lahore as a result of which the loss of the company has been understated as indicated in notes 4 of the financial statements.
- g) The Company has not made any provision in respect of receivables from Sun Shine (Private) Limited which is under liquidation as indicated in notes no. 6.1 of the financial statements.
- h) In the absences of information regarding the latest position of income tax assessment of the Company, we are unable to ascertain the possible effects of contingencies or other financial effects, if any, on these financial statements that may arise.
- i) We have requested to obtain the confirmation and other information as at June 30, 2020 from legal advisor and to date response was not received. In the absence of satisfactory response it cannot be assessed whether any provision is required as a result of any legal proceeding.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and the requirements of Companies Act, 2017(XIX of 2017) and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

Our responsibility is to conduct the audit of the Company's financial statements in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing and to issue an auditor's report. However, because of the matters describe in the basis of disclaimer of opinion section to our report, we were not able to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide basis for an opinion on these financial statements.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the international Ethics Standards Board for Accounting' code of Ethics for Professional Accountant as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibility in accordance with the Code.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Shafqat Raza.

*Shafqat Raza*  
Rao & Company  
Chartered Accountants



Date: 06 OCT 2020  
Karachi.



**HASHIMI CAN COMPANY LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**AS AT JUNE 30, 2020**

	Note	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	4	12,509,611	89,249,103
Long-term deposits	5	744,873	744,873
		13,254,484	89,993,976
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Trade debts-unsecured and considered good	6	2,129,640	2,129,640
Advances, deposits and prepayments	7	9,370,107	10,953,652
Cash and bank balances	8	101,457,541	26,552
		112,957,288	13,109,844
		<u>126,211,772</u>	<u>103,103,820</u>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
Authorized capital			
5,000,000 (2019: 5,000,000) Ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each		50,000,000	50,000,000
Issued, subscribed and paid-up-capital	9	16,335,000	16,335,000
Capital reserve	10	-	1,669,590
Surplus on revaluation of fixed assets land	11	-	76,230,000
Accumulated profit / (loss)		83,093,294	(130,345,259)
		99,428,294	(36,110,669)
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Long term liability	12	-	77,219,438
		-	77,219,438
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Creditors, provisions and accrued liabilities	13	2,661,000	61,463,405
Short term loan - Unsecured	14	23,624,878	-
Other liabilities	15	497,600	500,998
Provision for taxation	16	-	30,648
		26,783,478	61,995,051
Contingencies and commitments	17	-	-
		<u>126,211,772</u>	<u>103,103,820</u>

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

*Zoha Majeed*  
**CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

*Mahmood Majeed*  
**DIRECTOR**

**HASHIMI CAN COMPANY LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

	Note	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
Sales		-	-
Less: Cost of sales		-	-
Gross profit / (loss)		-	-
Administrative expenses	18	(1,970,741)	(4,521,937)
Operating (loss)		(1,970,741)	(4,521,937)
Other income	19	137,509,704	-
Net profit / (loss) before taxation		135,538,963	(4,521,937)
Provision for taxation		-	-
Net profit / (loss) after taxation		135,538,963	(4,521,937)
Earning / (loss) per share - Basic	20	82.97	(2.77)

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

*Zaher Malik*  
**CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

*Mahmood Malik*  
**DIRECTOR**



**HASHIMI CAN COMPANY LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

	<b>2020</b> <b>Rupees</b>	<b>2019</b> <b>Rupees</b>
Net profit / (loss) after taxation	135,538,963	(4,521,937)
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>	-	-
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year	<u>135,538,963</u>	<u>(4,521,937)</u>

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

*Zoha Mehmood*  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

*Mahmood Malik*  
DIRECTOR

**HASHIMI CAN COMPANY LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

	Issued, subscribed and paid-up	Capital reserves	Accumulated losses	Surplus on revaluation of land	Total
	----- Rupees -----				
Balance as at July 01, 2018	16,335,000	1,669,590	(125,823,323)	76,230,000	436,525
Loss for the year	-	-	(4,521,937)	-	(4,521,937)
Balance as at June 30, 2019	16,335,000	1,669,590	(130,345,259)	76,230,000	(4,085,412)
Profit for the year	-	-	135,538,963	-	135,538,963
Surplus transferred to retained earning	-	-	76,230,000	(76,230,000)	-
Capital reserves transfer to accumulated profit	-	(1,669,590)	1,669,590	-	-
Balance as at June 30, 2020	<u>16,335,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>83,093,294</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>131,453,551</u>

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

*Zohar Mada*  
**CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

*Mahmood Malik*  
**DIRECTOR**



**HASHIMI CAN COMPANY LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
<b>CASH FROM OPERATION ACTIVITIES</b>		
Net profit / (loss) before taxation	135,538,963	(4,521,937)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	49,196	54,767
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	(137,509,704)	-
	(137,460,508)	54,767
Operating (loss) before working capital changes	(1,921,545)	(4,467,170)
(Increase) / decrease in current assets :		
Advances, deposits and prepayments	1,583,545	-
Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities:		
Creditors, provisions and accrued liabilities	(58,802,405)	(25,000)
	(57,218,860)	(25,000)
Net cash used in operating activities	(59,140,405)	(4,492,170)
<b>CASH FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Proceed from sale of fixed assets	214,200,000	-
Net cash generated from investing activities	214,200,000	-
<b>CASH FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Long term liability (paid) / obtained	(53,628,605)	4,492,170
Net cash generated from financing activities	(53,628,605)	4,492,170
Net increase /(decrease) cash and cash equivalents	101,430,990	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	26,552	26,552
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	101,457,542	26,552

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

*Zohra Malik*  
**CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

*Mahmood Malik*  
**DIRECTOR**

**HASHIMI CAN COMPANY LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

**1 NATURE AND STATUS OF BUSINESS**

The Company was incorporated with Security Exchange Commission of Pakistan on December 19, 1953 with CUN 0000637 as a public Limited Company and its shares are quoted on Karachi Stock Exchange. Its main business is to undertake manufacture of tin containers and processing of canned food. Its registered office and factory, situated at B-24, S.I.T.E, Karachi.

- 1.1 The operation of the Company came to a sudden halt due to illegal strike of unionized workers on November 3, 2010. Strike continued till management was forced to close down establishment and terminate services of all employees on January 18, 2011 under section 11(1) of Standing Order of Industrial and Commercial Act of 1968, Since all the utilities were disconnected due to non payments and business activity was completely shut down. The terminated workers instead of accepting the termination forcefully occupied the premises of the Company and vandalized the Plant and Machinery having written down value of Rs. 2.533 million, furniture fixture having written down value of Rs. 1.279 million, store and spares valued of Rs. 5.120 million and stock in trade valued of Rs. 8.823 were stolen and robbed and various complaints and FIR were registered against the illegal occupants and several litigation are pending in Court of Law.

Litigation at various courts of law are still pending due to frequent adjournments and changes in rosters. Since management was able to straighten various compliance issues and regain control of the premises, the new startup is the next planned step. The operation of the Company was supposed to be restarted before close of year 2020, but pandemic has slowed down everything. Various option were under consideration including trading / distribution of pharmaceutical and after considerable market analysis, the management has decided to do general trading business and same line of business of making tinplate easy open end to be supplied to local food canning businesses.

**1.2 GOING CONCERN ASSUMPTION**

There is no commercial activity reported during the year. However the Company has sold out its factory building and land with leftover components of machinery and equipments which resulted in other income of Rs.137.5 million. Moreover, the Company has managed to pay its long term liability by Rs.53.594 million and creditors of Rs. 35.549 million. These financial statements have been prepared using going concern assumption . In this connection the management of is opinion that the Company is a going concern entity because the management is striving hard to restart the operation, the management has plan to start new business for which it has disposed off it land and building, plant and machinery and sufficient cash flow has been generated to initiate the new business.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused significant and unprecedented curtailment in economic and social activities during the period from March 2020 in line with the directives of the Government. This situation posed a range of business and financial challenges to the businesses globally and across various sectors of the economy in Pakistan. Complying with the lockdown, the management had to temporarily suspended the overall plan to restart the operations of production and trade.



**HASHIMI CAN COMPANY LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

**2 BASIS OF PREPARATION**

**2.1 Statement of compliance**

2.1.1 These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2017 and the approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards comprise of such International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB) and Islamic Financial Accounting Standards (IFAS) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan as are notified under the Ordinance, provisions of and directives issued under the Ordinance. Wherever the requirements of the Ordinance or directives issued by Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) differ with the requirements of IFRS or IFAS, the requirements of the Companies Act, 2017 or the requirements of the said directives prevail.

**2.2 Accounting convention**

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except that certain property, plant and equipment is stated at fair value as determined by an independent valuer.

**2.3 Significant accounting estimates and judgments**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the IFRSs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following estimates and judgments, which are significant to the financial statements:

- i) Determination and measurement of useful life and residual value of property plan and equipments (note ii)
- ii) Income tax (notes 3.3)
- iii) Impairment of non-financial assets (Notes 3.10)
- iv) Provision for trade debts and other receivables (note 3.6)

**2.4 New standards, amendments to approved accounting standards and new interpretations**

**New standards, amendments, interpretation and improvements effective during the current year**

The Company has adopted the following standards, amendments, interpretation and improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) which became effective for the current year:

**Standard, Amendment or Interpretation**

- IFRS 9 - Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation (Amendments)
- IFRS 14 - Regulatory Deferral Accounts
- IFRS 16 - Leases
- IFRS 16 - COVID 19 Related Rent Concessions (Amendments)
- IAS 19 - Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement (Amendments)
- IAS 28 - Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures (Amendments)
- IFRIC 23 - Uncertainty over income tax treatments



**HASHIMI CAN COMPANY LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

**Improvements to Accounting Standards Issued by the IASB (2015-2017 cycle)**

IFRS 3 - Business Combinations - Previously held Interests in a joint operation.

IFRS 11 - Joint Arrangements - Previously held Interests in a joint operation.

IAS 12 - Income Taxes - Income tax consequences of payments on financial instruments classified as equity.

IAS 23 - Borrowing Costs - Borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

The adoption of the above standards, amendments, interpretations and improvements to the accounting standards did not have any material effect on the Company's financial statements.

**2.4 Functional and presentation currency**

These financial statements are presented in Pakistan Rupees, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency and rounded to nearest rupee.

**3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

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

**3.1 Property, plant and equipment**

**Owned**

These are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is charged on systemic basis i.e. depreciation is charged quarterly to income on reducing balance method, whereby the cost of an asset is written off over its useful life. Depreciation on additions is charged from the quarter in which the asset put to use while no depreciation is charged in the quarter in which the assets are disposed off.

Maintenance and normal repairs are charged to the statement of profit or loss as and when incurred while cost of major replacements and improvements, if any, are capitalized.

Gain or loss on disposal of fixed assets is taken to income currently.

**Leased**

Assets held under finance lease are stated at cost, financial charges are allocated to accounting period in a manner so as to provide a constant periodic rate of charge on the outstanding liability.

Depreciation is charged on systemic basis i.e. depreciation is charged quarterly to income on reducing balance method, Whereby the cost of an asset is written off over its useful life. Depreciation on additions is charged from the quarter in which the asset put to use while no depreciation is charged in the quarter in which the asset are disposed off.

**3.2 Borrowing cost**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of the qualifying assets under construction are capitalized and added to the asset's cost until such time the assets are substantially ready for their intended use, i.e., when they are capable of commercial production. All other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.



**HASHIMI CAN COMPANY LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

**3.3 Taxation**

**a) Current**

The provision for income tax is calculated in accordance with the provision of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

**b) Deferred**

Deferred tax is provided by using the statement of financial position liability method on all temporary differences at the balance sheet date arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized.

**3.4 Stores and spares**

These are valued at cost calculated on moving average basis less provision for obsolescence, if any.

**3.5 Stock in trade**

Stock in trade is stated at lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost is determined using average cost method, and include expenditure in acquiring the stocks, conversion cost and other cost incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition

Net realizable value signifies the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated cost of completion and selling expense.

Stock in transit is valued at cost comprising invoice value plus other charges incurred thereon.

**3.6 Trade debts-unsecured and considered good**

Trade debts are carried at invoice / charge amount which is the fair value less an estimate made for loss on account of doubtful debts based on review of outstanding amounts at year end. Provision is made in respect of those balances having no activity and which are considered doubtful by the management. Balances considered bad and irrecoverable are written off when identified.

**3.7 Cash and cash equivalents**

For the purposes of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash in hand and cash at bank.

**3.8 Creditors, provisions and accrued charges**

Liabilities for trade and other payables are carried at cost which is the fair value of the consideration paid or payables in the future for goods and services received.

**3.9 Revenue recognition**

Revenue is recognized when performance obligations are satisfied by transferring control of a good or service to a customer, either at a point in time or over time of an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue is recognized in accordance with the aforementioned principle by applying the following steps:



**HASHIMI CAN COMPANY LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

- Identify the contract with a customer
- Identify the performance obligation in the contract
- Determine the transaction price of the contract.
- Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations in the contract.
- Recognize the revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

**3.9.1 Sale of goods**

Revenue from contracts for sale of goods is recognized upon delivery and acknowledgement of the good by the customer i.e. point in time when the performance obligation of the Company is satisfied.

**3.10 Impairment on non financial assets**

The carrying amount of the assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment of any asset or group of assets. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

**3.11 Provisions**

Provisions are recognized when:

- The Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events;
- it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

**3.12 Financial instruments**

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

**Financial assets**

**Initial recognition and measurement**

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

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade debts, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through statement of profit or loss, transaction costs.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost, or fair value through SOI it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

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

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**HASHIMI CAN COMPANY LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

**Subsequent measurement**

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into following categories:

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

Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments) This category is the most relevant to the Company. The Company measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets.
- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, And
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

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

**Financial assets designated at fair value through SOCI (equity instruments)**

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

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

The Company elected to classify irrevocably its non-listed equity investments under this category.

**Financial assets at fair value through statement of profit or loss**

Financial assets at fair value through statement of profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through statement of profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through statement of profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortized cost or at fair value through SOCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.



**HASHIMI CAN COMPANY LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the unconsolidated statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit or loss. This category includes derivative instruments and listed equity investments which the Company had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through SOCI. Dividends on listed equity investments are also recognized as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established.

**Derecognition**

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

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired

Or

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership.

When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the

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

**Impairment of financial**

ECLs are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. For all other financial assets, the Company applies the general approach.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 60 - 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

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**HASHIMI CAN COMPANY LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

**Financial liabilities**

**Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through statement of profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of

**Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**

Financial liabilities at fair value through statement of profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial recognized in the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are value through statement of profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through statement of profit or loss.

**Financial liabilities at amortized cost (loans and borrowings)**

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in the unconsolidated well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss. This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

**Derecognition**

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

The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss.

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**HASHIMI CAN COMPANY LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

**3.13 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities**

A financial asset and a financial liability is offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to setoff the recognized amount and the company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

**3.14 Foreign currency translation**

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Pakistan Rupees at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses, if any, are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

**3.15 Defined contribution plan**

The Company's' provident fund Scheme covers all eligible employees who have completed their qualifying period.



**HASHIMICAN COMPANY LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

**4 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

**JULY 2018 TO JUNE 2019**

Particulars	Cost / Revaluation		Rate %	Depreciation		W.D.V. as at 30.06.19
	As at 01.07.2018	As at 30.06.2019		As at 01.07.18	For the period 30.06.19	
Leasehold land	76,230,000	76,230,000	0%	-	-	76,230,000
Building at Lahore	12,500,000	12,500,000	0%	-	-	12,500,000
Building on lease hold land Karachi	2,681,144	2,681,144	5%	2,598,696	4,122	2,602,819
Plant and machinery	9,544,121	9,544,121	10%	9,148,648	39,547	9,188,195
Food processing machine	527,505	527,505	10%	459,226	6,828	466,054
Furniture, Fixture and equipment	155,158	155,158	10%	142,507	1,265	143,772
Motor vehicles	2,974,412	2,974,412	20%	2,959,393	3,004	2,962,397
<b>JUNE 2019</b>	<b>104,612,340</b>	<b>104,612,340</b>		<b>15,308,470</b>	<b>54,767</b>	<b>89,249,103</b>

**JULY 2019 TO JUNE 2020**

Particulars	Cost / Revaluation		Rate %	Depreciation		W.D.V. as at 30.06.20
	As at 01.07.2019	As at 30.06.2020		As at 01.07.19	For the period 30.06.20	
Leasehold land	76,230,000	(76,230,000)	0%	-	-	-
Building at Lahore	12,500,000	12,500,000	0%	-	-	12,500,000
Building on lease hold land Karachi	2,681,144	(2,681,144)	5%	2,602,819	(2,606,735)	3,916
Plant and machinery	9,544,121	(9,544,121)	10%	9,188,195	(9,223,788)	35,593
Food processing machine	527,505	(527,505)	10%	466,054	(472,199)	6,145
Furniture, Fixture and equipment	155,158	(155,158)	10%	143,772	(144,910)	1,139
Motor vehicles	2,974,412	2,974,412	20%	2,962,397	2,403	2,964,800
<b>JUNE 2020</b>	<b>104,612,340</b>	<b>(89,137,928)</b>		<b>15,363,236</b>	<b>(12,447,632)</b>	<b>49,196</b>
						<b>2,964,800</b>
						<b>12,509,611</b>

**4.1 Disposal of fixed assets**

Particular	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Carrying Value	Sale Proceed	Gain & loss	Particular of Purchaser	Mode of disposal
------------	------	-----------------------------	----------------	--------------	-------------	----------------------------	---------------------

Land and building with machinery and equipments 89,137,928 (12,447,632) 76,690,296 214,200,000 (137,509,704) Mr. Hanif Through sale agreements

4.2) The buyers have no relationship with the Company and with the Company's director.

**HASHIMI CAN COMPANY LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
<b>5 LONG-TERM DEPOSITS</b>			
Security deposits		<u>744,873</u>	<u>744,873</u>
<b>6 TRADE DEBTORS - UNSECURED</b>			
Considered good		<u>2,129,640</u>	<u>2,129,640</u>
Considered doubtful		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
		2,129,640	2,129,640
Less: Provision for doubtful debts		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>2,129,640</u>	<u>2,129,640</u>
<b>6.1</b>	It includes an amount of Rs. 2,129,640 receivable from Sun Shine Cloth Limited, which is under liquidation, and the claim has been filed with liquidator. However, the quantum of recoverable amount has yet not been determined by the liquidator. So, no provision for any irrecoverable is provided.		
<b>7 ADVANCES, DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS</b>			
<b>Advances - unsecured, considered good</b>			
- Income tax refundable		<u>285,802</u>	<u>285,802</u>
- Advance income tax		<u>1,846,550</u>	<u>1,846,550</u>
- Advance to suppliers	7.1	<u>7,237,755</u>	<u>8,045,942</u>
		9,370,107	10,178,294
<b>Deposits and prepayments- unsecured , considered good</b>			
- Deposits		<u>-</u>	<u>220,900</u>
- Prepayments		<u>-</u>	<u>398,424</u>
- Other Receivable		<u>-</u>	<u>156,034</u>
		<u>-</u>	<u>775,358</u>
		<u>9,370,107</u>	<u>10,953,652</u>

7.1 This represent the amount of Rs. 7,237,755/- paid to M/s Swiss Embroidery (Private) Limited for supply of tin plate and other material, but the supplier has failed to supply material. A suit for recovery has been filed with the High Court of Sindh and the matter is pending for adjudication.

see



**HASHIMI CAN COMPANY LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>Rupees</b>	<b>Rupees</b>
<b>8 CASH AND BANK BALANCES</b>		
Cash at bank - current accounts	101,457,541	26,552
	<u>101,457,541</u>	<u>26,552</u>
<b>9 SHARE CAPITAL</b>		
<b>9.1 Authorized capital</b>		
5,000,000 (2019: 5,000,000) Ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each	50,000,000	50,000,000
<b>9.2 Issued, subscribed and paid up capital</b>		
1,034,500 (2019: 1,034,500) Ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in cash	10,345,000	10,345,000
170,000 (2019: 170,000) Ordinary shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid, issued for consideration other than cash	1,700,000	1,700,000
429,000 (2019: 429,000) Ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each issued as fully paid up bonus shares	4,290,000	4,290,000
	<u>16,335,000</u>	<u>16,335,000</u>

**10 CAPITAL RESERVE**

This represents the difference between the written down value of the " Original" and "Revalued" Costs of a Machinery transferred by CIBA GIEGY (Pakistan) Limited, on completion of 6 years on 31-12-97, as per an agreement dated 28-05-91. However, the said Machinery has been disposed off during the year and the said reserves has been transferred to the retained earning bu the management.

**11 SURPLUS ON REVALUATION OF FIXED ASSETS - Land**

**Surplus on revaluation of land**

Beginning balance	76,230,000	76,230,000
Revaluation gain during the year	-	-
Less : Surplus transferred to retained earning	(76,230,000)	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>76,230,000</u>

11.1 The above amount represents the total value of the leasehold plot of land bearing survey No. B-24, S.I.T.E, Karachi. The original value of such land is reported to be already included in the value of the building which is subject to depreciation charge.

11.2 The further revaluation of land have been made in the year 2002-03 as per the valuation report of M/s. Consultancy Support & Services. The revaluation surplus is recorded in to the books as per the matching principle of accounting, the reverse of prior years depreciation on land have been included in profit and loss account in the year of revaluation as prior year adjustment to value prior to revaluation.

11.3 The revaluation is taken effect on 30-04-2003 in the books of accounts and no depreciation is charged for the period from 1-7-2002 to onwards.

11.4 The management has sold out the land on May 18, 2020 through sale agreement and transferred all surplus gain to retained earning accounts.

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**HASHIMI CAN COMPANY LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

		2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
<b>12 LONG TERM LIABILITY</b>			
Liability against provident fund	12.1	-	23,717,135
Loan from director		-	53,502,303
		<u>-</u>	<u>77,219,438</u>
<b>12.1 Liability against provident fund</b>			
Balance July 1		23,717,135	23,752,135
Contribution of employees		-	-
Contribution of company		-	-
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
		23,717,135	23,752,135
Loan deductions from employees during the year		-	-
Paid to employees during the year		<u>(23,717,135)</u>	<u>(35,000)</u>
		-	23,717,135
Mark-up		-	-
Balance June 30		<u>-</u>	<u>23,717,135</u>

12.1.1 The company has transferred the entire provident fund amount into a different account from where payments are being made to verified members. The Provident Fund was dissolved in year 2007 and the figures were up-to-date and being reflected in the financial statements every year.

**13 CREDITORS, PROVISIONS AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES**

Trade creditors	-	35,549,573
Accrued expenses	75,000	13,678,502
Deposits from customers	80,000	80,000
Advances from customers	-	3,304,882
Sales tax payable	-	261,013
Other creditors	-	2,033,136
Other loan	-	4,050,300
Provision against final settlement of salary	2,506,000	2,506,000
	<u>2,661,000</u>	<u>61,463,405</u>

**14 SHORT TERM LOAN- UNSECURED**

These represent loan obtain from directors. The loan does not carry any markup and terms of the payments are not fixed and repayable on demand.

**15 OTHER LIABILITIES**

Unclaimed dividend	412,540	412,540
Workers' profit participation fund	85,060	85,060
Others	-	3,398
	<u>497,600</u>	<u>500,998</u>



**HASHIMI CAN COMPANY LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
<b>16 PROVISION FOR TAXATION</b>		
Balance - July 01	30,648	30,648
Less: Adjustment in respect of assessment completed.	(30,648)	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>30,648</u>
<b>17 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS</b>		
17.1 In compliance with the court order, Services of 381 surplus staff / workers were terminated on 26th November 1999, only 179 worker's dues remain outstanding as mentioned in note 13, and rest of the terminated workers have received their full and final dues.		
17.2 Trade debtor including amount of Rs. 2,129,640 receivable from Sun Shine Cloth Limited, which is under liquidation, and the claim has been filed with liquidator. However, the quantum of recoverable amount has yet not been determined by the liquidator, Note 6.1.		
<b>18 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SELLING EXPENSES</b>		
Factory security charges	147,000	1,033,750
Fees and subscription	82,000	766,818
Rent , rate and taxes	-	952,702
Legal and professional charges	34,000	1,625,000
Audit fee	75,000	75,000
Miscellaneous expenses	-	13,900
Depreciation	49,196	54,767
Written off	1,583,545	-
	<u>1,970,741</u>	<u>4,521,937</u>
<b>19 OTHER INCOME</b>		
Disposal against land building and machinery and equipment.		
<b>Sale proceeds</b>	214,200,000	-
Cost of land and building with machinery and equipments	12,907,928	-
Less : Accumulated depreciation	(12,447,632)	-
Carrying amount	460,296	-
<b>Total gain on disposal</b>	213,739,704	-
Less : Surplus on revaluation transferred to retain earning	(76,230,000)	-
	<u>137,509,704</u>	<u>-</u>
19.1 The Company has disposed off its factory land and building with machinery and equipments on May 18, 2020 through sale agreements between Company and Mr. Hanif Harron.		
<b>20 EARNING / (LOSS) PER SHARE - BASIC</b>		
Profit after taxation for the year	135,538,963	(4,521,937)
Weighted average number of share outstanding during the year	1,633,500	1,633,500
Earning / (Loss) per share	<u>82.97</u>	<u>(2.77)</u>

**HASHIMI CAN COMPANY LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

**21 TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES**

The related parties comprises of associated undertakings, other related parties, directors, key management personnel and staff retirement funds. Amount due from and due to these undertakings are shown under receivables and payables. Transactions with related parties during the year, other than those which have been disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements are as follows:

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>Rupees</b>	<b>Rupees</b>
Loan paid / obtained from director during the year - Net	<u>(53,502,303)</u>	<u>4,527,169</u>
Amount transferred to provident fund	<u>(23,717,135)</u>	<u>-</u>

Outstanding balance of the related parties are disclosed in their respective head in this financial statements.

**22 REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND DIRECTORS**

There were no remuneration paid to Chief executive, Executives and Members of the company. ( 2019: Nil)

**23 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT**

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

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk;
- Market risk; and
- Operational risk.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework and policies.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company through its training and management standards and procedures aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Audit Committee oversee how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit Department (IAD). IAD undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of the risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit Committee.

**23.1 Credit risk**

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

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>Rupees</b>	<b>Rupees</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>		
Trade debts-unsecured and considered good	2,129,640	2,129,640
Advances, deposits, prepayments and other receivables	7,523,557	9,107,102
Cash at bank	<u>101,457,541</u>	<u>26,552</u>
	<u>111,110,738</u>	<u>11,263,294</u>



**HASHIMI CAN COMPANY LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

**Bank balances**

The credit quality of the Company's cash and cash equivalents, held with various commercial banks and financial institutions is assessed with reference to extent credit rating thereof, ranging from AA+ to A1+ assigned by the reputable credit rating agencies.

**23.2 Liquidity risk**

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

Financial liabilities	2020			
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows		
		Total	Up to one year	More than
	----- Rupees -----			
Creditors, provisions and accrued liabilities	2,661,000	2,661,000	2,661,000	-
Other liabilities	497,600	497,600	497,600	-
	<u>3,158,600</u>	<u>3,158,600</u>	<u>3,158,600</u>	<u>-</u>

Financial liabilities	2019			
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows		
		Total	Up to one year	More than one
	----- Rupees -----			
Long term finance	77,219,438	77,219,438	-	77,219,438
Creditors & other liabilities	61,463,405	61,463,405	61,463,405	-
Other liabilities	500,998	500,998	500,998	-
	<u>139,183,841</u>	<u>139,183,841</u>	<u>61,964,403</u>	<u>77,219,438</u>

**23.3 Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that the value of the financial instruments fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates or the market price due to change in credit rating of the issuer of the instrument, change in market sentiments, speculative activities, supply and demands of securities and liquidity in the market. Market risk comprises of three types of risk namely, interest risk and other price risk.

**24.3.1 Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk represent the risk that the fair value of the future cash flows of the financial instruments will fluctuate because of the changes in market interest rates. The Company interest rate risk arises on Banking finance.

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**HASHIMI CAN COMPANY LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

**24.3.2 Other price risk**

Other price risk is the risk that fair value of the future cash flows of the financial instruments will fluctuate because of the changes in market price (other than arising from the interest and currency risk) whether this changes caused by the factor specific to the financial instruments or its issuer or factors effecting similar financial instruments traded in financial markets. The Company is not exposed to other price risk.

**23.4 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities**

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is the value in which assets could be exchange or a liability settled between knowledgeable willing parties in an arms length transaction.

**23.5 Operational risk**

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect losses arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the processes, technologies and infrastructure supporting the Company's operation either internally with in the Company or externally to the Company's service providers, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risk such as those arising from legal regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of investments and management behavior. Operation risk arises from all of the Company's activities.

The Company's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance limiting financial losses and damage to its reputation and generating returns from stake holders.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of the controls over operational risk rest with the Board of Directors. This responsibility encompasses the controls in the following areas:

- requirements for the segregation of duties between various functions, roles and responsibilities;
- requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of the transactions;
- compliance with the regulatory and other legal requirements;
- documentations of controls and procedures;
- requirements for the periodic assessment of operational risk faced, and adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risk identified;
- ethical and business standards; and
- risk mitigation, including insurance where effective.

Senior management ensure that the Company's staff have adequate training and experience and foster effective communication related to the operational risk management.

**23.6 CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT**

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain creditor and market confidence, sustain future development of the business, safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide the shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The Board of Directors monitors the return on the capital, which the Company defines as net profit after taxation divided by total shareholders equity. The Board of Directors also monitors the level of dividend for ordinary shareholders.

**24 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES**

*2* The total number of employees as on June 30, 2020 were Nil (2019: Nil) where as average number of employees were Nil (2019: Nil).



**HASHIMI CAN COMPANY LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

**25 DATE OF AUTHORIZATION**

These financial statements have been authorized for issue on 10 6 OCT 2020 by the Board of Directors  
of the Company.

  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

  
DIRECTOR

**PATTERN OF HOLDING SHARES BY THE SHAREHOLDERS  
AS AT JUNE 30, 2020**

NO. OF SHAREHOL DER	SHARE HOLDING TOTAL		SHARE HELD
	FROM	TO	
470	1	100	13307
104	101	500	24157
23	501	1000	18122
26	1001	5000	60540
4	5001	10000	29400
1	10001	15000	10395
2	20001	25000	46631
1	45001	50000	45688
1	50001	55000	51907
1	85001	90000	89730
1	235001	240000	240000
1	325001	330000	326815
1	620001	760251	676808
636			1633500

Categories of Shareholders	Numbers of Shareholders	Shares Held Percentage
Individuals	475	4.36
Insurance Companies	3	0.48
Financial Institutions	2	9.86
Joint Stock Companies	0	0
Investment Companies	2	0.3
Cooperative Society	1	0
Holding of Directors	7	85
Total	490	100

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## CATEGORIES OF SHAREHOLDERS AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

Categories of Shareholders	Numbers of Share Holders	Shares Held
<b>Individuals</b>	475	
Holding less than 10%		71057
<b>Insurance companies</b>	3	
Adamjee Insurance co ltd		2364
EFU General Insurance		110
Pakistan General Insurance		5250
<b>Financial institution</b>	2	
National Bank of Pakistan Trustee Deptt.		161063
United Bank Limited		200
<b>Investment Companies</b>	2	
Investment Corporation of Pakistan		4729
NH Securities Pvt Limited		82
<b>Cooperative Society</b>	1	25
<b>Holding of Directors</b>	4	
Mr. Zaheer A. Malik		1321568
Miss. Humera Malik		54407
Mr. Mahmood A, Malik		2500
Mrs. Seema Zaheer		2500
Mr. Junaid Bhatti		2500
Mr. Khurram Durrani		2500
Mr. Shahzad Samad		2500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>1633500</b>

### **Notice of General Meeting**

Notice is hereby given that the 59<sup>th</sup> Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of Hashimi Can Company Limited will be held on Saturday October 17, 2020 at 11:00 am, at B-24 S.I.T.E Karachi.

#### **Ordinary /Special business:**

1. To confirm minutes of last Annual General Meeting of the company held on Oct 26, 2019.
2. To receive, consider and adopt the audited Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2020 together with the report of Directors and Auditors thereon.
3. To appoint Auditors for the year 2020-2021 and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business with the permission of the Board

For and on behalf of the Board  
Company Secretary

#### **NOTES:**

1. The Share Transfer Book of the company will remain closed from October 7<sup>th</sup>, 2019 to October 17<sup>th</sup>, 2020 (both inclusive).
2. A member entitled to attend, speak and vote at this meeting may appoint proxy, in order to be effective must be received by the Company not less than 48 hours before the meeting.
3. Any individual entitled to attend and vote at this meeting, must bring his/her Original CNIC or Passport in Original to prove his/her identity. In case of Proxy, must enclose additionally an attested copy of his/her CNIC or Passport. Representative of corporate member should bring the usual documents required for such purpose
4. Shareholders are requested to notify the change of address, if any immediately.