FINANCIAL STATEMENTS





A·F·FERGUSON&Co.

Auditor's Report to the Members

We have audited the annexed balance sheet of Attock Petroleum Limited as at June 30, 2016 and the related profit and loss account, statement of comprehensive income, cash flow statement and statement of changes in equity together with the notes forming part thereof, for the year then ended and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

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

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

- (a) in our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Company as required by the Companies Ordinance, 1984;
- (b) in our opinion
 - the balance sheet and profit and loss account together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Ordinance, 1984, and are in agreement with the books of account and are further in accordance with accounting policies consistently applied;
 - (ii) the expenditure incurred during the year was for the purpose of the Company's business; and
 - (iii) the business conducted, investments made and the expenditure incurred during the year were in accordance with the objects of the Company;
- (c) in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the balance sheet, profit and loss account, statement of comprehensive income, cash flow statement and statement of changes in equity together with the notes forming part thereof conform with approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan, and, give the information required by the Companies Ordinance, 1984, in the manner so required and respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at June 30, 2016 and of the profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended; and
- (d) in our opinion Zakat deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980), was deducted by the Company and deposited in the Central Zakat Fund established under section 7 of that Ordinance.

Chartered Accountants

Islamabad

August 15, 2016

Engagement partner: Asim Masood Iqbal

A. F. FERGUSON & CO., Chartered Accountants, a member firm of the PwC network
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Balance Sheet

as at June 30, 2016

	Note	2016 Rupees	2015 s ('000)
SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Authorised capital	6	1,500,000	1,500,000
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital	6	829,440	829,440
Reserves			
Special reserves	7	126,411	2,826
Revenue reserve			
Unappropriated profit		13,361,315	12,727,539
		14,317,166	13,559,805
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Long term deposits	8	626,159	604,814
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	9	15,466,823	15,747,035
Provision for current income tax		115,157	_
		15,581,980	15,747,035
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	11		
		30,525,305	29,911,654

2015		2016		
))	es ('C	Rupe	Note	
				NON CURRENT ASSETS
2,444,164		3,011,665	12	Property, plant and equipment
				Long term investments in
892,123		1,006,633	14	associated companies
403,266		401,508	15	Other long term investments
48,524		103,659	16	Deferred tax asset
				CURRENT ASSETS
37,198		45,373		Stores and spares
5,572,867		4,836,653	17	Stock in trade
9,674,833		7,668,520	18	Trade debts
1,261		-		Income tax refundable
				Advances, deposits, prepayments
534,100		2,421,118	19	and other receivables
5,437,504		1,867,894	20	Short term investments
4,865,814		9,162,282	21	Cash and bank balances
6,123,577		26,001,840		
9,911,654		20 525 225		
		30,525,305		

The annexed notes 1 to 41 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Shuaib A. Malik Chief Executive

Profit and Loss Account

for the year ended June 30, 2016

	Note	2016 Rupee	2015 s ('000)
Sales	22	144,108,307	205,715,461
Sales tax		(34,873,946)	(33,985,679)
NET SALES		109,234,361	171,729,782
Cost of products sold	23	(103,485,300)	(166,803,273)
GROSS PROFIT		5,749,061	4,926,509
Other income	24	935,860	1,148,288
Operating expenses	25	(1,700,072)	(2,188,975)
OPERATING PROFIT		4,984,849	3,885,822
Finance income	26	1,121,152	1,113,259
Finance costs	26	(200,372)	(131,943)
Net finance income	26	920,780	981,316
Share of profit of associated companies	14	134,149	4,736
Other charges	27	(406,328)	(334,019)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		5,633,450	4,537,855
Provision for income tax	28	(1,804,865)	(1,251,471)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		3,828,585	3,286,384
Earnings per share - Basic and diluted (Rupees)	29	46.16	39.62

The annexed notes 1 to 41 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Shuaib A. Malik Chief Executive

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended June 30, 2016

		2016	2015
	Note	Rupees	('000)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		3,828,585	3,286,384
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME / (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR:			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Remeasurement gain / (loss) on staff retirement benefit plan	31.4	3,214	(2,278)
Current tax relating to remeasurement gain / (loss) on			
staff retirement benefit plan		(1,028)	752
		2,186	(1,526)
Share of other comprehensive (loss) / income of			
associated companies - net of tax	14	(4,482)	345
Other comprehensive (loss) for the year		(2,296)	(1,181)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		3,826,289	3,285,203

The annexed notes 1 to 41 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Shuaib A. Malik **Chief Executive**

Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended June 30, 2016

	2016 Rupee	2015 s ('000)
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash receipts from customers	112,206,698	177,629,607
Payments for purchase of products and operating expenses	(106,479,823)	(171,171,973)
Other charges paid	(303,357)	(256,581)
Long term deposits received	21,345	29,932
Income tax paid	(1,744,610)	(1,495,616)
Cash flow from operating activities	3,700,253	4,735,369
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Addition to property, plant and equipment	(886,972)	(808,421)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	7,024	11,628
Encashment/(purchase) of short term and other		
long term investments - net	3,569,610	(4,058,492)
Income received on bank deposits, short term and		
other long term investments	955,392	855,329
Dividend received from associated companies	15,157	-
Cash flow from investing activities	3,660,211	(3,999,956)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Dividends paid	(3,064,694)	(3,521,257)
Cash used in financing activities	(3,064,694)	(3,521,257)
Effect of exchange rate changes	698	1,206
INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	4,296,468	(2,784,638)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	4,865,814	7,650,452
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR	9,162,282	4,865,814

The annexed notes 1 to 41 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Shuaib A. Malik Chief Executive

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended June 30, 2016

	Share capital	Special reserves	Unapropriated profit	Total
	<u> </u>	Rupee	s ('000)	
BALANCE AS AT JUNE 30, 2014	829,440	96,774	12,873,508	13,799,722
Total comprehensive income for the year:				
Profit for the year	-	-	3,286,384	3,286,384
Other comprehensive (loss)	-	-	(1,181)	(1,181)
	-	-	3,285,203	3,285,203
Transferred from special reserves by				
associated companies		(93,948)	93,948	-
Transactions with owners:				
Final cash dividend @ 300% relating				
to year ended June 30, 2014	-	-	(2,488,320)	(2,488,320)
Interim cash dividend @ 125% relating				
to year ended June 30, 2015	-	-	(1,036,800)	(1,036,800)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	(3,525,120)	(3,525,120)
BALANCE AS AT JUNE 30, 2015	829,440	2,826	12,727,539	13,559,805
Total comprehensive income for the year:				
Profit for the year	-	-	3,828,585	3,828,585
Other comprehensive (loss)	-	-	(2,296)	(2,296)
			3,826,289	3,826,289
Transferred to special reserves by				
associated companies	_	123,585	(123,585)	-
Transactions with owners:				
Final cash dividend @ 220% relating				
to year ended June 30, 2015	-	-	(1,824,768)	(1,824,768)
Interim cash dividend @ 150% relating				
to year ended June 30, 2016	-	-	(1,244,160)	(1,244,160)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	(3,068,928)	(3,068,928)
BALANCE AS AT JUNE 30, 2016	829,440	126,411	13,361,315	14,317,166

The annexed notes 1 to 41 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Shuaib A. Malik **Chief Executive**

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Notes to and Forming Part of the **Financial Statements**

for the year ended June 30, 2016

1. **LEGAL STATUS AND OPERATIONS**

Attock Petroleum Limited (the Company) was incorporated in Pakistan as a public limited company on December 3, 1995 and it commenced its operations in 1998. The Company is listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited. The registered office of the Company is situated at Attock House, Morgah, Rawalpindi, Pakistan. The Company is domiciled in Rawalpindi. The principal activity of the Company is procurement, storage and marketing of petroleum and related products. Pharaon Investment Group Limited Holding s.a.l holds 34.38% (2015: 34.38%) shares of the Company.

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE 2.

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

3. **NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS**

Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Company:

Effective date

(annual reporting periods beginning on or after) IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued July 1, 2016 Operations (Amendments) IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Amendments) July 1, 2016 **IFRS 11** Joint Arrangements (Amendments) January 1, 2017 **IFRS 14** Regulatory Deferral Accounts January 1, 2016 **IFRS 15** Revenue from Contracts with Customers January 1, 2018 **IFRS 16** Leases January 1, 2019 IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (Amendments) January 1, 2016 IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows (Amendments) January 1, 2017 **IAS 12** Income Taxes (Amendments) January 1, 2017 Property, Plant and Equipment (Amendments) **IAS 16** January 1, 2016 **IAS 19 Employee Benefits (Amendments)** January 1, 2016 **IAS 27** Separate Financial Statements (Amendments) January 1, 2016 **IAS 28** Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures (Amendments) January 1, 2016 **IAS 34** Interim Financial Reporting (Amendments) January 1, 2016 **IAS 38** Intangible Assets (Amendments) January 1, 2016 **IAS 41** Agriculture (Amendments) January 1, 2016

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

The management anticipates that, adoption of above standards, amendments and interpretations in future periods, will have no material impact on the financial statements other than in presentation/disclosures.

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

- IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

The following interpretations issued by the IASB have been waived off by SECP:

- IFRIC 4 Determining whether an arrangement contains lease
- IFRIC 12 Service concession arrangements

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

4.1 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as otherwise disclosed in the respective accounting policies notes.

4.2 Staff retirement benefits

The Company operates following staff retirement benefit funds:

- i) Approved defined benefit funded gratuity plan for all eligible employees. The amount arising as a result of measurements on employee retirement benefits are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income. Past service cost and curtailments are recognised in the profit and loss account, in the period in which a change takes place.
 - Annual provision is made on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out by independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method, related details of which are given in note 31 to the financial statements. Latest valuation was conducted as at June 30, 2016.
- ii) Approved contributory provident fund for all employees for which contributions of Rs 9,942 thousand (2015: Rs 9,520 thousand) are charged to income for the year.

4.3 Operating segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors that makes strategic decisions. The management has determined that the Company has a single reportable segment as the Board of Directors view the Company's operations as one reportable segment.

4.4 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The financial statements are presented in Pakistani Rupees, which is the Company's functional currency.

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Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

4.5 Foreign currency transactions and translations

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted into Rupees at the rates of exchange ruling on the date of the transaction. All assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into functional currency at exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary items at year-end exchange rates, are charged to income for the year.

4.6 Trade and other payables

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

4.7 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, when 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.

4.8 Dividend distribution

Final dividend distributions to the Company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders at the Annual General Meeting, while interim dividend distributions are recognised in the period in which the dividends are declared by the Board of Directors.

4.9 Interest in joint arrangements

A joint arrangement is one in which two or more parties have joint control. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exist only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. Investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures, depending on the contractual rights and obligations that each investor has, rather than the legal structure of the joint arrangement.

The entity has assessed the nature of its joint arrangements and determined that it has entered into a joint operation whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have the rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement.

4.9.1 Joint operations

The Company reports its interests in joint operations using proportionate consolidation - the Company's share of the assets, liabilities, income and expenses of the joint operations are combined with the equivalent items in the financial statements on a line-by-line basis. Where the Company transacts with its joint operations, unrealised profits and losses are eliminated to the extent of the Company's interest in the joint operation.

4.9.2 Joint ventures

Joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method of accounting, interests in joint ventures are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the

Company's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses and movements in other comprehensive income. When the Company's share of losses in a joint venture equals or exceeds its interests in the joint ventures (which includes any long-term interest that, in substance, form part of the Company's net investment in the joint venture), the Company does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint ventures. Unrealised gains on transactions between the Company and its joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Company's interest in the joint venture.

4.10 Property, plant and equipment

Operating fixed assets except freehold land are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment loss, if any, except for freehold land and capital work-in-progress which are stated at cost.

Depreciation is charged to income on the straight line method to write off the cost of an asset over its estimated useful life at the rates specified in note 12.1. Depreciation on additions is charged from the month in which the asset is available for use and on disposals up to the month preceding month of disposal.

Maintenance and normal repairs are charged to income as and when incurred. Major renewals and improvements are capitalised and the assets so replaced, if any, are retired. Gains and losses on disposal of assets are included in income.

4.11 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life, for example freehold land, are not subject to depreciation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to depreciation are reviewed for impairment at each balance sheet date, or wherever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount for which the assets' carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels, for which there are separately identifiable cash flows. Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment, are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each balance sheet date. Reversals of the impairment loss are restricted to the extent that asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss has been recognised. An impairment loss or reversal of impairment loss is recognised in income for the year.

4.12 Investments in associated companies

Investments in associated companies are accounted for using the equity method. Under this method the investments are stated at cost plus the Company's equity in undistributed earnings and losses after acquisition, less any impairment in the value of individual investment.

The Company's share of its associated companies post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income. Dividends receivable from associated companies are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Company and its associate are eliminated to the extent of the Company's interest in the associate.

Notes

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

Notes 1 2

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4.13 Stores and spares

These are stated at moving average cost less any provision for obsolete and slow moving items.

4.14 Stock in trade

Stock in trade is valued at the lower of cost, calculated on a first-in first-out basis, and net realisable value. Charges such as excise duty and similar levies incurred on unsold stock of products are added to the value of the stock and carried forward.

Net realisable value signifies the sale price in the ordinary course of business less costs necessary to make the sale.

4.15 **Financial instruments**

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and de-recognised when the Company loses control of the contractual rights that comprise the financial assets and in case of financial liabilities when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets and liabilities not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value, and transaction costs are charged to income for the year. These are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost or cost, as the case may be. Any gain or loss on derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities is included in income for the year.

4.16 **Financial Assets**

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: investments at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables and available for sale financial assets. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date - the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

4.16.1 Investment at fair value through profit or loss

Investments classified as investments at fair value through profit or loss are initially measured at cost being fair value of consideration given. At subsequent dates these investments are measured at fair value with any resulting gains or losses charged directly to income. The fair value of such investments is determined on the basis of prevailing market prices. The Company's investments at fair value through profit or loss comprise "Short term investment in mutual funds".

4.16.2 Held-to-maturity investments

Investments with fixed payments and maturity that the Company has the intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity investments and are carried at amortised cost less impairment losses. The Company's held to maturity investments comprise "Other long term investments", "Short term investments" and "Short term deposits".

4.16.3 Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities

greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date. These are classified as non-current assets. The Company's loans and receivables comprise "Trade debts", "Advances, deposits and other receivables" and "Cash and bank balances" in the balance sheet. Loans and receivables are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

4.16.4 Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose off the investment within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

Available-for-sale investments are initially recognised at cost and carried at fair value at the balance sheet date. Fair value of a quoted investment is determined in relation to its market value (current bid prices) at the balance sheet date. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Company establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. Adjustment arising from remeasurement of investment to fair value is recorded in other comprehensive income and taken to income on disposal of investment or when the investment is determined to be impaired.

4.16.5 Impairment

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

4.17 Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

4.18 Trade debts

Trade debts are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at cost less provision for doubtful debts. A provision for doubtful debts is established when there is objective evidence that Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the trade debts. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default of delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the trade debt is doubtful. The provision for doubtful debts is charged to income for the year. When the trade debt is uncollectible, it is written off against the provision. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to the income.

4.19 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, bank balances and highly liquid short term investments with original maturities of three months or less, that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

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Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

4.20 **Revenue recognition**

Sales revenue is recorded when goods are dispatched and significant risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the customer.

Commission and handling income is recognised on shipment of products.

Income on bank deposits and short term investments is recognised on time proportion basis using the effective yield method.

Income on investments in associated companies is recognised using the equity method. Under this method, the Company's share of post-acquisition profit or loss of the associated companies is included in profit and loss account, its share of post-acquisition other comprehensive income or loss is included in statement of comprehensive income and its share of post-acquisition movements in reserves is recognised in reserves. Dividend distribution by the associated companies is adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment.

Gains or losses resulting from re-measurement of investments at fair value through profit or loss are charged to income.

4.21 **Operating lease**

Lease in which significant portion of risk and reward of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payment made under operating leases are charged to income on straight line basis over the period of lease.

4.22 **Taxation**

Provision for current taxation is based on taxable income for the year determined in accordance with prevailing law for taxation on income at the applicable rates of taxation after taking into account tax credits and tax rebates, if any. Income tax expense is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Deferred income tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of all temporary differences arising between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred tax is calculated at the rates that are expected to apply to the period when the differences reverse based on the tax rates that have been enacted. Deferred tax is charged or credited to income except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in the equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

4.23 **Earnings per share**

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

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the approved accounting standards requires the use of certain accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are as follows:

- i) Estimate of recoverable amount of investments in associated companies note 14
- ii) Provision for income tax note 28
- iii) Estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment note 12.1
- iv) Estimated value of staff retirement benefits obligations note 31
- v) Assesment of significant influence in associated companies note 14.4

		2016 Rupees	2015
		Rupees	(000)
6.	SHARE CAPITAL		
	AUTHORISED CAPITAL		
	150,000,000 ordinary shares of Rs 10 each		
	(2015: 150,000,000 ordinary shares of Rs 10 each)	1,500,000	1,500,000
	ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP CAPITAL		
	Shares issued for cash		
	5,000,000 ordinary shares of Rs 10 each		
***************************************	(2015: 5,000,000 ordinary shares of Rs 10 each)	50,000	50,000
	Shares issued as fully paid bonus shares		
	77,944,000 (2015: 77,944,000) ordinary shares of Rs 10 each	779,440	779,440
•	82,944,000 (2015: 82,944,000)		
	ordinary shares of Rs 10 each	829,440	829,440

The associated companies Pharaon Investment Group Limited Holding s.a.l and Attock Refinery Limited held 28,516,147 (2015: 28,516,147) and 18,144,138 (2015: 18,144,138) ordinary shares at the year end, respectively.

7. SPECIAL RESERVES

Special reserves include Rs 123,419 thousand (2015: Rs Nil) for expansion and modernisation and Rs 2,992 thousand (2015: Rs 2,826 thousand) on account of maintenance reserve. Reserve for expansion and modernisation represents the Company's share of amount set aside as a special reserve by National Refinery Limited and Attock Refinery Limited, as a result of the directive of the Government to divert net profit after tax (if any) from refinery operations above 50 percent of paid-up capital as at July 1, 2002 to offset against any future loss or to make investment for expansion or upgradation of refineries. Maintenance reserve represents amount retained by Attock

Notes

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

Gen Limited (an associate of Attock Refinery Limited) to pay for major maintenance expenses in terms of the Power Purchase Agreement. The amount transferred to special reserve is not available for distribution to the shareholders.

8. LONG TERM DEPOSITS

These represent interest free security deposits received from distributors, retailers and contractors and are refundable on cancellation of respective contracts or termination of related services.

_		2016	2015
		Rupee	s ('000)
9.	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
	Creditors	779,568	400,648
	Due to related parties (unsecured) - note 9.1	9,616,681	10,162,235
	Accrued liabilities	2,590,038	2,887,778
	Advance from customers	1,719,715	1,669,985
-	Retention money	65,178	47,355
	Payable to joint operator (as disclosed in note 13)	2,086	-
	Workers' welfare fund - note 9.2	661,384	551,095
	Unclaimed dividend	32,173	27,939
		15,466,823	15,747,035
9.1	Due to related parties:		
	National Refinery Limited	3,901,770	5,379,834
	Attock Refinery Limited	5,694,674	4,758,156
	Pakistan Oilfields Limited	7,387	7,552
	The Attock Oil Company Limited	1,537	1,331
-	Attock Sahara Foundation	89	40
	APL Gratuity fund	11,224	15,322
		9,616,681	10,162,235
9.2	Workers' welfare fund		
	Balance at beginning of the year	551,095	460,433
	Amount allocated for the year - note 27	110,289	90,662
	Balance at end of the year	661,384	551,095

10. LETTER OF CREDIT FACILITY

The Company has entered into an arrangement with banks for obtaining Letter of Credit facility to import petroleum products and spare parts and materials upto a maximum of Rs 8,900 million (2015: Rs 8,900 million). The facility is secured against first pari passu charge of Rs 11,867 million (2015: 11,867 million) on all present and future current and fixed assets of the Company (excluding land and building). The unavailed facility at June 30, 2016 was Rs 6,546 million (2015: 8,897 million). The facility will expire on October 31, 2016.

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

			2016 Rupees	2015 ('000)
11	CON	TINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS		
11. 11.1				
11.1		TINGENCIES		
	(i)	Corporate guarantees and indemnity bonds issued by		
		the Company to the Collector of Customs.	1,789,707	1,604,562
	(ii)	Guarantees issued by bank on behalf of the Company	1,279,739	805,839
	(iii)	The Company's share of contingencies of associated		
		companies based on financial information of		
		associated companies for the period ended March 31,		
		2016 (2015: March 31, 2015)	97,959	93,805
11.2	COM	1MITMENTS		
	(i)	Capital expenditure commitments	1,164,381	234,254
		(Including Rs. 815,612 thousands (2015: Rs. Nil) relating		
		to joint operation as disclosed in note 13)		
	(ii)	Commitments for import of petroleum products		
		against letter of credit facility	2,354,149	2,844
	(iii)	Commitments for rentals of assets under operating		
		lease agreements as at June 30, 2016 amounting to		
		Rs 1,625,348 thousand (2015: Rs 1,553,308 thousand)		
		payable as follows:		
		Not later than one year	125,587	116,037
		Later than one year and not later than five years	431,208	388,852
		Later than five years	1,068,553	1,048,419
	(iv)	The Company's share of commitments of associated		
		companies based on financial information of		
***************************************		associated companies for the period ended March 31,		
		2016 (2015: March 31, 2015)		
		- Capital expenditure commitments	256,969	286,416
		- Outstanding letters of credit	94,183	128,192
12.	PRO	PERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
	Ope	rating assets - note 12.1	2,135,066	2,156,799
	Capi	tal work in progress - note 12.2	876,599	287,365
			3,011,665	2,444,164

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

12.1	Operating assets											
		Freehold	Leasehold	Buildings on	ngs on	Pipelines,	Equipment -	Electrical and	Furniture,	Computer and	Motor	Total
		land	land	Freehold land	Leasehold land	pumps, tanks and meters	signage	fire fighting equipment	fixture and equipment	auxiliary equipment	vehicles	
						Rupee	Rupees ('000)					
	As at July 1, 2014											
	Cost	87,275	173,381	121,400	279,978	1,166,321	809,752	143,122	31,337	37,336	111,776	2,961,678
	Accumulated depreciation		(55,488)	(36,290)	(55,304)	(487,054)	(481,135)	(57,646)	(12,981)	(26,149)	(76,973)	(1,289,020)
	Net book value	87,275	117,893	85,110	224,674	679,267	328,617	85,476	18,356	11,187	34,803	1,672,658
	Year ended June 30, 2015											
	Opening net book value	87,275	117,893	85,110	224,674	679,267	328,617	85,476	18,356	11,187	34,803	1,672,658
	Additions	101,858	399,928		3,015	87,437	113,590	24,034	4,903	4,260	40,458	779,483
	Disposals											
	Cost		ı			(1,765)	(6,619)	•	•	ı	(5,746)	(14,130)
	Accumulated depreciation	•	'	1	'	891	4,879	1	1	•	4,065	9,835
			ı		'	(874)	(1,740)	•		ı	(1,681)	(4,295)
	Depreciation charge		(5,991)	(4,256)	(15,918)	(113,768)	(118,352)	(14,232)	(3,090)	(4,321)	(11,119)	(291,047)
	Closing net book value	189,133	511,830	80,854	211,771	652,062	322,115	95,278	20,169	11,126	62,461	2,156,799
	As at July 1, 2015											
	Cost	189,133	573,309	121,400	282,993	1,251,993	916,723	167,156	36,240	41,596	146,488	3,727,031
	Accumulated depreciation	•	(61,479)	(40,546)	(71,222)	(599,931)	(594,608)	(71,878)	(16,071)	(30,470)	(84,027)	(1,570,232)
	Net book value	189,133	511,830	80,854	211,771	652,062	322,115	95,278	20,169	11,126	62,461	2,156,799
	Year ended June 30, 2016											
	Opening net book value	189,133	511,830	80,854	211,771	652,062	322,115	95,278	20,169	11,126	62,461	2,156,799
	Additions	•	•	2,187	24,730	88,402	115,407	17,606	8,415	15,573	25,418	297,738
	Disposals											
	Cost	-	1	ı	•	(1,658)	(12,154)	'	(135)	(1,991)	(1,737)	(17,675)
	Accumulated depreciation	•	'	1	'	1,194	11,609	1	31	1,805	1,737	16,376
		•	•	1	•	(464)	(545)	1	(104)	(186)	•	(1,299)
	Depreciation charge	•	(17,099)	(4,044)	(17,064)	(110,222)	(125,920)	(15,338)	(3,444)	(5,428)	(19,613)	(318,172)
	Closing net book value	189,133	494,731	78,997	219,437	629,778	311,057	97,546	25,036	21,085	68,266	2,135,066
	As at June 30, 2016											
	Cost	189,133	573,309	123,587	307,723	1,338,737	1,019,976	184,762	44,520	55,178	170,169	4,007,094
	Accumulated depreciation	•	(78,578)	(44,590)	(88,286)	(708,959)	(708,919)	(87,216)	(19,484)	(34,093)	(101,903)	(1,872,028)
	Net book value	189,133	494,731	78,997	219,437	629,778	311,057	97,546	25,036	21,085	68,266	2,135,066
	Annual rate of Depreciation (%)	1	1.82 - 3.03	5	5	10	20	10	10	20	20	

12.2 Capital work in progress

	Civil works	Advance for free hold / lease hold land	Pipelines, pumps, tanks and equipment	Advances to contractors	Total
			Rupees ('000)		
As at July 1, 2014	7,504	6,978	102,651	141,294	258,427
Additions during the year	24,130	507,207	412,892	_	944,229
Transfers during the year	(4,533)	(501,785)	(280,324)	(128,649)	(915,29
Balance as at June 30, 2015	27,101	12,400	235,219	12,645	287,36
As at July 1, 2015	27,101	12,400	235,219	12,645	287,36
Additions during the year	58,064	523,069	276,702	29,137	886,97
Transfers during the year	(26,917)	_	(270,821)	-	(297,73
Balance as at June 30, 2016	58,248	535,469	241,100	41,782	876,59

12.3 Capital work in progress include Rs 41,605 thousand (2015: Rs. Nil) being Company's share in Joint operation as disclosed in note 13.

		2016	2015
		Rupees	s ('000)
12.4	Cost of Property, plant and equipment held by dealers		
	of retail outlets of the Company are as follows:		
	Pipelines, pumps, tanks and meters	651,913	575,277
	Equipment - signage	1,019,476	900,009
	Buildings	229,790	223,011
	Electric and fire fighting equipment	85,782	75,358

Due to large number of dealers it is impracticable to disclose the name of each person having possession of these assets, as required under Paragraph 5 of Part 1 of the 4th Schedule to the Companies Ordinance, 1984.

The above assets are not in possession of the Company as these have been provided to dealers of retail outlets to facilitate them to promote and sell Company's products.

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

12.5 Property, plant and equipment disposals:

Items of property, plant and equipment disposed during the year having net book value above Rs 50,000 are as follows:

	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Book value	Sale proceeds	Mode of disposals	Particulars of purchaser
		Rupees	s ('000)		_	
Pipelines, pumps,						
tanks and meters	830	396	434	863	Insurance Claim	EFU General Insurance Ltd
Equipment - signage	2,126	1,878	248	2,200	Per Company	Samandar Khan Filling
					policy	Station
Furniture, fixture						
and equipment	135	32	103	126	Insurance Claim	EFU General Insurance Ltd
Computer and						
auxiliary equipment	337	152	185	576	Insurance Claim	EFU General Insurance Ltd

13. INTEREST IN JOINT OPERATION

In March 2015 the Company entered into a joint arrangement with Pakistan State Oil (PSO) for establishment, operation and maintenance of a fuel farm and to operate and maintain the Hydrant Refueling System at the New Islamabad International Airport. Each party has a 50% share in the joint arrangement and it is an un-incorporated joint arrangement. The company has classified this arrangement as a joint operation. Currently the development of fuel farm and refueling system is in inception stage. The Company has recognised its share of jointly held assets, liabilities and expenses of the joint operation under the appropriate heads and disclosed the same in related notes.

		2016	2015
		Rupees	('000)
14.	LONG TERM INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATED COMPANIES		
	Balance at beginning of the year	892,123	887,042
	Share of profit of associated companies	93,003	33,530
***************************************	Impairment reversal / (loss) related to investment in		
	National Refinery Limited	41,146	(28,794)
		134,149	4,736
	Share of other comprehensive (loss) / income		
	of associated companies	(4,482)	345
	Dividend from associated companies	(15,157)	-
	Balance at end of the year	1,006,633	892,123

14.1 Share of profit of associated companies is based on the unaudited financial statements for the nine months ended March 31, 2016 (2015: unaudited financial statements for the nine months ended March 31, 2015) since the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2016 are not presently available.

		2016	2015	
		Rupees ('000)		
4.2	The Company's interest in associated companies is as follows:			
	National Refinery Limited - Quoted			
	799,666 (2015:799,666) fully paid ordinary shares of Rs 10 each			
	including 133,278 (2015: 133,278) bonus shares of Rs 10 each;			
	Cost Rs 321,865 thousand (2015: Rs 321,865 thousand);			
	Quoted market value as at June 30, 2016: Rs 380,161 thousand			
	(2015: Rs 185,570 thousand); %age share holding as at			
	June 30, 2016: 1% (2015: 1%) - note 14.5	600,374	531,782	
	Attock Refinery Limited - Quoted			
	1,432,000 (2015: 1,432,000) fully paid ordinary shares of Rs 10 each			
	including 222,000 (2015: 222,000) bonus shares of Rs 10 each;			
	Cost Rs 310,502 thousand (2015: Rs 310,502 thousand);			
	Quoted market value as at June 30, 2016: Rs 401,160 thousand			
	(2015: Rs 327,140 thousand); %age share holding as at			
	June 30, 2016: 1.68% (2015: 1.68%) - note 14.6	520,268	517,781	
	Attock Information Technology Services			
	(Private) Limited - Unquoted			
	450,000 (2015: 450,000) fully paid ordinary shares of Rs 10 each;			
	Cost Rs 4,500 thousand (2015: Rs 4,500 thousand);			
	Value based on net assets as at March 31, 2016: Rs 16,234 thousand			
	(2015: Rs 13,949 thousand); %age share holding as at			
	June 30, 2016: 10% (2015: 10%)	16,234	13,949	
	Carrying value on equity method	1,136,876	1,063,512	
	Less: Impairment loss - National Refinery Limited	(130,243)	(171,389	
		1,006,633	892,123	

All associated companies are incorporated in Pakistan. National Refinery Limited and Attock Refinery Limited are engaged in the manufacturing, production and sale of large range of petroleum products. This is a strategic investment of the Company for vertical integration. Attock Information Technology Services (Private) Limited is engaged in building basic infrastructure, communication and computer installation.

14.3 The tables below provide summarised financial information for associated companies that are material to the Company. The information disclosed reflects the amounts presented in the most recent unaudited financial statements of the relevant associated companies, for the nine months period ended March 31, 2016 (2015: March 31, 2015) and not the reporting entity's share of those amounts. They have been amended to reflect adjustments made by the reporting entity when using the equity method, including fair value adjustments and modifications for differences in accounting policy.

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

	National Ref	inery Limited	Attock Refi	nery Limited
	Mar 31, 2016	Mar 31, 2015	Mar 31, 2016	Mar 31, 2015
		Rupees ('	000)	
Summarised balance sheet				
Current assets	36,868,243	38,653,673	26,166,802	32,133,643
Non-current assets	16,894,598	8,205,776	37,771,005	33,348,321
Current liabilities	(18,352,563)	(18,629,501)	(25,830,863)	(31,666,684)
Non-current liabilities	(838,204)	(517,046)	(14,769,896)	(10,626,280)
Net assets	34,572,074	27,712,902	23,337,048	23,189,000
Reconciliation to carrying amounts:				
Net assets as at April 1	27,712,902	25,934,271	23,189,000	22,346,217
Profit for the period	7,785,098	1,745,828	766,140	841,825
Other comprehensive (loss)/income	(126,260)	32,803	(191,627)	958
Dividends paid	(799,666)	-	(426,465)	_
Net assets as at March 31	34,572,074	27,712,902	23,337,048	23,189,000
Company's percentage shareholding				
in the associate	1%	1%	1.68%	1.68%
Company's share in carrying value				
of net assets	345,721	277,129	392,062	389,575
Excess of purchase consideration				
over share in carrying value of				
net assets on the date of acquisition	254,653	254,653	128,206	128,206
Carrying amount of investment				
before impairment	600,374	531,782	520,268	517,781
Impairment	(130,243)	(171,389)	-	-
Carrying amount of investment	470,131	360,393	520,268	517,781
Summarised statements of				
comprehensive income				
Revenue	106,590,976	169,900,731	76,067,527	147,355,063
Profit for the period	7,785,098	1,745,828	766,140	841,825
Other comprehensive (loss)/income	(126,260)	32,803	(191,627)	958
Total comprehensive income	7,658,838	1,778,631	574,513	842,783

During the year, dividend of Rs 7,997 thousand (2015: Rs Nil) and Rs 7,160 thousand (2015: Rs Nil) was received from National Refinery Limited and Attock Refinery Limited respectively.

14.4 Although the Company has less than 20 percent shareholding in National Refinery Limited, Attock Refinery Limited and Attock Information Technology Services (Private) Limited, these companies have been treated as associated companies since the Company has representation on their Board of Directors.

- 14.5 The value of investment in National Refinery Limited as at June 30, 2016 is based on a valuation analysis carried out by an external investment advisor engaged by the Company. The recoverable amount has been estimated based on a value in use calculation. These calculations have been made on discounted cash flow based valuation methodology which assumes an average gross profit margin of 5% (2015: 2.5%), terminal growth rate of 4% (2015: 4%) and capital asset pricing model based discount rate of 12.84% (2015: 14.34%).
- 14.6 Based on a valuation analysis carried out by the Company, the recoverable amount of investment in Attock Refinery Limited exceeds its carrying amount. The recoverable amount has been estimated based on a value in use calculation. These calculations have been made on discounted cash flow based valuation methodology which assumes gross profit margin of 1.00% (2015: 1.50%), terminal growth rate of 4% (2015: 4%) and weighted average cost of capital based discount rate of 11.92% (2015: 13.56%).
- 14.7 Based on unaudited financial statements, Attock Information Technology Services (Private) Limited has reported profit after tax and total comprehensive income for the twelve months period ended March 31, 2016 of Rs 2,285 thousands (twelve months period ended March 31, 2015: Rs 1,930 thousands).

		2016	2015
		Rupe	es ('000)
15.	OTHER LONG TERM INVESTMENTS		
	Held to maturity investments in Pakistan Investment		
	Bonds (PIBs) - at amortized cost (note 15.1)	401,508	403,266

15.1 This represents amount invested in Pakistan Investment Bonds at interest rate of 11.25% to 11.50% per annum having maturity of 3 to 5 years and are due for maturity in the year 2017 to 2019.

		2016	2015
		Rupees	s ('000)
16.	DEFERRED TAX ASSET		
	Deferred tax asset arising in respect		
	of certain provisions	252,204	212,915
	Deferred tax liability arising due to		
	accelerated tax depreciation	(148,545)	(164,391)
	Deferred tax asset	103,659	48,524
17.	STOCK IN TRADE		
	Petroleum products - note 17.1	4,832,448	5,569,448
	Packing material	4,205	3,419
		4,836,653	5,572,867

17.1 It includes the Company's share of pipeline stock amounting to Rs 2,517,067 thousand (2015: Rs 3,916,065 thousand) and Rs 616,624 thousand (2015: Rs 205,855 thousand) held by Pak-Arab Pipeline Company Limited and Pak Arab Refinery Limited respectively.

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

		2016 Rupees	2015 ('000)
18.	TRADE DEBTS		
	Considered good		
	Secured	1,301,191	1,833,793
	Unsecured		
	Due from related parties - note 18.1	4,971,886	4,850,916
	Others	1,395,443	2,990,124
		6,367,329	7,841,040
		7,668,520	9,674,833
	Considered doubtful - unsecured	63,742	49,901
	Provision for doubtful debts	(63,742)	(49,901)
		-	-
		7,668,520	9,674,833
18.1	Due from related parties		
	Attock Gen Limited	4,936,081	4,816,682
	Pakistan Oilfields Limited	23,231	20,171
	Attock Cement Pakistan Limited	12,287	14,063
	National Refinery Limited	189	-
	Attock Refinery Limited	98	-
		4,971,886	4,850,916
19.	ADVANCES, DEPOSITS, PREPAYMENTS AND		
	OTHER RECEIVABLES		
	Advances - considered good		
	Suppliers	17,187	32,873
	Employees against expenses		
	Executives	5,282	1,454
	Other employees	2,324	1,592
		7,606	3,046
		24,793	35,919
	Trade deposits and short-term prepayments		
	Trade deposits		
	With related party - The Attock Oil Company Limited	9,481	9,085
	Others	10,440	11,026
	Short-term prepayments	53,736	62,893
		73,657	83,004

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

		2016	2015
		Rupees	('000)
	Current account balances with statutory authorities		
	in respect of:		
	Excess input sales tax claimable	1,260,398	-
	Advance to collector customs for import of petroleum products	363,209	-
	Sales tax	25,574	25,696
	Federal excise duty and petroleum levy	986	986
		1,650,167	26,682
	Accrued income on bank deposits	19,446	56,761
	Other receivables		
	Price differential claim receivable from the Government	28,528	28,528
	Receivable from oil marketing companies under freight pool	559,400	284,992
	Receivable from joint operator (as disclosed in note 13)	39,694	-
	Due from related parties - unsecured		
	Attock Cement Pakistan Limited	-	99
	Workers' profit participation fund - note 19.1	53,961	46,643
		681,583	360,262
	Less: Provision for doubtful receivables	(28,528)	(28,528
		2,421,118	534,100
19.1	Workers' profit participation fund		
	Balance at beginning of the year	46,643	33,419
	Amount allocated for the year - note 27	(296,039)	(243,357
	Amount paid to Funds' trustees	303,357	256,581
	Balance at end of the year	53,961	46,643
20.	SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS		
	Held to maturity investment in treasury bills -		
	at amortized cost - note 20.1		
	Upto three months	-	_
	Later than three months but not later than six months	456,569	3,019,873
	Later than six months but not later than one year	1,047,854	2,417,631
		1,504,423	5,437,504
	Investment in mutual funds at fair value through		
	profit or loss - 20.2	363,471	_
		1,867,894	5,437,504

20.1 Short term investments in treasury bills earned interest at effective rate of 7.17% per annum (2015: 8.97% per annum).

 Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

		2016	2015	
		Rupees ('000)		
20.2	Investment in mutual funds at fair value			
	through profit or loss			
	Balance at the beginning of year	-		
	Addition during the year	371,734		
	Fair value (loss) transferred through profit & loss - note 26	(8,263)		
	Balance at the end of the year	363,471		

		2	016		2015
	Number of shares / units	Cost less impairment loss	Adjustment arising from remeasurement to fair value	Fair value	Fair value
			Rupees ('000)	
20.2.1 Details of Investment in mutual					
funds					
NAFA Government Securities					
Savings Fund	10,056,987	105,481	(1,327)	104,154	_
UBL Government Securities Fund	992,023	108,305	(4,359)	103,946	-
NIT Government Bond Fund	5,169,646	52,752	(1,300)	51,452	-
MCB Pakistan Sovereign Fund	1,952,855	105,196	(1,277)	103,919	_
		371,734	(8,263)	363,471	-

		2016	2015
		Rupee	s ('000)
21.	CASH AND BANK BALANCES		
	Cash in hand	5,005	4,638
	Bank balances		
	On short term deposits	7,900,000	2,900,000
	On interest/mark-up bearing saving accounts		
***************************************	(includes US \$ 102 thousand; 2015: US \$ 102 thousand)	1,208,286	1,835,141
***************************************	On current accounts		
	(includes US \$ 153 thousand; 2015: US \$ 158 thousand)	48,991	126,035
		9,157,277	4,861,176
		9,162,282	4,865,814

- 21.1 Balances in short term deposits and saving accounts earned interest/mark-up at weighted average rate of 7.01% per annum (2015: 8.92% per annum).
- **21.2** All bank accounts are maintained under conventional banking system.

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

		2016 Rupes	2015 es ('000)	
22.	SALES			
	Local sales	144,539,371	205,951,476	
	Export sales	4,638	279,703	
	Gross sales	144,544,009	206,231,179	
	Rebates/discount	(435,702)	(515,718)	
		144,108,307	205,715,461	
23.	COST OF PRODUCTS SOLD			
	Opening stock	5,572,867	6,787,904	
	Purchase of petroleum products and packing material	89,764,129	153,177,059	
	Petroleum levy	12,700,952	12,170,671	
	Other levies	284,005	240,506	
		102,749,086	165,588,236	
	Closing stock	(4,836,653)	(5,572,867)	
		103,485,300	166,803,273	
24.	OTHER INCOME			
	Commission and handling income	719,373	1,008,568	
	Tender and joining fee	12,508	7,555	
	Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	5,725	7,333	
	Hospitality income	16,233	16,291	
	Rental income	117,775	74,110	
	Others	64,246	34,431	
		935,860	1,148,288	
25.	OPERATING EXPENSES			
	Salaries and benefits	563,248	490,009	
	Rent, taxes and other fees - note 25.1	385,373	865,856	
	Travelling and staff transport	35,490	36,262	
	Repairs and maintenance	94,587	123,076	
	Advertising and publicity	16,541	9,842	
	Printing and stationery	17,855	13,166	
	Electricity, gas and water	32,259	31,566	
	Insurance	30,841	32,056	
	Communication	13,708	9,881	
	Legal and professional charges	10,089	7,600	
	Subscription and fees	1,647	2,577	
	Auditor's remuneration - note 25.3	4,238	3,825	
	Exchange loss	67,289	199,814	
	Depreciation - note 12.1	318,172	291,047	
	Provision/(reversal of provision) for doubtful debts	13,841	(23,764)	
	Others	94,894	96,162	
		1,700,072	2,188,975	

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

25.1 Rent, taxes and other fees include Rs 141,747 thousand (2015: Rs 107,812 thousand) paid under operating lease agreements.

25.2 Operating expenses includes Rs 264 thousand (2015: Rs Nil) being Company's share in joint operation, as disclosed in note 13.

	as disclosed in note 13.		
		2016	2015
		Rupees	('000)
25.3	Auditor's remuneration		
	Annual audit	1,510	1,438
	Review of half yearly financial statements,		
	audit of staff funds and special certifications	1,091	764
	Tax services	1,432	1,385
	Out of pocket expenses	205	238
		4,238	3,825
26.	FINANCE INCOME AND COSTS		
	Finance income		
	Income on bank deposits	487,699	630,135
***************************************	Income from short term investments measured at		
	amortised cost	367,852	226,400
	Income on investment in PIBs measured at		
	amortised cost	41,011	24,989
	Remeasurement (loss)/income on open ended mutual funds		
	measured at fair value through profit or loss	(8,263)	7,506
	Dividend income from open ended mutual funds measured		
	at fair value through profit or loss - note 26.1	28,020	_
	Mark-up on delayed payments	204,833	224,229
		1,121,152	1,113,259
	Finance cost		
	Bank charges	25,659	30,093
	Mark-up on delayed payments	174,713	101,850
		200,372	131,943
	Net finance income	920,780	981,316

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

		2016 Rupees	2015 ('000)
26.1	Breakup of Dividend Income from mutual funds is as follows:		· ·
20.1	•	6,394	
	NAFA Government Securities Savings Fund UBL Government Securities Fund	11,028	_
	NIT Government Bond Fund	3,670	
	MCB Pakistan Sovereign Fund	6,928	
	WED TURNSTURI SOVETEIGHT UND	28,020	-
27.	OTHER CHARGES	20,020	
	Workers' profit participation fund	296,039	243,357
	Workers' welfare fund	110,289	90,662
		406,328	334,019
28.	PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX		
	Income tax charge		
	- For the year	1,860,000	1,461,000
	- For prior years	-	(154,204
		1,860,000	1,306,796
	Deferred income tax (credit) for the year	(55,135)	(55,325
		1,804,865	1,251,471
		2016	2015
		%	%
28.1	Reconciliation of tax charge for the year		
	Applicable tax rate	32.00	33.00
	Tax effect of income taxed under final tax regime	(2.42)	(4.58)
	Effect of provision for super tax	2.98	2.88
	Effect of prior year	-	(3.40
	Tax effect of share of profit of associated companies		
	taxed on the basis of dividend income	(0.76)	(0.02
	Others	0.24	(0.30
	Average effective tax rate charged to income	32.04	27.58

28.2 Corporate tax rate applicable for the year is 32% (2015: 33%).

28.3 Under Section 5A of the Income Tax Ordinance 2001 as introduced by the Finance Act 2015, public companies are required to pay tax @ 10% of its undistributed revenue reserves which exceed 100% of its paid up capital. The Company has already declared and paid an interim dividend of greater

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

than 50% of its paid up capital during the year ended June 30, 2016, and accordingly requirements of section 5A are not applicable to the Company for the current year

		2016	2015
29.	EARNINGS PER SHARE		
	Profit for the year (Rupees in thousand)	3,828,585	3,286,384
	Weighted average number of ordinary shares		
	in issue during the year (in thousand)	82,944	82,944
	Basic and diluted earnings per share (Rupees)	46.16	39.62

30. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

30.1 Financial assets and liabilities

	Loans and Receivables	Held to maturity investments	Fair value through profit or loss	Total
		Rupee	s ('000)	
June 30, 2016				
Financial Assets				
Maturity up to one year				
Trade debts	7,668,520	-	-	7,668,520
Advances, deposits and				
other receivables	692,422	-	-	692,422
Short term investments	-	1,504,423	363,471	1,867,894
Cash and bank balances	1,262,282	7,900,000	-	9,162,282
Maturity after one year				
Other long term investments	-	401,508	_	401,508
	9,623,224	9,805,931	363,471	19,792,626

Other financial liabilities

	Rupees ('000)
Financial Liabilities	
Maturity up to one year	
Trade and other payables	13,747,108
Maturity after one year	
Long term deposits	626,159
	14,373,267

	Loans and Receivables	Held to maturity investments	Fair value through profit or loss	Total
		Rupee	s ('000)	
June 30, 2015				
Financial Assets				
Maturity up to one year				
Trade debts	9,674,833	_	-	9,674,833
Advances, deposits and				
other receivables	408,606	_	_	408,606
Short term investments	-	5,437,504	-	5,437,504
Cash and bank balances	1,965,814	2,900,000	_	4,865,814
Maturity after one year				
Other long term investments	_	403,266	-	403,266
	12,049,253	8,740,770	-	20,790,023
			fiı	Other nancial liabilitio
				Rupees ('000)
Financial Liabilities				
Maturity up to one year				
Trade and other payables				14,077,050
Maturity after one year				
Long term deposits				604,814
				14,681,864

30.2 Credit quality of financial assets

The credit quality of the Company's financial assets have been assessed below by reference to external credit ratings of counterparties determined by The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited (PACRA) and JCR-VIS Credit Rating Company Limited (JCR-VIS). The counterparties for which external credit ratings were not available have been assessed by reference to internal credit rating determined based on their historical information for any defaults in meeting obligations.

		2016	2015
	Rating	Rupees ('000)	
Trade debts			
Counterparties with external credit rating	A1+	890,112	1,745,610
	A1	13,630	1,829,71
	A2	277,795	
Counterparties without external credit rating			
Secured against bank guarantee & letter of credit		133,605	473,85

 Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

	Rating	2016 Ruբ	2015 pees ('000)
Due from related parties		4,959,312	4,850,916
Others		1,394,066	774,733
		7,668,520	9,674,833
Advances, deposits and other receivables			
Counterparties with external credit rating	A1+	19,446	70,010
Counterparties without external credit rating		672,976	338,596
		692,422	408,606
Short term investments			
Counterparties with external credit rating	A+	103,892	_
	Α	104,639	_
	AA-	154,940	-
Counterparties without external credit rating			
Investment in Treasury bills		1,504,423	5,437,504
		1,867,894	5,437,504
Bank balances			
Counterparties with external credit rating	A1+	9,157,160	4,860,845
	A1	117	331
		9,157,277	4,861,176
Other long term investments			
Counterparties without external credit rating			
Investment in Pakistan investment bonds		401,508	403,266

30.3 Financial risk management

30.3.1 Financial risk factors

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

(a) 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 Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade debts and balances at banks. Credit sales are primarily to related parties. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because counter parties are banks with reasonably high credit ratings.

As of June 30, 2016, trade debts of Rs 3,046,955 thousand (2015: Rs 3,089,661 thousand) were past due but not impaired. The ageing analysis of these trade receivables is as follows:

	2016 Rupee	2015 s ('000)
Due from related parties	·	· ,
Up to 6 months	2,655,200	2,472,04
6 to 12 months	-	
12 months and above	-	
	2,655,200	2,472,04
Others		
Up to 6 months	391,755	617,61
6 to 12 months	-	
12 months and above	-	
	391,755	617,61
	3,046,955	3,089,66

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities.

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents.

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are undiscounted cash flows.

	Less than	Above 1 year
	1 year	
	Rupees ('000)	
At June 30, 2016		
Long term deposits	-	626,15
Trade and other payables	13,747,108	
At June 30, 2015		
Long term deposits	-	604,81
Trade and other payables	14,077,050	

(c) Market risk

(i) Currency risk

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

Financial assets include Rs 26,350 thousand (2015: Rs 26,188 thousand) and financial liabilities include Rs 592,917 thousand (2015: Rs 591,997 thousand) which were subject to currency risk.

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

The following significant exchange rates were applied during the year:

	2016	2015
Rupees per USD		
Average rate	102.51	100.06
Reporting date rate	103.32	100.67

At June 30, 2016, if the currency had weakened or strengthened by 10% against USD with all other variables at constant, profit after tax would have been Rs 56,657 thousand (2015: Rs 56,581 thousand) lower /higher.

(ii) Interest rate risk

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

The Company has no long term interest bearing financial assets and liabilities whose fair value or future cash flows will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Financial assets and liabilities include balances of Rs 14,691,805 thousand (2015: Rs 13,931,950 thousand) and Rs 3,184,505 thousand (2015: Rs 2,226,724 thousand) respectively, which are subject to interest rate risk under interest arrangements not permissible under Shariah. Applicable interest rates for financial assets have been indicated in respective notes.

At June 30, 2016, if interest rates had been 1% higher/lower with all other variables held constant, profit after tax for the year would have been Rs 84,072 thousand (2015: Rs 66,183 thousand) higher/lower, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest income from these financial assets.

(iii) Other price risk

Price risk represents the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. The Company is exposed to price risk, because of the investments held by the Company in money market mutual funds, and classified on the balance sheet as fair value through profit and loss. To

Short term investments include fair value through profit and loss investments of Rs 363,471 thousand (2015: Nil) which were subject to price risk.

manage its price risk arising from investments in mutual funds, the Company diversifies its portfolio.

If redemption price on mutual funds, at the year end date, fluctuate by 5% higher / lower with all other variables held constant, profit after tax for the year would have been Rs 18,174 thousand (2015: Nil) higher / lower, mainly as a result of higher / lower redemption price on units of mutual funds.

30.3.2 Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to ensure the Company's ability not only to continue as a going concern but also to meet its requirements for expansion and enhancement of its

business, maximize return of shareholders and optimize benefits for other stakeholders to maintain an optimal capital structure and to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to achieve the above objectives, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares through bonus or right issue or sell assets to reduce debts or raise debts, if required.

30.4 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The carrying values of financial assets and liabilities approximate their fair values. The table below analyzes financial assets that are measured at fair value, by valuation method.

The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities;
- Level 2: Observable inputs; and
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs

The company held the following financial assets at fair value;

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
		Rupees	('000)	
June 30, 2016				
Short term investments:				
Investment in mutual funds at Fair				
Value through Profit or Loss	363,471	_	_	363,471

31. STAFF RETIREMENT BENEFITS

The latest actuarial valuation of the defined benefit plan was conducted as at June 30, 2016 using the projected unit credit method. Details of the defined benefit plan are:

		2016	2015	
		Rupees ('000)		
31.1	The amounts recognised in the balance sheet:			
	Present value of defined benefit obligations	57,099	49,188	
	Fair value of plan assets	(45,875)	(33,865)	
	Liability recognised in the balance sheet	11,224	15,323	
31.2	The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are as follows:			
	Liability as at July 01,	15,322	13,517	
	Expense recognised in profit and loss account	8,307	7,555	
	Contributions made during the year	(9,191)	(8,027)	
	Remeasurement (gain) / loss recognised in statement			
	of comprehensive income	(3,214)	2,278	
	Liability as at June 30,	11,224	15,323	

 Bank balance

Due to The Attock Oil Company Limited

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

		2016 Rupees ('	2015 (000)
31.3	The amounts recognised in profit and loss account are as follows:		
<u></u>	Current service cost	7,208	6,320
	Interest cost	5,019	4,659
	Expected return on plan assets	(3,920)	(3,424)
		8,307	7,555
31.4	Remeasurements recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI)		
	are as follows:		
	Remeasurement (gain) / loss on obligations:		
	Experience (gain) / loss	(3,877)	2,401
	Loss / (gain) due to remeasurement of investment return	663	(123)
		(3,214)	2,278
31.5	Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation are as follows:		
	Present value of defined obligation as at July 01,	49,188	35,878
***************************************	Current service cost recognised in profit and loss account	7,208	6,320
•	Interest cost	5,019	4,659
	Remeasurement (gain)/loss	(3,878)	2,401
	Benefits paid	(438)	(70)
	Present value of defined obligation as at June 30,	57,099	49,188
31.6	Changes in fair value of plan assets are as follows:		
	Fair value of plan assets as at July 01,	33,865	22,361
	Expected return on plan assets	3,920	3,424
***************************************	Contributions during the year	9,191	8,027
	Benefits paid	(438)	(70)
	Remeasurement (loss)/gain on investments	(663)	123
	Fair value of plan assets as at June 30,	45,875	33,865
	Actual return on plan assets for the year is Rs 4,085 thousand.		
	The Company expects to contribute Rs 9,229 thousand to its defined year 2016-17.	benefit gratuity p	lan during th
		2016 Total Invest Rupees ('	
31.7	The major categories of plan assets are as follows:		
	Government bonds	49,869	39,379

(6,299)

33,865

4,176 (8,170)

45,875

Expected return on plan assets is based on market expectations and dependent upon the assets portfolio of the funds, at the beginning of the year, for returns over the entire life of the related obligation.

		2016 %	2015 %
31.8	Significant actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date		
	are as follows:		
	Discount rate	8.75	10.25
	Expected rate of return on plan assets	8.75	10.25
	Expected rate of increase in salaries	8.75	10.25

31.9 Sensitivity analysis

The calculation of the defined benefit obligation is sensitive to assumptions set out above. The following table summarises how the defined benefit obligation at the end of reporting period would have increased/ (decreased) as a result of change in respective assumptions by one percent.

	Defined benef Effect o	_
	increase Rupees	decrease ('000)
Discount rate	(5,611)	6,600
Expected rate of increase in salaries	6,534	(5,659

- **31.10** The weighted average number of years of defined benefit obligation is 11.8 years as at June 30, 2016 (2015: 12.2 years).
- **31.11** The Company contributes to gratuity fund on the advice of fund's actuary. The contribution is equal to current service cost with the adjustment for any deficit. If there is a surplus, the Company takes a contribution holiday.

		2016	2015
		Rupees	('000)
31.12	Salaries, wages and benefits as appearing in note 25		
	include amounts in respect of the following:		
	Provident fund	9,942	9,520
	Gratuity fund	8,307	7,555
		18,249	17,075

Notes

1
2

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

					Rupees ('000)		
31.13	Projected benefit payments from gratuity fund are as follows:						
	For the year 2017				2,800		
***************************************	For the year 2018				3,253		
	For the year 2019				3,835		
	For the year 2020				6,660		
	For the year 2021				5,383		
	For the year 2022-26				51,105		
				2016 Rupe	2015 es ('000)		
32.	APL EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND						
a)	Size of the fund			89,990	68,780		
	Cost of investments made			87,625	66,338		
	Fair value of investments made			90,651	69,346		
				%	%		
	Percentage of investments made			97	96		
		2016		:	2015		
		Amount Rupees ('000)	%	Amount Rupees ('00	00) %		
b)	Breakup of investment - at cost						
	Treasury Bills	13,290	15	16,199	24		
	Investment in Pakistan Investment Bonds	61,347	70	48,474	73		

c) Investments out of provident trust have been made in accordance with the provisions of section 227 of Companies Ordinance, 1984 and the rules formulated for the purpose.

12,988

87,625

1,665

66,338

33. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Investment in saving account with bank

Aggregate transactions with related parties, other than remuneration to the chief executive, directors and executives of the Company under their terms of employment disclosed in note 34, were as follows:

2016	2015
Rupees ('000)	
20,552,737	37,206,11
97,232	110,30
174,713	101,85
6,719	8,71
268,023	379,99
	20,552,737 97,232 174,713 6,719

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

	2016	2015
	Rupee	s ('000)
National Refinery Limited		
Purchase of petroleum products	47,913,213	77,303,631
Purchase of services	84,763	70,067
Sale of petroleum products	14,765	14,068
Handling income	451,349	628,571
Attock Gen Limited		
Sale of petroleum products	6,886,997	13,615,292
Mark-up earned on late payments	201,733	221,839
Pakistan Oilfields Limited		
Purchase of petroleum products	186,075	187,561
Purchase of services	12,167	10,633
Sale of petroleum products	430,189	562,472
Sale of services	583	1,144
The Attock Oil Company Limited		
Purchase of services	94,791	80,890
Sale of services	7,374	6,920
Attock Cement Pakistan Limited		
Purchase of services	2,725	3,013
Sale of petroleum products	199,065	240,238
Sale of services	2,488	4,090
Attock Information Technology Services (Private) Limited		
Purchase of services	17,775	14,445
Sale of services	5,578	6,544
Attock Sahara Foundation		
Purchase of goods	86	1,345
Attock Leisure Management Associates		
Purchase of services	1,080	1,397
Attock Hospital (Private) Limited		
Purchase of medical services	3,295	2,896
ther related parties		
Contribution to staff retirement benefits plans		
APL Employees provident fund	9,942	9,520
APL Gratuity fund	8,307	7,555
Contribution to Workers' profit participation fund	296,039	243,357

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

34. REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DIRECTOR AND EXECUTIVES

	Chief Executive		Di	Director		Executives	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	
			Rupees	s ('000)			
Managerial remuneration	12,850	12,961	4,440	4,213	113,829	86,930	
Bonus	17,500	18,375	5,949	5,672	52,598	42,671	
Company's contribution							
to provident, pension							
and gratuity funds	_	-	757	582	11,442	10,266	
Housing and utilities	4,550	4,550	1,605	1,496	38,472	33,838	
Other perquisites and							
benefits	1,610	1,781	1,609	1,830	24,947	21,927	
Leave passage	1,167	1,037	397	302	538	489	
	37,677	38,704	14,757	14,095	241,826	196,121	
No. of person(s)	1	1	1	1	87	67	

- 34.1 The above includes amount charged by an associated company for share of chief executive's and one director's remuneration as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company. In addition, Chief Executive, a Director and certain Executives were also provided with use of Company maintained cars and medical facilities as per Company policy.
- 34.2 In addition, five non-executive directors of the Company were paid meeting fee aggregating Rs 4,559 thousand (2015: Rs 3,844 thousand).

35. SEGMENT REPORTING

35.1 As described in note 1 to these financial statements the Company markets petroleum products. Revenue from external customers for products of the Company are as follows:

	2016	2015
	Rupe	es ('000)
Product		
High Speed Diesel	64,661,245	83,033,10
Furnace Fuel Oil	14,874,987	51,716,00
Premier Motor Gasoline	37,925,494	36,359,96
Bitumen	14,846,308	14,383,35
Others	11,800,273	20,223,02
	144,108,307	205,715,46

35.2 There is no single external customer of the Company whose revenue amounts to 10% or more of the Company's total revenue during the year ended June 30, 2016.

36. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Total number of employees at the end of year was 325 (2015: 312). Average number of employees was 317 (2015: 298).

Notes

37. CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION

Considering the nature of the Company's business, the information regarding capacity has no relevance.

38. DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL SHARES ISLAMIC INDEX

Following information has been disclosed with reference to circular no. 14 of 2016 dated April 21, 2016, issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan relating to "All Shares Islamic Index".

Description		Explanation
i)	Loans and advances - asset	Non-interest bearing
ii)	Long term deposits - liability	Non-interest bearing
iii)	Segment revenue	Product wise revenue disclosed in note 35
iv)	Relationship with banks having Islamic windows	Company does not have any relationship with bank under Islamic windows of operations
v)	Bank balances	All bank accounts are maintained under conventional banking system
vi)	Income on bank deposits	This represents interest on bank deposits maintained under conventional banking system
vii)	Breakup of dividend income - Company wise	Disclosed in note 14.3 and note 26.1
viii)	All sources of other income	Disclosed in note 24
ix)	Exchange gain	Earned from actual currency fluctuation

39. NON-ADJUSTING EVENT AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

Disclosures other than above are not applicable to the Company.

The Board of Directors in its meeting held on August 15, 2016 has proposed a final cash dividend for the year ended June 30, 2016 @ Rs. 25 per share, amounting to Rs 2,073,600 thousand for approval of the members in the Annual General Meeting to be held on September 29, 2016.

40 CORRESPONDING FIGURES

The corresponding figures have been rearranged, where considered necessary, to conform to current year presentation.

41 DATE OF AUTHORISATION

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company on August 15, 2016.

Shuaib A. Malik Chief Executive Abdus Sattar
Director

Notice of Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the 21st Annual General Meeting (being the 33rd General Meeting) of the Company will be held at Attock House, Morgah, Rawalpindi on September 29, 2016 at 11:30 a.m. to transact the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS

- 1. To receive, consider and adopt the audited financial statements of the Company together with Directors' and Auditor's Reports for the year ended June 30, 2016.
- 2. To approve a final cash dividend of 250 % i.e. Rs. 25/- per share of Rs. 10/- each, as recommended by the Board of Directors in addition to the interim dividend of 150 % i.e. Rs. 15/- per share already paid to the shareholders thus making a total of 400 % i.e. Rs. 40/- per share for the year ended June 30, 2016.
- 3. To appoint auditors for the year ending June 30, 2017 and to fix their remuneration.

SPECIAL BUSINESS

4. To consider and approve the amendments to be made in Articles of Association of the Company for the purpose of compliance with the mandatory e-voting requirements as prescribed in the Companies (E-Voting) Regulations, 2016 and if thought fit to pass the following resolution as special resolution:

"Resolved that the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by adding following new clauses as 63(a) and 63(b):

- 63 (a) **E-Voting** The provisions and requirements for e-voting as prescribed by the SECP from time to time shall be deemed to be incorporated in these Articles of Association, irrespective of other provisions of these Articles and notwithstanding anything contradictory therein.
- 63 (b) In case of e-voting, voters may appoint either members or non-members as proxy and the Company shall comply with the requirements of the Companies (E-Voting) Regulations, 2016 prescribed under the Companies Ordinance, 1984.
- 5. To approve transmission of annual audited financial statements, auditor's report and directors' report etc. ("annual audited accounts") to members through CD/DVD/USB at their registered address as allowed by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP).

To consider and if deemed appropriate propose the following resolution:

"Resolved that transmission of annual audited financial statements, auditor's report and directors' report etc. ("annual audited accounts") to members at their registered address in soft form i.e. CD/DVD/USB as notified by SECP vide its SRO No. 470 (1)/2016 dated May 31, 2016 be and is hereby approved"

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Registered Office: Attock House Morgah, Rawalpindi. September 08, 2016

Rehmat Ullah Bardaie
Company Secretary

Notice of Annual General Meeting

NOTES:

The Share transfer books of the Company will remain closed from September 22, 2016 to September 29, 2016 (both days inclusive).

A member may appoint a proxy to attend and vote on his / her behalf. Proxies in order to be effective must be received at the Registered Office of the Company duly stamped and signed not less than 48 hours before the meeting.

- i. In case of individuals, the account holders or sub-account holders and/or the persons whose securities are in group account and their registration details are uploaded as per the regulations, shall authenticate their identity by showing their original Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC) or original passport at the time of attending the meeting.
- ii. In case of corporate entities, the Board of Directors' resolution/power of attorney with specimen signature of the nominees shall be produced (unless it has been provided earlier) at the time of the meeting.

FOR APPOINTING PROXIES:

- i. In case of individuals, the account holders or sub-account holders and/or the persons whose securities are in group account and their registration details are uploaded as per the regulations, shall submit the proxy form as per the above requirements.
- ii. The proxy form shall be witnessed by two persons whose names, addresses and CNIC numbers shall be mentioned on the form.
- iii. Attested copies of CNIC or the passport of the beneficial owners and the proxy shall be furnished with the proxy form.
- iv. The proxies shall produce their original CNIC or original passport at the time of meeting.
- v. In case of corporate entities, the Board of Directors' resolution/power of attorney with specimen signature of the person nominated to represent and vote on behalf of the corporate entity, shall be submitted (unless it has been provided earlier) along with proxy form to the Company.

DEDUCTION OF INCOME TAX FOR FILER AND NON-FILER AT REVISED RATES:

Pursuant to the provisions of Finance Act, 2016, effective July 01, 2016, applicable rates on payment of dividend have been amended and the rates of deduction of income tax, under Section 150 of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 have been revised as follows:

1	Rate of tax deduction for filers of Income Tax Return	12.50%
2	Rate of tax deduction for non-filers of Income Tax Return	20.00%

In case of Joint account, each holder is to be treated individually as either a filer or non-filer and tax will be deducted on the basis of shareholding of each joint holder as may be notified by the shareholder, in writing as follows, to our Share Registrar, or if no notification, each joint holder shall be assumed to have an equal number of shares.

Company Name	Folio/CDS Account	Total Shares	Principal Shareholder		Joint Shareholder	
	No.		Name and CNIC No.	Shareholding proportion (No. of Shares)	Name and CNIC No.	Shareholding proportion (No. of Shares)

Notice of Annual General Meeting

The CNIC number/NTN details is now mandatory and is required for checking the tax status as per the Active Taxpayers List (ATL) issued by Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) from time to time.

EXEMPTION FROM DEDUCTION OF INCOME TAX / ZAKAT:

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

COMPUTERIZED NATIONAL IDENTITY CARD NUMBER (CNIC) / NATIONAL TAXPAYER NUMBER (NTN):

Members are requested to provide attested photocopy of their CNIC or NTN (in case of corporate entities) directly to our share registrar in order to meet the mandatory requirement of the SECP, SRO 831(I)/2012 dated July 05, 2012 which requires that the dividend warrant should bear CNIC number of the member.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

Members are requested to promptly notify any change of address to the Company's share registrar.

TRANSMISSION OF ANNUAL REPORTS THROUGH E-MAIL:

The SECP vide SRO 787 (1)/2014 dated September 08, 2014 has provided an option for shareholders to receive audited financial statements along with notice of annual general meeting electronically through email. Hence, members who are interested in receiving the annual reports and notice of annual general meeting electronically in future are requested to send their email addresses on the consent form placed on the Company's website www.apl.com.pk, to the Company's Share Registrar. The Company shall, however additionally provide hard copies of the annual report to such members, on request, free of cost.

AVAILABILITY OF AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ON COMPANY'S WEBSITE:

The audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2016 have been made available on the Company's website www.apl.com.pk, in addition to annual and quarterly financial statements for the prior years.

DIVIDEND MANDATE OPTION:

In accordance with the SECP's Circular No. 18 of 2012 dated June 05, 2012, the shareholders have been given an opportunity to authorise the Company to make payment of cash dividend through direct credit to shareholder's bank account. To opt for the dividend mandate option as stated, the Dividend Mandate Form, available at Company's website i.e. www.apl.com.pk, needs to be duly filled and submitted to our share registrar at the earliest.

STATEMENT UNDER SECTION 160(1)(b) OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE, 1984.

INCORPORATION OF CHANGES MADE IN ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF THE COMPANY

To give effect to the Companies (E-Voting) Regulation 2016, shareholders' approval is being sought to amend the Articles of Association of the Company to enable e-voting.

TRANSMISSION OF ANNUAL AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS THROUGH CD/DVD/USB

The SECP through SRO 470 (1)/2016 dated May 31, 2016 has allowed companies to circulate the annual balance sheet and profit and loss account, auditor's report and directors' report etc. ("annual audited accounts") to its members through CD/DVD/USB at their registered address. Printed copy of above referred statements shall be provided to such members who opt for having hard copy on the Request Form which is available on the website of the Company i.e. www.apl.com.pk.

STATEMENT UNDER SRO 27(I) / 2012 DATED JANUARY 16, 2012:

Status of the investment in Associated Companies

Information as required under the Regulation 4(2) of the Companies (Investment in Associated Companies or Associated Undertakings) Regulations, 2012, the status of the investments in associated companies against approval held by the Company in the AGM held on September 27, 2007 is as under:

1. Total investment approved:

The Company has approved equity investment in the following associated companies to the extent of maximum 2.5% of the paid up capital of each investee company with overall amount not exceeding Rs. 2,500 million:

National Refinery Limited	(NRL)	Attock Refinery Limited	(ARL)
Pakistan Oilfields Limited	(POL)	Attock Cement Pakistan Limited	(ACPL)

2. Amount of Investment made to date:

Except for ARL, no investment has been made in any other associated concern. Investment of Rs. 310.502 million has been made against this approval to date which represents 1.679% of paid up capital of Attock Refinery Limited.

3. Reasons for not having made complete investment to date:

Partial investment has been made in ARL and no investment has been made in other associated companies due to change in the Government policies, less than satisfactory growth and improvement in GDP and other macroeconomic indicators respectively. The investment will be made in future depending on the improved macroeconomic factors, feasible investment environment and satisfactory rate of return.

4. Major change in financial position of investee companies since the date of last resolution: Changes in financial position are as follow:

i. Earnings per share (restated):

Name of	Year ended	Year ended	Nine Months ended	
the Company	June 30, 2007	June 30, 2015	March 31, 2016*	
		Rs. Per Share		
NRL	52.56	46.38	65.50	
ARL	8.78	21.27	14.98	
POL	25.11	35.76	24.69	
ACPL	9.18	19.26	18.28	

ii. Break-up value per share:

Name of	March 31,	June 30,	March 31,
the Company	2007	2015	2016*
		Rs. Per Share	
NRL	164.21	376.83	432.33
ARL	90.62	384.86	394.85
POL	92.30	136.82	121.51
ACPL	44.52	78.02	85.80

^{*} The above figures are based on latest available financial statements.

Definition and glossary of terms

Profitability ratios

Profitability ratios measure Company's ability to generate earnings relative to sales, assets and equity.

Liquidity ratios

Liquidity ratios determine a company's ability to pay-off its short-terms obligations.

Activity Ratios

Activity ratios measure the company's ability, to convert working capital items into cash or sales and fixed assets effectiveness to generate net sales.

Investment ratios

Investment ratios measure the ability of a Company to earn an adequate return for its shareholders.

Market ratios

Market value ratios determine if a company is over or undervalued in relation to the market value of net assets.

Capital Structure Ratios

The capital structure determines how a Company finances its overall operations and growth by using different sources of funds.

DuPont Analysis

DuPont analysis demonstrates the grossing up effect of profit margin, total assets turnover and leverage into Return on equity (ROE) of the company.

Glossary

ACPL	Attock Cement Pakistan Limited
AGM	Annual General Meeting
AITSL	Attock Information Technology Services (Pvt.) Limited
APL	Attock Petroleum Limited
ARL	Attock Refinery Limited
ATL	Active Taxpayers List
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
AWT	Army Welfare Trust
BPPL(MKTG)	Byco Petroleum Pakistan Limited (Marketing)
BTCPL	Bakri Trading Company Pakistan Limited
BTL	Below The Line
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority
CAGR	Compounded Annual Growth Rate
CD	Compact Disc
CDA	Capital Development Authoirty
CDC	Central Depository Company of Pakistan
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CNIC	Computerized National Identity Card
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas
coco	Company Owned Company Operated
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CPR	Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation
CSM	Company Secretarial Matters
DTP	Directors' Training Programme
DVD	Digital Video Disc
EBITDA	Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization
EHS	Environment Health and Safety
EPS	Earnings Per Share
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning
FO	Furnace Oil
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIK	Ghulam Ishaq Khan Institute of Technology
GoP	Government of Pakistan
HBL	Habib Bank Limited
НОВС	High Octane Blended Component
HR	Human Resource
HRS	Hydrant Refueling System
HRMS	Human Resource Management System

Glossary

HSD	High Speed Diesel
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
HSFO	High Sulphur Furnace Oil
ICAP	Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan
ICMAP	Institute of Cost & Management Accountants of Pakistan
IFAC	International Federation of Accountants
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IT	Information Technology
JV	Joint Venture
KPK	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
KW	Kilo Watt
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
LSFO	Low Sulphur Furnace Oil
LUMS	Lahore University of Management Sciences
M-2	Lahore Islamabad Motorway
M.TON	Metric Ton
MBA	Masters in Business Administration
MBT	Machike Bulk Oil Terminal
MIS	Management Information System
MP & NR	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Resources
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NFR	Non Fuel Retail facilities
NOC	No Objection Certificate
NRL	National Refinery Limited
NTN	National Tax Number
NUST	National University of Science & Technology
OCAC	Oil Companies Advisory Council
OGDCL	Oil & Gas Development Company Limited
OGRA	Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority
OMC	Oil Marketing Company
OOTCL	Overseas Oil Trading Company Pakistan
OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
OSHA	Occupational Safety Health Administration
PARCO	Pak-Arab Refinery Company
PIM	Pakistan Institute of Management
PMDC	Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation
PMG	Premier Motor Gasoline
POL	Pakistan Oilfields Limited

Glossary

Pakistan Petroleum Limited
Pakistan State Oil Company Limited
Pakistan Stock Exchange
Private
Rawalpindi Bulk Oil Terminal
Retail Development and Human Resource
Return on Equity
Rupees
Retail Visual Identity
Sales and Marketing
Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan
Sui-Northern Gas Pipelines Limited
Shell Pakistan Limited
Statutory Regulatory Order
Sui-Southern Gas Company Limited
Terms of Reference
Total Parco Marketing Limited
Total-Parco Pakistan Limited
United Kingdom
United States of America
Universal Serial Bus
United States Dollar
Variable Frequency Drive
Workers' Profit Participation Fund
Workers' Welfare Fund

ستنقبل کے منصوبے اور اُ میدیں

یہ پنی ایک طویل تاریخ کی حامل ہے اور ہمیشہ مشکل حالات میں کا میاب گھہری ہے۔ موجودہ عالمی حالات نے اس صنعت کومتا ٹرکیا ہے اور منڈی کے حالات دن بدن بگڑتے جارہے ہیں۔ لیکن APL اپنی جگہ مضبوطی سے کھڑی ہے اور آنے والے دنوں میں تمام مشکلات سے نبر دآز ماہونے کی صلاحیت رکھتی ہے۔ انتظامیہ نے ایسے اقد امات کیے ہیں کہ کمپنی کی گرفت منڈی پر قائم رہے اور اس میں مزیدا ضافہ ہو۔ APL کی انتظامیہ مختلف منصوبوں پر تند ہی سے کام کر رہی ہے اور کئی نئے تجارتی اتحاد تشکیل دے کر مستقبل میں اس سے بھی ہڑھ کر کامیا بی حاصل کرنے کے لیے پر عزم ہے۔

اس وقت جاری منصوبوں میں سے چندایک درج ذیل ہیں:

- ، اسلام آبادانٹر بیشنل ائر پورٹ پر"فیول فارم" اور"ہائڈرینٹ ری فیولنگ سٹم۔ایچ آرالیں" کا قیام،اس کی مرمت ودیکیے بھال کا نظام اور APLاورPSO کے ایک مشتر کہ تجارتی منصوبے کے طور پر بہت جلد کممل ہوجائے گا۔
- سمپنی نے اہم مقامات پر بڑےٹر مینل تغییر کیے ہیں اوران کے ذخیر ہے گی گنجائش میں اضافہ کیا ہے تا کہ مصنوعات کی سلسل فراہمی میں رکاوٹ نہآئے۔اس حوالے ہے مجمود کوٹ اور شکار پورٹر مینل اگلے برس مکمل ہوجا کیں گے،علاوہ بریں، تاروجبہ،ساہیوال اور دولت پور میں زمین کا حصول ٹرمینل کی تغییر کے لیے بنیا دی پیش رفت ہے۔
- کمپنی کابیہ پختہ عزم ہے کہ کاربن کے اخراج کو کم سے کم درجے پرلایا جائے ،اس لیے کمپنی کے رٹیئل آ وٹلیٹس (Retail Outlets) پر ہر جگہ تمسی توانائی سے بجل پیدا کرنے کے منصوبے برکام جاری ہے۔
- کمپنی اَب تک ہائی وے اور شاہر اہوں پر اپنی خدمات کی فراہمی کے لیے معروف کار ہے۔ تاہم اب شہری علاقوں اور شہروں کے اندر رٹیکل آوٹلیٹس Retail) (Outlets) پریہ ہولت پہنچانے کاعزم رکھتی ہے تا کہ مپنی کا نام زیادہ سے زیادہ افراد تک پہنچے۔

کمپنی آنے والے وقت میں منافع میں اضافے اوراستحکام کے ارادے سے نئے کاروباری منصوبوں میں آگے بڑھنے کے لیے پوری طرح تیار ہے۔ملکی اورغیرملکی اداروں سے تجارتی تعلقات سے مشکل حالات میں بھی کمپنی دولت میں اضافہ ممکن کرسکے گی۔

زیر جائزہ برس میں تیل کی صنعت طلب اور رسد دونوں حوالوں سے مشکلات کا بھی شکار رہی ہے اور اسے نئے محرکات کا بھی سامنا بھی رہا ہے۔ عالمی سیاسی اور اقتصادی صورت حال نے تیل کی کاروبار پرمنفی اثرات مرتب کیے ہیں۔ تاہم کمپنی اپنے تصص مالکان کے سرمایہ میں اضافے ، نیک نامی اور منڈی میں اپنی کاروباری شناخت بنانے کے لیے پر عزم ہے۔ انتظامیہ کی میسلسل کوشش ہے کہ وہ کمپنی کے لیے پائیدار ترقی کومکن بنائیں۔

اظهارتشكر

بورڈ اس موقع کا فائدہ اٹھاتے ہوئے کمپنی کےمعزز خصص مالکان کے غیرمتزلزل اعتاداور تعاون کے لیے شکرییادا کرناچاہتاہے۔بورڈ حکومت پاکستان اوراس کے انضباطی اداروں کے تعاون اور رہنمائی کے لیے بھی ممنون ومشکورہے۔ڈائر کیٹرز کارکنان،صارفین اوراپنے تجارتی رفقائے کارکے بھی بےحدشکر گزار ہیں۔

منجانب بورڈ شعیباے ملک چف ایگزیکٹو

> راولپنڈی 15اگست2016

12۔ 30 جون 2016ء کو کمپنی کے حصص داروں کی کل تعداد 3,031 تھی جصص کا نقشہ اور متعلقہ اطلاعات جن کا ظاہر کرنا"ضابطہ برائے تجارتی انتظام وانصرام"2012کے تحت لازم ہے، بطور ضمیمہ لف ہے۔

علاوه ازیں اس ضابطے بڑمل درآ مدکا ہی ای اوسے دستخط شدہ اقر ارنامہ اس رپورٹ کے ساتھ الگ سے لف ہے۔

بورد آف دار یکٹرز کا دھانچہ اس کی کمیٹیاں اور اجلاس: اس برس جناب وایل جی فرعون صاحب نے استعفیٰ دے دیا جبکہ ان کی عارضی آسامی کو جناب مفرح سعیدان گالغامدی نے پر کیا۔

"ضابطہ برائے تجارتی انتظام وانصرام 2012ء"کے قواعد کی بھیل کے لیے کمپنی کے بورڈ کے ہر ڈائر یکٹر کاحیثیت کو چاہے وہ انتظامی ہے،غیرا نتظامی یا آزاد، گوشوارہ برائے تعمیل (سٹیٹمنٹ آف کمپلائنس) میں پیش کردیا گیاہے۔

اس سال بورڈ تمپنی کے منافع اورصص داروں کی ادائیگیوں میں اضافہ کے لیے سلسل مصروف رہا۔انھوں نے بیضد مات مختلف قوانین ،ضوابط اور تمپنی کے''میمورنڈ م آف آرٹیکٹز آف ایسوسی ایشن'' کے تحت انجام دیں۔

زیر جائزہ سال میں بورڈ کے پانچ اجلاس منعقد ہوئے جس میں مالیاتی گوشوارے کا جائزہ لینے کےعلاوہ ،انتظامی امور کا جائزہ اور کمیٹیوں کی جانب سے بھیجے جانے والے اُمور کو نپٹایا گیا۔

آ ڈے کمیٹی: آڈٹ کمیٹی تین غیرانظامی ڈائر کیٹرز پرشتمل ہے جومتعلقہ مہارت رکھتے ہیں جس میں آزاد ڈائر کیٹراور چیئر مین بھی شامل ہیں۔اس کمیٹی کے جارا جلاس ہوئے جو ہمیشہ بور ڈا جلاس کے انعقاد سے پہلے منعقد ہوتے ہیں۔

انسانی وسائل اوراعز از سیمیٹی: انسانی وسائل اوراعزازیہ (HR&R) کمیٹی بورڈ کے دوغیرا نظامی ارکان اورسی ای او پرمشتمل ہے۔اس کمیٹی کا سال میں ایک مرتبہ اجلاس ہواجس میں انسانی وسائل ہے متعلق امور پرغور کیا گیا۔

اجلاس میں ڈائریکٹرز کی حاضری:

انچ آر& آر کمیٹی اجلاس	آ ڈٹ کمیٹی اجلاس	بوردْ آف دْائر يكٹرزاجلاس	نام	نمبرشار
		5/5	ڈاکٹرغیث آرفرعون*	_1
1/1		5/5	جناب <i>لي</i> ث جي فرعون *	-2
		2/2	جناب ويل جي فرعون *	- 3
		3/3	جناب مفرح سعيداني الغامدي*	_4
1/1		5/5	جناب شعيب اے ملک	- 5
	4/4	5/5	جناب عبدالستار	- 6
1/1	3/4	4/5	جناب بإبر بشيرنواز	_ 7
	3/4	5/5	جنا <i>ب محمد رض</i> ی الدین	-8

* بیرون ملک ڈائر یکٹرزاجلاس میں بذات خودیاان کی طرف سے نمائندہ ڈائر یکٹرشرکت کر سکتے ہیں۔

آڈیٹرز

موجودہ آڈیٹرز،میسرزاےایف فرگون اینڈ کمپنی، چارٹرڈ ا کاؤٹینٹس، جو پرائس واٹر ہاؤس کو پرزنیٹ ورک کی ممبر کمپنی ہے، کی خدمات کا عرصہ کممل ہو چکا ہے اور وہ17-2016 کے لیے دوبارہ تعیناتی کی اہلیت رکھتے ہیں۔ بورڈ کی آڈٹ کمیٹی نے بیسفارش کی ہے کہ انھیں اگلے مالی سال کے لیے بھی آڈیٹرزمقرر کیا جائے جس کا اختتا م 30 جون2017ءکو ہوگا۔ بورڈ نے بھی اس سفارش کوصص داروں کے آئندہ سالا نہ اجلاس عام میں منظوری کے لیے پیش کرنے کی منظوری دی ہے۔ ز پر جائزہ سال میں بورڈ آف ڈائر یکٹرزسی ای او کی کارکر دگی ہے پوری طرح مطمئن ہیں مختلف نئے منصوبوں کے آغاز ، بہتر منافع ، مارکیٹ میں بہتر موجود گی ، ٹرمینلز کی بہتری کےعلاوہ کئی نئےٹرمینلز کی تغمیر کمپنی کی بہترین کارکرد گی کے چندواضح ثبوت ہیں۔

ڈائر میٹرز کے لیے تربیتی اورتعار فی بروگرام: سمپنی اس بات کویقنی بناتی ہے کہ "سیکورٹی اینڈ ایسچینج کمیشن آف پا کستان SECP" کے تواعد وضوابط پر پوری طرح عمل کرے اوراسی سلسلے میں"ڈائر کیٹرزٹریننگ پروگرامDTP" کے تحت 30 جون 2018ء تک نصف کے قریب ڈائر کیٹرز اس تربیت کے سرٹیفکیٹ حاصل کرلیں گے۔ SECP کے منظور شدہ ادارے سے دوڈائر بکٹریپرٹیفکیٹ پہلے ہی حاصل کریکے ہیں جبکہ چارڈائر بکٹرز کومتعلقہ قواعد کی روشنی میں چھوٹ حاصل ہے۔

سمپنی ڈائر کیٹرزکوتمام حالیہ متعلقہ قوانین اورتجارتی انتظام وانصرام کےقواعد ہےآگاہ رکھتی ہے۔ڈائر کیٹرزان قواعدیرا پنجملی مہارت اورتجر بے کی بنیادیریوری طرح حاوی اور آگاہ ہیںاور' کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس' کے ساتھ ساتھ وہ جدید تر قواعد سے بھی استفادہ کرتے ہوئے انھیں عملی طورپر لا گوکرتے ہیں۔

متنبہ کرنے کی بالیسی: "متنبہ کی یالیسی" دراصل کمپنی میں ہونے والے کسی بھی دھوکا دہی کی اطلاع ،اس سے نمٹنے تفتیش کرنے اور فراڈ کرنے والے عناصر کو کمپنی سے الگ کردینے کی پالیسی ہے۔اس پالیسی کے تحت خود' متنبہ کرنے والے''یعنی دھوکا دہی کی اطلاع دینے والے کے تحفظ کویقینی بنایا گیا ہے۔ کمپنی میں اس بات کویقینی بنایا گیا ہے کہ تمام ابلاغی سرگرمیوں کو شفاف رکھا جائے اور ہر مخص کو بیمعلوم ہو کہ سی بھی ایسے فراڈ کی اطلاع کسے دینی ہے اور بیر کہ اطلاع دینے والے کا نام ہمیشہ صیغہ راز میں رہے۔زیر جائز ہ برس میں ایسا کوئی بھی واقعہ سامنے ہیں آیا۔

ڈائر کیٹرزاور کارکنان کے لیے ضابطہ اخلاق: "ضابطہ برائے تجارتی انتظام وانصرام"2012 کے مطابق نمپنی کے تمام ڈائر کیٹرز اور ملاز مین کوضابطہ اخلاق کی نقل فراہم کی گئی۔اس ضابطے میں وہ تمام اصول بیان کیے گئے ہیں جن پڑمل کر کے کاروبار کی تمام سرگرمیوں کوایمانداری اوراخلاقی معیارات کے مطابق انجام دیاجا تا ہے۔

ضابطه برائے تجارتی انتظام وانصرام کی تعمیل: شمینی یا کستان سٹاک ایکیچنج (PSX) کے تقاضوں کے مطابق ضابطه برائے تجارتی انتظام وانصرام **کی تعمیل**: مینی یا کستان سٹاک ایکیچنج (PSX) کے تقاضوں کے مطابق ضابطه برائے تجارتی انتظام وانصرام کی تعمیل أمور يمل بيراب-ان ميں سے بعض مخصوص أمور درج ذيل ميں:

- انتظامیہ کی جانب سے تیار کردہ مالیاتی گوشوارے تمام معاملات کوواضح طور پر پیش کرتے ہیں جیسے سرگرمیوں کے نتائج ،رقم کی آمدور فت اور کاروباری سر مایہ میں ہونے والی تبریلیاں۔
 - حسابداری کے درست کھاتے رکھے جاتے ہیں۔ _2
- مالیاتی گوشواروں کی تیاری کے لیے ہمیشہ مناسب اور متعلقہ اکا وَنٹنگ پالیسی اختیار کیا جاتی ہے اور حسابداری کے گوشوارے ہمیشہ انتہائی منطقی اور _3 مخاط اندازوں پرمشمل ہوتے ہیں۔
 - یا کستان میں لا گو"ا نظر میشنل فنانشنل رپورٹنگ سٹینڈرڈز" کو مالیاتی گوشواروں کی تیاری کے لیے بروئے کارلایاجا تاہے۔ _4
 - اندرونی کنٹرول کانظام مضبوط بنیادوں پراستوار ہےاورموثر طریقے سے سلسل نگرانی کی جاتی ہے۔ _5
 - کمپنی کے قائم ندر بنے کے حوالے ہے کسی بھی فتم کوکوئی خدشہ نہیں یا یا جاتا۔ -6
 - گذشتہ برس کے انتظامی نتائج سے واضح انحراف کا اس رپورٹ میں ذکر کیا گیا ہے۔ _7
 - گذشتہ 6 برس کے مالی اورا نتظا می امور سے متعلق اعداد وشار کا خلاصہ اس رپورٹ کے ساتھ منسلک ہے۔ -8
 - حكومت كوواجب الا داتمام رقوم جو 30 جون 2016ء تك اداكر في تقيين، اداكي جاچكي بين _ _9
 - سمینی مستقبل کے لیےانظامی ڈھانچے میں بڑی تبدیلی یاا پی خدمات موقوف کرنے کا کوئی منصوبہٰ ہیں رکھتی۔ _10
 - مالیاتی کھاتوں کے تازہ ترین آڈٹ جو 30 جون 2016ء تک پرمشمل ہے،اس کےمطابق کارکنان کی ریٹائرمنٹ فنڈ کی سرماییکاری کچھ یوں ہے: _11

53.054ملين رويي كاركنان كاگريجويڻ فنڈ كاركنان كايراويدنث فنذ

90.651 ملين روي

تعداد میں اضافہ، دھا کہ خیز مواد کی نشاند ہی کرنے والے آلات اور دستی سکینرزمہیا کرنا شامل ہیں۔اس کےعلاوہ حفاظتی عملے کی تربیت اور طریقہ کار کی بہتری کاعمل مسلسل جاری رکھاجا تاہے۔

APL کا پیفرض ہے کہوہ اپنے معزز صارفین اور کارکنان کو کمل تحفظ فراہم کرے۔اس مقصد کے لیے ہرممکن اقدامات کیے جاتے ہیں اور کئی کوششیں کی جارہی ہیں۔

انفار میشن شیکنا لوجی کا خطرہ: انفار میشن ٹیکنالوجی سے کئی اندرونی اور بیرونی خطرات کا سامنار ہتا ہے۔ان میں اندرونی خطرات میں سٹم کے کام نہ کرنے کے دورانیے یا تعداد میں اضافہ، کارکنان کے غیر متعلقہ حصول تک پہنچ اور خفیہ اعداد وشار و معلومات تک رسائی شامل ہے جبکہ بیرونی خطرات میں صنعت میں جدید تر سوفٹ ویئر زاور ہارڈ ویئر ز کے متعارف ہونے کے ساتھ درآنے والے خطرات اور سائبر کرائم شامل ہیں۔

کمپنی نے ایک مرکزی ڈیٹا بیس قائم کیا ہے جہاں ہرآن لائن لین دین اُسی وقت ظاہراور ثبت ہوجا تا ہے۔نصف شب کوروز کےروز سارے دن کے اعدادوشار کی حفاظتی نقل خود بخو د کمپیوٹر تیاراور محفوظ کر لیتا ہے۔مزید تحفظ کے خیال سے مختلف وقفوں سے اور ہر ماہ یہ تمام ڈیٹا ہارڈ ڈسک اور ڈیٹا ٹیپ پر بھی محفوظ کر لیا جا تا ہے۔علاوہ ازیں تمام اعدادوشاراور معلومات کی اضافی حفاظت کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے کمپنی کی حدود سے باہر بھی ایک نقل محفوظ رکھی جاتی ہے۔

آفات سے بحالی اور کاروبار کے تسلسل کی منصوبہ بندی: ٹیکنالوجی کی ترقی، عالمی منڈی میں قیمتوں میں عدم استحکام، سیاسی ابتری، قابل تجدید ذرائع توانائی کا دن بده ستا ہوا شعوراور کاروباری مسابقت جونئی آنے والی کمپنیوں کے باعث پیدا ہوا، اَب ہر کاروباری ادارے کو بیھکت عملی ترتیب دینا ضروری ہے کہ وہ ان سب کے ساتھ کس طرح کاروبار کومنا فع بخش صورت میں آگے بردھا سکتے ہیں۔ اس کمپنی نے ایک ایسانظام وضع کیا ہے جو بنیادی ڈھانچے اور توانائی کے حصول کے لیے مختلف متبادل ذرائع پر شتمل ہے اور کسی بھی حالت میں کاروبار کو آگے بردھانے کی صلاحیت رکھتا ہے۔ علاوہ ازیں انتظامیہ وقتاً اس نظام کی صلاحیت کا جائزہ لیتی رہتی ہے۔

تجارتی انتظام وان*صرام/ کار پوریٹ گورننس*

کسی بھی کمپنی کے لیےاچھا تجارتی انتظام وانصرام انتہائی اہمیت کا حامل ہوتا ہے۔ بورڈ آف گورنرزاس بات کویقینی بنا تا ہے کہ کمپنی کے تمام فیصلے اوران کے مطابق انجام دی جانے والی سرگرمیاں ڈنیا میں کہیں بھی انجام دیئے جانے والے بہترین طریقوں کے مطابق ہوں۔ چونکہ کمپنی اس اصول کو برسوں سے اپنا چکی ہے اس لیےا سے سر ماید کاروں کا عتاد حاصل ہو چکا ہے۔ کمپنی اس بات کویقینی بناتی ہے کہ ہر معالم میں ہر متعلقہ فریق سے ابلاغ کے دوران شفافیت کو اپنائے اور ہر قدم پر پیشہ ورانہ تجارتی کلچر کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے کبھی بھی اصولوں کو انجراف نہ کرے۔

بورڈ کا سالا نہ جا ئزہ: بورڈ مکمل طور پر" کوڈ آف کار پوریٹ گورنس/ ضابطہ برائے تجارتی انتظام وانصرام" کے مطابق کام کرتا ہے اوراس لیے اس کی ہمہوفت یہ کوشش ہوتی ہے کہ بورڈ کی کمیٹیوں اورخودا پنی کارکردگی بہتر بنانے کے لیے راستے ڈھونڈ ہے۔اس مقصد کے لیے ضابطہ میں تجویز کردہ طریقہ کار کے مطابق سال میں ایک مرتبہ بورڈ اوراس کی تمام کمیٹیوں کی کارکردگی کا جائزہ لیا جا تا ہے۔اس برس بھی بورڈ اوراس کی کمیٹیوں کی کارکردگی بہتر بنانے کے لیے جائزہ لیا گیا۔ بورڈ مسلسل اس کوشش میں ہے کہ اسے زیادہ سے زیادہ تجارتی انتظام وانصرام کے قریب لایا جائے۔

سی ای او کی کار کردگی کا جا کزدہ: بورڈس ای او کی کارکردگی کا جائزہ مالیاتی اورغیر مالیاتی معیارات کے مطابق لیتا ہے۔ بورڈ اس بات کا بھی تعین کرتا ہے کہ ہی ای او کے تحت سمپنی کے بلاقطل آگے بڑھنے کے امکانات کیارہے ہیں۔ جغرافیائی سیاسی اورسیکیو رئی کے مسائل: گلوبل ویلیج / عالمی گاؤں کی اصطلاح آج پہلے کے مقابلے میں زیادہ بامعنی اور هیقی ثابت ہوئی ہے۔ ابلاغ عامہ کے شعبے میں ٹیکنالوجی کی ترقی سے ذنیا کے تمام انسان پہلے سے کہیں زیادہ ایک دوسرے سے منسلک ہوچکے ہیں جبکہ ریاستوں کی حدود اسی طرح طے شدہ ہیں۔ اس لیے طاقت کی تبدیلی ، تحفظ اور توازن جیسے موضوعات اَب براہ راست تجارت ، ترک وطن اور روز گار جیسے معاملات براثر انداز ہور ہے ہیں۔

حالیہ عالمی واقعات نے عالمی منڈی میں تیل کی طلب ورسداوراس کی قیمتوں کے قعین کومتاثر کیا ہے۔ زیادہ رسداوراضافی ذخیرہ نے تاجروں کو بیاعتاد بخشاہے کہ تیل کی عدم دستیابی میں بھی ان کے پاس وافر ذخیرہ موجود ہو۔

اس کمپنی کواپنی مقابل کمپنیوں پر ریفائنریز کے تعاون اور دیگر "اوا یم سی" کیساتھ میزبانی کے انتظامات باعث واضح برتری حاصل ہے جو با قاعدہ معاہدوں کا نتیجہ ہے۔علاوہ ازیں زریجا کڑو سال میں درآ مدات میں اضافے کے باعث قائم ہونے والے تجارتی تعلقات کومصنوعات کی یقینی فراہمی کے لیے دوسرااہم ذریعے قرار دیا جاسکتا ہے جس کی بنیا دیر کمپنی اوراس کے معزز صارفین کوتمام ملک میں مصنوعات کی بلاتعل فراہمی یقنی ہوئی ہے۔

شد پیر مقابلہ مسابقت: اس صنعت میں غالبًا اس وقت سب سے بڑا چیلنج اس شعبے میں نئے قدم رکھنے والوں کی بڑی تعداد ہے جس نے مقابلہ کی شدت میں اضافہ کردیا ہے۔ عالمی سطح پرسیاسی وجغرافیا کی حالات کی تبدیلی اور بڑے پیداواری کرداروں میں مقابلے سے رسد میں اضافہ ہوا ہے جبکہ طلب بہت کم رہی ہے۔ اس کے نتیج میں خام تیل کی قبت 10 برس کی سب سے کم ترین سطح پرنظر آتی ہے۔ منڈی کے اس چیلنج کے ساتھ ساتھ بعض مواقع بھی سامنے آئے ہیں۔ وقت کا تقاضا بہ ہے کہ گہری تحقیق اور تجزیوں کو کام میں لاکر تجربہ کاراور ماہرا نظامیہ خطرات کا درست ادراک اوران سے نمٹنے کی راہ ڈھونڈے اوراس کے علاوہ موجودہ صورت حال میں نئی کاروباری میں تلاش کرے۔ قیمتوں کی سے قوتے خرید میں اضافہ ہوتا ہے۔ اس لیے اس بڑھنے والی طلب کو مذظر رکھ کر پالیسی بنانے کی ضرورت ہے۔ یہی وجہ ہے کہ کمپنی نے اس صورت حال میں تیل کی درآمدات پر توجہ مرکوزر کھی اوراس سے MOGAS سیکٹر میں سب سے زیادہ حصہ حاصل کیا اورا سے درآمدی اداروں کے ساتھ کاروباری تعلقات کو متحکم بنایا ہے۔

ان حالات میں کمپنی کی حکمت عملی میہ ہے کہ صرف ان امور میں دلچیپی لی جائے جنھیں ہم اپنے مدمقابل کمپنیوں سے زیادہ بہتر طریقے سے انجام دے سکتے ہیں۔ زیر جائزہ سال میں انتظامیہ کی پالیسی یہی رہی کہ ان شعبوں میں جہال کمپنی پہلے ہی اپنالو ہامنوا چکی ہے، وہاں مزید مواقع تلاش کیے جائیں اور اس کے ساتھ ساتھ تیزی سے بدلتے حالات پرکڑی نظر رکھی جائے تا کہ ہرتبدیلی کے مطابق کسی بھی مکن نقصان سے نہایت مستعدی سے بچاجا سکے۔

انسانی وسائل: کمپنی کاسب سے قیمتی اثاثہ اس کے ملاز مین پر شتمل وہ ٹیم ہے جواس کمپنی کو کاروباری حلقے میں آگے بڑھنے اور اپنا آپ کومنوانے کے لیے ہمہ وقت سرگرم عمل ہوتی ہے۔ APL اپنے انسانی وسائل کو بہتر بنانے کے لیے کوشاں ہے تا کہ ایک ایساصحت مند،خوشگوار اور کارکن دوست ماحول میسر رہے جس میں ان کے باہمی تعلقات، صلاحیتوں اور مہارتوں کو آگے بڑھایا جا سکے۔

کارکنوں کی ٹیم کے بہتر انتظام کا نتیجہ بہتر کاروبار کی صورت میں سامنے آتا ہے جس سے کمپنی کے منافع اور صلاحیت میں اضافیہ ہوتا ہے۔ کارکنوں کو مستقل پر جوش اور پرامیدر کھنا لازم ہوتا ہے۔ کارکنوں کے بہترین کارکردگی کے حصول کے لیے کمپنی آخیں قیادت ،مل جل کر کام کرنے اور خودا حتسابی کے اصولوں پر آمادہ کر تی ہے جن کو کام میں لاکروہ کمپنی کی مجموعی کامیابی میں اپنا حصد ڈالتے ہیں۔

صحت، سلامتی، ماحول اور سیکیورٹی المدت کامیابی کا انحصاراس بات پر ہے کہ مصنوعات کا معیار بڑھانے کے ساتھ ساتھ افراداور ماحول کی بھی حفاظت کی جائے۔ اس بات پر خاص طور پر زور دیا جاتا ہے کہ انسانی صحت، دوران کار حفاظتی اقد امات، ماحولیاتی تحفظ اور مصنوعات کے معیار پر کسی صورت میں سمجھوتا نہ کیا جائے۔ یہی وہ اصول ہیں جو بیک وقت صارفین ، کارکنان اور ہمارے کاروباری رفقاء، صص مالکان اور پورے معاشرے کے بہترین مفاد میں ہیں۔ کہینی کی "صحت، سلامتی، ماحول" (HSE) پالیسی اس بات کی واضح طور پرعکاس ہے کہ کاروباری امور کسی صورت میں ایسے قوانین کے خلاف نہ ہوں جوصحت، سلامتی اور ماحول سے متعلق ہیں۔ ماحول سے متعلق میں اس حوالے سے اللہ کا عماد قائم رکھنے اور اسے بڑھانے کے لیے اس حوالے سے بخیدہ اقد امات کے گئے ہیں۔ ان اقد امات میں تمام جگہوں کے داخلی راستوں پر حفاظتی درواز وں کی تنصیب، حفاظتی عملے اور حفاظتی چوکیوں کی

دیگر کاروباری سرگرمیاں: APLنے کارکردگی میں اضافے اور فراہمی مصنوعات کے نظام کو بہتر بنانے کے لیے اپنی مصنوعات لے جانے والی گاڑیوں کوسیٹلائٹ ٹریکینگ نظام سے منسلک کردیا ہے۔ جدیدتر دستیاب ٹیکنالوجی کواستعال میں لاکراپنی کارکردگی کو بہتر بنانا، ہمیشہ سے اس کمپنی کا طرہ امتیاز رہا ہے اور کمپنی اس صنعت میں ان جدید رجی نات کو متعارف کرانے کے لئے ہمیشہ پہل کرتی ہے۔

کمپنی نے اپنی دوسب سے بڑے رٹینل آوٹلیٹس (Retail Outlets) پر نہایت کا میابی کے ساتھ بجلی پیدا کرنے کے لیے مٹسی تو انائی کا استعال متعارف کرایا ہے اور جلد ہی بین نظام تمام رٹینل آوٹلیٹس (Retail Outlets) تک پھیلا دیا جائے گا۔اس سے نہ صرف بجلی کی کی کے شکار ملک میں مسلسل فراہمی ممکن ہوگی بلکہ اس کے ساتھ ساتھ کاربن کے اخراج میں کی کے باعث ماحول کوزیادہ بہتر طور برمحفوظ رکھا جا سکے گا۔

صارفین کیلئے تمام سہولیات ایک جھت تلے جمع کرنے کی پالیسی کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے اب تک ایک سو کے قریب رٹیئل آ وٹلیٹس (Retail Outlets) پر'' ATM''مثینیں نصب کی جا چکی ہیں۔ اس سے نصرف صارفین کو بہتر سہولت میسر آئی ہے بلکہ کمپنی کے منافع میں بھی اضافہ ہوا۔

بنیادی ڈھا نچ کی ترقی: کسی بھی کمپنی کے لیے بنیادی ڈھانچ کی ترقی اورا شخکام سے مراد مسابقتی فائدہ کی صلاحیت ہے۔اس اصول کوسامنے رکھتے ہوئے کمپنی کی ہمیشہ پیکوشش ہوتی ہے کہ ایک ہی وقت میں مختلف منصوبوں میں استحکام اور ترقی کی جانب گامزن رہے۔

ایک اور OMC کی شراکت میں کمپنی اسلام آباد ائر پورٹ پر"فیول فارم"اور"انٹو پلین" کے مشتر کہ منصوبے پرسرگرم عمل ہے۔ کمپنی کاروبار کی اس نئی سمت میں تیزی سے رواں دواں ہے۔اس موقع پر مذکورہ منصوبے کی جلد تکمیل کے لیے وسائل کوتر جیحی بنیادوں پر فراہم کیا جارہا ہے۔

محمود کوٹ اور شکار پورٹرمینل کی تغییر کے لیے بھی ابتدائی کا رروائی کا آغاز کردیا گیاہے۔اس کے ساتھ ساتھ کمپنی نے تاروجبہ،ساہیوال اور دولت پور میں بھی ٹرمینلز کی تغییر کے لیے زمین حاصل کر لی ہے۔ کمپنی کویقین ہے کہان منصوبوں سے کمپنی کی کارکردگی کے ساتھ ساتھ اس کی مصنوعات کی فروخت میں بھی خاطرخواہ اضافہ ہوگا۔

مصنوعات کے معی<mark>ار کویقینی بنا نا:</mark>اپنے ویژن کے مطابق APL ہمہ وقت مصروف کاررہی ہے تا کہ وہ اپنے صارفین کوسب سے بہتر معیار کی مصنوعات فراہم کرے۔ APL کی کواٹی انشورنس ٹیم اس بات کویقیٰی بناتی ہے کہ ٹرمینلز پر وصولی سے ترسیل تک پٹر ولیم مصنوعات کا معیار قائم رہے۔اس بات کویقیٰی بنانے کے لیے سہولیات اور متحرک لیبارٹریوں میں جدیدتر آلات کی تنصیب کی گئی ہے جواپنے صارفین کی ہر درخواست پر ہر جگہ اور ہروقت معیار جانچنے کا قابل اعتبار ذریعہ ہیں۔

زیر جائزہ سال میں ان کوالٹی انشورنس لیبارٹریوں نے ملک بھر میں کئی جگہ معائنے کیے۔ ملک بھرسے تیل لے جانے والی گاڑیوں، ذخیرہ کرنے والے ٹینکوں اور رٹیکل آوٹلیٹس (Retail Outlets) پردستیاب تیل اوراس کی مصنوعات کے نمونے جمع کیے گئے اور کمپنی کی لیبارٹری میں ان کے معیار کی تسلی بخش طریقہ سے جانچ کی گئی۔ اسی سمت میں آگے بڑھتے ہوئے اَب کمپنی ایسے آلات خریدر ہی ہے جس سے لیبارٹری میں مصنوعات کے گاڑھے بین کی سائنسی بنیادوں پر جانچ بڑتال کی جاسکے۔اس سے

مصنوعات کے معیار کویقنی بنانے کے لیے ایک اور سہولت میسر آ جائے گی۔

خطرات كاانتظام وانصرام:

APL کومصنوعات کی طلب اور قیتوں کے عدم استحکام دونوں حوالوں سے اقتصادی غیریقینی صورتحال کا سامنار ہے گا۔ توانائی کے لیے ماحول دوست ذرائع پر عالمی اصرار ، ٹیکنالوجی کی ہمہودت ترقی ،اضافی پیداواراور کم زورطلب؛ بیسب ایسے پہلوہیں جن کوسا منے رکھ کر ہی ایسی پر تیب دی جارہی ہے جومستقبل میں اس کمپنی کوایک منافع بخش ادارہ ہنا سکے۔ تاہم طویل المدت عرصے کوسا منے رکھیں تو آبادی میں اضافہ،اقتصادی ترقی اور توانائی کی طلب میں مجموعی طور پراضافے کا امکان پایا جاتا ہے۔

تیل کی قیتوں میں عالمی عدم استحکام اور ضوالط کار کے مسائل: زیرجائزہ سال میں عالمی سطح میں گی وجو ہات اور واقعات کے باعث غیر بیتی صورتحال کا سامنار ہا جس سے قیمتیں غیر شخکی مربیں ۔ قیمتوں میں کی کا سامنار ہا۔ تاہم کمپنی اس امر میں جس سے قیمتیں غیر شخکی مربیں ۔ قیمتوں میں کی کا سامنار ہا۔ تاہم کمپنی اس امر میں کا میاب رہی کہ وہ اپنے ذخائر کوضائع ہونے سے بچائے اور اسے عالمی کساد بازاری سے محفوظ رکھے تاکہ وہ دیگر صنعتوں سے بہتر کارکر دگی دکھا سکے ۔ کمپنی اپنی اس حکمت عملی پر عمل پیرا ہے کہ وہ اپنی کچھ مصنوعات پرتخی سے ضوابط لا گوکر ہے اور بعض کو ان ضوابط سے باہر رکھے اور امتیازی حکمت عملی کو کام میں لائے ۔ علاوہ ازیں کمپنی منافع میں اضافے کے لیے بھی کاروبار کی نئی جہتوں پر گامزن ہے۔

ماركيث اورصنعتى جائزه

عالمی سطح: زیرجائزہ سال میں تیل اور گیس کی صنعت مسلسل غیر مشحکم صور تحال ہے گزری جس کی بنیا دی وجو ہات میں ٹیکنا لوجی میں ہونے والی واضح تبدیلی اور تیل کی قیمتوں میں عدم استحکام شامل تھا۔ اس کی سب سے بڑی وجہ عالمی سطح پرتیل کی رسد میں ہونے والا اضافہ اور طلب میں کمی تھی۔ طلب کی کمی کا باعث بڑی معیشتوں کی ترقی کی رفتار میں کمی ہجض مما لک سے پابندی کا ہٹایا جانا اور "OPEC" کا پیداوار کی مقدار میں کی سے انکار رہا ہے۔ پیشعبہ اس وقت ایسی تبدیلیوں سے گزر رہا ہے جس کی مثال پہلے ہیں ماتی اور بید واضح نظر آتا ہے کہ بیتبدیلیاں اس شعبے کو کممل طور پربدل کر رکھ دیں گی۔ ایسی ہمہ گیر تبدیلیوں سے خمیشنے کے لیے تیل اور گیس کے شعبہ کو اسٹر ٹیجک فیصلہ سازی اور منفر دکاروباری حکمت عملیوں کو اپنانے کی ضرورت ہے۔

مقامی سطے: گزشتہ برسوں میں ملک میں توانائی کے طلب میں اضافہ ہوا ہے۔ ملک میں پیدا ہونے والاتیل اور گیس ملکی ضروریات پوری کرنے کے لیے ناکافی ہے۔علاوہ ازیں مناسب بنیادی ڈھانچے کی تعمیر کے بغیر سنتقبل قریب میں ان ضروریات کا ملکی وسائل سے پورا ہوناممکن نظر نہیں آتا۔ ناکافی قدرتی ذرائع اور کم پیداوار کے باعث یوں محسوں ہوتا ہے کہ قوم ایک طویل عرصے تک تیل اور گیس کی کی کا شکار رہے گی اور اس کا انحصار در آمدات پر رہے گا۔

گذشتہ سال کے مقابلے میں سال10-2015 میں ملک میں تیل کی مصنوعات کی طلب میں پانچ فیصدا ضافہ دیکھا گیا۔ اس میں سب سے واضح اضافہ "پرئمیر موٹر گیسولین "(پی ایم بی) میں دیکھا گیا۔ اس میں سب سے واضح اضافہ "پرئمیر موٹر گیسولین "(پی ایم بی) میں دیکھا گیا جس کی بنیا دی وجہ " کمپر پسٹر نیچرل گیس "(سی این بی) کی عدم دستیا بی اور تیل کی قیمتوں میں ہونے والی کمی کی وجہ سے قوت خرید میں اضافہ تھا۔ اس کے وجہ حکومت کی جانب سے ترقیاتی منصوبوں کا اجراء اور قیمتوں میں کم تھی ۔ یوں ملکی ضروریات پوری کرنے کے لیے درآ مدات پر انحصار میں اضافہ ہوا۔ موجودہ بڑی شاہر اہوں کی مرمت اور ملک بھر میں موٹر وے کی تقمیر سے تارکول کی طلب میں بھی اضافہ ہوا۔ ملک میں پڑولم مصنوعات کی قیمتوں میں عالمی ربحان کے مطابق کی دیکھی گئی۔

علاوہ ازیں" لکوئفا کٹر نیچرل گیس" (ایل این جی) کی درآ مداورتقسیم نے توانائی کے بحران کوئسی حد تک کم کیا۔ تاہم ملک کواپنی ترقی کے منصوبوں کویقینی بنانے کے لیےاپ بنیادی ڈھانچ کومشحکم بنانے پر توجہ دینے کی ضرورت ہے،اوراس کے لیےاس شعبہ میں سرمایہ کاری کرنے والوں کوراغب کرنے کے لیے حکومتی پالیسیوں میں تسلسل کی اشد ضرور ہیں۔

فروخت اور مار کیٹنگ سرگرمیوں کا جائزہ

کمپنی کی انتظامیہ کےمطابق پائیدارتر قی کےاس عمل میں ملک بھر میں معیاری پیڑولیم مصنوعات تک رسائی بڑھائی جائے گی ،طویل المدت ساجی اورا قتصا دی ترقی کومدنظر رکھا جائے گااور مستقبل کی نسلوں کے لیے ماحول کوخطرات سے محفوظ رکھا جائے گا۔

کمپنی انتظامیے کی جانب سے ہمیشہ یہ پہم کوشش رہی ہے کہ غیر لینی صورت حال اور مشکلات کے باوجود بہترین ممکن نتائج حاصل کیے جائیں۔ آج کمپنی کی موجودہ مارکیٹ میں انتظامیہ کی جانب سے ہمیشہ یہ پہم کوشش رہی ہے کہ غیر لینی صورت حال اور مشکلات کے باوجود بہترین ممکن نتائج حاصل کیے ہوئی ہوری صنعت سے زیادہ ہے جو 22 فیصد رہا۔ اپنی مہارتوں پر توجہ دینے ، کاروباروں کو سنجا لئے اور بروقت وصولیوں پر زور دیئے سے انتظامیہ نے اس انتہائی غیر مشتکم حالات میں بھی کمپنی کے لئے بہترین منافع حاصل کیا۔ انتظامیہ پائیدارتر تی کے اصولوں پھل کر تے ہوئے ایس پالیسیوں پڑل بیرا ہے جو براہ راست معاشرے، اقتصادیات اور ماحول کو بہتر بنانے میں اپنا کر دارادا کریں۔ علاوہ ازیں درآ مدات کے متبادل ذرائع اور ذخیرہ کے لیے حاصل کردہ سہولیات سے اس امرکو یقنی بنایا گیا ہے کہ کراچی ریجن میں "پی ایم جی" کی فراہمی مزید بہتر ہو۔ کمپنی نے کراچی میں تریبا میں اپنا کش کے ذخیرہ کرنے کی جگہ تیار کرلی ہے تا کہ مزید درآ مدات کو سنجالا جاسکے جس سے پورے ملک میں پھیلے ہمارے معز زصار فین کی ضروریا ہے کو پوراکیا جا سکے جس سے پورے ملک میں پھیلے ہمارے معز زصار فین کی ضرور یات کو پوراکیا جا سکے جس سے پورے ملک میں پھیلے ہمارے معز زصار فین کی ضروریا ہے کو پوراکیا جا سکے گا۔

اس کے علاوہ، اَب انتظامیہ رٹیکل آوئلیٹس (Retail Outlets) پرموجود پرانے آلات کو نئے آلات اورجد بدساز وسامان سے آراستہ کررہی ہے۔اس سے یقیناً کمپنی کا تاثر بطورا کی برانڈ مزید بہتر ہوگا۔انتظامیہ کی جانب سے کمپنی کوآ گے بڑھانے کی حکمت عملیوں میں سے اس تجویز پربھی کام ہور ہاہے کہ پاکستان کے بڑے شہروں میں کمپنی کے مراکزِ فروخت ہوں اوراسکے لئے ملکی وعالمی شہرت کے حامل اداروں کے ساتھ مل کر شراکت داری کی جائے۔

مختاط پیش بنی اورا پی تجارتی مہارت کے نتیجے میں APL اس سال بھی مسلح افواج کی ضروریات کو بڑی حد تک پورا کرنے والا ادارہ رہا ہے۔ یہ APL کا ساتواں برس ہے کہ اے مسلح افواج کی طرف سے تیل کی فراہم کی فراہم کی حیثیت حاصل ہے۔ کمپنی کی مشحکم اسٹر ٹیجک پالیسی کا ہی نتیجہ ہے کہ یہ لیے افواج کے کئی منصوبوں میں اپنی منفر دخد مات فراہم کر رہی ہے۔

منافع (ڈبوڈنڈ): بورڈ نے اس امری سفارش کی ہے کہ 30 جون 2016ء کو اختتام پذیر ہونے والے مالی سال کے لیے حتمی نقد منافع بشرح 250 فیصد (یعنی 25 روپے فی 10 روپے والے حصہ پر) پہلے ہیں۔ بیمان فع اس رقم کے علاوہ ہوگا جوعبوری نقد منافع کے طور پر بشرح 150 فیصد (یعنی 15 روپے فی 10 روپے والے حصہ پر) پہلے ہیں۔ بیان زیر جائزہ سال کے لیکل منافع 400 فیصد بن جاتا ہے۔

ملکی خزانے اورا قضا دیات میں اضافہ: کمپنی نے اس سال ٹیکس اور دیگر سرکاری کو تیوں کی مدیس 50,200 ملین روپے سرکاری خزانے میں جمع کرائے۔ایک ذمہ دار ادارے کی حیثیت سے کمپنی نہ صرف ملک کے دُور دراز علاقوں میں اپنی معیاری پیڑولیم مصنوعات پہنچارہی ہے بلکہ ریٹیل آوُٹلٹس (Retail Outlets) اور ڈیلرزکی مدو سے اس نظام کومزید وسعت دینے کاعمل بھی جاری رکھے ہوئے ہے جس سے نہ صرف مختلف علاقوں میں روزگار کے مواقع بڑھ رہے ہیں بلکہ مقامی آبادی کے معیار زندگی میں بہتری بھی آرہی ہے۔

انصرام سرمایہ، مالیاتی انتظامات اور سرمائے کی فراہمی کی حکمت عملی: زیرجائزہ سال میں کل سرمائے میں 4,296 ملین روپے کا اضافہ ہوا ہے۔ نقدرتم اور کے مابدل کا غالب حصہ خریداروں کے سودے سے آنے والی رقم اور مختلف طویل المدت سرمائیکاری سے حاصل ہونے والی رقم سے حاصل کیا گیا ہے۔ نقدرتم اور اس کے مابدل اس سال کے اختتام پر 9,162 ملین روپے رہے۔ مالی تخینوں اور دیگر طریقوں کو کام میں لاکر اور اسے سلسل استعال کر کے سرمائیکی ہمہ وقت دستیا بی کویقینی بنایا گیا اور زیادہ سے زیادہ منافع کویقینی بنانے کے لیے اضافی رقم کی مختلف جگہ سرمائیکاری کی جاتی رہی۔ اگر چہ کمپنی کے پاس بیوسائل موجود ہیں کہ وہ اپنی اندرونی وسائل سے کے لیے قرض حاصل کر سکے اور بیا ہے اس وقت تمام درکارر قم کمپنی اپنی اندرونی وسائل سے خوفر اہم کر رہی ہے۔ خوفر اہم کر رہی ہے۔

مالیاتی مشکلات پرقابو پانے کی حکمت عملی: تمپنی ک^{وستقب}ل میں کسی بھی مالیاتی مشکل کا سامنا ہونے کا امکان نہیں۔اس کے باوجود کئی مالیاتی اداروں سے ہنگا می صورت میں کمپنی کی جملہ سرگرمیاں جاری رکھنے کے لیے متبادل انتظامات پہلے ہی کیے جاچکے ہیں۔

سر مائے کا ڈھانچہ:اس کمپنی کاکل سرمایہ صص کے مالیاتی نظام پر شتمل ہے۔زیر جائزہ سال میں اس ڈھانچے میں کوئی تبدیلی نہیں ہوئی اورا نظامیہ طمئن ہے کہ سرمائے کا بیہ ڈھانچہ کمپنی کوستقبل میں بھی کامیابی ہے آگے بڑھانے کے لیے بالکل مناسب ہے۔

گذشتہ سال کے مقابلے میں مالیاتی حالت اور سرمائے میں ہونے والی اہم تبدیلیاں: 30 جون2016ء تک کل اٹا ثوں کی مالیت گذشتہ برس ہے 614 ملین روپے کے مقابلے میں مالیاتی حالت اور سرمائے میں ہونے والی اہم تبدیلیاں: 30 جون2016ء تک کل اٹا ثوں کی ہے۔ 61 ملین روپے رہ گئے ہیں ۔ نئے ٹرمینل اور ٹیکل اور ٹیکل اور ٹیکل اور ٹیکل (Retail Outlets) کی تعمیر اور زمین کی خریداری کے باعث کمپنی کے غیر مبدلہ اٹا ثوں میں 735 ملین روپے کا اضافہ ہوا جس سے بیا ٹا ثے 3,788 ملین روپے ہوگئے تھے۔ روپے سے بڑھر 323 ملین روپے ہوگئے تھے۔ مقابل کے آخر تک 10,420 ملین روپے ہوگئے تھے۔ تجارتی قرضے اور تجارتی ادائیکیوں میں تیل کی قیمتوں میں ہونے والی کی کے باعث واضح کی دیکھنے میں آئی۔

زیر جائزہ سال میں کاروباری سرگرمیوں سے ملنے والی رقم 3,700 ملین روپے تھی جس میں ادائیگیوں کے اضافے کے باعث گذشتہ برس (15-2014: 4,735 ملین روپے تھی۔ رواں سال ادا کیا جانے والے منافع کا روپے) کے مقابلے میں 22 کی ہوئی۔ سرمایہ کاری کی سرگرمیوں سے حاصل ہونے والی قم 3,660 ملین روپے تھی۔ رواں سال ادا کیا جانے والے منافع کا حصہ 3,065 ملین روپے ہے(15-2014:3,521)۔

ڈائر یکٹرزر بورٹ

بورڈ آف ڈائر کیٹرز کے لیے بیامر باعث مسرت ہے کہ وہ کمپنی کی کارکردگی اور ترقی ہے متعلق سالا نہر پورٹ اور 30 جون 2016ء کو ٹتم ہونے والے مالی سال کے آڈٹ شدہ مالیاتی گوشوار سے پیش کررہے ہیں۔

كاروباركي نوعيت

ائک پٹرولیم کمیٹڈ (APL) نے اپنے کاروبار کا آغاز 1998ء میں آئل مارکیٹنگ کمپنی (OMC) کی حیثیت سے کیا۔ یہ کمپنی پاکستان کے ایک آئل گروپ کا حصہ ہے۔ یہ پٹرولیم کی متنوع مصنوعات سے متعلق ملکی وغیر ملکی خریداروں کوخد مات فراہم کرتی ہے۔ APLرٹیئل آؤٹلیٹس (Retail Outlets)، صنعتوں ، کے افواج ، بکل گھروں، سرکاری اور نیم سرکاری اداروں ، ترقیاتی شعبوں اور زرعی خریداروں کو تیل فراہم کرتی ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ گاڑیوں اور مختلف صنعتوں کے لیے گئی اقسام کے لبریکنٹس (Lubricants) بھی پیش کیے جاتے ہیں۔

پاکستان میں تیل کی صنعت حکومت پاکستان کے تشکیل کردہ قواعد وضوابط کے تحت کا م کرتی ہے جس کا نفاذ وزارتِ تیل وقدرتی وسائل اور آئل اینڈ گیس ریگولیٹری اتھارٹی (OGRA) کے ذریعے کیا جاتا ہے۔ پٹرولیم کی بعض مصنوعات کی قیمتیں OGRAمتعین کرتی ہے جبکہ باقی مصنوعات کی قیمتیں کمپنی اپنے طریقہ کارکے مطابق طے کرتی ہے۔ مالیاتی کارکردگی

زیر جائزہ سال میں سمپنی کی خالص آمدنی 109,234 ملین روپے رہی ہے جو گذشتہ سال (15-2014) دورے 171,730 ملین روپے) کے مقابلے میں % 36 کم ہے۔ اس کی کی وجہ عالمی سطح پرتیل کی قیمتوں میں گراوٹ کا رجحان ہے جس نے پاکستان کو بھی اپنی لیسٹ میں لیا ہوا ہے۔ کمپنی کو ٹیکس کی اوا کیگی کے بعد 3,829 ملین روپے کا نفع حاصل ہوا جو گذشتہ سال (15-2014) 3,286 ملین روپے) کے مقابلے میں % 17 زیادہ ہے۔ تیل کی عالمی منڈی کے اس کھن دور کے باوجود منافع میں سے اضافہ انتظامیہ کے مستعدر و سے اور مخلصانہ کو ششوں کا نتیجہ ہے جو بہترین فیصلہ سازی کے ساتھ ساتھ مصنوعات کی بلا تعطل فرا ہمی اور وسائل کے موثر استعال سے ممکن بنایا گیا۔ کل منافع کو اگر فی حصص میں تقسیم کیا جائے تو کمپنی کا منافع کو امل فی 15 کی دورے دورے الیاتی نتائج اور منافع کی تقسیم کا خلاصہ کچھ یوں ہے :

روپے(ملین)	مرگری
5,634	قبل إز نيكس منافع
(1,805)	منفی نِیکس کے لیے طے کردہ رقم
3,829	بعدازئيس منافع
12,728	جمع:30 جون 2015ء تک غیر منقسمه منافع
(124)	منفی: منسلکه کمپنیوں کی جانب سےخصوصی محفوظات میں منتقلی
(2)	منفی: دوران سال دیگرنقصانات
16,431	قابلِ تَقْسِيم منا فع
	ووران سال تقسيم:
1,825	حتى نقد حصه (ڈیوڈنڈ) برائے سال 15-2014 بشر 2200 فیصد (یعنی 22 روپے فی 10 روپے والے حصه پر)
1,244	عبوری نقد حصہ (ڈیوڈنڈ) برائے سال 16-2015 بشر 150 فیصد (یعنی 15 روپے فی 10 روپے والے حصہ پر)
3,069	
13,362	كل ميزان 30 بون, 2016
	صنمنی اثرات:
2,074	حتى نقد حصه (ڈیوڈنڈ) برائے سال 16-2015 بشرح 250 فیصد (لینی 25 روپے فی 10 روپے والے حصه پر)
11,288	

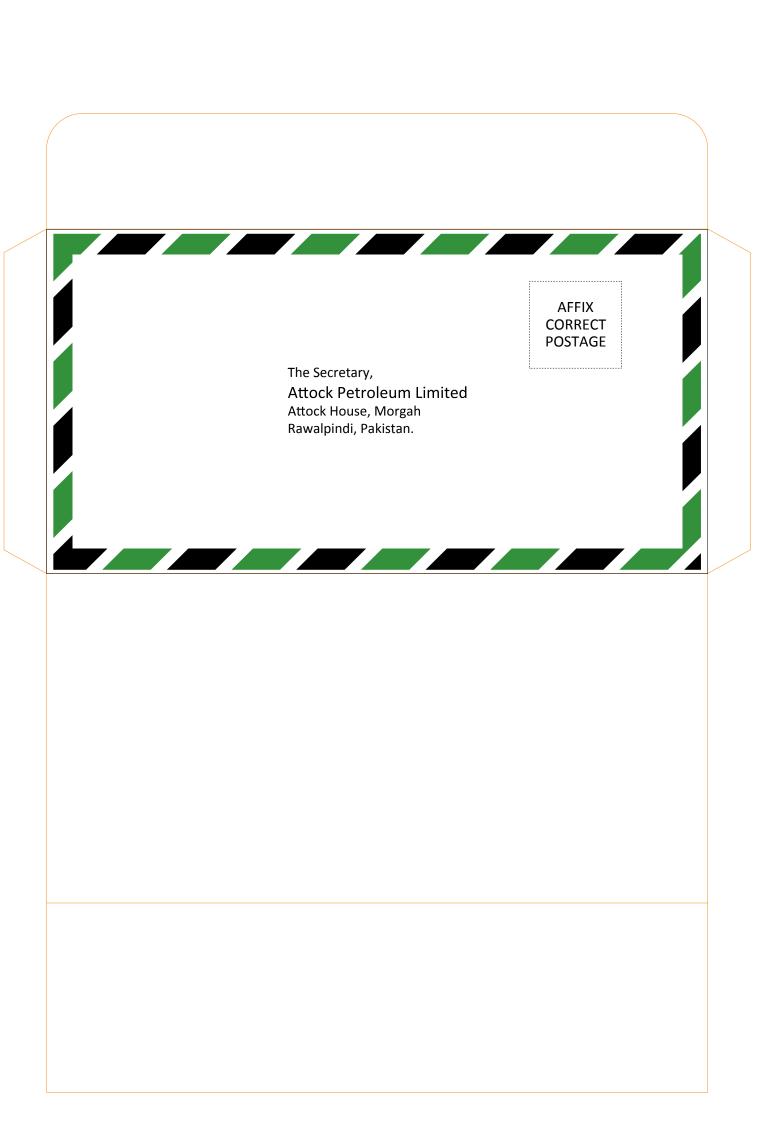
Form of Proxy 21st Annual General Meeting ATTOCK PETROLEUM LIMITED

/ *************************************		of	being member(s) o
Attock Petroleum Limited a	nd holding	ordinary shares a	as per Share Register Folio No
	CDC Participant I.D. No		CNIC No. / Passpor
No	hereby appoint		of o
ailing him/her	of	as my/our p	roxy to vote and act for me/ou
pehalf at the 21st Annual Ge	eneral Meeting of the Com	npany to be held on Thu	ursday, September 29, 2016, a
11:30 a.m. at Attock House, N	Morgah, Rawalpindi and at a	any adjournment thereof	
Five Rupees		Signa	ture of Shareholder
Revenue Stamp)	· -	ature should agree with the
		specimen reg	gistered with the Company)
Dated this	day of 2016	Signature of Proxy	
Witnesses:			
1. Signature:		2. Signature:	
Name:		Name:	
Addresss:		Addresss:	
CNIC/Passport No.		CNIC/Passport No	

- Morgah, Rawalpindi not less than 48 hours before the time of holding the meeting.
- 2. For CDC Account Holders / Corporate Entities

In addition to the above the following requirements have to be met.

- Attested copies of CNIC or the passport of the shareholders and the proxy shall be provided with the proxy form.
- The proxy shall produce his/her original CNIC or original passport at the time of the meeting.
- III. In case of a corporate entity, the Board of Directors' resolution / power of attorney with specimen signature shall be submitted along with proxy form to the Company.



مختار **نامه (پرانسی فارم)** اکیسوال سالانه اجلاس عام اٹک پیٹر ولیم لمیٹٹر

	کنه			
		صُص، بمطابق شيئر رجيرُ دُ فوليونمبر/سي دُي بي ب نتيب خ		
کو باان کی غیرحاضر ک	•			
ر ما جود		••• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
ں عام میں حق رائے دہی استعال کرنے یاکسی بھی التواء	مدہونے والے چی کے ایسوال سالا نہاجلا <i>ک</i> ر		یماء پر بروز مجتمرات29 مبر116 جهار الطور مختار نمائنده (براکسی)مقرر َ	
		ر رتا اگری ہوں اگر نے ہیں۔	همارا بطور مختار نما شکره (پرا ک) مطرر	ی صورتل اپنا /
				_
			پانچ روپے مالیت کے ریو نیونکٹ	
ستن تھے ک				
و شخط تصص کنندہ کا کپنی میں رجٹر ڈنمو نے کے ہو بہو ہونا ضروری ہے)	·			
کا چی میں رجسٹر ڈنموئے نے ہو بہو ہونا صروری ہے)	(1657)			
	4	/ / * (2 .	
	۲_ و شخط:نام:			گواہان: _ وستخط: نام:
	۲_ و شخط:نام:			گوامان: ـ وستخط: نام:
	۲_ و تتخط: ۱۲: بام: پید:			گواہان: ـ وستخط: نام: پید:
	۲_ دستخط: نام: پید: پیدیش: کمپیویرارز دقومی شناختی کارد نمبرز:		ناختی کارڈنمبر:	گوامان: ـ و شخط: ـ نام: ـ پیشه: ـ کمپیوٹرائز: وقومی ش
	۲_ دستخط: نام: پید: پیدیش: کمپیویرارز دقومی شناختی کارد نمبرز:		ناختی کارڈنمبر:	گوابان: ـ وستخط: نام: پید: سیدر کمپیوٹرائز ڈقومی ش
	۲_ دستخط: نام: پید: پیدیش: کمپیویرارز دقومی شناختی کارد نمبرز:		ناختی کارڈنمبر:	گوابان: ـ وستخط: نام: پید: سیدر کمپیوٹرائز ڈقومی ش
	۲_ دستخط: نام: پید: پیدیش: کمپیویرارز دقومی شناختی کارد نمبرز:		ناختی کارڈنمبر:	گواہان: د منتخط: نام: پیشه: کمپیوٹرائز: د تو می ش پاسپورٹ نمبر:
	۲ ـ وستخط: نام: پیة: پید کمپیوٹرائز دقو می شناختی کارد نمبرز: پاسپورٹ نمبرز:		ناختی کار دُنمبر:	گوابان: نام: پیته: کمپیوٹرائز ڈقو می ش پاسپورٹ نمبر:
	۲ ـ وستخط: نام: پیة: پید کمپیوٹرائز دقو می شناختی کارد نمبرز: پاسپورٹ نمبرز:	اِدْمُ 48 گھنٹے تُل مکمل کوائف اور د شخط کے سات	ناختی کار دُنمبر:	گواہان: د و تخط: نام: پیته: کمپیوٹرائز ڈ تو می ش پاسپورٹ نمبر: مختارنامد(پراکسی
	۲ ـ وستخط: نام: پیة: پید کمپیوٹرائز دقو می شناختی کارد نمبرز: پاسپورٹ نمبرز:	ہازگم 48 گھنے قبل مکمل کوا ئف اور دستنظ کے ساتہ کی صورت میں :	ناختی کارڈ نمبر: نافتی کارڈ نمبر: نارم)اجلاس کے مقررہ وقت سے کم	گواهان: د دستخط: نام: پشد: کمپیوٹرائزڈ تو می ش پاسپورٹ نمبر: د مختارنامد(پراکسی ا۔ سی ڈی تی اکاؤ
	۲ د مشخط:	ہازگم 48 گھنے قبل مکمل کوا ئف اور دستنظ کے ساتہ کی صورت میں :	ناختی کارڈنمبر:) فارم)اجلاس کے مقررہ وقت سے کم نٹ ہولڈر/کار پوریٹ اداراہ ہوئے ن کے علاوہ درج ذیل ضروری شرائط	گوابان: د و شخط: نام: پید: کمپیوٹرائز ڈ قومی ش پاسپورٹ نمبر: مخارنامد (پراکسی ا ۔ سی ڈی سی اکاؤ ندکورہ بالا ہدایا ۔۔

