ANNUAL REPORT
2015

APOLLO

APOLLO TEXTILE MILLS LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS	
Chief Executive	Mr. Ikram Zahur
Directors	Mr. Abdul Rehman Zahur Mr. Muhammad Tahir Khan Mr. Muhammad Farooq Mr. Riaz Hussain Mr. Shabbir Ahmed Mr. Muhammad Liaqat
AUDITORS	M/s. Nazir Chaudhri & Co. Chartered Accountants 4-Karachi Chambers, Hasrat Mohani Road. P.O. Box 5061 Karachi – 74000
AUDIT COMMITTEE	
Chairman	Mr. Muhammad Tahir Khan
Members	Mr. Abdul Rehman Zahur Mr. Riaz Hussain
HUMAN RESOURCES &	
REMUNERATION COMMITTEE	Mr. Abdul Rehman Zahur Mr. Muhammad Tahir Khan Mr. Shabbir Ahmed
BANKERS	Soneri Bank Standard Chartered Bank Meezan Bank Limited United Bank Limited Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited National Bank of Punjab Bank of Punjab Silk Bank Limited
REGISTERED OFFICE	14th Floor, BRR Tower I.I. Chundrigar Road Karachi
MILLS	Jasilwahin, Jhang Road Muzaffargarh

DIRECTOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER

IN THE NAME OF ALLAH, THE MOST GRACIOUS, THE BENEVOLENT , THE MOST MERCIFUL

The director of Apollo Textile Mills Limited feel great pleasure in presenting audit report with audited financial statement of the Company at the Annual General Meeting of the Company for the financial year ended June 30, 2015.

OPERATING FINANCIAL RESULTS

During the year under review the company remained closed due to the prevailing crisis in the textile sector.

The financial results for the year ended June 30, 2015 are summarized below:

	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
Loss before taxation	(103,906,599)	(123,079,792)
Provision for taxation	6,208,823	12,594,477
Net loss	(97,697,776)	(110,485,316)
Un-appropriated profit	85,994,017	181,797,031
Transfer from surplus on revaluation of fixed assets Assets an account of incremental depreciation for the period - Net off defferd tax	17,718,574	14,682,302
Un-appropriated profit	6,014,816	85,994,017

Auditors

The auditors M/s. Nazir Chaudhri & Co, Chartered Accountant retire and being eligible and offer them selves

for re-appointment for the financial year ending June 2015.

Future Outlook

The management is striving hard to achieve better results.

Code of Corporate Governance

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

STATEMENT ON CORPORATE AND FINANCIAL REPORTING FRAME WORK

a. The financial Statements prepaid by the management of the Company, present fairly its state of affairs, the result of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity.

b. Company has maintained proper books of accounts.

c. Appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied and accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgment.

d. In preparation of the financial statements international accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan, have been followed and departure, if any has been adequately disclosed.

e. Internal auditor is continuously reviewing the existing system of internal control and other procedures. The process of review will continue and any weakness in control will have immediate attention of the management.

f. There are no significant doubts upon the Company's ability as a going concern.

g. There has been no material departure from the best parities of Corporate Governance, as detailed in the listing regulation.

h During the year under review, three meetings of the boards of the directors were held and attend as follows.

Name of director	No of meeting attended
Mr.Ikram Zahur	3
Mr.Abdul Rehman Zahur	3
Mr. Muhammad Tahir Khan	2
Mr.Muhammad Farooq	2
Mr. Shabbir Ahmed	3
Mr. Riaz hussain	3
Mr.Muhammad Liaquat	2

Leave of absence was granted to directors who could not attend the meeting.

i The statement of pattern of the share holding of the Company as at June 30, 2015 is annexed. This statement is prepared in accordance with the Code of Corporate Governance.

j During the year under review the trading in shares of the Company by the Directors, CEO and their spouses as follows:

	Opening balances as on 01/07/2014	Purchase	Sale	Closing Balances as on 30/06/2015
Mr.Ikram Zahur	777,490	-	-	777,490
Mr.Abdul Rehman Zahur	746,991	-	13,000	733,991

AUDIT COMMITEE

The board of directors in compliance to the Code of Corporate Governance has established an Audit Committee comprising of the following directors:

Mr.Muhammad Tahir Khan	Chairman
Mr.Abdul Rehman Zahur	Member
Mr.Riaz Hussain	Member

AKNOWLEDGEMENT

The board of Directors would like to place on record thanks to customers, suppliers, shareholder and agents, and employees for the services rendered by them with the hope that they will continue to display the same spirit with all zeal and devotion in the time ahead.

Karachi: 30th December 2015

For and behalf of the Board of Directors

Chief Executive

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

This statement is being presented to company with the Code of Corporate Governance ("CCG") contained in Regulation No. 35 of Listing Regulation of Karachi & Lahore Stock Exchange, Chapter XI of Islamabad Stock Exchange, for the purpose of established frame work of good Governance, whereby a listed Company is managed in compliance with the best practice of Corporate Governance.

The Company has applied the practice contained in the CCG in the following manner:

1 The Company encourages representation of independent non-Executive Director and directors representing minority interest on its Board of directors. At present, the Board includes two independent non Executive

Independent Director	Mr. Muhammad Tahir Khan
Executive Directors	Mr. Ikram Zahur M. Abdul Rehman Zahur
Non Executive Directors	Mr. Riaz Hussain Mr. Shabbir Ahmed Mr. Muhammad Liaquat Mr. Muhammad Farooq

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

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

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

5 The company has prepared a "Code of Conduct" and has ensured that appropriate steps have been taken to disseminate it throughout the company along with its supporting policies and procedures.

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

7 All the power of the board have been duly exercised and decision in material transaction including appointment and determination of remuneration and term and condition of employment of the Chief Executive has been taken by the board.

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

9 The Board arranged internally an orientation course / Training programs for the it's Directors during the year and two Directors are exempt from the requirement of Director Training Program.

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

11 The Directors report of year ended June 30, 2015 has been prepared in Compliance with the requirement of the CCG and fully describes the salient matters required to be disclosed.

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

13 The Directors, Chief Executive and executives do not hold any interest in the shares of the Company other than that disclosed in the pattern of share holding.

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

15 The Board has formed an Audit Committee. It comprises of three members, who are Non Executive Directors including the Chairmen of the Committee.

16 The meetings of the Audit Committee were held at least once every quarter prior to approval of quarterly, half yearly and final results of the Company and as required by the code. The term of reference of the Committee have been formed and advised to the Committee for compliance.

17 The Board has formed an HR and Remuneration Committee. It comprises three members, of whom two including the chairmen of the Committee, are Non-Executive Directors.

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

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

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

21. The closed period prior to the announcement of interim / final results, and business decisions, which may materially affect the market price of Company's securities, was determined and intimated to Directors, Employees, and Stock Exchanges.

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

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

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Chief Executive

Karachi
Date: 30th December 2015

NAZIR CHAUDHURI & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
4-Karachi Chambers, Hasrat Mohani Road, P.O Box 5061 Karachi- 74000
Tel: 2412778 / 2412779 Fax: 2419452 E-mail: raoco@super.net.pk

REVIEW REPORT TO THE MEMBERS ON STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH BEST PRACTICE OF CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

We have reviewed the statement of compliance with the best practice contained in the Code of Corporate Governance prepared by the Board of Directors of Apollo Textile Mills Limited ("the Company") to comply with the listing Regulation No. 35 of Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad Stock Exchanges.

The responsibility for compliance with the code of Corporate Governance is that of the Board of Directors of the Company. Our responsibility is to review, to the extent where such compliances can be objectively verified, whether the Statement of Compliance reflects the status of the Company's compliances with the provision of the Code of Corporate Governance and report if it does not. A review is limited primarily to inquiries of the Company's personal and review of various documents prepared by the Company to comply with the code.

As part of our audit of financial statement we are required to obtain an understanding of the accounting and internal control system sufficient to plan the audit and develop an effective audit approach. We have not carried out any special review of the internal control system to enable us to expresses an opinion as to whether the Board's statement on internal controls, covers all controls and the effectiveness of such internal control, the Company's Corporate Governance procedure and risks.

Further, Sub-Regulation (X) of Listing Regulation No. 35 notified by Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad Stock Exchangers requires the Company to place before the Board of Directors for their consideration and approval related party transactions distinguishing between transactions carried out on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arms length transaction which are not executed at arms length, price recording proper justification for using such alternate pricing mechanism. Further, all such transactions are also required to be separately placed before the Audit Committee. We are only required and have ensured compliance of requirement to the extent of approval of related party transactions by the Board of Directors and placement of such transaction before the Audit Committee. We have not carried out any producers to determine whether the related party transactions were undertaken at arms price or not.

Base on our review, we are unable to express any comments that the Company's records reflect the company's compliances in all material respects and with the best practices contained in the Code of Corporate Governance as applicable to the Company for the year ended June 30, 2015.

Nazir Chaudhri & Co.
NAZIR CHAUDHRI & CO.
Chartered Accountants

Name of audit engagement partner
Nisar Ahmed

Karachi
Date: 30 DEC 2015

NAZIR CHAUDHURI & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
4-Karachi Chambers, Hasrat Mohani Road, P.O Box 5061 Karachi- 74000
Tel: 2412778 / 2412779 Fax: 2419452 E-mail: raoco@super.net.pk

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

We have audited the annexed balance sheet of **Apollo Textile Mills Limited** as at **30 June 2015** 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 as applicable in Pakistan 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-

1. As disclosed in note 15.1 and 15.2 of the financial statements where it has been mentioned that the stock of raw cotton and cotton yarn was misappropriated by the banks and their muqqadams amounted to Rs. 250,877,333 and Rs. 989,382,159 respectively which were pledged with the various financial institutions. The Company has filed suits against them in honorable High Court for the recovery of value of misappropriated stocks as disclosed in the aforesaid note. We would also like to draw your attention towards note 12.1.1 to 12.1.8 which describes the matter relating to the stock and the pending suits filed by and against the Company.

2. As disclosed in note 12.1.1 to 12.1.8 of the financial statement where it has been mentioned that there are suits filed against the Company. If the suits are decided against the Company, it would not be able to continue as a going concern.

3. We have sent various confirmations to Banks / Financial institutions and legal advisors for the confirmation of long term finance margin on bank guarantees, liabilities against subject to finance lease, short term finance, and bank balances and contingences and commitments reported in the financial statements However, we did not receive any replies from them.

4. The Company has not charged finance cost on long term finance, short term finance and finance lease obtained from banks / financial institutions and also the current maturity of long term finances has not been made in the financial statements by the Company.

5. The Company is following revaluation model to value land & buildings and plant and machinery as per the requirement of IAS 16. However, the company has not carried out any revaluation since May 31, 2005.

6. The Company is operating unfunded gratuity scheme and is following actuarial valuation to calculate provision as per requirement of IAS- 19. However, the Company has not carried out actuarial valuation since June 30, 2009.

7. We are unable to obtain appropriate evidence as to the some of the assets and liabilities.

NAZIR CHAUDHURI & CO.
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8. We are unable to perform physical stock and cash count observation due to recent appointment as statuary auditor of the Company.

9. The operation of the Company has been temporarily discontinued since the closed of the financial year 2014.

As a result of the matters stated above, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments might have been found necessary in respect of going concern, recorded or unrecorded inventories, long term finances, margin on bank guarantees, short term finances, liabilities against subject to finance lease and property plant and equipment and the elements making up the profit and loss account, statement of comprehensive income, cash flow statements and statement of changes in equity.

Because of the significance matters discussed in paragraph 1-9 above, we are unable to form an opinion as to weather:

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

(b) i) the balance sheet and profit and loss account together with the note 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, investment made and the expenditure incurred during the year were in accordance with the object of the Company,

(c) 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 there of 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 **30 June 2015** and of the loss, comprehensive income, its cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended; and

(d) in our opinion no Zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980.

Date: 30 DEC 2015
Karachi

Nazir Chaudhri & Co
Nazir Chaudhri & Co
Chartered accountants

Engagement Partner
Nisar Ahmed

APOLLO TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT JUNE 30, 2015

	Note	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share Capital and Reserves			
Authorized Capital			
20,000,000 (2014: 20,000,000) ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each		200,000,000	200,000,000
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	4	82,847,000	82,847,000
General Reserve		142,000,000	142,000,000
Unappropriated Profit		6,014,816	85,994,017
		230,861,816	310,841,017
Surplus on revaluation of fixed assets - Net of tax	5	228,514,817	246,233,391
Non-current liabilities			
Long Term Financing - Secured	6	392,915,253	392,915,253
Liability against assets subject to finance lease	7	5,545,043	5,545,043
Deferred Liabilities	8	114,225,185	120,437,740
		512,685,481	518,898,036
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	51,357,393	58,598,598
Accrued mark-up	10	239,712,219	239,712,219
Short term bank finances - secured	11	1,153,888,574	1,153,888,574
Current portion of long term finances - secured	6	63,936,000	63,936,000
Current portion of liabilities against assets subject to finance lease	7	13,719,441	13,719,441
Provision for taxation		3,732	12,088,919
		1,522,617,359	1,541,943,751
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	12	-	-
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**2,494,679,473**	**2,617,916,195**
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	13	878,451,611	955,562,694
Long term deposits		67,167,249	67,167,249
		945,618,860	1,022,729,943
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stores, spares and loose tools	14	96,476,808	96,476,808
Stock in trade	15	1,283,600,559	1,283,519,125
Trade debts		57,341,796	86,383,828
Loans and advances - considered good	16	14,087,755	26,167,289
Trade deposits	17	50,855,962	53,855,962
Sales tax refundable from government		39,943,683	38,925,566
Other receivables	18	1,950,409	1,950,409
Cash and bank balances	19	4,803,641	7,907,265
		1,549,060,613	1,595,186,252
TOTAL ASSETS		**2,494,679,473**	**2,617,916,195**

The annexed notes from 1 to 34 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE ____________ DIRECTOR ____________

APOLLO TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	Note	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
Sales	20	373,158	1,187,780,256
Cost of sales	21	(93,182,215)	(1,274,226,327)
Gross loss		(92,809,057)	(86,446,071)
Distribution cost	22	(2,000)	(10,911,920)
Administrative expenses	23	(11,076,227)	(17,821,711)
Loss from operation		(11,078,227)	(28,733,631)
Other operating expenses	24	-	(616,085)
		-	(616,085)
Operating loss		(103,887,284)	(115,795,787)
Finance cost	25	(19,316)	(7,284,005)
Loss before taxation		(103,906,599)	(123,079,792)
Taxation	26	6,208,823	12,594,477
Loss after taxation		(97,697,776)	(110,485,316)
Loss per share - Basic and diluted	27	(11.79)	(13.34)

The annexed notes from 1 to 34 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE -sd-

DIRECTOR -sd-

APOLLO TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
Loss for the year	(97,697,776)	(110,485,316)
Other Comprehensive Income:		
Incremental depreciation arising from revaluation of property, plant and equipment	21,350,766	23,300,511
Deferred tax relating to component of comprehensive income	(3,632,192)	(8,618,210)
Other comprehensive income - net of tax	17,718,574	14,682,301
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(79,979,202)	(95,803,015)

The annexed notes from 1 to 34 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE -sd-

DIRECTOR -sd-

APOLLO TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	Note	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
Cash Generated from Operations			
Loss before taxation		(103,906,599)	(123,079,792)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	13.1	77,111,084	84,242,233
Finance cost	25	19,316	7,284,005
		77,130,400	91,526,238
Loss before working capital changes		(26,776,199)	(31,553,554)
(Increase) / Decrease in current assets			
Stock-in-trade		(81,434)	(33,272,689)
Trade debtors - unsecured, considered good		29,042,032	250,973,083
Loans and advances - considered good		12,079,534	19,604,481
Trade deposits		3,000,000	(1,430,728)
Sales tax refundable from government		(1,018,117)	(11,299,078)
		43,022,015	224,575,069
Increase/(Decrease) in current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		(7,241,205)	(164,117,222)
Cash generated from operations		9,004,612	28,904,293
Payments for:			
Gratuity		-	(124,001)
Finance costs	25	(19,316)	(7,284,005)
Taxes		(12,088,918)	(34,221,928)
Net cash outflow from operating activities		(3,103,624)	(12,725,643)
Cash Flow From Investing Activities			
Long term deposits		-	(78,000)
Net cash outflow from investing activities		-	(78,000)
Cash Flow From Financing Activities			
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from financing activities		-	-
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(3,103,624)	(12,803,643)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		7,907,265	20,710,908
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		4,803,641	7,907,265
Cash and Cash Equivalents			
Cash and bank balances	19	4,803,641	7,907,265
		4,803,641	7,907,265

The annexed notes from 1 to 34 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE -sd-

DIRECTOR -sd-

APOLLO TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	Share Capital	General Reserve	Unappropriated Profit	Total
	Rupees			
Balance as at July 01, 2013	82,847,000	142,000,000	181,797,031	406,644,031
Profit for the year ended June 30, 2014	-	-	(110,485,316)	(110,485,316)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	14,682,301	14,682,301
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	(95,803,015)	(95,803,015)
Balance as at July 01, 2014	82,847,000	142,000,000	85,994,017	310,841,016
Loss for the year ended June 30, 2015	-	-	(97,697,776)	(97,697,776)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	17,718,574	17,718,574
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	(79,979,202)	(79,979,202)
Balance as at June 30, 2015	82,847,000	142,000,000	6,014,816	230,861,814

The annexed notes from 1 to 34 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE -sd-

DIRECTOR -sd-

1 **Status and Nature of Business**

Apollo Textile Mills Limited (the Company) was incorporated in Pakistan on August 09, 1973 as a public limited company under Companies Act 1913 (now Companies Ordinance 1984) and started commercial production on November 16, 1976. The Company is principally engaged in the manufacturing and sale of cotton yarn. The Company is listed on the Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad's stock exchanges. The registered office of the Company is located at C 1, Ground Floor, 16th Commercial Street, Phase II Ext., D.H.A, Karachi in the province of Sindh and the manufacturing facility is located at Jasilwahin, Jhang Road, Muzaffargarh in the province of Punjab.

The operation of the company has been temporarily discontinued since the end of the financial year 2014 due to significant crises in textiles sector.

2 **Basis of Preparation**

a) **Statement of Compliance**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards comprise of such International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by 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

b) **Accounting Convention**

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for the certain financial instruments carried at fair value.

c) **Critical accounting estimates and judgments**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the approved accounting standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The areas where various assumptions and estimates are significant to the Company's financial statements or where judgments were exercised in application of accounting policies are as follows:

Financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques based on assumptions that are dependent on conditions existing at balance sheet date.

Useful lives, patterns of economic benefits and impairments

Estimates with respect to residual values and useful lives and pattern of flow of economic benefits are based on the analysis of the management of the Company. Further, the Company reviews the value of assets for possible impairment on an annual basis. Any change in the estimates in the future might affect the carrying amount of respective item of property, plant and equipment, with a corresponding effect on the depreciation charge and impairment.

Inventories

Net realizable value of inventories is determined with reference to currently prevailing selling prices less estimated expenditure to make sales.

Taxation

In making the estimates for income tax currently payable by the Company, the management takes into account the current income tax law and the decisions of appellate authorities on certain issues in the past.

Provision for doubtful debts

The Company reviews its receivable against any provision required for any doubtful balances on an ongoing basis. The provision is made while taking into consideration expected recoveries, if any.

Impairment of investments in subsidiaries and equity method accounted for associated companies

In making an estimate of recoverable amount of the Company's investments in subsidiaries and equity method accounted for associated companies, the management considers future cash flows.

d) **Amendments to published approved standards that are effective in current year and are relevant to the Company**

The following amendments to published approved standards and interpretation are mandatory for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 July 2014:

IAS 32 (Amendments) 'Financial Instruments: Presentation' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2014). Amendments have been made to clarify certain aspects because of diversity in application of the requirements on offsetting, focused on four main areas: the meaning of 'currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off'; the application of simultaneous realization and settlement; the offsetting of collateral amounts and the unit of account for applying the offsetting requirements.

IAS 36 (Amendments) 'Impairment of Assets' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2014). Amendments have been made in IAS 36 to reduce the circumstances in which the recoverable amount of assets or cash-generating units is required to be disclosed, clarify the disclosures required and to introduce an explicit requirement to disclose the discount rate used in determining impairment (or reversals) where recoverable amount (based on fair value less costs of disposal) is determined using a present value technique.

IFRIC 21 'Levies' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2014). The interpretation provides guidance on when to recognize a liability for a levy imposed by a government, both for levies that are accounted for in accordance with IAS 37 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets' and those where the timing and amount of the levy is certain. The Interpretation identifies the obligating event for the recognition of a liability as the activity that triggers the payment of the levy in accordance with the relevant legislation.

On 12 December 2013, IASB issued Annual Improvements to IFRSs: 2010 – 2012 Cycle, incorporating amendments to seven IFRSs more specifically in IFRS 8 'Operating Segments' and IAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures', which are considered relevant to the Company's financial statements. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 July 2014. The amendments to IFRS 8 require an entity to disclose the judgments made by the management in applying the aggregation criteria to operating segments, including a description of the operating segments aggregated and the economic indicators assessed in determining whether the operating segments have 'similar economic characteristics'. Further, the amendment to IFRS 8 clarifies that a reconciliation of the total of the reportable segments' assets to the entity's assets should only be provided if the segment assets are regularly provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The amendments to IAS 24 clarify that a management entity providing key management personnel services to a reporting entity is a related party of the reporting entity. Consequently, the reporting entity must disclose as related party transactions the amounts incurred for the service paid or payable to the management entity for the provision of key management personnel services. However, disclosure of the components of such compensation is not required.

The application of the above amendments and interpretation does not result in any impact on profit or loss, other comprehensive income and total comprehensive income.

e) **Amendments to published standards that are effective in current year but not relevant to the Company**

There are other amendments to published standards that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 01 July 2014 but are considered not to be relevant or do not have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements and are therefore not detailed in these financial statements.

f) **Standards and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective but relevant to the Company**

Following standards and amendments to existing standards have been published and are mandatory for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 July 2015 or later periods:

IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2018). A finalized version of IFRS 9 which contains accounting requirements for financial instruments, replacing IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement'. Financial assets are classified by reference to the business model within which they are held and their contractual cash flow characteristics. The 2014 version of IFRS 9 introduces a 'fair value through other comprehensive income' category for certain debt instruments. Financial liabilities are classified in a similar manner to under IAS 39, however there are differences in the requirements applying to the measurement of an entity's own credit risk. The 2014 version of IFRS 9 introduces an 'expected credit loss' model for the measurement of the impairment of financial assets, so it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before a credit loss is recognized. It introduces a new hedge accounting model that is designed to be more closely aligned with how entities undertake risk management activities when hedging financial and non-financial risk exposures. The requirements for the derecognition of financial assets and liabilities are carried forward from IAS 39. The management of the Company is in the process of evaluating the impacts of the aforesaid standard on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 10 'Consolidated Financial Statements' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2015). Concurrent with the issuance of IFRS 10, the IASB has also issued IFRS 11 'Joint Arrangements', IFRS 12 'Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities', IAS 27 (revised 2011) 'Separate Financial Statements' and IAS 28 (revised 2011) 'Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures'. The objective of IFRS 10 is to have a single basis for consolidation for all entities, regardless of the nature of the investee, and that basis is control. The definition of control includes three elements: power over an investee, exposure or rights to variable returns of the investee and the ability to use power over the investee to affect the investor's returns. IFRS 10 replaces those parts of IAS 27 that address when and how an investor should prepare consolidated financial statements and replaces Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC) 12 'Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities' in its entirety. The management of the Company is in the process of evaluating the impacts of the aforesaid standard on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 12 'Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2015). This standard includes the disclosure requirements for all forms of interests in other entities, including joint arrangements, associates, special purpose vehicles and other offbalance sheet vehicles. This standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2015). This standard aims to improve consistency and reduce complexity by providing a precise definition of fair value and a single source of fair value measurement and disclosure requirements for use across IFRSs. The requirements, which are largely aligned between IFRSs and US GAAP, do not extend the use of fair value accounting but provide guidance on how it should be applied where its use is already required or permitted by other standards within IFRSs or US GAAP. This standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2015) provide additional transition relief in by limiting the requirement to provide adjusted comparative information to only the preceding comparative period. Also, amendments to IFRS 12 eliminate the requirement to provide comparative information for periods prior to the immediately preceding period.

Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2016) to clarify the treatment of the sale or contribution of assets from an investor to its associates or joint venture, as follows: require full recognition in the investor's financial statements of gains and losses arising on the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business (as defined in IFRS 3 'Business Combinations'); require the partial recognition of gains and losses where the assets do not constitute a business, i.e. a gain or loss is recognized only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in that associate or joint venture. These requirements apply regardless of the legal form of the transaction, e.g. whether the sale or contribution of assets occur by an investor transferring shares in a subsidiary that holds the assets (resulting in loss of control of the subsidiary), or by the direct sale of the assets themselves. The management of the Company is in the process of evaluating the impacts of the aforesaid amendments on the Company's financial statements

Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2015) provide 'investment entities' an exemption from the consolidation of particular subsidiaries and instead require that: an investment entity measure the investment in each eligible subsidiary at fair value through profit or loss; requires additional disclosures; and require an investment entity to account for its investment in a relevant subsidiary in the same way in its consolidated and separate financial statements. The management of the Company is in the process of evaluating the impacts of the aforesaid amendments on the Company's financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2016) to address issues that have arisen in the context of applying the consolidation exception for investment entities by clarifying the following points: the exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements for an intermediate parent entity is available to a parent entity that is a subsidiary of an investment entity, even if the investment entity measures all of its subsidiaries at fair value; a subsidiary that provides services related to the parent's investment activities should not be consolidated if the subsidiary itself is an investment entity; when applying the equity method to measurement applied by the associate or joint venture to its interests in subsidiaries; and an investment entity measuring an associate or a joint venture, a non-investment entity investor in an investment entity may retain the fair value all of its subsidiaries at fair value provides the disclosures relating to investment entities required by IFRS 12. The management of the Company is in the process of evaluating the impacts of the aforesaid amendments on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2017). IFRS 15 provides a single, principles based five-step model to be applied to all IFRS 12 'Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2015). This standard includes the disclosure requirements for all forms of interests in other entities, including joint arrangements, associates, special purpose vehicles and other off-balance sheet vehicles. This standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

IAS 1 (Amendments) 'Presentation of Financial Statements' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2016). Amendments have been made to address perceived impediments to preparers exercising their judgement in presenting their financial reports by making the following changes: clarification that information should not be obscured by aggregating or by providing immaterial information, materiality consideration apply to the all parts of the financial statements, and even when a standard requires a specific disclosure, materiality consideration do apply; clarification that the list of the line items to be presented in these statements can be disaggregated and aggregated as relevant and additional guidance on subtotals in these statements and clarification that an entity's share of other comprehensive income of equity-accounted associates and joint ventures should be presented in aggregate as single line items based on whether or not it will subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss; and additional examples of possible ways of ordering the notes to clarify that understandability and comparability should be considered when determining the order of the notes and to demonstrate that the notes need not be presented in the order so far listed in IAS 1. ~~However, the amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial~~ statements.

IAS 16 (Amendments) 'Property, Plant and Equipment' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2016). The amendments clarify that a depreciation method that is based on revenue that is generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset is not appropriate for property, plant and equipment; and add guidance that expected future reductions in the selling price of an item that was produced using an asset could indicate the expectation of benefits technological or commercial obsolescence of the asset, which, in turn, might reflect a reduction of the future economic embodied in the asset. However, the amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

IAS 27 (Amendments) 'Separate Financial Statements' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2016). The amendments have been made to permit investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates to be optionally accounted for using the equity method in separate financial statements. The management of the Group is in the process of evaluating the impacts of the aforesaid amendments on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

g) **Standard and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective and not considered relevant to the Company.**

There are other standard and amendments to published standards that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 01 July 2015 but are considered not to be relevant or do not have any significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements and are therefore not detailed in these consolidated financial statements.

h) **Exemption from applicability of IFRIC 4 'Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease'**

SECP through SRO 24(I)/2012 dated 16 January 2012, has exempted the application of International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) 4 'Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease' to all companies. However, the SECP made it mandatory to disclose the impact of the application of IFRIC 4 on the results of the companies. This interpretation provides guidance on determining whether arrangements that do not take the legal form of a lease should, nonetheless, be accounted for as a lease in accordance with IAS 17 'Leases'.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

3.1 Staff Benefits

3.1.1 Defined benefit plan - Gratuity Scheme

The Company operates an unfunded gratuity scheme for all its employees. These benefits are payable to employees on completion of prescribed qualifying period of service under the scheme.

Liability in respect of gratuity payable to employees has been fully provided for in these accounts on the basis of actuarial valuation and is charged to profit and loss account.

Projected unit credit method, using following significant assumptions, is used for determining the liability.

Discount rate	2%
Expected rate of salary increase	1%

Actuarial gain and losses are recognized as per the recommendation in actuarial valuation report. The most recent valuation was carried out as of June 30, 2009.

3.2 Leases

Leases are classified as finance lease whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Assets held under finance leases are recognized as assets of the Company at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lesser is included in the balance sheet as liability against assets subject to finance lease. The liabilities are classified as current and long-term depending upon the timing of payment. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the liability against assets subject to finance lease so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged to profit and loss account, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Company.

3.3 Trade And Other Payables

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

3.4 Taxation

3.4.1 Current

Provision for current taxation is based on taxable income for the year at the current rates of taxation after taking into account tax credits and rebates available, if any, or minimum taxation at the rate of one percent of the turnover whichever is higher. However, for income covered under final tax regime, taxation is based on applicable tax rates under such regime.

3.4.2 Deferred

Deferred tax is recognized using the balance sheet liability method, providing for all the temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. In this regard, the effects on deferred taxation of the portion of income subject to final tax regime is also considered in accordance with the requirement of Technical Release-27 of Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences. A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax asset are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that is no longer probable that the related tax benefits will be realized.

3.5 Property, Plant And Equipment

3.5.1 Owned

These are stated at cost / revalued amounts less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is charged to profit and loss account applying the reducing balance method at the rates specified in fixed assets except for land, building and plant and machinery, which are stated at revalued amount. An amount equal to the incremental depreciation charged during the year net of deferred tax on revalued assets is transferred from the surplus on revaluation of fixed assets to unappropriated profit.

Depreciation is charged from the date the asset is put into operation and discontinued from the date the asset it is retired.

Gains or losses on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment are dealt through the profit and loss account. Normal repair and maintenance are charged to expenses as and when incurred. Major renewals and replacements are capitalized and the assets so replaced, if any, are retired.

3.5.2 Capital work in progress

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost. All expenditures connected to the specific assets incurred during installation and construction period are carried under capital work-in-progress. These are transferred to specific assets as and when assets are available for use.

3.5.3 Leased

Leased assets are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets.

3.5.4 Impairment of asset

The carrying amount of the company's assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to identify circumstances indicating concurrence of impairment loss or reversal of previous impairment losses. If any such indications exist, the recoverable amounts of such assets are estimated and impairment losses or reversal of impairment losses are recognized in the profit and loss account. Reversal of impairment loss is restricted to the original cost of the asset.

3.6 Stores and spares

Stores and spares are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value less allowance for the obsolete and slow moving items. Cost is determined using moving average method.

Provision for obsolete and slow moving stores, spares and loose tools is determined based on management's estimate regarding their future usability.

Items in transit/bond are valued at cost comprising invoice value plus other charges incurred thereon up to the balance sheet date.

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

3.7 Stock in trade.

Stock in trade is valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value

Cost incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows.

Raw and packing material except in transit/bond	at purchase cost on weighted average basis.
Finished goods and work in process	average production cost which includes cost of : - Direct material - Direct expense - Overheads

Waste stock value is determined by net realizable value.

Items in transit/bond are valued at cost comprising invoice value plus other charges incurred thereon up to the balance sheet date.

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

3.8 Trade Debts

Trade debts are recognized at fair value of consideration receivable. Debts considered irrecoverable are written off and provision is made against those considered doubtful of recovery.

3.9 Foreign Currencies Translations

Pakistan rupee (PKR) is the functional currency of the Company. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Pak Rupees at the rates of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date except for those covered by forward contracts, which are stated at contracted rates. Foreign currency transactions are translated into Pak Rupees at the rate of exchange prevailing at the date of transaction except for those covered by forward contracts, which are translated at contracted rates. Exchange gain and loss on translation are taken to profit and loss account.

3.10 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the balance sheet at cost. For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and with bank. The fair value of cash and cash equivalents approximates their carrying amount.

3.11 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be measured reliably. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable on the following basis:

Sales are recorded as revenue when the title of the goods is transferred to the customer which normally corresponds with the dispatch of goods to customers.

3.12 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an out flow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Provision are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

3.13 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the asset.

3.14 Related Party Transactions

Transaction with related parties are carried out on commercial terms and conditions.

3.15 Other Financial Assets And Liabilities

All other financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Any gain or loss on the recognition and derecognition of the financial assets and financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account of the current year. All financial assets and financial liabilities, other than disclosed above, are carried at amortized cost. The fair value of these approximate their carrying amount.

3.16 Offsetting Of Financial Assets And Financial Liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to set-off the recognized amounts and the Company intends to either settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously and the same is required or permitted by IAS / IFRS or interpretations thereof.

3.17 Proposed Dividends And Transfer Between Reserves

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognized as a liability in the period in which dividends are approved. Transfer between reserves made subsequent to the balance sheet date is considered as non-adjusting event and is recognized in the financial statement in the period in which such transfer are made.

	Note	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees

4 Issued, Subscribed And Paid Up Capital

Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each

2015	2014		2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
7,439,700	7,439,700	Issued for cash	74,397,000	74,397,000
845,000	845,000	Issued as bonus shares	8,450,000	8,450,000
8,284,700	8,284,700		82,847,000	82,847,000

4.1 There were no movements during the reporting year.

4.2 The Company has one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income.

4.3 6,555,020 shares representing 79.12% (2014: 6,555,020 shares 79.12%) are held by the Consolidated Overseas Investment & Finan Establishment.

4.4 The company has no reserved shares under options and sales contract.

5 Surplus On Revaluation Of Fixed Assets - Net of tax

This represents surplus over book value resulting from the revaluation of fixed assets carried out in the year 1987 and 2005 adjusted by incrementa depreciation arising out of revaluation and deferred taxation.

	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
Surplus on revaluation of fixed assets - Opening	290,617,672	313,918,183
Incremental depreciation charged during the year- net of deferred tax	(17,718,574)	(14,682,301
Related deferred tax liability	(3,632,192)	(8,618,210
	(21,350,766)	(23,300,511
Surplus on revaluation as at year end	269,266,906	290,617,672
Less: Related deferred tax liability	(40,752,089)	(44,384,281
Surplus on revaluation of fixed assets - Closing	228,514,817	246,233,391

6 Long Term Finances - Secured

	Note	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
From banking company			
- Term finances	6.1	48,839,289	48,839,28
- Demand finances	6.2	391,859,378	391,859,37
From related party			
- Director's and others' loan	6.3	16,152,586	16,152,58
		456,851,253	456,851,25
Less: Current portion shown under current liabilities		(63,936,000)	(63,936,00
		392,915,253	392,915,25

6.1 These facilities for term finances have been obtained by the company from a financial institution which carries a markup rate of 6 month KIBOR plus 1.5% to 4% which is repayable in 10 to 73 equal installments on half yearly, quarterly and monthly basis. The facilities are secure against pari passu charge over fixed assets of the company including land, building, plant & machinery.

6.2 These facilities for demand finances have been obtained by the company from a financial institution which carries a markup rate of 3 montl average KIBOR plus 3.9% to 6 months KIBOR plus 4% which is repayable in 16 to 20 equal installments on quarterly basis. The facilities a secured against pari passu charge and first mortgage on all present and future assets of he company including land, building, plant & machinery.

6.3 This represents mark up free loans from directors repayable in more than one year.

7 Liabilities Against Assets Subject To Finance Lease

	2015 Rupees		2014 Rupees	
	Minimum lease payments	Present Value	Minimum lease payments	Present Value
Within one year	24,454,029	13,719,441	24,454,029	13,719,441
After one year but not more than five years	-	5,545,043	-	5,545,043
Total minimum lease payments	24,454,029	19,264,484	24,454,029	19,264,484
Less: Amount representing finance charges	(5,189,545)	-	(5,189,545)	-
Present value of minimum lease payments	19,264,484	19,264,484	19,264,484	19,264,484
Less: Payable within one year	(13,719,441)	(13,719,441)	(13,719,441)	(13,719,441
	5,545,043	5,545,043	5,545,043	5,545,043

7.1 These finances have been obtained by the company from a leasing company which carries effective interest rate of 13.83% (2014 13.83%).These finances are secured against demand promissory note and personal guarantee of one sponsoring director.

8 Deferred Liabilities

	Note	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
Gratuity	8.1	12,270,666	12,270,666
Deferred taxation	8.2	101,954,519	108,167,074
		114,225,185	120,437,740

8.1 Gratuity

Movement in net liability / (asset) recognized

	2015	2014
Opening net liability	12,270,666	12,394,667
Expense for the year	-	-
	12,270,666	12,394,667
Benefits paid	-	(124,001)
Closing net liability	12,270,666	12,270,666

8.1.1 Historical information

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Present value of defined obligation	12,270,666	12,270,666	12,394,667	9,543,060	5,563,333	8,070,952
Fair value of plan assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus / (Deficit) in the plan	12,270,666	12,270,666	12,394,667	9,543,060	5,563,333	8,070,952
Unrecongnised acturail gain / (losses)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Assets) / liabilities in the balance sheet	12,270,666	12,270,666	12,394,667	9,543,060	5,563,333	8,070,95
Experience adjustment arsing on plan liabilities (gain	-	-	-	-	-	-
Experience adjustment arsing on plan assets (gains) losses	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Note	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
8.2 Deferred Taxation			
This Comprises the following			
Deffered tax liabilities on taxable temporary difference arising in respect of:			
Owon assets		73,637,817	81,868,841
Surplus on revaluation of fixed assets		40,752,089	44,384,281
		114,389,906	126,253,122
Deferred tax asset on deductible temporary differences: arising in respect of:			
Provision for gratuity		(2,024,794)	(2,088,021)
Leased assets net of liability		(323,769)	(1,526,818)
tax losses and minimum tax		(10,086,824)	(14,471,209)
		(12,435,387)	(18,086,048)
		101,954,519	108,167,074
9 Trade And Other Payables			
Creditors		24,992,781	36,563,495
Accrued liabilities		18,492,262	14,150,097
Worker's welfare fund		-	616,085
Unclaimed dividend	9.1	2,331,670	2,331,670
Excise duty		35,014	35,014
Others		5,505,666	4,902,237
		51,357,393	58,598,598

9.1 This represents dividend payable to Consolidated Overseas Investment & Finance Establishment. This amount is unpaid on the instruction of the said company and dividend declared in 2010 and unpaid due to the orders of Honorable High Court of Sindh.

	Note	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
10 Accrued mark-up			
From banking companies			
Long term finances - Secured		111,002,851	111,002,851
Short term bank finances - Secured		128,709,368	128,709,368
		239,712,219	239,712,219
11 Short Term Bank Finances - Secured			
Running finance	11.1	1,153,888,574	1,153,888,574

11.1 These represent finances obtained from financial institutions which carries markup ranging from 5.30% to 15.86% (2014 5.30% to 15.86%) per annum payable on quarterly basis. These finances are secured against first pari passu charge over curren assets of the Company, pledge of raw cotton yarn, first pari passu hypothecation charge over charge stock of the Company, lier on export acceptance LC and secured by personal guarantee of sponsoring directors.

	Note	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
12 Contingencies And Commitments			
12.1 Contingencies:			
Bank guarantees issued to Collector of Customs against import license fee on machinery		12,900,000	12,900,000
Claim on The Bank of Punjab		2,421,186,069	2,421,186,069
Claim on Standard Chartered Bank		12,093,523,802	12,093,523,802
Claim on NIB Bank Limited		3,244,043,924	3,244,043,924
Claim on Soneri Bank Limited		3,145,128,891	3,145,128,891
Claim on My Bank Limited		4,626,542,007	4,626,542,007
Claim on National Bank Limited		13,261,641,097	13,261,641,097

12.1.1 The company has filed Suit No. 59/2008 against The Bank of Punjab before the Honorable Lahore High Court, to the tune of Rs. 2,421,186,069/- for the recovery of losses and demges occasioned to the Company in view of the unauthorized removal of the pledged goods by the said bank and their muqaddam and for the recovery of money illegally charged and recovered from the accounts of the company and losses occurred due to the unfair practice of the bank. The Bank of Punjab has filed Suit No cos 06 against the company for Rs. 495,321,000/- in The Honorable Lahore High Court Lahore.

12.1.2 The Company has filed Suit No. B-91/2008 in The Honorable High Court of Sindh, Karachi against Standard Chartered Bank Limited to the tune of Rs. 4,447,144,670/- and Suit No B-78 for Rs. 7,646,379,132/- in the Honorable High Court of Sindh, for the recovery of loss and damage occasioned to the Company in view of unauthorized removal of the pledged goods by the said bank and their muqaddam and for the recovery of money illegally charged and recovered from the accounts of the company by the bank. The Standard Chartered Bank Limited has filed suit no B-78/2009 against the company for Rs. 509,286,662/- in the Honorable High Court of Sindh, Karachi.

12.1.3 The Company has filed suit No. B-77/2008 in The Honorable High Court of Sindh, Karachi against NIB Bank Limited to the tune of Rs. 3,244,043,924/- as the said bank contravened the Terms & Conditions of the agreement made between the bank and the company and NIB Bank has filed suit No B-59/2008 against the company of Rs. 363,040,038/- in the Honorable High Court of Sindh, Karachi.

12.1.4 M/s Soneri Bank has filed suit no B-58/2008 in The Honorable High Court of Sindh, Karachi against the company for the recovery of Rs. 559,534,188. The company has filed applications for leave to defend against Soneri Bank Limited to the tune of Rs. 3,145,128,891/- in the Honorable High Court Sindh, Karachi.

12.1.5 M/s My Bank Limited has filed suit # B-55/2008 in the Honorable High Court of Sindh, Karachi against the company for the recovery of Rs. 57,180,625. The company has filed suit No B-118/2009 against My Bank Limited to the tune of Rs 4,626,542,007/- in the Honorable High Court Sindh, Karachi.

12.1.6 M/s National Bank of Pakistan has filed Suit # B-115/2008 in the Honorable High Court of Sindh, Karachi against the company for the recovery of Rs. 98,559,238. The company has filed application for leave to defend against National Bank of Pakistan to the tune of Rs. 13,261,641,097/- in the Honorable High Court Sindh, Karachi.

12.1.7 M/s Standard Chartered Leasing has filed Suit # B-1511/2009 in the Honorable Banking Court No 1, Karachi against the company for the recovery of Rs. 29,254,378. The company has filed application for leave to defend against Standard Chartered Leasing in the Honorable Banking Court No 1, Karachi.

12.1.8 Based on the opinion of company's legal counsel representing the matter in the courts, the chances of company's success in all cases are fair and bright.

~~12.2 Commitments :~~

12.2.1 There are no Commitments as on June 30, 2015. (2014:NIL)

APOLLO TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

13 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Note	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
Operating fixed assets	13.1	878,451,611	955,562,694

13.1 OPERATING FIXED ASSETS

Description	Owned									Leased	Total
	Freehold Land	Factory building on leasehold land	Non factory building on free hold land	Plant & machinery	Electric installation	Office equipment	Furniture and fixture	Computers	Air conditioners	Vehicles	Plant & machinery	
COST / REVALUATION											
Balance as at 01 July, 2013	31,543,750	218,773,416	41,337,086	1,590,026,737	6,649,648	4,976,399	1,105,577	4,923,772	3,363,243	13,570,879	26,565,032	1,942,835,539
Balance as at June 30, 2014	**31,543,750**	**218,773,416**	**41,337,086**	**1,590,026,737**	**6,649,648**	**4,976,399**	**1,105,577**	**4,923,772**	**3,363,243**	**13,570,879**	**26,565,032**	**1,942,835,539**
Balance as at 01 July, 2014	31,543,750	218,773,416	41,337,086	1,590,026,737	6,649,648	4,976,399	1,105,577	4,923,772	3,363,243	13,570,879	26,565,032	1,942,835,539
Balance as at June 30, 2015	**31,543,750**	**218,773,416**	**41,337,086**	**1,590,026,737**	**6,649,648**	**4,976,399**	**1,105,577**	**4,923,772**	**3,363,243**	**13,570,879**	**26,565,032**	**1,942,835,539**
Balance as at 01 July, 2013	-	118,751,769	14,027,485	724,880,208	5,550,641	4,118,939	918,356	4,683,434	2,730,598	12,239,523	15,129,658	903,030,611
Charge for the year	-	10,002,165	1,365,480	71,115,045	109,901	85,746	18,722	72,101	63,264	266,271	1,143,537	84,242,233
Balance as at 30 June, 2014	-	**128,753,934**	**15,392,965**	**795,995,253**	**5,660,542**	**4,204,685**	**937,078**	**4,755,535**	**2,793,862**	**12,505,794**	**16,273,195**	**987,272,844**
Balance as at 01 July, 2014	-	128,753,934	15,392,965	795,995,253	5,660,542	4,204,685	937,078	4,755,535	2,793,862	12,505,794	16,273,195	987,272,844
Charge for the year	-	9,001,948	1,297,206	65,269,388	98,911	77,171	16,850	50,471	56,938	213,017	1,029,184	77,111,084
Balance as at 30 June, 2015	-	**137,755,882**	**16,690,171**	**861,264,641**	**5,759,452**	**4,281,857**	**953,928**	**4,806,006**	**2,850,800**	**12,718,811**	**17,302,379**	**1,064,383,928**
CARRYING AMOUNT - 2014	31,543,750	90,019,481	25,944,120	794,031,483	989,105	771,713	168,498	168,236	569,380	1,065,084	10,291,836	955,562,694
CARRYING AMOUNT - 2015	31,543,750	81,017,534	24,646,915	728,762,096	890,196	694,542	151,649	117,766	512,443	852,068	9,262,653	878,451,611
RATE OF DEPRECIATION (%)		10%	5%	8.22%	10%	10%	10%	30%	10%	20%	10%	

	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
13.2 Depreciation has been charged to:		
Cost of sales	76,597,726	83,626,227
Administrative and general expenses	513,357	616,006
	77,111,083	84,242,233

Had there been no revaluation, the related figures of lease hold land, buildings and plant and machinery as at June 30, 2015 would have been as follows:

	June 30, 2015			June 30, 2014		
	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Carrying value
	Rupees					
Free hold land	1,759,076	-	1,759,076	1,759,076	-	1,759,076
Factor building on free hold land	168,162,573	120,997,808	47,164,766	168,162,573	115,757,278	52,405,295
Non factory building on free hold land	8,232,634	5,985,451	2,247,183	8,232,634	5,867,178	2,365,456
Plant and machinery	1,663,172,183	1,117,639,816	545,532,367	1,663,172,183	1,068,780,848	594,391,335
	1,841,326,466	1,244,623,074	596,703,392	1,841,326,466	1,190,405,304	650,921,162

The revaluation of land and buildings was carried out on October 28, 1987 by Joseph Lobo Surveyors and Valuers. Revaluation of land, buildings and plant & machinery was again carried out on May 31, 2005 by M/s. Iqbal A. Nanjee & Co. an independent surveyor and revaluer on the basis of market value or depreciated replacement values as applicable.

	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
14 Stores, spares and loose tools		
Stores	16,130,764	16,130,764
Spares	80,256,801	80,256,801
Loose tools	89,243	89,243
	96,476,808	96,476,808
15 Stock in trade		
Raw material	298,517,457	298,123,023
Finished goods	985,083,102	985,396,102
	1,283,600,559	1,283,519,125

15.1 The Stock in trade includes stocks of raw cotton and cotton yarn misappropriated by the banks and their muqaddams amounting to Rs. 250,877,333 and Rs.989,382,159 respectively. (2014: Rs 250,877,333 and Rs. 989,382,159). Misappropriated stock is valued as per policy adopted for valuation of Stock in trade and represents misappropriation of raw material and finished goods pledged with various banks.

15.2 For the recovery of value of misappropriated stock, the company has filed suits against The Bank of Punjab before the Honorable High Court and against Standard Chartered Bank before the Honorable High Court of Sindh, Karachi and against Soneri Bank Limited in the Honorable High Court of Sindh, Karachi.

	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
16 Loans And Advances -Considered good		
Advance income tax	14,087,755	26,167,289
	14,087,755	26,167,289
17 Trade deposits		
Margin against bank guarantees	11,175,800	11,175,800
Others	39,680,162	42,680,162
	50,855,962	53,855,962

	Note	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
18 Other Receivables			
Central excise duty	18.1	1,253,889	1,253,889
Excise duty drawback		656,828	656,828
Others		39,692	39,692
		1,950,409	1,950,409

18.1 This represents central excise duty on loans. The matter was decided in Sindh Hight Court in favor of the company. However, Federation of Pakistan ha filed an appeal before the Supreme Court of Pakistan against the said order of Sindh High Court.

	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
19 Cash and Bank Balances		
In hand	-	2,417,09
At banks in current accounts	4,803,641	5,490,17
	4,803,641	7,907,26

	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
20 Net Sales		
Yarn		
Local	373,158	413,867,17
Export	-	770,106,35
Waste - Local	-	24,918,41
	373,158	1,208,891,94
Less: Commission	-	(21,111,68
	373,158	1,187,780,25

20.1 The Sales of the Company has decreased from Rs. 1,187,780,256 to 373,158 due to discontinuation of the operations of the Company since the end of t financial year 2014.

	Note	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
21 Cost Of Sales			
Raw material consumed	21.1	-	810,369,96
Packing material consumed		-	10,711,24
Stores and spares consumed		-	26,454,01
wages expenses	21.2	5,880,000	118,032,70
Fuel and power		2,208,125	195,520,61
Depreciation	13.2	76,597,726	83,626,22
Repairs and maintenance		-	2,250,05
Insurance		6,837,685	15,898,89
Others		1,345,679	3,434,40
		92,869,215	1,266,298,13
Opening inventory of work in process		-	3,942,14
Closing inventory of work in process		-	-
		92,869,215	1,270,240,27
Opening inventory of finished goods		985,396,102	989,382,15
Closing inventory of finished goods		(985,083,102)	(985,396,10
		93,182,215	1,274,226,32

	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
21.1 Raw Material Consumed		
Opening stock	298,123,023	250,899,5
Purchases	394,434	857,593,4
	298,517,457	1,108,492,9
Closing stock	(298,517,457)	(298,123,0
	-	810,369,9

21.2 This includes Rs.Nil (2014: Rs. Nil) in respect of retirement benefits.

	Note	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
22 Distribution Costs			
Ocean freight		-	4,229,090
Export development surcharge		-	1,925,266
Clearing charges		-	1,475,021
Freight on local sales		2,000	563,636
Others		-	2,718,907
		2,000	10,911,920
23 Administrative Expenses			
Directors' remuneration		4,800,000	4,800,000
Salaries and other benefits	23.1	592,480	2,923,705
Rent, rates and taxes		997,813	1,260,000
Postage, telegram and telephone		126,000	696,675
Printing and stationery		12,441	112,818
Traveling & conveyance		21,525	123,202
Legal and professional		1,065,200	2,373,278
Fees and subscription		31,873	396,222
Repair and maintenance		159,651	-
Advertisement		3,160	20,210
Vehicles running and maintenance		145,432	826,043
Security charges		-	9,684
Auditors' remuneration	23.2	590,600	590,600
Depreciation	13.2	513,357	616,006
Others		2,016,696	3,073,268
		11,076,227	17,821,711

23.1 This includes Rs.Nil (2014: Nil) in respect of retirement benefits.

	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
23.2 Auditors' remuneration		
Annual audit fee	400,000	400,000
Half yearly review fee	140,600	140,600
Out of pocket expense	50,000	50,000
	590,600	590,600
24 Other Operating expenses		
Worker's welfare fund	-	616,085
	-	616,085

	Note	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
25 Finance Costs			
Bank charges and commission		19,316	7,284,005
		19,316	7,284,005
26 Taxation			
Current	26.1	3,732	12,088,919
Prior		-	2,036,834
Deferred		(6,212,555)	(26,720,230)
		(6,208,823)	(12,594,477)

26.1 The relationship between tax expense and accounting profit has not been presented in these financial statements as the total income of the company attracts minimum tax under section 113 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 and falls under final tax regime and hence tax has been provided under section 154 and 169 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

27 Earning / Loss Per Share - Basic & Diluted	2015	2014
Loss after taxation	(97,697,776)	(110,485,316)
Number of ordinary shares	8,284,700	8,284,700
Basic loss per shares	(11.79)	(13.34)

27.1 A diluted earnings per share has not been presented as the Company does not have any convertible instruments in issue as at June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014 which would have any effect on the earnings per share if the option to convert is exercised.

APOLLO TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

28 Emoluments Of Chief Executive And Executives

The aggregate amount charged in these financial statements for the remuneration of the chief executive and executives were as under:

	2015				2014			
	Chief Executive	Executive Director	Executives	Total	Chief Executive	Executive Director	Executives	Total
Remuneration	1,600,000	1,600,000	400,000	3,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	400,000	3,600,00(
House rent allowance	720,000	720,000	180,000	1,620,000	720,000	720,000	180,000	1,620,00(
Other allowances	80,000	80,000	20,000	180,000	80,000	80,000	20,000	180,00(
	2,400,000	2,400,000	600,000	5,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	600,000	5,400,00(
No of persons	1	1	1	3		1	1	3

.8.1 Chief executive, executive director and some senior executives are provided with free use of cars owned and maintained by the company.

29 Capacity And Production

The production capacity of the plant cannot be determined as this depends upon relative proportion of various products and products components.

30 Financial Instruments And Related Disclosures

Financial risk management

The Board of Directors of the Company has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framewo
The Company has exposure to the following risk from its use of financial instruments:
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

30.1 Credit Risk

Exposure to credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligatio and arises principally from the trade debts, loans and advances, trade deposits and other receivables. The carrying amount of financial ass represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is as follows:

	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
Trade debtors - unsecured, considered good	57,341,796	86,383,8:
Trade deposits	50,855,962	53,855,9(
Other receivables	1,950,409	1,950,4(
Cash and bank balances	4,803,641	7,907,2(

30.1.1 The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade debts amounting to Rs.57.34 million (2014: Rs.86.38 million), at the balance sheet date geographic region is as follows:

Domestic	8,601,269	16,692,6
Export	48,740,527	69,691,2
	57,341,796	86,383,8

30.1.2 Based on the past experience, consideration of financial position, past track records and recoveries, the Company believes that trade debt past due up to one year do not require any impairment and no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of remaining portion of past over one year.

28 Emoluments Of Chief Executive And Executives

The aggregate amount charged in these financial statements for the remuneration of the chief executive and executives were as under:

	2015				2014			
	Chief Executive	Executive Director	Executives	Total	Chief Executive	Executive Director	Executives	Total
Remuneration	1,600,000	1,600,000	400,000	3,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	400,000	3,600,00
House rent allowance	720,000	720,000	180,000	1,620,000	720,000	720,000	180,000	1,620,00
Other allowances	80,000	80,000	20,000	180,000	80,000	80,000	20,000	180,00
	2,400,000	2,400,000	600,000	5,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	600,000	5,400,00
No of persons	1	1	1	3		1	1	3

8.1 Chief executive, executive director and some senior executives are provided with free use of cars owned and maintained by the company.

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The production capacity of the plant cannot be determined as this depends upon relative proportion of various products and products components.

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	2015 Rupees	2014 Rupees
Trade debtors - unsecured, considered good	57,341,796	86,383,8
Trade deposits	50,855,962	53,855,9
Other receivables	1,950,409	1,950,4
Cash and bank balances	4,803,641	7,907,2

30.1.1 The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade debts amounting to Rs.57.34 million (2014: Rs.86.38 million), at the balance sheet date geographic region is as follows:

	2015	2014
Domestic	8,601,269	16,692,6
Export	48,740,527	69,691,2
	57,341,796	86,383,8

30.1.2 Based on the past experience, consideration of financial position, past track records and recoveries, the Company believes that trade debt ~~past due up to~~ one year do not require any impairment and no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of remaining portion of past over one year.

30.2 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to manage liquidity is to ensure as far as possible to always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. In addition, the Company has obtained various financing facilities from financial institutions and banks. Based on the above, management believes that Company is not presently exposed to liquidity risk.

The details of company's interest/markup and non-interest markup bearing liabilities are as follows:

	Interest Bearing			Non-Interest Bearing			Jun-15	Jun-14
	Less than one year	One to five years	Sub total (a)	Less than one year	One to five	Sub total (a)	Total	Total
Financial Liabilities								
Long term finances-secured	63,936,000	392,915,253	456,851,253	-	-	-	456,851,253	456,851,253
Liabilities against assets subject to finance lease	13,719,441	5,545,043	19,264,484	-	-	-	19,264,484	19,264,484
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	51,357,393	-	51,357,393	51,357,393	58,598,598
Short term bank finances-secured	1,153,888,574	-	1,153,888,574	-	-	-	1,153,888,574	1,153,888,574
Accrued markup	-	-	-	239,712,219	-	239,712,219	239,712,219	239,712,219
	1,231,544,015	398,460,296	1,630,004,311	291,069,612	-	291,069,612	1,921,073,923	1,928,315,128

30.3 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of the financial instrument may fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates or the market price due to a change in credit rating of the issuer or the instrument, change in market sentiments, speculative activities, supply and demand of securities and liquidity in the market. The Company is not exposed to any market risk.

30.3.1 Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will effect the value of financial instruments. The Company has adopted appropriate policies to minimize its exposure to this risk.

30:3.2 Foreign Exchange Risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk of loss through change in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to foreign exchange due to transactions denominated in foreign currencies.

30.4 Fair Value Of Financial Assets And Liabilities

The carrying amounts of all financial assets and liabilities reflected in the financial statements approximate their fair value.

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. However, the company does not hold any quoted financial instrument.

The financial instruments that are not traded in active market are carried at cost and are tested for impairment according to IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement'.

The carrying amount less impairment provision of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the company for similar financial instruments.

30.5 Capital Risk Management

The objective of the Company when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefit for other stakeholders; and to maintain a strong capital base to support the sustained development of its business.

The Company manages its capital structure by monitoring return on net assets and makes adjustment to it in the light of changes in economic conditions. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend paid to the shareholders or issue bonus / new shares.

31 Accounting Estimates & Judgments

The company makes estimates and assumptions that effect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

31.1 Trade Debtors

The Company reviews its receivables against provision required there on an ongoing basis. The provision is made taking into consideration expected recoveries, if any.

31.2 Income Taxes

In making the estimates for income taxes currently payable by the company the management considers the current income tax law and decision of appellate authorities on certain issues in the past.

31.3 Defined retirement benefit scheme

The Company operates an unfunded gratuity scheme for all its permanent employees. Estimates of liability in respect of staff retirement gratuity (note 3.1.1).

31.4 Provision for obsolete stock

The management continuously reviews its inventory for existence of any items which may have become obsolete. These estimates are based on historical experience and are continuously reviewed.

31.5 Impairment of assets

In accordance with the accounting policy, the management carries out the annual assessment to ascertain whether any of the company's assets are impaired. This assessment may change due to technological development.

31.6 Depreciable amount and useful life of fixed assets

In accordance with the accounting policy, the management carries out the annual assessment of depreciable amount and useful life of fixed assets. The company seek advice from the technical department in this regard.

32 Corresponding Figures

Corresponding figures have been rearranged and reclassified where necessary for the purposes of comparison. However, no significant re-arrangements have been made

33 Authorization Of Financial Statements And Appropriations

These financial statements were authorized for issue on 30th Dec 2015 by the Board of Directors.

34 General

Figures have been rounded off to the nearest rupee.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE -sd-. DIRECTOR -sd-

APOLLO TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED
PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING
AS AT JUNE 30, 2015

NUMBERS OF SHAREHOLDERS	SHARE HOLDING FROM	SHARE HOLDING TO	TOTAL SHARES HELD
216	1	100	18,904
188	101	500	81,702
37	501	1000	33,416
27	1001	5000	60,677
2	5001	10000	14,001
1	10001	15000	17,000
1	50001	55000	50,500
2	725001	730000	1,453,480
1	6555001	6560000	6,555,020
475			8,284,700

APOLLO TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED
CATEGORIES OF SHAREHOLDERS
AS AT JUNE 30, 2015

Sr #	Shareholder Category	Percentage	No. of Shares
1	CEO, DIRECTORS AND THEIR SPOUSES AND MINOR CHILDREN		
	Mr. Ikram Zahur	9.38	777,490
	Mr. Abdul Rehman Zahur	8.86	733,991
	Mr. Mohammad Tahir Khan	0.01	500
	Mr. Mohammad Farooq	0.01	500
	Mr. Shabbir Ahmed	0.01	500
	Mr. Riaz Hussain	0.01	500
	Mr. Mohammad Liaquat	0.01	500
2	ASSOCIATED COMPANIES UNDERTAKINGS AND RELATED PARTIES	-	-
3	NIT		
	IDBL (ICP UNIT)	0.00	100
4	NON BANKING FINANCE INSTITUTIONS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, MODARBAS AND MUTUAL FUNDS		
	National Industrial Co-Operative Finance Corp Ltd	0.00	400
	Modaraba Al Mali	0.01	500
	Crescent Star Insurance Company	0.02	2,000
5	FOREIGN INVESTOR	79.12	6,555,020
6	INDIVIDUAL SHAREHOLDERS	2.57	212,699
	TOTAL	100.00	8,284,700
7	SHAREHOLDERS HOLDING 05% OR MORE		
	Consolidated Overseas Investment & Finance	79.12	6,555,020
	Mr. Ikram Zahur	9.38	777,490
	Mr. Abdul Rehman Zahur	8.86	733,991

APOLLO TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED
CATEGORIES OF SHAREHOLDERS
AS AT JUNE 30, 2015

SR #	CATEGORIES OF SHAREHOLDERS	SHARES HELD	PERCENTAGE %
1	Directors Chief Executive Officer their spouse and minor children	1,513,981	18.27
2	Associated Companies, Undertaking and Related Parties	-	-
3	NIT & ICP	100	0.00
4	Non Banking Finance Institutions, Modarabas and Mutual Funds	900	0.01
5	Foreign Investor	6,555,020	79.12
6	Insurance Companies	2,000	0.02
7	General Public / Individuals	212,699	2.57
		8,284,700	100.00