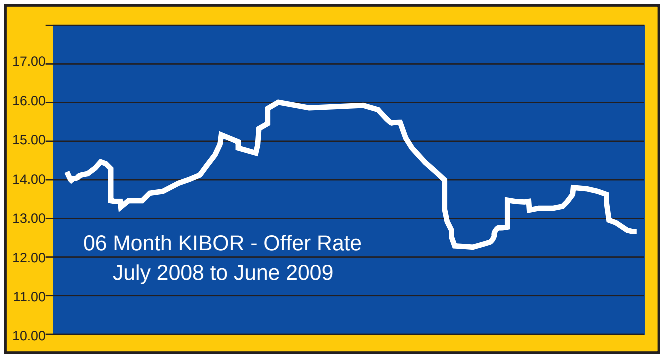

Monetary Policy Statement for July 2009 – September 2009 by the State Bank of Pakistan further indicates that:

1. Pakistan's external as well as fiscal accounts remain vulnerable. The imbalance between the debt and non-debt creating external inflows in favor of the former poses risks to long term external debt sustainability.
2. high cost power would increase the cost of production, reducing competitiveness. It also increases the incentives for power theft offsetting the impact of improving financial health of the power sector through price hikes. Moreover, the frequent changes in power tariffs for adjusting international oil prices could cause price volatility and expose the consumers to uncertainty,
3. Inflation to remain in double digits due to the rise in the twin deficits & strong aggregate demand pressures combined with increased pass through effect. Moreover, concurrent adjustment in electricity and gas tariffs is to further add to the production cost besides their direct contribution to inflation.

Projected improvement in the global economy towards the beginning of 2010 and falling market interest rates are also likely to support private sector credit during the current year. But certain factors can hamper the investment growth in private factor:

1. Excessive borrowing from the Government [and stance toward "more government"] can put pressure on interest rates and crowd-out the private sector growth.
2. Lack of availability of derivative products to the private sector resulted in failure in grabbing the opportunity arisen from recent plunge [short term] in international prices of the raw materials, metals, oils etc.
3. Recent tax measures [both fiscal & administrative] to makeup the shortfall in the tax revenue within recessionary environment would further hamper the economic growth and exacerbate the supply side of the economy.

Under these circumstances, maintaining good margins would be challenging and these can only be achieved by bringing in price rationalization, production efficiencies and improvement in operations and raw material sourcing.

Operating and Financial Results

Following is the summary of comparative financial results*

**More fruitful comparison is between consolidated results of this year with corresponding period last year due to the following reasons:*

- *Global Econo Trade (Private) Limited (GET) is wholly owned subsidiary of your Company.*
- *Your Company and GET virtually hold 100% certificates of FTMM.*
- *Intra- company sales within Treet Group are Inter- Stock Transfer from Treet Group's perspective.*
- *Like wise Intra- company services within Treet Group are set-off in consolidation*

	2009		**2008**		**% Change**	
(Rupees in thousand)	Treet	Consolidated	**Treet**	**Consolidated**		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	**(4)**	**(1) over (3)**	**(2) over (4)**
Sales (net of sales tax)	1,573,839	2,830,565	1,166,566	2,012,941	034.91	040.62
Gross Profit	344,339	520,888	161,414	290,816	113.33	079.11
Operating Profit	198,405	226,754	92,395	77,778	114.74	191.54
Profit/(Loss) before taxation	(10,396)*	(10,493)*	31,467	32,340	-133.04	-132.45
Provision for taxation	(21,950)	(38,270)	(12,248)	9,383	079.21	-507.87
Profit/(Loss) after taxation	(32,346)	(48,763)	19,219	22,957	-268.30	-312.42
EPS (in Rupees)	**(7.73)**	**(11.64)**	4.60	5.49		