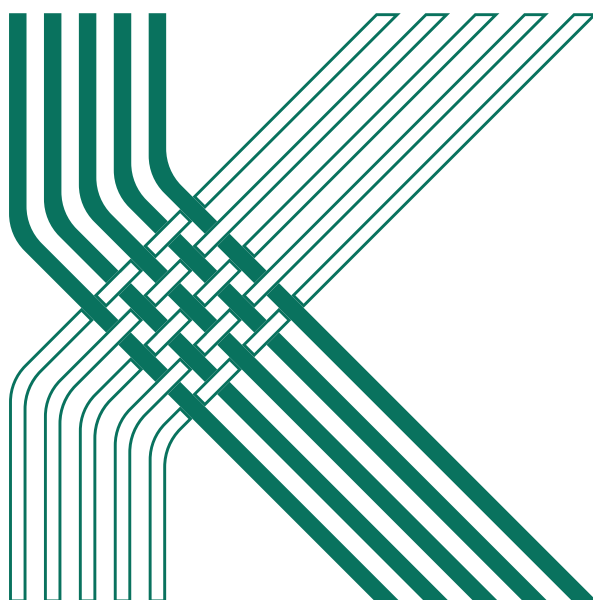


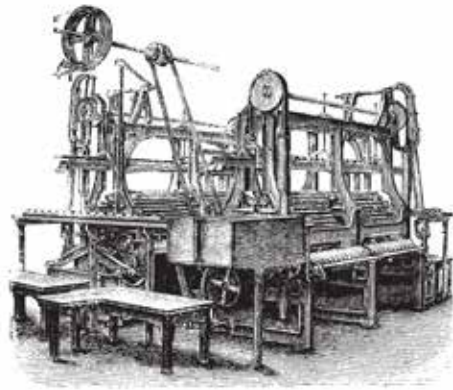
KOHINOOR MILLS LIMITED



ANNUAL REPORT 2025

www.kohinoormills.com





**OUR SIX DECADES OF EXPERIENCE
ENSURES WE DELIVER PRODUCTS
THAT REFLECT SUPERIOR QUALITY
AND ETHICAL STANDARDS, FROM
CONCEPT TO CREATION.**



Established in 1948, the Kohinoor Group is among the pioneers of Pakistan's textile industry. Over the years, Kohinoor Mills has grown into one of the nation's largest vertically integrated textile enterprises, recognized for its commitment to quality, innovation, and sustainability. Today, we continue to build on our legacy, providing quality and reliability to partners worldwide.

Sustainability and innovation are at the heart of everything we do. Our commitment to ethical practices drives us to create high-quality fabrics that not only meet industry standards but also support environmental stewardship and social responsibility.

As we grow, our focus remains on fostering a responsible future for fashion. Our innovative practices ensure that each product contributes to a greener and more ethical industry. At Kohinoor Mills, we craft textiles that benefit both the planet and its people.



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KOHINOOR MILLS

COMPANY OVERVIEW

2.2K+

Workforce

30

Export Countries



\$110M

Annual Turnover

Since its incorporation in 1987 as a small weaving mill, Kohinoor Mills has grown over the past 38 years into one of Pakistan's largest vertically integrated textile enterprises. Today, with a workforce of around 2,200 employees and an annual turnover of about PKR 30 billion, the company operates across four major businesses: Weaving, Dyeing & Finishing, Apparel, and Energy. Our 160-acre state-of-the-art facility near Lahore produces over 100 million meters of premium greige, white, and dyed fabrics, along with high-quality garments, supplied to leading fashion brands and retailers worldwide.



5M GARMENTS



APPAREL

45M METERS



**DYEING &
FINISHING**

55M METERS



WEAVING

20 MEGAWATTS



ENERGY

CORE VALUES



Adaptability

Evolving with industry and customer needs.



Compassion

Fairness and care in every decision.



Courage

Leading innovation with bold ideas.



Creativity

Weaving artistry into every thread.



Dependability

Trust and transparency at all levels.



Diversity

Celebrating inclusivity and unique perspectives.



Innovation

Pioneering sustainable textile solutions.



Loyalty

Commitment to customers, employees, and partners.



Respect

Integrity in treating people, cultures, and the environment.



Teamwork

Collaboration to drive success.

WHO WE ARE

We craft innovative textiles with an unwavering commitment to sustainability, ethics, and transparency.

OUR VISION

To lead the global textile industry with forward-thinking, adaptable, and responsible practices.

VISION

20
30

**“TO BECOME A FULLY VERTICAL,
GREEN MANUFACTURER
PRODUCING EVERY GARMENT
WITH NET-ZERO EMISSIONS,
REINFORCING OUR COMMITMENT
TO BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE
FUTURE FOR FASHION.”**

OUR HISTORY

1948

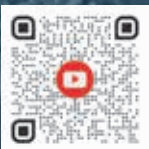
Kohinoor Group established.

1990

KML established as 48 loom weaving facility.

1999

Weaving capacity is modernized and expanded.





2002

Kohinoor Dyeing is established.

2003

Kohinoor Genertek power plant is set up.

2025

Kohinoor Apparel is established.

COMPANY INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Rashid Ahmed	Chairman
Mr. Aamir Fayyaz Sheikh	Chief Executive
Mr. Ismail Aamir Fayyaz	Director
Ms. Imrat Aamir Fayyaz	Director
Mrs. Hajra Arham	Director
Mr. Taimur Afzal	Director
Mr. Matiuddin Siddiqui	Director (NIT Nominee)

Bankers

Al Baraka Bank (Pakistan) Limited
Allied Bank Limited
Askari Bank Limited
Bank Alfalah Limited
Faysal Bank Limited
Habib Bank Limited
Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited
MCB Bank Limited
MCB Islamic Bank Limited
Meezan Bank Limited
National Bank of Pakistan
Samba Bank Limited
The Bank of Punjab
United Bank Limited

Registered Office & Mills

8 K.M. Manga Raiwind Road, District Kasur,
Pakistan.
UAN: (92-42) 111-941-941
Cell Lines: (92-333) 4998801-6
Land Lines: (92-42) 36369340
Fax: (92-42) 36369340 Ext: 444
Email: info@kohinoormills.com
Website: www.kohinoormills.com

Shares Registrar

M/s. Hameed Majeed Associates (Pvt.) Ltd
HM House, 7 Bank Square, Lahore.
Land Lines: (92-42) 37235081 & 82
Fax: (92-42) 37358817

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

Audit Committee

Mrs. Hajra Arham

Mr. Rashid Ahmed

Mr. Taimur Afzal

Chairperson

Member

Member

HR & Remuneration Committee

Mr. Taimur Afzal

Mr. Rashid Ahmed

Mrs. Hajra Arham

Chairman

Member

Member

Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Kamran Shahid

Head of Internal Audit

Mr. Waheed Amainat Ali

Legal Advisor

Raja Mohammad Akram & Co.,
Advocate & Legal Consultants,
Lahore

Company Secretary

Mr. Muhammad Rizwan Khan

Auditors

Riaz Ahmad & Company
Chartered Accountants

OTHER CORPORATE INFORMATION

Kohinoor Mills Limited is registered in Pakistan with Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan. The Registration Number of the Company is 0017194

Kohinoor Mills Limited is listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited as a Public Limited Company and its shares are traded under textile composite sector. Shares trading symbol is KML.

The National Tax Number of the Company is 0658184-6

Financial statements are available on website of the Company i.e., www.kohinoormills.com.





WEAVING



Kohinoor Weaving (KW) is our flagship division. Established in 1990 as a 48-loom project, it has grown into a state-of-the-art facility with 272 high-speed air jet, rapier and jacquard looms. KW now produces over 55 million meters of grey fabric annually—part of which is consumed by our Dyeing division, while the rest is exported to the US, EU and Asia.



KOHINOOR 
 DYEING

 G

DYEING & FINISHING



Kohinoor Dyeing (KD) was founded in 2002 to strengthen our position in the apparel value chain. Today, KD is a leader in cotton stretch fabrics and casual wear for the fashion industry. KD produces 45 million meters of dyed, white, and printed fabric annually, which is exported to the US, EU, Asia and Australia.



ENERGY



Kohinoor Genertek (KG) was established in 2003 to address Pakistan's energy challenges and ensure uninterrupted power supply across our operations. As an independent power plant, KG has an installed capacity of approximately 30 megawatts of electricity and 30 tonnes per hour of steam. It operates on a mix of fuels—including gas, solar, and biomass—optimized for cost-efficiency and seasonal availability.



APPAREL



Kohinoor Apparel (KA) commenced operations in 2025, completing our vertically integrated value chain. Designed to meet the demands of modern fashion retail, KA houses advanced stitching, washing and finishing lines to produce high-quality casual wear and performance garments. With an annual capacity exceeding 5 million garments, KA draws on in-house fabrics from our Weaving and Dyeing divisions to deliver speed, consistency, and sustainability.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS 2025

Turnover

RUPEES IN BILLION

27.14 PKR

Gross Profit

RUPEES IN BILLION

3.61 PKR

Gross Profit Ratio

13.32%

Profit Before Tax

RUPEES IN MILLION

395.99 PKR

Profit After Tax

RUPEES IN MILLION

233.51 PKR

Net Profit Ratio

0.86%

Earning Per Share

Basic And Diluted

0.46 PKR

Shareholders' Total Equity

RUPEES IN MILLION

10,272

Market Capitalization

RUPEES IN MILLION

2,372



Kohinoor Mills

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Rashid Ahmed
Chairman

Mr. Rashid Ahmed is a retired investment and development banker with over 40 years of leadership as Group Chief, CEO, and board member across major corporations in banking, telecommunications, fertilizer, cement, textiles, and finance. He currently chairs a corporate board, serves on key committees, is a LUMS Board Governor, and has taught at leading universities. Recognized by the SECP for his expertise, he was exempted from the Director's Training Programme. He holds an MBA from IBA, Karachi, and a Master's in Economics from the University of the Punjab.



Aamir Fayyaz Sheikh
Chief Executive

Mr. Aamir Fayyaz Sheikh, a Pakistani entrepreneur and philanthropist, has led Kohinoor Group since 1987, transforming it into one of Pakistan's largest textile enterprises. An Economics graduate from the University of Texas, he has championed the industry as Chairman of APTMA, contributing to Pakistan's EU GSP+ status and export incentive package, and has represented the country at international forums. He also chaired the Punjab Social Security Health Management Company and was exempted by SECP from the Director's Training Programme in recognition of his expertise.





Ismail Aamir Fayyaz
Director

Mr. Ismail Aamir Fayyaz, son of Mr. Aamir Fayyaz Sheikh, joined Kohinoor in 2016 after studying Physics and Philosophy at McGill University, Canada. With eight years of experience in sales and marketing, he now serves as COO of the Weaving Division, where he has led major restructuring and modernization initiatives, including the replacement of older loom sheds with cutting-edge technology. A Chartered Financial Analyst and Certified Director, he is also passionate about learning new languages.



Imrat Aamir Fayyaz
Director

Ms. Imrat Aamir Fayyaz, a Cambridge graduate with Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Engineering, began her career in Pakistan's infrastructure sector with expertise in business development, acquisitions, debt structuring, private equity, and financial modelling. After earning the Chartered Financial Analyst designation in 2019, she joined Kohinoor Mills as COO of the Dyeing and Finishing Division, where she plays a key role in the company's growth. A certified director from LUMS, she also enjoys travelling and exploring new cultures.



Hajra Arham
Director

Mrs. Hajra Arham, a fellow member of ICAP with over 25 years of experience, has held advisory and board roles across public and private sectors, working on projects funded by the Government of Pakistan, World Bank, ADB, DFID, and JICA. Her expertise spans IT, water, power and energy, and industries from textiles and sugar to finance and development authorities. She currently serves as an Independent Director and Audit Committee member at Lalpir Power Limited, part of the Nishat Group.



Mr. Taimur Afzal
Director

Mr. Taimur Afzal began his career as Financial Controller at GTE Sylvania, USA, and brings over 40 years of leadership experience in Pakistan's leasing and banking sectors. Known for his strong negotiation and problem-solving skills, he holds a Master's in Finance from Clark Atlanta University and completed the Advanced Management Program at Harvard. He has served as Chairman of the Pakistan Mortgage Bankers Association, Chairman of the Leasing Association of Pakistan, Representative to the Asian Leasing Association in Tokyo, and Director at the Islamabad Stock Exchange. Mr. Afzal is also a certified director from LUMS and listed in the Pakistan Institute of Corporate Governance databank of independent directors.



Matiuddin Siddiqui
Director - NIT Nominee

Mr. Matiuddin Siddiqui is serving the board of directors' of Kohinoor Mills Limited as a nominee director of National Investment Trust Limited (NITL) - the largest and oldest asset management company in Pakistan. Mr. Matiuddin holds Masters degree in commerce from University of Karachi and is a Certified Director from Institute of Cost and Management Accountants of Pakistan. He upholds over two decades of professional experience in the field of Accountancy and Finance and is serving NITL as a Head of Accounts & Finance.

OUR PRODUCTS



WESTERN



ETHNIC



WORKWEAR

TECHNICAL



UPHOLSTERY

OUR CUSTOMERS

carhartt 

Lee®

Bershka



AMERICAN EAGLE

C&A

GUESS

LC Waikiki

Wrangler

DOCKERS®


celio

ZARA

MANGO

 DECATHLON

H&M

Levi's®




HUGO BOSS

BANANA REPUBLIC

JACK&JONES

Dillard's
The Style of Your Life.

NEXT

JULES

LANDS' END 

SUSTAINABILITY

83%

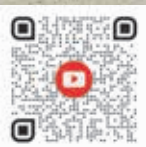
total energy generated
via renewable sources.

30%

Waste water is reused
in our processes.

100%

Waste diverted from
landfills.





WASTE

Waste Diversion

500 chemical drums reused yearly, avoiding incineration.

Material Reuse

Paper and packaging reused between mills to cut waste.

Local Support

Leftover fabric sold to local traders and factories.



WATER

Water Treatment & Recycling

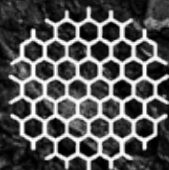
All wastewater is treated; 30% is reused via reverse osmosis.

Rainwater Harvesting

500 m³ of filtered rainwater stored for groundwater recharge.

Efficient Use

Optimized processes and metering reduce water consumption.



CARBON

SBTi

In 2023, Kohinoor Mills committed to science-based carbon reduction.

Waste Heat

35% of thermal energy is from waste heat recovery.

Carbon-Neutral Energy

80% of thermal energy is carbon-neutral, using waste heat and biomass.



MATERIAL

Recycled Materials

Using recycled cotton and polyester to reduce impact.

Innovation

Adopting sustainable textiles like Ciclofiber, Repreve, and Trutemp 365.

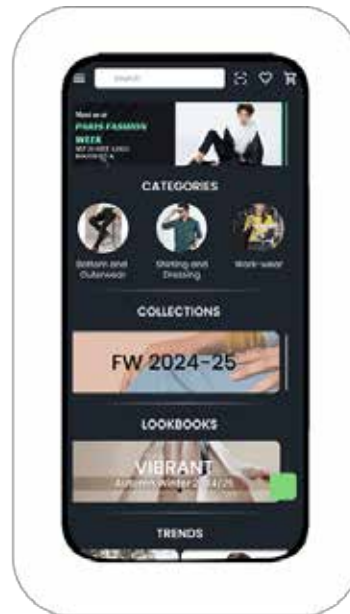
Transparency

Tracing and clearly communicating material origins.

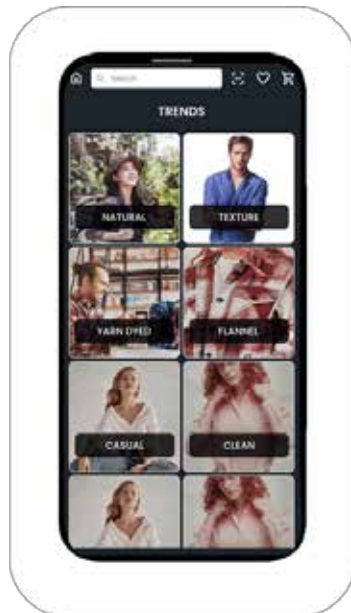
OUR APP



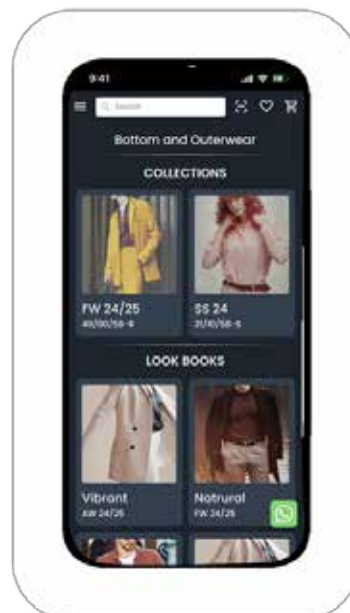
01 Download & open the app.



02 Browse categories.

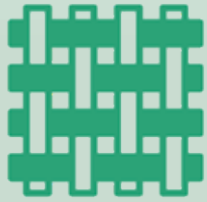


03 Pick your style.



04 Choose and place the sample order.





FABRIK

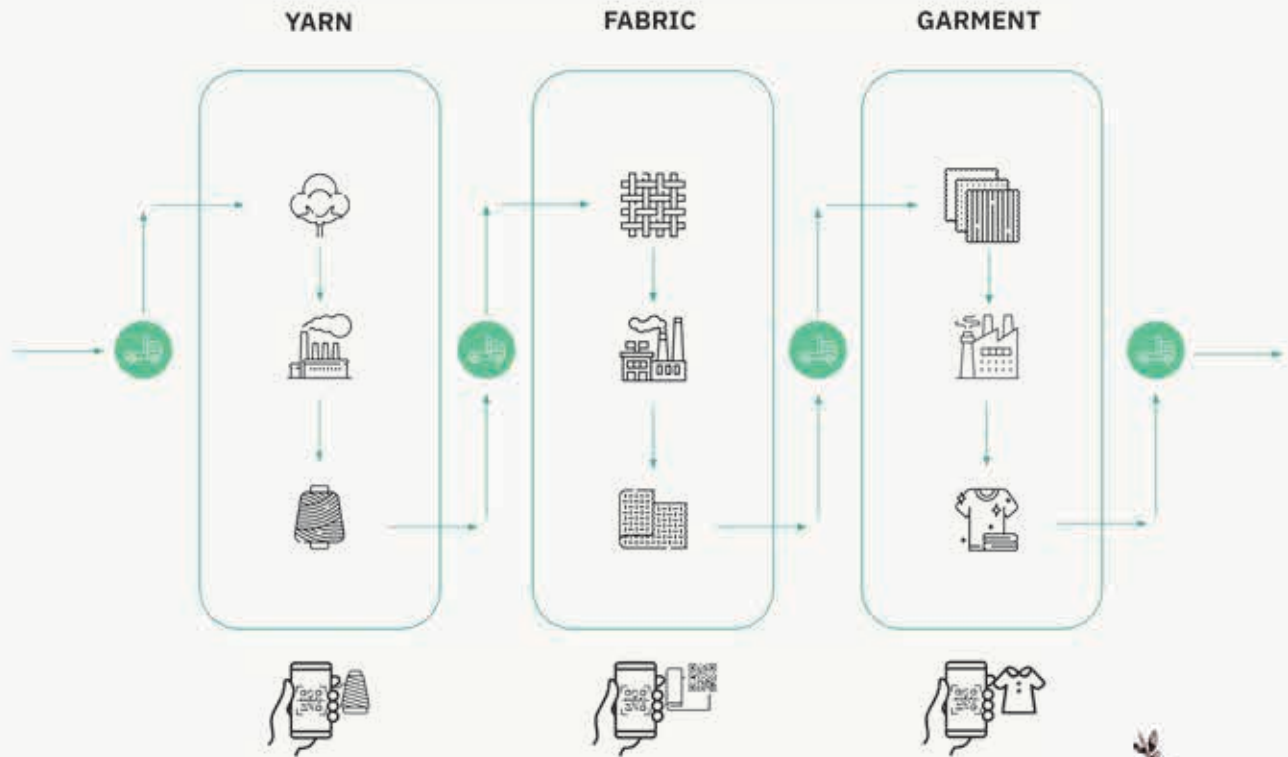
A curated library of 800+ fabrics, condensed into a digitally enabled box—offering seamless product selection and instant access to our expert support team, all at your fingertips.

SHOW-ROOM -ROOM IN A BOX



ONE WORLD

TRACEABILITY



TRAC

We introduce end-to-end traceability across the entire supply chain— from cotton sourcing to finished fabric. Every step is visible, verifiable, and transparent.



COMPANY CULTURE

At Kohinoor Mills, we pride ourselves on fostering a collaborative and inclusive workplace culture. We believe that a diverse team brings varied perspectives, leading to innovative solutions and a better working environment. Our core values and benefits include:



Integrity



Innovation



Teamwork



Competitive
Compensation



Professional Growth



Cutting-Edge
Technology



RESPONSIBILITY

Investing in the people and communities that have driven our success is core to our values.

EDUCATION

Our commitment to education goes beyond our business. By supporting local schools and educational initiatives, we've helped provide quality education to over 1,300 children across 3 different campuses in Pakistan. Investing in these programs empowers future generations to build brighter futures and drive meaningful change.



1,335
Students



86
Teachers



98%
Operational Capacity



97%
Graduation Rate





2,305
Medical Staff



246,837
Medical Emergency
Patient Turnover Staff



598
Beds



586,255
Free Medicines Provided

HEALTHCARE

We actively support healthcare initiatives, improving access to medical services within our community and across the country. By donating to various hospitals and medical institutions, we help provide critical care to those in need, ensuring better health outcomes for all.



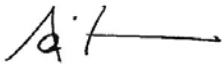
GENDER PAY GAP STATEMENT UNDER SECP'S CIRCULAR 10 OF 2024

Following is the Gender Pay Gap calculated for the year ended June 30, 2025

(1) Mean Gender Pay Gap: (54.51)%

(2) Median Gender Pay Gap: (40.59)%

The above percentage reflects the gender pay gap of relevant male versus female employees across the organization.



Chief Executive Officer

Date: September 24, 2025

CODE OF CONDUCT AND ETHICAL PRINCIPLES

Introduction to the Code

This code has been formulated to ensure that directors and employees of the Company operate within acceptable standards of conduct and sound business principles which strive for development and growth. The Company takes pride in adherence to its principles and continues to serve its customers, stakeholders and society.

Contents

This code identifies the acceptable standards under following headings:

- Core values
- Business culture
- Responsibilities

Core values

The credibility, goodwill and repute earned over the years can be maintained through continued conviction in our corporate values of honesty, justice, integrity, and respect. The Company strongly believes in democratic leadership style with fair, transparent, ethical and high professional standards of conduct in all areas of business activities.

Business culture	
Operations	<p>The Company shall formulate and monitor its objectives, strategies and overall business plan of the organization.</p> <p>The Company shall be continuously involved in the research and development of new products while improving quality of existing products using highest level of quality control measures at every stage of its operations. Creativity and innovation must prevail at all levels of hierarchy to achieve organizational excellence.</p>
Abidance of Law	<p>It is Company's prime object to comply with all applicable laws and regulations and to co-operate with all governmental and regulatory bodies.</p>
Corporate Reporting	<p>The Company maintains effective, transparent and secure financial reporting and internal control systems so as to ensure reliable performance measurement and compliance with local regulations and international accounting standards as applicable.</p> <p>The Company strictly adheres to the principles of good corporate governance and is committed to high standards of corporate governance.</p> <p>The Company regularly updates and upgrades manufacturing and reporting systems so as to keep abreast with technological advancements and achieve economies of production.</p>
Integrity and Confidentiality	<p>The Company believes in uprightness and expects it to be a fundamental responsibility of employees to act in Company's best interest while holding confidential information and neither to solicit internal information from others nor to disclose Company's figures, data or any material information to any unauthorized person/body.</p> <p>Inside information about the Company, its customers, vendors, employees shall not be used for their own gain or for that of others directly or indirectly</p>

Insider Trading	No employees or his/her spouse will transact in the shares of the Company during the closed period prior to the announcement of financial results. Employees categorized as executives according to the requirement of code of corporate governance should also inform the company secretary immediately about transactions performed by them and their spouse other than during the closed period.
Whistleblowing Policy	The Company is committed to high standards of ethical, moral and legal business conduct and open communication. In line with these commitments the company placed whistleblowing policy on its intranet namely KNET to provide an avenue for its employees to raise their concerns and get assurance that they will be protected from reprisals or victimizations for whistleblowing matters such as unlawful activity, activities not in line with the company's policy including code of conduct.
Harassment policy	The Company has also placed a Harassment Policy on its intranet for information of all employees. Rules and procedures of this policy provide protection to women against harassment at their workplace according to "Protection against Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2010".
Responsibilities	
Shareholders	The Company believes in maximizing shareholders value by providing consistent growth and fair return on their investment.
Customers	The Company considers it imperative to maintain cordial relationship with the customers as integral to its growth and development of business and is committed to provide high quality products and services that conform to highest international standards.
Employees	<p>The Company is an equal opportunity employer at all levels with respect to issues such as colour, race, gender, age, any disability, ethnicity and religious beliefs and its promotional policies are free of any discrimination.</p> <p>The Company ensures that employees work towards achievement of corporate objectives, individually and collectively as a team and conduct themselves at work and in society as respectable employees and good citizens.</p> <p>The Company believes in continuous development and training of its employees. The Company has set high standards of performance and recognizes employee's contribution towards its growth and reward them based on their performance. The Company believes development, growth and recognition result in motivated employees.</p> <p>All employees of the Company are part of Kohinoor family and the families of all members are also part and parcel of Kohinoor family. The Company believes that the sense of belonging to Kohinoor fulfils an essential need of its employees and the organization and as such will always be nurtured</p>
Environment and Social Responsibility	Protecting the environment in which we live is an important element. The Company uses all means to ensure a clean, safe, and healthy and pollution free environment not only for its workers and employees but also for the well being of all people who live in and around any of the production and manufacturing facilities. The Company will always employ such technology as may be beneficial in maintaining a healthy and hygienic working environment. It also believes in community development without political affiliations with any person or group of persons and contributes part of its resources for a better environment with an unprejudiced approach.

WHISTLEBLOWER POLICY

This policy is formulated to encourage employees to feel confident in raising concerns regarding any malpractice, embezzlement, forgery or any wrongful conduct adversely affecting the goodwill of the company. This policy also prohibits managerial officials from taking any adverse personal action against those employees who have identified the wrong doing.

Policy covering issues /complaints which are in large public interest not specified to the individuals. Issues / Complaints that count as whistleblowing are:

- A criminal offense i.e. Fraud or Financial indiscipline etc.
- Damaging assets of the Company.
- Health & Safety in danger due to operational risk.
- Risk or actual damage to the Environment
- Failure to comply with an obligation set out in local applicable laws
- A miscarriage of justice, incumbent is breaking rules/regulations/procedures etc.
- Someone covering up wrongdoing

The Chief Executive Officer is overall responsible for ensuring implementation of this policy. In the first instance he may delegates this responsibility to the Manager HR/Administration.

No person entitled to protection shall be subjected to retaliation, intimidation, harassment, or other adverse action for reporting information in accordance with this Policy. Any person entitled to protection who believes that he or she is the subject of any form of retaliation for such participation should immediately report the same as a violation in accordance with this Policy.

An employee of the Company who discloses in good faith any unethical & improper practices or alleged wrongful conduct to Manager HR / Administration or and in exceptional cases Chief Executive Officer in writing.

Reports should be factual rather than speculative and contain as much specific information as possible to help proper investigation.

Identity of the whistleblower will be kept confidential.

The Manager HR/Administration will collect full details/evidences of the complaint to conduct appropriately and expeditiously preliminary. inquiry;

the report shall be forwarded to the CEO if required. CEO will review the preliminary inquiry report and may appoint Officer or Committee of Senior Officials to investigate the matter if deemed appropriate. Committee shall have right to outline detailed procedure for an investigation.

The Officer or Committee, as the case may be, shall have right to call for any information/document and examination of any employee of the Company or other person(s), as they may deem appropriate for the purpose of conducting investigation.

A report shall be prepared after completion of investigation and submitted to the CEO for remedies which may inter-alia include:

- a) To takes disciplinary action, impose penalty / punishment as per law, order recovery when any alleged unethical & improper practice or wrongful conduct of any employee is proved.
- b) Recommend termination or suspension of any contract or arrangement or transaction vitiated by such unethical & improper practice or wrongful conduct.
- c) Order for compensation for lost wages, remuneration or any other benefits, etc.

The decision of the CEO shall be final and binding.

Where it is possible and deemed appropriate, corrective action may be communicated to the whistleblower.

Manager HR/Administration shall maintain a log of all reported concerns and complaints, preliminary/ investigation report along with corrective action and submit quarterly to the HR & R Committee for review if required by them.

If a whistleblower believes that company has treated him unfairly, he may decide to take up the issue / complaint at appropriate legal forum.

ANTI HARASSMENT POLICY

The purpose of this procedure is to form a system of instructions and assign responsibilities of the Inquiry Committee in order to protect women against harassment at their workplace according to the “Protection against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act, 2010”.

- a) “Harassment” means any unwelcome sexual advance, request for sexual favors or other verbal or written communication or physical conduct of a sexual nature or sexually demeaning attitudes, causing interference with work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment, or the attempt to punish the complainant for refusal to comply to such a request or is made a condition for employment.
- b) “Competent Authority” means the Chief Executive Officer or Chief Operating Officer for the purposes of this Act.

The inquiry committee shall follow the regulations while conducting the complaints relating to Harassment and to undertake the following measures for implementation of this act. An inquiry committee shall be constituted -to enquire complaints under this policy. It shall have at least three members out of which at least one of them must be a female.

The committee will immediately address the complaints of sexual harassment as per law, as and when received, Adaptation of code of conduct prescribed by law, ensuring the justice is done swiftly and retaliation against the complaints is curbed.

Informing and educating the employees to make them more aware of the provisions of the act and to encourage a professional and dignified work environment for the women.

An Inquiry Committee consists of three members of whom at least one member shall be a woman. Inquiry Committee comprises of members of HR Head, Department Head of Complaint & Accused. Head of Internal Audit will be member of inquiry committee if complaint and accused are from same department.

The Inquiry Committee, within three days of a receipt of a written complaint, shall communicate to the

accused the charges and allegations made against him, the formal written receipt of which is given, require the accused within seven days from the day the charge is communicated to him to submit a written defense and on his failure to do so without reasonable cause, the Committee shall proceed ex-parte, Enquire into the charge and may examine such oral or documentary evidence in support of the charge or in defense of the accused as the Committee may consider necessary and each party shall be entitled to cross-examine the witnesses against him, All proceedings must be treated as highly confidential.

CENSURE MINOR

Withholding, for a specific period, promotion or increment and recovery of the compensation payable to the complainant from pay or any other source of the accused;

CENSURE MAJOR

Reduction to a lower post or designation, compulsory retirement, removal from service, dismissal from service, payment of a fine. A part of the fine can be used as compensation for the complainant. In case of the owner, the fine shall be payable to the complainant.

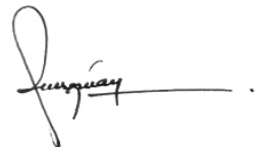
NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the 38th Annual General Meeting (the meeting) of Kohinoor Mills Limited (the Company) will be held on Tuesday, October 28, 2025 at 2:45 p.m. at 8 Kilometer, Manga Raiwind Road, District Kasur, to transact the following business:

Ordinary Business:

1. To receive, consider and adopt the Annual Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2025, together with the Chairman's Review, Directors' and Auditors' Reports thereon.
2. To appoint auditors for the year ending June 30, 2026 and fix their remuneration.
3. To transact any other business of the Company with permission of the Chair.

By Order of the Board



(MUHAMMAD RIZWAN KHAN)
COMPANY SECRETARY

Kasur:
Tuesday, October 7, 2025

NOTES

1 Closure of Share Transfer Books

The share transfer books of the Company for ordinary shares will remain closed from October 22, 2025 to October 28, 2025 (both days inclusive). Physical transfers and deposit requests under Central Depository System received at the close of business hours on October 21, 2025, by the Company's Shares Registrar M/s. Hameed Majeed Associates (Pvt.) Ltd, HM House, 7 Bank Square, Lahore, will be considered in time to determine voting rights of the shareholders for attending the meeting.

2 Participation / Proxies

A member eligible to attend, speak and vote at the meeting may appoint another member of the Company as a proxy to attend, speak and vote instead of him/her. Proxy Form duly completed must reach the Company's Registered Office not less than 48 hours before the time for holding of the meeting. Proxies of the members through CDC shall be accompanied with attested copies of their CNIC. In case of a corporate entity, the Board resolution/power of attorney with specimen signature shall be furnished along with proxy form to the Company. The shareholders through CDC are requested to bring original CNIC, Account Number and Participant Account Number to produce at the time of attending the meeting.

3 Video Conference Facility

- Pursuant to Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2017, Shareholders individually or collectively holding 10% or more of the total paid up share capital may demand the facility of video link to participate in the

meeting. The request for video link facility shall be received by the Share Registrar at their address at least 7 days before the date of meeting on the standard form available on the website of the Company.

- Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan has advised vide Circular No. 4 of 2021 dated February 15, 2021 to provide participation of members through electronic means. The members can also attend the meeting via video link using smart phone/tablets. Members and their proxies are requested to register themselves by providing the following information along with valid copy of CNIC (both sides) / passports, attested copy of the Board Resolution/Power of Attorney (in case of corporate shareholder) through email at cskml@kohinoormills.com by October 27, 2025

Name of Member/ Proxy holder	Folio No./CDC Account No.	Cell No./ WhatsApp No.	CNIC No.	Email I.D.

4 Prohibition of Grant of Gifts to Shareholders

The Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (the “SECP”), through its Circular 2 of 2018, dated February 9, 2018, has strictly prohibited companies from providing gifts or incentives, in lieu of gifts (tokens/coupons/lunches/takeaway/packages) in any form or manner, to shareholders at or in connection with general meetings. Under Section 185 of the Act, any violation of this directive is considered an offense and companies failing to comply may face penalties.

5 Audited Financial Statements and Notice of Meeting

The notice of meeting containing the QR enabled code and the weblink address to view and download the Annual Report including annual audited financial statements, is being dispatched to the members as per requirements of the Companies Act, 2017, on their registered addresses and e-mailed to the shareholders who have provided their valid email IDs to the Share Registrar of the Company. Further, the notice of meeting has also been posted on the Company’s website and published in daily newspapers in respective English and Urdu languages having nationwide circulation.

The Members, who desire for receiving the AGM Notice containing annual audited financial statements/ Annual Report through e-mail, are requested to update their e-mail IDs. The Annual Report for the year ended June 30, 2025 is available on website of the Company. However, hard copy of Annual Report will be provided free of cost on written request of the shareholder on Standard Request Form available on the Company’s website: www.kohinoormills.com.

The audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2025, together with reports can also be downloaded/viewed from the following QR code and weblink:

<https://www.kohinoormills.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/09/KML-4th-Quarter-2025.pdf>



6 Unclaimed Dividend and Conversion of Physical Shares

Shareholders who could not collect their dividend / physical shares are requested to contact Shares Registrar of the Company to collect / enquire about their unclaimed dividends / physical shares, if any.

As per Section 72 of the Companies Act, 2017, members of the Company, in their best interest, are requested once again to convert their physical shares into book-entry form at the earliest possible.

7 Shareholders Personal Information

Shareholders who have not yet submitted a copy of his/her valid CNIC are requested once again to submit a copy of their valid CNIC and dividend mandate i.e., name, folio number, bank account number (IBAN), title of account, complete mailing address of the bank, branch address, branch code, email and contact numbers. Corporate entities are required to send valid and legible copies of their National Tax number (NTN) or NTN certificate(s) and must quote the name of the company and respective folio numbers thereon while sending the copies to the Shares Registrar of the Company.

Shareholders are requested to notify immediately for change in their mailing address, if any, to our Shares Registrar at the earliest.

8 Company's Shares Registrar

M/s. Hameed Majeed Associates (Pvt) Limited, HM House, 7 Bank Square, Lahore, Contact Numbers (Land Line): (00-92-42) 37235081 and 82.

CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW REPORT

I am pleased to present the report on the overall performance of the Board and effectiveness of its role in achieving the Company's strategic business objectives as well as ensuring overall compliance of the Companies Act, 2017 and Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019. The Board performed its duties with honesty and diligence in the best interest of the Company. I as Chairman of the Board, ensured that the board meetings are held in a congenial atmosphere focusing on achieving the goals.


During the year under review, your company faced many operational challenges like elevated input and energy costs, delays in sales-tax refunds, lingering supply constraints and global economic uncertainties. At the same time, recent flooding in Punjab and surrounding regions has disrupted logistics and damaged crops, threatening domestic raw-material availability pushing reliance on expensive cotton imports. The Management of your company is putting its best efforts to maintain its profitability and market share. Moreover, Government positive action towards textile reforms in prevailing situation will play a vital role.

The composition of the Board of Directors reflects mix of varied backgrounds and rich experiences in the fields of business, finance, banking and human resource. It represents an excellent balance of executive and non-executive directors including independent directors, having strong financial and analytical abilities, core competencies and industry knowledge to lead the company.

During the year, Board of Directors focused on the future strategies and on setting the financial and operational targets. The Board regularly tracked the progress against the budgeted targets. The Subcommittees of the Board also performed their functions as per their terms of reference during the year under review. The Board carried out reviews of its effectiveness and performance during the year which have been satisfactory.

As stated above, Board considered all aspects of Company's activities including performance of individual Directors, Board Committees and I am happy to report that your Board of Directors continue to function effectively and is focused on priorities for the Company's business.

Kasur:
September 24, 2025


RASHID AHMED
CHAIRMAN

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors of the company are pleased to present the Annual Report, together with the audited financial statements and Auditors' Report for the year ended June 30, 2025.

Global Economic Overview:

Global growth remained resilient in 2024 at 3.3%, but below the pre-pandemic average. For 2025 the IMF projects 3.0%, edging up to 3.1% in 2026. This projected deceleration is attributed to cyclical headwinds and structural realignments within global trade. The rise of tariffs and increased uncertainty negatively impact business sentiment and disrupt supply chains. Regionally, advanced economies are expected to expand by 1.5% in 2025, including 1.9% for the United States and 1.0% for the Euro area, while emerging market and developing economies are projected at 4.1%. Trade volumes are revised up for 2025 and are expected to normalize in 2026, so the improvement next year is modest rather than strong.

Global headline inflation is recorded at 5.6% in 2024. It is projected to decline to 4.2% in 2025 and 3.6% in 2026, with notable cross-country divergence. The IMF attributes the disinflation mainly to cooling demand and lower energy prices on average, alongside generally easier financial conditions. However, it expects tariffs to pass through gradually to United States consumer prices and lift inflation there in the second half of 2025, while in many other economies the same measures operate more as a negative demand shock and help contain price pressures. Key risks to the inflation path include any renewed tariff escalation, commodity-price volatility, and tighter global financial conditions stemming from fiscal or geopolitical strains, any of which could delay the timely return of inflation to target.

Pakistan Economic Overview:

Pakistan's economy showed encouraging signs of recovery in FY-25, building on the momentum from FY-24, with real GDP expanding by about 2.68%. This upturn reflects effective macroeconomic management, disciplined fiscal consolidation, improved fiscal and external balances, and the lagged effects of earlier tight monetary policy, which helped contain inflation and stabilize the exchange rate. Renewed investor confidence and continued support under the 37-month, USD 7 billion IMF Extended Fund Facility bolstered policy credibility and provided essential financing to promote inclusive, reform-driven growth.

A key achievement of FY-25 was the sharp decline in inflation. CPI inflation was recorded at 3.2% YoY in June 2025, compared to 12.6% in June 2024 while average headline inflation contracted to 4.5% from 23.4% in the previous year. This disinflationary trend was driven by fiscal discipline, a tight monetary stance, targeted relief measures, and efforts to stabilize the exchange rate. While some supply-side constraints persisted, the reduction in inflation created space for policy adjustments and improved consumer purchasing power.

Pakistan's current account recorded a surplus of USD 2.11 billion marking the first annual surplus in 14 years and the largest in 22 years. This compares sharply with a deficit of USD 2.07 billion in FY-24. The improvement was driven by strong growth in workers' remittances and exports, which more than offset the impact of higher imports, reflecting improved external sector dynamics and effective macroeconomic management. Exports of goods rose by 4.2% to USD 32.3 billion, while imports increased by 11.1% to USD 59.1 billion, widening the trade deficit to USD 26.8 billion from USD 22.2 billion last year.

Textile Industry Outlook

Pakistan's textile sector registered a modest but resilient recovery in FY-25, with total textile exports rising by about 6.16% to USD 17.38 billion from USD 16.37 billion a year earlier. Performance improved despite persistent headwinds, including elevated energy tariffs, policy uncertainty and a still-soft external demand

environment. The expansion was led by value-added categories that continued to gain share, while traditional cotton-based intermediates remained comparatively weak, reflecting a structural shift toward higher margin products and deeper integration into global apparel value chains.

On the demand side, international buyers gradually normalized inventory positions and resumed order placements, particularly in fashion basics and home textiles, which supported higher capacity utilization across compliant, vertically integrated mills. Pricing remained competitive, yet firms benefited from a richer product mix, tighter control of conversion costs and selective pass-through of input cost adjustments. Compliance and sustainability requirements from key markets continued to shape sourcing decisions, prompting investments in traceability, chemical management and process efficiency, which in turn helped strengthen customer stickiness and order visibility.

Macro-financial conditions were incrementally more supportive. As inflation eased and the current account moved into surplus, the State Bank of Pakistan reduced the policy rate to 11.0% in May 2025 from 20.5% at the start of the fiscal year. Lower benchmark rates, together with improved banking system liquidity, began to translate into better working-capital availability and reduced finance costs for exporters, aiding profitability and cash-flow discipline. That said, energy prices and reliability remained key constraints on cost competitiveness relative to regional peers, underscoring the importance of predictable tariffs and uninterrupted supply for sustaining the recovery.

Pakistan's external buffers strengthened over FY-25, with State Bank of Pakistan foreign exchange reserves rising from about USD 9.39 billion at the start of the financial year to USD 14.51 billion by 30 June 2025; total liquid reserves reached around USD 20.0 billion in the first week of July 2025. Over the same period, the interbank exchange rate remained broadly stable, moving from Rs. 277.70 per US dollar at close of the FY-24 to Rs. 283.6 per US dollar on 30 June 2025. The improvement in reserves was supported by IMF program inflows under the Extended Fund Facility together with additional multilateral and bilateral disbursements, a narrower current account on the back of firmer remittances and contained imports, and better market discipline that redirected foreign exchange into formal channels and helped stabilize the rupee.

Looking ahead, the sector's near-term trajectory will depend on maintaining macroeconomic stability, ensuring export-friendly energy pricing and building on the momentum in value-added segments. Continued progress on operational excellence, product diversification and sustainability certifications should support market access and pricing power, while prudent balance-sheet management and hedging of input and currency risks will remain essential. External risks include softer global growth, shifting trade policies, volatility in cotton and energy markets and evolving regulatory requirements in major destinations, all of which argue for disciplined execution and agility in commercial strategy.

Operating & Financial Results:

During the period under review, despite ongoing global and domestic headwinds, the Company recorded revenue of Rs. 27.14 billion (FY-24: Rs. 29.85 billion), yielding a gross profit of Rs. 3.61 billion (FY-24: Rs. 4.25 billion). Inflation in raw materials and conversion costs, together with higher utility tariffs following the withdrawal of the Export-Oriented Units (EOU) subsidy, continued to compress margins.

Finance cost declined to Rs. 1.18 billion from Rs. 1.72 billion in the corresponding period last year, driven by the reduction in the policy rate from 20.5% to 11% and the consequent repricing of borrowing facilities. This easing in finance charges, together with continued cost discipline, supported a turnaround in bottom line earnings from a net loss of Rs. 19.6 million (LPS: Re. 0.04) in the prior period to a net profit of Rs. 233.5 million (EPS: Re. 0.46) for the year.

Performance Overview

A brief overview of performance of your company for the year ended 30 June 2025 is discussed below:

Weaving Division

The weaving division achieved a notable turnaround in FY-25, posting a gross profit of Rs. 1.71 billion against Rs. 1.58 billion in the previous year. This recovery reflects improved operational efficiency and resilience despite persistent challenges in the textile sector. The favorable shift in the macroeconomic environment, including easing inflationary pressures and the State Bank of Pakistan's reduction in policy rates, helped stabilize input costs and support demand recovery.

Looking forward, the division is positioned to benefit from greater export opportunities, a more stable exchange rate, and industrial growth. By continuing to focus on cost optimization, capacity utilization, and market expansion, the weaving division is expected to strengthen its contribution to the Company's overall profitability and sustain growth momentum in the evolving economic landscape of Pakistan.

Dyeing Division

In FY-25, the global retail landscape faced mounting headwinds, marked by escalating operational costs, supply chain bottlenecks, and fiercer e-commerce rivalry. Rising energy and raw material prices further compressed margins, while continued supply chain inefficiencies added both delays and financial strain. At the same time, the worldwide pivot toward sustainability compelled Pakistani dyeing houses to allocate resources to eco-friendly initiatives, intensifying cost pressures. Moreover, the accelerating digital shift in e-commerce demanded swift technological adaptation and fresh capital investment. Collectively, these pressures weighed on the dyeing unit's resilience, making it harder to maintain cost competitiveness, strict compliance, and dependable lead times, even with our established capabilities.

Reflecting these conditions, the Company's gross profit declined to Rs. 1.85 billion in FY-25 from Rs. 2.71 billion in FY-24. To mitigate the adverse effects of these challenges, the management implemented a comprehensive strategy, focusing on cost management, process innovation, resource optimization, and fostering a culture of continuous improvement. Despite current headwinds, there is optimism that easing inflation and declining interest rates will drive a demand rebound, positively impacting the textile sector in the near future.

Genertek Division

As part of a 7.2 MW renewable energy program, the Company has advanced its sustainability and efficiency agenda with the successful commissioning of a 4.5 MW solar photovoltaic plant on 15 September 2025 at its manufacturing facility. The remaining 2.7 MW is scheduled for completion by the end of the second quarter of the current financial year, after which on-site solar generation is expected to meet over 20% of the Company's operational electricity needs. This transition will lower unit energy costs, reduce exposure to tariff volatility, and support national objectives by curbing reliance on imported fuels and associated carbon emissions.

Previously, process heat for our thermal-oil circuits was generated through natural gas fired heaters. To structurally lower energy intensity and diversify the fuel mix, the Company has successfully installed its biomass-fired thermal-oil heater, with operations commencing in September 2025. The unit is projected to deliver significant recurring fuel savings, while simultaneously reducing exposure to gas-tariff volatility and supply constraints, improving cost predictability across dyeing and finishing operations, and advancing our decarbonization agenda through the use of locally sourced, sustainable biomass. The system will be seamlessly integrated with existing process-heat loops and controls to ensure thermal stability, product quality, and operational reliability.

Dividend

In order to rebuild the working capital of the company and to cater for unforeseen contingencies that may arise due to certain Government policies, directors have regrettably decided to omit payout of dividend this year.

Information Technology

Your company is making continuous efforts to have efficient IT systems in place, supporting timely and effective decisions. It has provided its employees state-of-the-art facilities to achieve optimum efficiency levels. Most of the manufacturing equipment and machinery used in the operations are equipped with technologically advanced software, providing real time information for the production processes.

The company's intranet acts as a useful resource base, providing in depth information on the company's policies and procedures along with other useful information to the employees of the company.

Human Resource & Training

With human capital resources of approximately 2,163 employees at average, the company believes that employees are indispensable in shaping the organization's future and each individual contributes directly to success of the organization.

Your company's HR team is a group of highly skilled and experienced professionals. They work very closely with the business teams to design efficient people solutions that will effectively meet the business goals.

Your company places a premium on respect for individuals, equal opportunities, advancement based on merit, effective communication, and the development of a performance oriented culture. The company takes pride in continuous improvement at all levels and strives to ensure that opportunity for growth and varied career experiences are provided to all employees.

Your company is an equal opportunity employer, and this is practiced in all aspects of the company's business activities including recruitment and employment.

The company's ethos, combined with state of the art technology and HR Information Systems, result in a high performance environment within which individuals can achieve their professional and personal dreams.

Training & Development

Your company believes in human resource development through training and development and places due emphasis on training in all spheres of its production process. The company made efforts during the year for focused and cost effective training programs for all major technical categories such as weavers, technologists and quality control inspectors.

Candidates are engaged through a Trainee Scheme and trained in-house over a period of 6 months before joining their respective teams. This has helped the company in preparing a highly skilled workforce and also provides replacements to cover turnover.

In-house training sessions are regularly conducted in general management, firefighting, first aid, health and safety, computer and technical disciplines.

Safety, Health & Environment

Your company is focused on providing a safe & healthy workplace for all of its employees and is committed to acting responsibly towards the communities and environment in which we operate. This will be achieved by continuous improvement of our safety, health and environment performance through corporate leadership, dedication of staff and the application of the highest professional standards at workplace.

Corporate Social Responsibility

Your company has very distinct Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policy aimed at fulfilling its responsibilities of securing the community within which it operates. Its philanthropic activities include participation in health and education sector initiatives.

Compliance with the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019

Your company is committed to maintaining high standards of corporate governance. The Board and its Subcommittees acknowledge their responsibilities in this respect and a statement of compliance with the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019 and Auditors' review report on the same is annexed to this report.

Statement of Value Addition and its Distribution and Risk Management

The 'Statement of Value Addition and its Distribution' is annexed to this report.

Financial Reporting and Corporate Compliance

The Board of Directors of the company is fully cognizant of its responsibility as laid down in the Code of Corporate Governance issued by the Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan. The following statements are a manifestation of its commitment towards compliance with best practices of Code of Corporate Governance.

- a. The financial statements together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Act, 2017. These statements, prepared by the management of the company, present fairly its state of affairs, the results of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity.
- b. Proper books of account have been maintained by the company.
- c. Appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied in preparation of financial statements. Accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgment.
- d. International Financial Reporting Standards, as applicable in Pakistan, have been followed in preparation of financial statements and any departures therefrom has been adequately disclosed and explained.
- e. The system of internal control is sound in design and has been effectively implemented and monitored.
- f. There are no significant doubts upon the company's ability to continue as a going concern.
- g. There has been no material departure from the best practices of Corporate Governance as detailed in Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019.
- h. There are no further significant plans for any corporate restructuring, business expansion or discontinuation of any part of company's operations.
- i. The operating and financial data of past six years is annexed to this report.
- j. Information regarding statutory payments on account of outstanding taxes, duties, levies and other charges (if any) has been given in related note(s) to the audited accounts.
- k. The company strictly complies with the standard of safety rules & regulations. It also follows environmentally friendly policies.

- l. The valuation of investment made by the staff retirement benefit fund (Provident Fund), based on their respective accounts is as follows:

30-Jun-25	Rs. 476.348 million (Un-audited)
30-Jun-24	Rs. 400.285 million (Audited)

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors are responsible for the overall governance and administration of the company. All directors are aware of their duties and powers. They exercise their fiduciary responsibilities through board meetings which are held every quarter for reviewing and approving the adoption of company's financial statements in addition to review and adoption of company's significant plans and decisions, projections, forecasts, and budgets with due regard to the recommendations of the Sub-committees. The responsibilities include establishing the company's strategic objectives, providing leadership, supervising the management of the business and reporting to shareholders on their stewardship.

The total number of directors are seven as per the following:

Sr. No	Name of the Male Directors
1	Mr. Rashid Ahmed
2	Mr. Aamir Fayyaz Sheikh
3	Mr. Ismail Aamir Fayyaz
4	Mr. Taimur Afzal
5	Mr. Matiuddin Siddiqui (NIT Nominee)

Sr. No	Name of the Female Directors
6	Ms. Imrat Aamir Fayyaz
7	Mrs. Hajra Arham

Changes in the Board

Mr. Taimur Afzal was appointed as director in place of Mr. Muhammad Anwarul Haq Siddiqui by virtue of election of directors held on 31st March 2025.

Except the above there was no change in number and names of directors during the year ended June 30, 2025.

During the year under review five (5) meetings of the Board of Directors were held. The attendance by each Director is as follows:

Sr. No	Name of the Directors	Number of Meetings Attended
1	Mr. Rashid Ahmed	5/5
2	Mr. Aamir Fayyaz Sheikh	5/5
3	Mr. Ismail Aamir Fayyaz	3/5
4	Miss. Imrat Aamir Fayyaz	4/5
5	Mrs. Hajra Arham	5/5
6	Mr. Muhammad Anwarul Haq Siddiqui (Retired w.e.f March 31, 2025)	4/5
7	Mr. Matiuddin Siddiqui	5/5
8	Mr. Taimur Afzal (appointed w.e.f March 31, 2025)	1/5

Leave of absence was granted to the directors who were unable to attend the meeting.

There has been no trading in shares during the year under review by the Directors, Executives, their spouses and minor children.

Annual Board Performance Evaluation

The Board considers its performance assessment as a key contributor to good governance, as it provides feedback from the Directors on their perceptions of how the Board is currently performing its role and responsibilities. Envisaging the same, the Board devised an in-house questionnaires based on emerging and leading practices to assist performance of the board as a whole, of its committees and of its members. The company Secretary presents the summarized report for discussion and review of the Board annually.

Directors' Remuneration

The remuneration of the Board members is approved by the Board itself. However, in accordance with the Code of Corporate Governance, it is ensured that no Director takes part in deciding his own remuneration. The Company does not pay remuneration to non-executive directors including independent directors except fee for attending the meetings. In order to retain the best talent, the Company's remuneration policies are structured in line with prevailing industry trends and business practices. For information on remuneration of Directors and CEO, please refer notes to the Financial Statements.

Directors' Training Programme

Following directors have completed their Directors' Training program:

Sr. No.	Name of Directors
1	Mr. Ismail Aamir Fayyaz
2	Ms. Imrat Aamir Fayyaz
3	Mr. Taimur Afzal
4	Mr. Matiuddin Siddiqui (NIT Nominee)

Following directors meet the exemption criteria of minimum of 14 years of education and 15 years of experience on the Boards of listed companies, hence are exempt from Directors' Training program:

Sr. No.	Name of Directors
1	Mr. Aamir Fayyaz Sheikh
2	Mr. Rashid Ahmed

Mrs. Hajra Arham will be pursuing for the Directors' Training program in the financial year 2025-26.

Audit Committee

The Board has re-formed an Audit committee comprising of following members w.e.f. April 01, 2025:

Sr. No.	Name of Members
1	Mrs. Hajra Arham
2	Mr. Rashid Ahmed
3	Mr. Taimur Afzal

The Audit Committee operates according to the terms of reference determined by the Board of Directors of the company. It focuses on monitoring compliance with the best practices of the Code of Corporate Governance and relevant statutory requirements, changes in accounting policies and practices, compliance with applicable accounting standards and listing regulations.

It recommends to the Board of Directors the terms of appointment of external auditors and reviews their recommendations relating to audit. Other responsibilities include monitoring the internal audit function, safeguarding company's assets through appropriate internal control systems including financial and operational controls, accounting systems and reporting structures, preliminary review of business plans and quarterly, half-yearly and annual results prior to approval and publication by the Board.

During the year under review four (4) meetings of the Audit Committee were held. The attendance by each member was as follows:

Sr. No.	Name of the Members	Number of Meetings Attended
1	Mrs. Hajra Arham	4/4
2	Mr. Rashid Ahmed	4/4
3	Mr. Muhammad Anwarul Haq Siddiqui (Retired w.e.f. March 31, 2025)	3/4
4	Mr. Taimur Afzal (Appointed w.e.f. April 01, 2025)	1/4

Human Resource and Remuneration Committee

The Board has re-formed a Human Resource and Remuneration Committee comprising of following members w.e.f. April 01, 2025:

Sr. No.	Name of the Members
1	Mr. Taimur Afzal
2	Mr. Rashid Ahmed
3	Mrs. Hajra Arham

The Human Resource and Remuneration Committee (HR & R) operates according to the terms of reference approved by the Board of Directors in line with the requirements of Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019.

During the year under review four (4) meetings of the HR & R Committee were held, the attendance by the members is as follows

Sr. No.	Name of the Members	Number of Meetings Attended
1	Mr. Taimur Afzal (Appointed w.e.f. March 31, 2025)	1/4
2	Mr. Muhammad Anwarul Haq Siddiqui (Retired w.e.f. March 31, 2025)	3/4
3	Mr. Rashid Ahmed	4/4
4	Mrs. Hajra Arham	4/4

Remuneration to Non-Executive / Independent Directors:

The Board of Directors ratified the policy relating to Directors' Remuneration. The significant features of which are as under:

- No single member of the Board of Directors can determine his/her own remuneration.

- Remuneration of Non-Executive Directors including Independent Directors is determined with regard to the company's need to maintain appropriately experienced and qualified Board members and shall be aligned with market practice. The Human Resource & Remuneration Committee makes recommendations to the Board based on a survey of comparable remuneration levels in the external market on or before the end of each financial year.
- The Directors shall be entitled to be paid all reasonable expenses, including travelling, hotel charges and other expenses incurred by them for attending meetings and for other business conducted as per relevant policy of the company.
- Tax obligation against the remuneration shall be borne by the company.

Code of Conduct

In order to promote integrity for the Board, senior management and other employees of the company, the Board has prepared and disseminated its Code of Conduct on the company's website for information and understanding of the professional standards and corporate values expected for everybody associated or dealing with the company.

Pattern of Shareholding

The Statement of Pattern of Shareholding along with categories of shareholders of the company as at June 30, 2025, as required under the Companies Act, 2017 and Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019, is annexed with this report.

Future Outlook

Over the past year Pakistan's textile exports have shown signs of recovery, particularly in value-added segments such as knitwear, readymade garments, and bedding, which are leading growth. The textile sector's share of total exports rose to 53.8% in the FY-25 as against 52.8% in comparative period, illustrating that the industry remains a backbone of national foreign exchange generation. However, this recovery is fragile, and sustained growth will depend on how well exporters can shift from commodity yarns toward higher margin finished products, while navigating trade barrier pressures in major markets.

Looking ahead, global growth is projected at 3.1% in 2026, with China at 4.2%, the Euro area at 1.2 %, the Middle East and Central Asia at 3.5%, and emerging and developing economies at 4.0%. These projections sit against cyclical headwinds and ongoing realignments in global trade. Geopolitical flashpoints including the Russia-Ukraine conflict, heightened tensions in the Middle East, and persistent US-China trade and technology frictions continue to unsettle supply chains, amplify energy-market volatility, and weigh on sentiment. Climate-related risks further cloud the outlook, particularly for food and resource security. Nevertheless, headline inflation is expected to ease from 5.7% in 2024 to 4.2% in 2025 and 3.6 % in 2026 supported by moderating commodity prices.

Against this backdrop, Pakistan's textile sector faces a balanced mix of opportunity and risk. Demand for value-added categories is expected to remain firm, offering scope to consolidate positions in key export markets. At the same time, recent flooding in Punjab and surrounding regions has disrupted logistics and damaged crops, threatening domestic raw-material availability, pushing up input costs, and potentially necessitating higher cotton imports. Structural constraints, elevated input and energy costs, reliance on imported raw

materials, delays in sales-tax refunds, and policy uncertainty continue to pressure margins. Sustained growth will depend on a stable and supportive policy framework, timely refunds, competitive energy pricing, and improved supply-chain resilience.

Aligned with evolving buyer requirements, the Company is strengthening traceability, compliance, and eco-friendly manufacturing practices while investing in digital planning and disciplined working-capital management. In addition, the Company is establishing an apparel unit with an initial capacity of 5,000 garments per day per shift, with commercial production targeted for Q2 FY-26. This forward integration is expected to deepen the value-added mix, enhance customer wallet share, and contribute meaningfully to both revenue growth and bottom-line profitability in the near term. Management believes these initiatives, together with our energy program and product-mix upgrade, will reinforce competitiveness in an evolving global textile landscape.

In this environment, your Company is strategically positioned to capitalize on the global shift toward value-added textiles. A major step in this direction is the establishment of our state-of-the-art Apparel Unit. This initiative aligns with global trends and domestic imperatives, enabling the Company to diversify its product mix, strengthen its presence in high-margin categories, and contribute meaningfully to Pakistan's export growth.

Auditors

The external auditors of the company, M/s Riaz Ahmad & Company, Chartered Accountants shall retire at the conclusion of forthcoming Annual General Meeting. Being eligible for re-appointment under the Companies Act, 2017, they have offered their services as auditors of the company for the year ending June 30, 2026. The Board of Directors endorsed its recommendations of Audit Committee for their re-appointment.

The auditors have conveyed that they have been assigned satisfactory rating under the Quality Control Review Program of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan and registered with the Audit Oversight Board of Pakistan. The firm is fully compliant with the code of ethics issued by International Federation of Accountants (IFAC). Further they are also not rendering any related services to the company. The auditors have also confirmed that neither the firm nor any of their partners, their spouses or minor children at any time during the year held or traded in the shares of the company and that no partner of the firm or person involved in the audit is a close relative i.e, spouse, parents, dependents and non-dependents children of the CEO, the CFO, the head of internal audit, the company secretary or a director of the company.

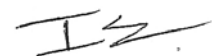
Acknowledgement

The board places on record its profound gratitude for its esteemed shareholders, banks, financial institutions and customers, whose cooperation, continued support and patronage have empowered the company to make progress towards consistent improvement. During the period under review, relations between the management and employees remained cordial and we wish to put on record our appreciation for the dedication, perseverance and steadiness of the employees of the company

For and on behalf of the Board



Aamir Fayyaz Sheikh
Chief Executive



Ismail Aamir Fayyaz
Director

Kasur:
September 24, 2025

PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING

THE COMPANIES ACT, 2017 [Section 227(2)(f)]
THE COMPANIES (GENERAL PROVISIONS AND FORMS) REGULATIONS, 2018 [Form 34]

PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING

PART-I

1.1 Name of Company

KOHINOOR MILLS LIMITED

PART-II

2.1 Pattern of holding of shares held by the shareholders as at

30 June 2025

2.2	Number of Shareholders	Shares held Range		Total Shares held	Percentage
		From	To		
	407	1	- 100	8,123	0.02
	679	101	- 500	142,140	0.28
	86	501	- 1000	65,311	0.13
	178	1001	- 5000	431,463	0.85
	24	5001	- 10000	177,471	0.35
	15	10001	- 15000	194,372	0.38
	6	15001	- 20000	103,914	0.20
	3	20001	- 25000	68,500	0.13
	1	40001	- 45000	45,000	0.09
	2	45001	- 50000	96,000	0.19
	1	50001	- 55000	50,003	0.10
	2	65001	- 70000	132,826	0.26
	2	75001	- 80000	153,122	0.30
	2	80001	- 85000	161,867	0.32
	1	85001	- 90000	89,000	0.17
	1	110001	- 115000	112,500	0.22
	1	135001	- 140000	136,500	0.27
	1	160001	- 165000	161,250	0.32
	1	220001	- 225000	222,467	0.44
	1	235001	- 240000	236,500	0.46
	1	905001	- 910000	909,500	1.79
	1	1020001	- 1025000	1,023,661	2.01
	1	1430001	- 1435000	1,434,855	2.82
	1	2990001	- 2995000	2,993,059	5.88
	3	5090001	- 5095000	15,273,300	30.00
	1	8965001	- 8970000	8,965,548	17.61
	1	17520001	- 17525000	17,522,759	34.42
	1,423	TOTAL		50,911,011	100.00

Note: The slabs not applicable, have not been shown.

2.3 Categories of Shareholders	Shares held	Percentage
2.3.1 Directors, Chief Executive Officer, their Spouse(s) and Minor Children		
Mr. Rashid Ahmed - Chairman	3,850	0.0076
Mr. Aamir Fayyaz Sheikh - Chief Executive	17,522,759	34.4184
Mr. Ismail Aamir Fayyaz	5,091,100	10.0000
Miss. Imrat Aamir Fayyaz	5,091,100	10.0000
Mrs. Hajra Arham	2,500	0.0049
Mr. Taimur Afzal	2,500	0.0049
Mr. Matiuddin Siddiqui (Nominee Director of NIT)		
	27,713,809	54.4358
2.3.2 Associated Companies, Undertakings and Related Parties	-	-
2.3.3 NIT and ICP		
National Bank of Pakistan	600	0.0012
CDC - Trustee National Investment (Unit) Trust	2,993,059	5.8790
Investment Corporation of Pakistan	1,500	0.0029
	2,995,159	5.8831
2.3.4 Banks, Development Financial institutions, Non-Banking Financial Companies	20,104	0.0395
2.3.5 Insurance Companies	125	0.0002
2.3.6 Modarabas and Mutual Funds	81,379	0.1598
2.3.7 Share holders holding 10% or more (Other than 2.3.1)	15,580,503	30.6034
2.3.8 General Public		
a. Local	3,026,957	5.9456
b. Foreign	82,636	0.1623
c. Joint Stock Companies	268,190	0.5268
2.3.9 Others		
Trustee Kohinoor Mills Ltd Staff Provident Fund	909,500	1.7865
Trustee National Bank of Pakistan Emp Benevolent Fund Trust	7,806	0.0153
Lahore Stock Exchange	680	0.0013
Trustees Al-Mal Group Staff Provident Fund	1,694	0.0033
Trustee National Bank of Pakistan Employees Pension Fund	222,467	0.4370
Trustees Moosa Lawai Foundation	1	0.0000
Trustees Al-Mal Group Staff Provident Fund	1	0.0000
	1,142,149	2.2434
TOTAL	50,911,011	100.0000
Shareholders holding 5% or more voting rights:		
1 Aamir Fayyaz Sheikh	17,522,759	34.4184
2 Ali Fayyaz Sheikh	10,489,403	20.6034
3 Ismail Aamir Fayyaz	5,091,100	10.0000
4 Imrat Aamir Fayyaz	5,091,100	10.0000
5 Ehsan Aamir Fayyaz	5,091,100	10.0000
6 CDC - Trustee National Investment (Unit) Trust	2,993,059	5.8790
	46,278,521	90.9008

TERMS OF REFERENCE

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Committee is responsible for:

1. Determination of appropriate measures to safeguard the company's assets;
2. Review of annual and interim financial statements of the company, prior to their approval by the Board of Directors, focusing on:
 - (i) major judgmental areas;
 - (ii) significant adjustments resulting from the audit;
 - (iii) going concern assumption;
 - (iv) any changes in accounting policies and practices;
 - (v) compliance with applicable accounting standards;
 - (vi) compliance with regulations and other statutory and regulatory requirements; and
 - (vii) all related party transactions.
3. Review of preliminary announcements of results prior to external communication and publication;
4. Facilitating the external audit and discussion with external auditors of major observations arising from interim and final audits and any matter that the auditors may wish to highlight (in the absence of management, where necessary);
5. Review of management letter issued by external auditors and management's response thereto;
6. Ensuring coordination between the internal and external auditors of the company;
7. Review of the scope and extent of internal audit, audit plan, reporting framework and procedures and ensuring that the internal audit function has adequate resources and is appropriately placed within the company;
8. Consideration of major findings of internal investigations of activities characterized by fraud, corruption and abuse of power and management's response thereto;
9. Ascertaining that the internal control systems including financial and operational controls, accounting systems for timely and appropriate recording of purchases and sales, receipts and payments, assets and liabilities and the reporting structure are adequate and effective;
10. Review of the company's statement on internal control systems prior to endorsement by the board of directors and internal audit reports;
11. Instituting special projects, value for money studies or other investigations on any matter specified by the board of directors, in consultation with the chief executive officer and to consider remittance of any matter to the external auditors or to any other external body;
12. Determination of compliance with relevant statutory requirements;
13. Monitoring compliance with regulations and identification of significant violations thereof;
14. Review of arrangement for staff and management to report to audit committee in confidence, concerns, if any, about actual or potential improprieties in financial and other matters and recommend instituting remedial and mitigating measures;
15. Recommend to the board of directors the appointment of external auditors, their removal, audit fees, the provision of any service permissible to be rendered to the company by the external auditors in addition to audit of its financial statements. The board of directors shall give due consideration to the recommendations of the audit committee and where it acts otherwise it shall record the reasons thereof.
16. Consideration of any other issue or matter as may be assigned by the board of directors.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

HUMAN RESOURCE AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Committee is responsible for:

1. Recommend to the board for consideration and approval a policy framework for determining remuneration of directors and senior management preferably taking into consideration that such remuneration commensurate with the performance of the company and evaluation of board and management (as applicable). The definition of senior management will be determined by the board which shall normally include the first layer of management below the chief executive officer level;
2. Undertaking annually a formal process of evaluation of performance of the board as a whole, its members and its committees either directly or by engaging external independent consultant and if so appointed, a statement to that effect shall be made in the directors' report disclosing name, qualifications and major terms of appointment;
3. Recommending human resource management policies to the board;
4. Recommending to the board the selection, evaluation, development, compensation (including retirement benefits) and succession planning of chief operating officer, chief financial officer, company secretary and head of internal audit;
5. Consideration and approval on recommendations of chief executive officer on such matters for key management positions who report directly to chief executive officer or chief operating officer; and
6. Where human resource and remuneration consultants are appointed, their credentials shall be known by the committee and a statement shall be made by them as to whether they have any other connection with the company

SIX YEARS' PERFORMANCE

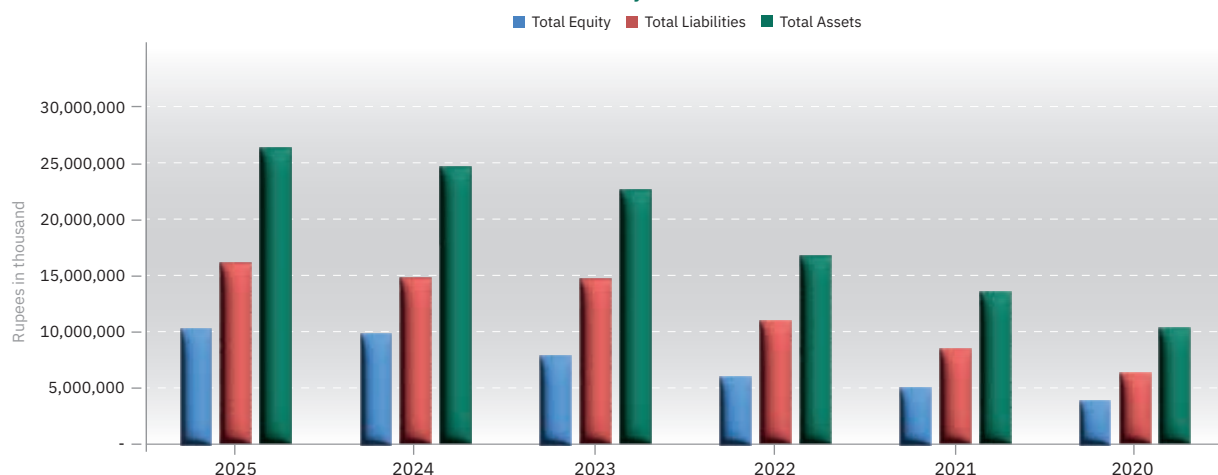
		2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20
Operating							
Gross margin	%	13.32	14.22	20.80	16.07	12.99	15.56
Pre tax margin	%	1.46	1.43	8.69	5.70	3.53	4.05
Net margin	%	0.86	(0.07)	7.10	4.33	2.02	3.04
Performance							
Return on long term assets	%	1.78	(0.16)	21.79	11.53	3.75	7.17
Total assets turnover	times	1.02	1.20	1.25	1.27	0.98	1.17
Fixed assets turnover	times	2.12	2.54	3.11	2.71	1.88	2.39
Inventory turnover	days	97	91	92	84	96	86
Return on equity	%	2.27	(0.20)	25.37	15.46	5.25	9.22
Return on capital employed	%	12.60	17.83	37.69	22.58	12.58	17.47
Retention	%	100.00	100.00	92.37	89.03	100.00	100.00
Leverage							
Debt:equity		48:52	44:56	53:47	53:47	50:50	49:51
Liquidity							
Current	times	0.95	1.01	1.05	0.95	0.90	0.94
Quick	times	0.50	0.52	0.55	0.43	0.41	0.48
Valuation							
Earning per share (pre tax)	Rs.	0.78	0.84	4.81	2.40	0.92	0.95
Earning / (loss) per share (after tax)	Rs.	0.46	(0.04)	3.93	1.82	0.53	0.72
Breakup value	Rs.	20.18	19.55	15.50	11.79	10.02	7.78
Dividend payout - cash	Rs.	-	-	0.30	0.20	-	-
Payout ratio - cash (after tax)	%	-	-	7.63	10.97	-	-
Price earning ratio	times	10.16	0.00	1.09	1.47	5.70	5.30
Market price to breakup value	times	0.23	0.18	0.28	0.23	0.30	0.49
Dividend yield	%	-	-	6.98	7.48	-	-
Market value per share	Rs.	4.66	3.48	4.30	2.68	3.00	3.80
Market capitalization	Rs. In million	2,372	1,771	2,187	1,362	1,527	1,935
Historical trends							
Turnover	Rs. In million	27,137	29,854	28,208	21,453	13,241	11,998
Gross profit	Rs. In million	3,615	4,246	5,867	3,447	1,720	1,867
Profit before tax	Rs. In million	396	428	2,450	1,222	467	486
Profit / (loss) after tax	Rs. In million	234	(20)	2,002	928	268	365
Financial position							
Shareholder's funds	Rs. In million	10,272	9,952	7,889	6,004	5,102	3,959
Property plant and equipment	Rs. In million	12,809	11,764	9,066	7,913	7,027	5,028
Current assets	Rs. In million	13,344	12,970	13,463	8,824	6,440	5,195
Current liabilities	Rs. In million	13,993	12,824	12,833	9,328	7,149	5,505
Long term assets	Rs. In million	13,141	11,898	9,186	8,052	7,134	5,097
Long term liabilities	Rs. In million	2,219	2,091	1,926	1,545	1,323	828

HORIZONTAL ANALYSIS

Financial Position

	2025	Change w.r.t 2024	2024	Change w.r.t 2023	2023	Change w.r.t 2022	2022	Change w.r.t 2021	2021	Change w.r.t 2020	2020
	Rs (000)	%	Rs (000)	%	Rs (000)	%	Rs (000)	%	Rs (000)	%	Rs (000)
Total Equity	10,272,430	3.2	9,952,042	26.1	7,889,460	31.4	6,003,621	17.7	5,101,549	28.9	3,959,164
Total Non-current Laibilities	2,219,497	6.1	2,091,979	8.6	1,926,058	24.7	1,544,611	16.8	1,322,991	59.7	828,461
Total Current Laibilities	13,992,687	9.1	12,824,377	(0.1)	12,833,339	37.6	9,327,529	30.5	7,148,806	29.9	5,504,757
Total Equity & Laibilities	26,484,614	6.5	24,868,398	9.8	22,648,857	34.2	16,875,761	24.3	13,573,346	31.9	10,292,382
Total Non-current Assets	13,140,568	10.4	11,897,996	29.5	9,186,355	14.1	8,051,577	12.9	7,133,708	40.0	5,096,966
Total Current Assets	13,344,046	2.9	12,970,402	(3.7)	13,462,503	52.6	8,824,184	37.0	6,439,638	23.9	5,195,416
Total Assets	26,484,614	6.5	24,868,398	9.8	22,648,857	34.2	16,875,761	24.3	13,573,346	31.9	10,292,382

Horizontal Analysis - Financial Position

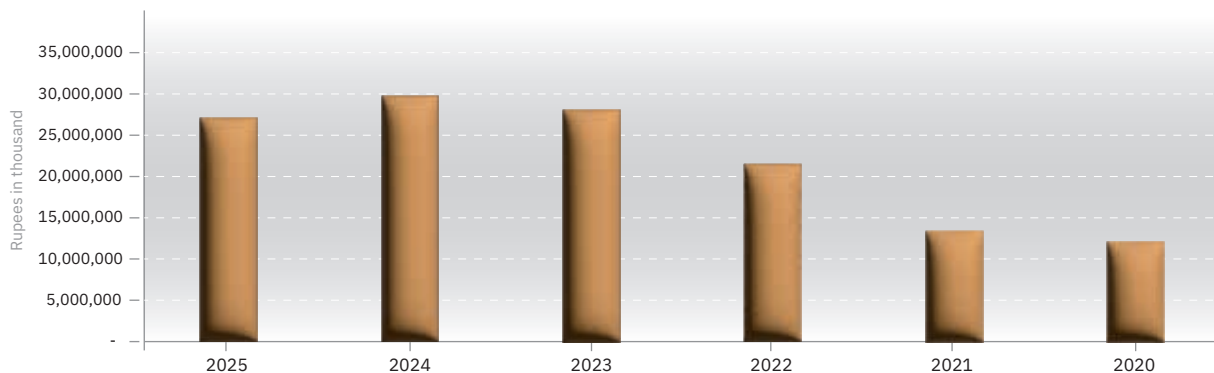


HORIZONTAL ANALYSIS

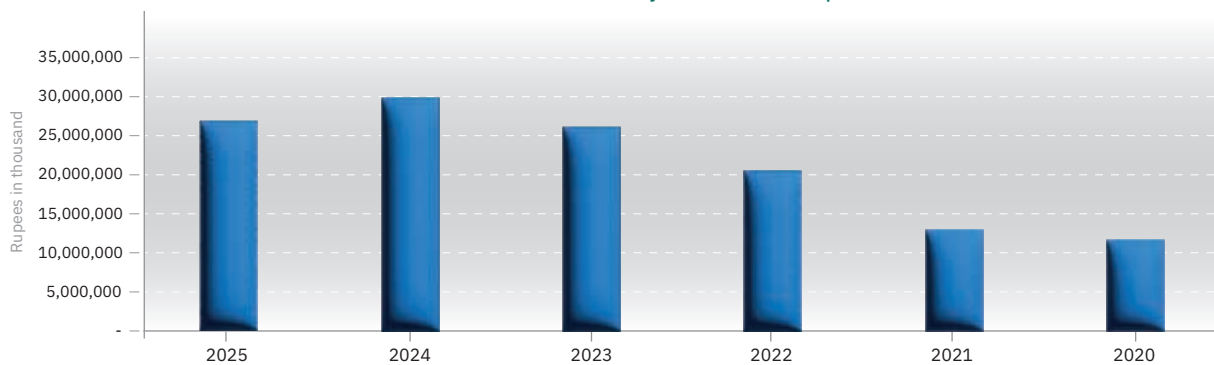
Financial Performance

	2025	Change w.r.t 2024	2024	Change w.r.t 2023	2023	Change w.r.t 2022	2022	Change w.r.t 2021	2021	Change w.r.t 2020	2020
	Rs (000)	%	Rs (000)	%	Rs (000)	%	Rs (000)	%	Rs (000)	%	Rs (000)
Sales	27,137,278	(9.1)	29,854,242	5.8	28,208,445	31.5	21,452,848	62.0	13,241,030	10.4	11,997,808
Cost of Sales	23,522,571	(8.1)	25,608,307	14.6	22,341,281	24.1	18,006,175	56.3	11,521,196	13.7	10,131,060
Gross Profit	3,614,707	(14.9)	4,245,935	(27.6)	5,867,164	70.2	3,446,673	100.4	1,719,834	(7.9)	1,866,748
Distribution cost	1,323,105	(8.8)	1,450,442	5.9	1,369,765	24.5	1,100,121	53.3	717,552	2.5	700,338
Administrative expenses	784,587	6.1	739,681	5.3	702,705	48.2	474,068	32.1	358,939	9.9	326,728
Other expenses	127,175	(33.4)	190,843	(42.4)	331,308	9.2	303,439	145.8	123,455	12.7	109,578
Other income	194,537	(31.1)	282,204	19.6	236,021	74.4	135,336	(53.1)	288,348	172.7	105,734
Profit from operations	1,574,377	(26.7)	2,147,173	(42.0)	3,699,407	117.1	1,704,380	110.9	808,235	(3.3)	835,838
Finance cost	1,178,388	(31.4)	1,718,887	37.6	1,249,473	159.2	482,136	41.2	341,436	(2.5)	350,031
Profit before levy and taxation	395,989	(7.5)	428,286	(82.5)	2,449,934	100.4	1,222,245	161.8	466,799	(3.9)	485,808
Levy & taxation	162,476	(63.7)	447,908	(0.1)	448,423	52.6	293,872	47.7	199,016	65.0	120,595
Profit/(Loss) after taxation	233,513	1290.1	(19,622)	(101.0)	2,001,511	115.6	928,373	246.7	267,783	(26.7)	365,213

Horizontal Analysis - Total Income



Horizontal Analysis - Total Expenses



VERTICAL ANALYSIS

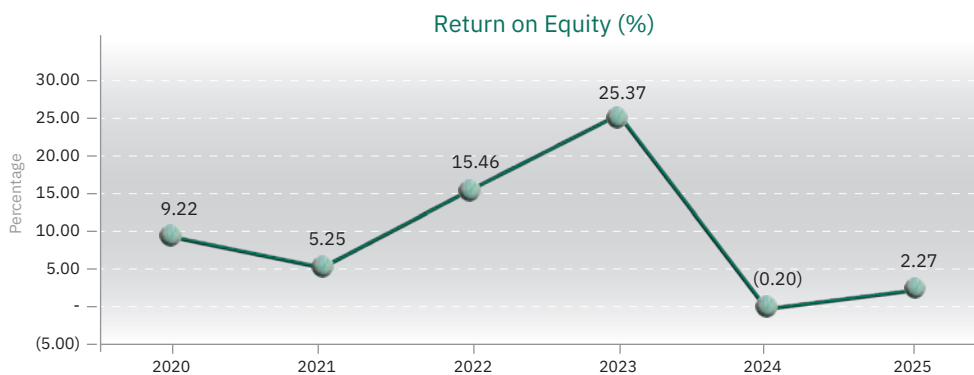
Financial Position

	2025	%	2024	%	2023	%	2022	%	2021	%	2020	%
	Rs (000)		Rs (000)		Rs (000)		Rs (000)		Rs (000)		Rs (000)	
Total Equity	10,272,430	38.8	9,952,042	40.0	7,889,460	34.8	6,003,621	35.6	5,101,549	37.6	3,959,164	38.5
Total Non-current Laibilities	2,219,497	8.4	2,091,979	8.4	1,926,058	8.5	1,544,611	9.2	1,322,991	9.7	828,461	8.0
Total Current Laibilities	13,992,687	52.8	12,824,377	51.6	12,833,339	56.7	9,327,529	55.3	7,148,806	52.7	5,504,757	53.5
Total Equity & Laibilities	26,484,614	100.0	24,868,398	100.0	22,648,857	100.0	16,875,761	100.0	13,573,346	100.0	10,292,382	100.0
Total Non-current Assets	13,140,568	49.6	11,897,996	47.8	9,186,355	40.6	8,051,577	47.7	7,133,708	52.6	5,096,966	49.5
Total Current Assets	13,344,046	50.4	12,970,402	52.2	13,462,503	59.4	8,824,184	52.3	6,439,638	47.4	5,195,416	50.5
Total Assets	26,484,614	100.0	24,868,398	100.0	22,648,857	100.0	16,875,761	100.0	13,573,346	100.0	10,292,382	100.0

Financial Performance

	2025	%	2024	%	2023	%	2022	%	2021	%	2020	%
	Rs (000)		Rs (000)		Rs (000)		Rs (000)		Rs (000)		Rs (000)	
Sales	27,137,278	100.0	29,854,242	100.0	28,208,445	100.0	21,452,848	100.0	13,241,030	100.0	11,997,808	100.0
Cost of Sales	23,522,571	86.7	25,608,307	85.8	22,341,281	79.2	18,006,175	83.9	11,521,196	87.0	10,131,060	84.4
Gross Profit	3,614,707	13.3	4,245,935	14.2	5,867,164	20.8	3,446,673	16.1	1,719,834	13.0	1,866,748	15.6
Distribution cost	1,323,105	4.9	1,450,442	4.9	1,369,765	4.9	1,100,121	5.1	717,552	5.4	700,338	5.8
Administration expenses	784,587	2.9	739,681	2.5	702,705	2.5	474,068	2.2	358,939	2.7	326,728	2.7
Other expenses	127,175	0.5	190,843	0.6	331,308	1.2	303,439	1.4	123,455	0.9	109,578	0.9
Other income	194,537	0.7	282,204	0.9	236,021	0.8	135,336	0.6	288,348	2.2	105,734	0.9
Profit from operations	1,574,377	5.8	2,147,173	7.2	3,699,407	13.1	1,704,380	7.9	808,235	6.1	835,838	7.0
Finance cost	1,178,388	4.3	1,718,887	5.8	1,249,473	4.4	482,136	2.2	341,436	2.6	350,031	2.9
Profit before levy and taxation	395,989	1.5	428,286	1.4	2,449,934	8.7	1,222,245	5.7	466,799	3.5	485,808	4.0
Levy and taxation	162,476	0.6	447,908	1.5	448,423	1.6	293,872	1.4	199,016	1.5	120,595	1.0
Profit /(Loss) after taxation	233,513	0.9	(19,622)	(0.1)	2,001,511	7.1	928,373	4.3	267,783	2.0	365,213	3.0

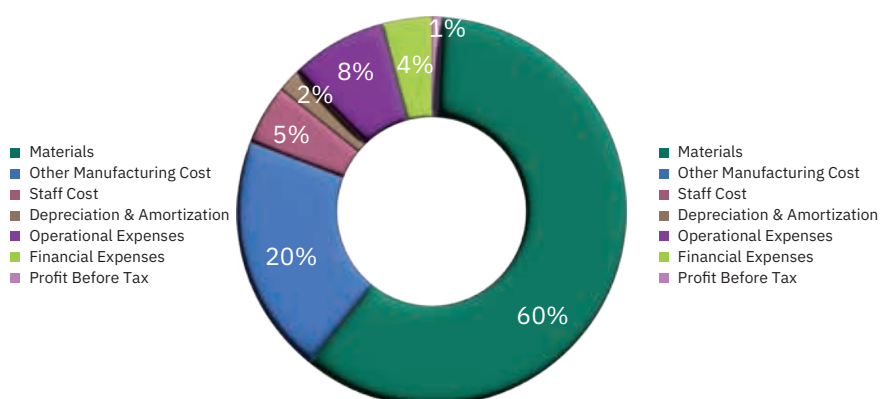
RETURN ON EQUITY (ROE) DUPONT ANALYSIS MODEL



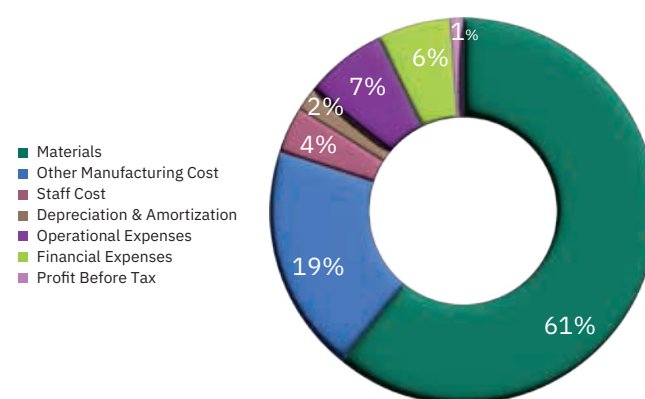
STATEMENT OF VALUE ADDITION

	2025		2024	
	%	Rupees (000)	%	Rupees (000)
Value Added				
Local Sales	47%	12,714,426	44%	13,132,856
Export Sales	53%	14,422,852	56%	16,721,386
Total Sales	100%	27,137,278	100%	29,854,242
Value Allocated				
Materials	60%	16,197,916	61%	18,123,605
Other Manufacturing Cost	20%	5,407,809	19%	5,734,217
Staff Cost	5%	1,405,294	4%	1,267,810
Depreciation & Amortization	2%	511,553	2%	482,675
Operational Expenses	8%	2,040,330	7%	2,098,762
Financial Expenses	4%	1,178,388	6%	1,718,887
Profit Before Levy and Taxation	1%	395,989	1%	428,286
	100%	27,137,278	100%	29,854,242

Application of Revenue for 2024- 25



Application of Revenue for 2023-24



CASH FLOW ANALYSIS

Financial highlights of key operating results for the year 2024-25 are as follows:

Particulars	2025
	(Rs in Million)
Cash and Bank 2024	474
Cash from operations	2,023
Finance cost	(1,326)
Income tax	(450)
Working capital	(245)
Capital expenditure	(1,622)
Long-term financing	261
Short-term financing	1,314
Other outlays	(297)
Cash and Bank 2025	816

Comments of Favourable / (Unfavourable) Variances in:

Operating cash flows

Operating cash flows experienced a decrease, driven by a change in government policies resulting in delayed sales tax refunds.

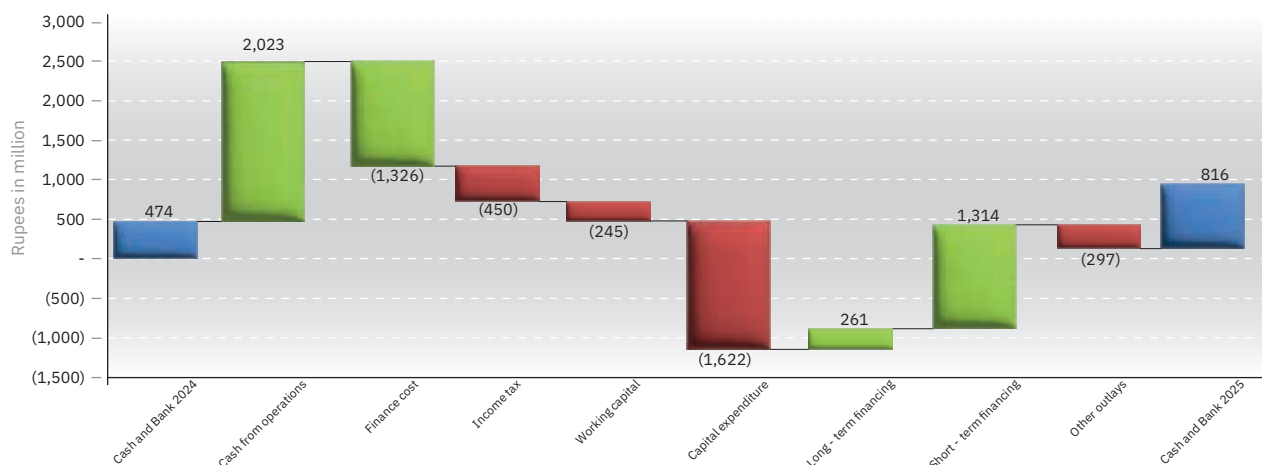
Investing cash flows

Investing cash outflow is mainly attributable to the new state-of-the-art Apparel units as well as investment towards operational effectiveness and efficiency of Power generation unit.

Financing cash flows

The significant change in cash flow of financing activity pertain to the financing of our Investing cash outflows through strategic long term loans as well as managing of our day to day operations to gather competitive advantage.

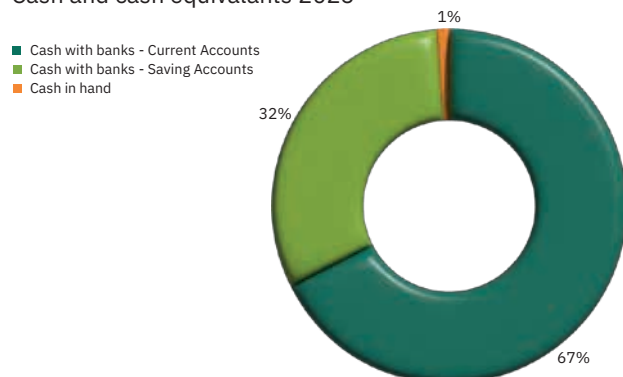
Cash Flow Reconciliation



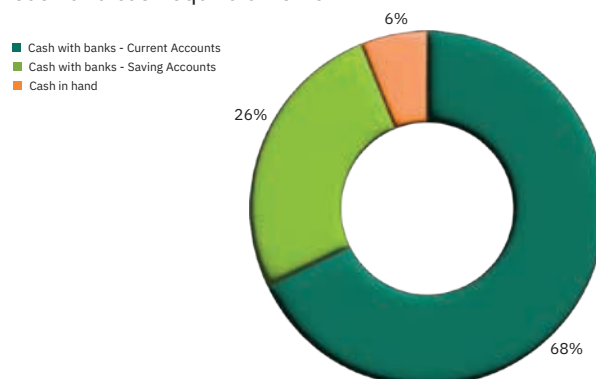
Breakup of cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	2025	2024
	Rs. (000)	Rs. (000)
Cash in hand	10,534	26,685
Cash with banks - Current Accounts	549,174	321,525
Cash with banks - Saving Accounts	256,018	125,291
	815,726	473,501

Cash and cash equivalents 2025



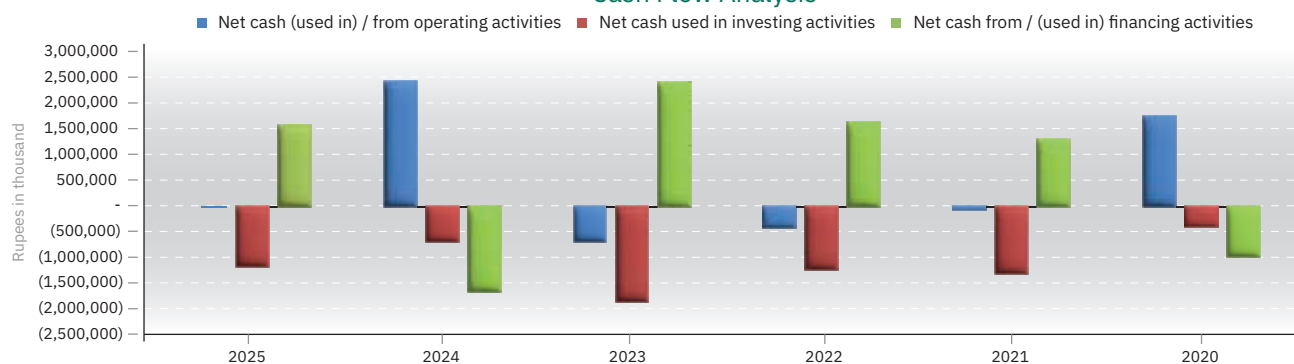
Cash and cash equivalents 2024



Summary of Cash flows

Financial highlights	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
	Rupees (000)					
Net cash (used in) / from operating activities	(34,336)	2,419,969	(703,165)	(434,623)	(90,104)	1,750,880
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,190,879)	(715,290)	(1,878,998)	(1,243,565)	(1,322,684)	(406,898)
Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	1,567,440	(1,669,892)	2,414,726	1,624,498	1,306,680	(1,004,910)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	342,225	34,787	(167,437)	(53,690)	(106,108)	339,072

Cash Flow Analysis



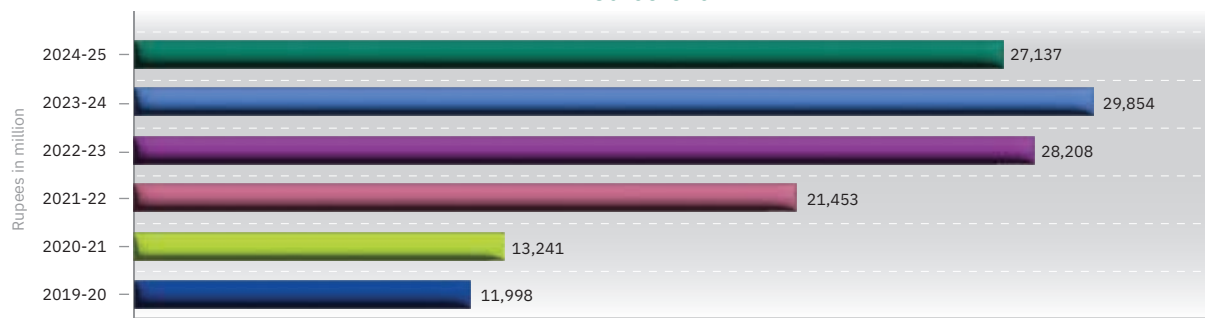
Free Cash Flows	2025	2024
	Rs. (000)	
Cash generated from operations	1,778,154	4,343,839
Income tax and levy paid - net	(450,113)	(323,064)
Capital expenditures	(1,622,419)	(480,858)
	(294,378)	3,559,937

the cash generated from operations including effective working capital management. The capital expenditure undertaken during the FY-25 shows a management commitment to expansion, further improvement in operations and longevity of the company

Free Cash Flow (FCF) is the cash company produces from operations, less cost of expenditure on assets. Operational efficiency can be depicted from

PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW

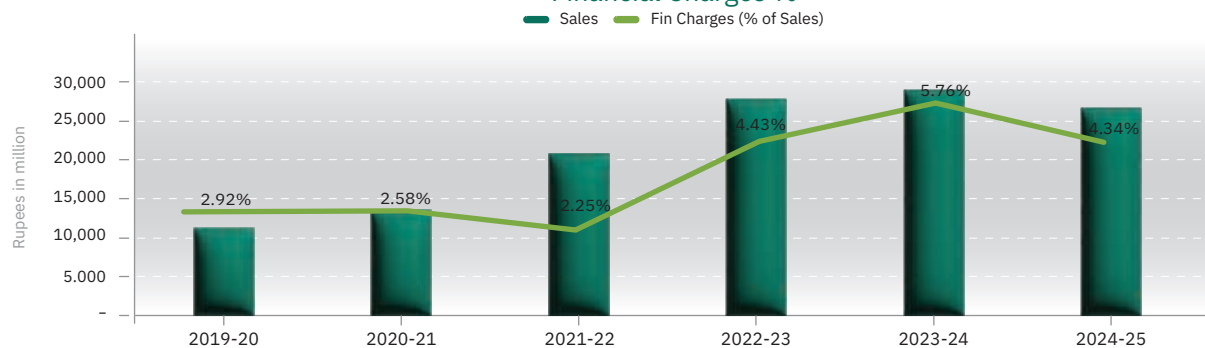
Sales Growth



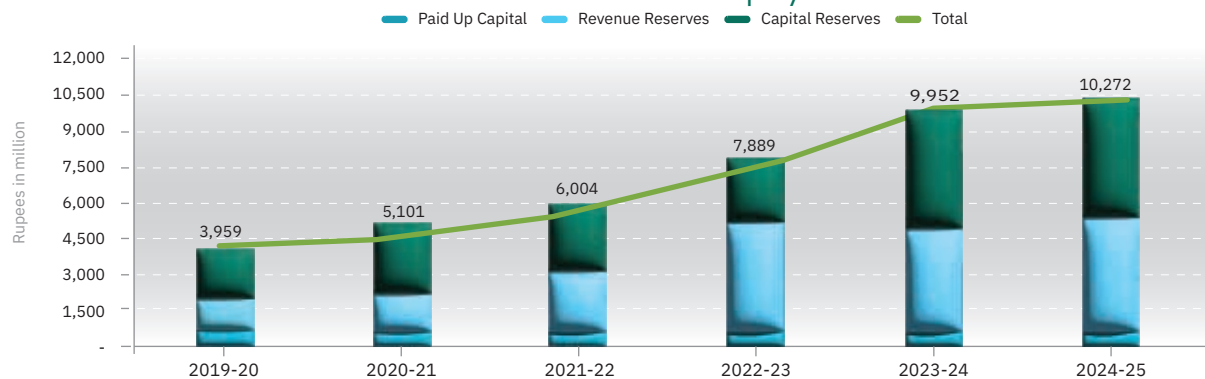
Profitability Ratios

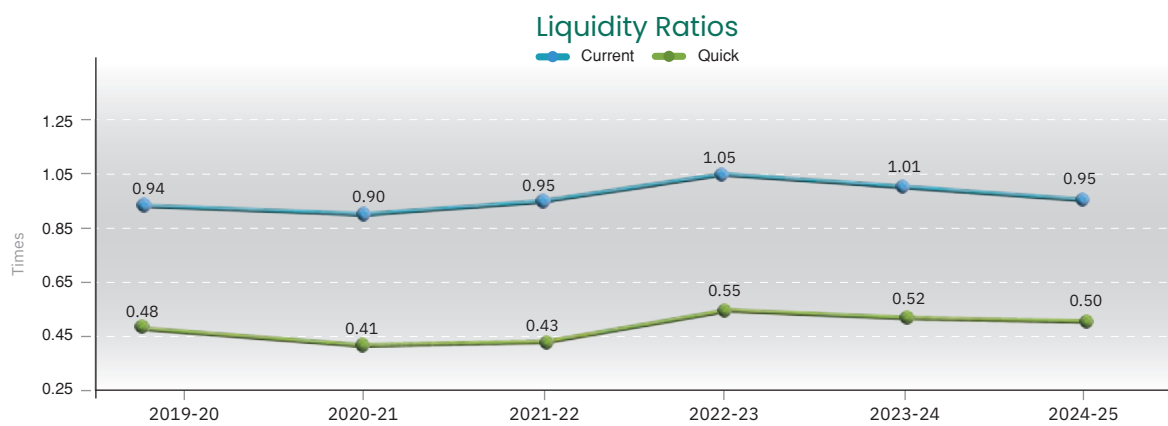
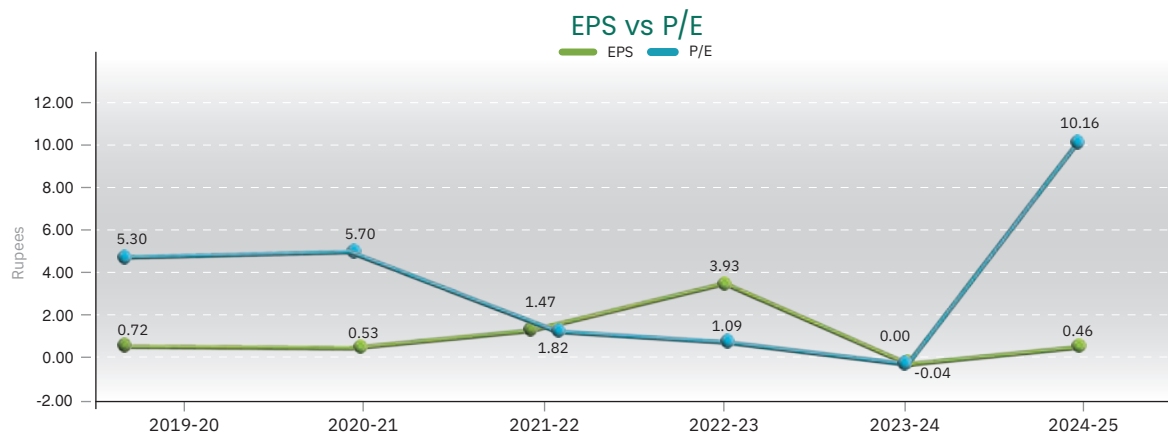
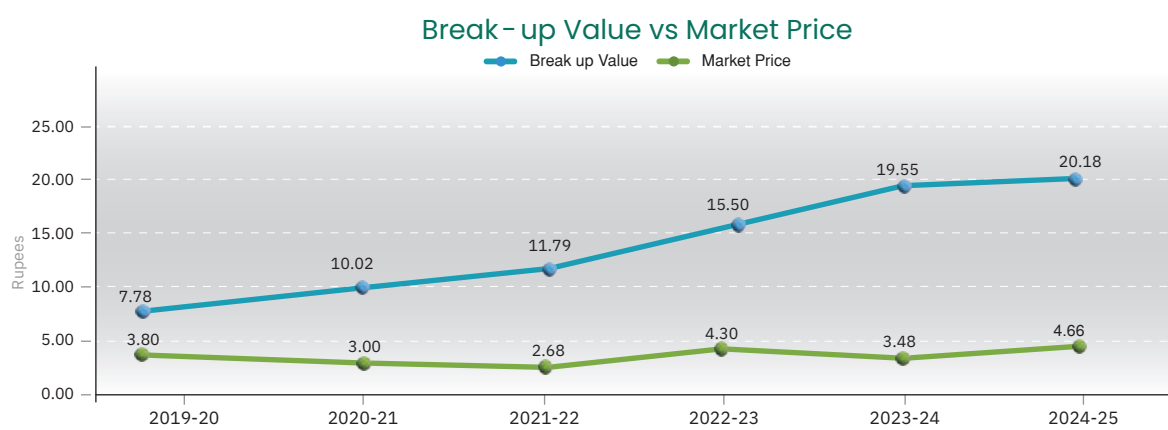
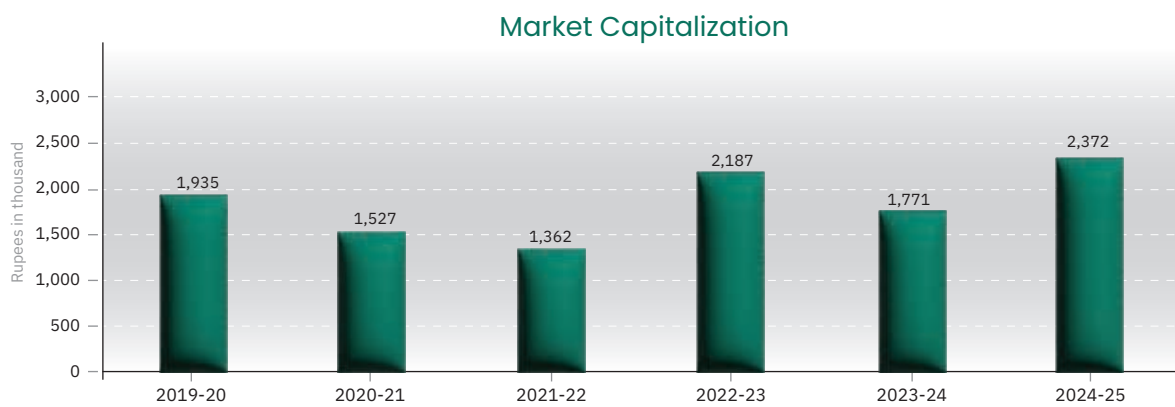


Financial Charges %



Shareholder's Equity %





STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH LISTED COMPANIES (CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE) REGULATIONS, 2019 (THE REGULATIONS)

Name of Company: Kohinoor Mills Limited

Year ended: June 30, 2025

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

1. The total number of directors are seven as per the following:
 - a) Female: 2
 - b) Male: 5
2. The composition of the Board of Directors (“the Board”) elected with effect from 31 March 2025, through election is as follows:

Category	Names
Independent Directors	Mrs. Hajra Arham Mr. Taimur Afzal
Non-Executive Directors	Mr. Rashid Ahmed - Chairman Mr. Matiuddin Siddiqui (NIT Nominee)
Executive Directors	Mr. Aamir Fayyaz Sheikh - Chief Executive Mr. Ismail Aamir Fayyaz Ms. Imrat Aamir Fayyaz

3. The directors have confirmed that none of them is serving as a director on more than seven listed companies, including this Company;
4. 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;
5. The Board has developed a vision / mission statement, overall corporate strategy and significant policies of the Company. The Board has ensured that complete record of particulars of the significant policies along with their date of approval or updating is maintained by the Company;
6. All the powers of the Board have been duly exercised and decisions on relevant matters have been taken by the Board / shareholders as empowered by the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2017 (the Act) and the Regulations;
7. The meetings of the Board were presided over by the Chairman and, in his absence, by a director elected by the Board for this purpose. The Board has complied with the requirements of the Act and the Regulations with respect to frequency, recording and circulating minutes of meeting of the Board;
8. The Board have a formal policy and transparent procedures for remuneration of directors in accordance with the Act and the Regulations;

9. The Board has arranged Directors' Training program for the following:

Name of Directors

Mr. Ismail Aamir Fayyaz
Mr. Matiuddin Siddiqui (NIT Nominee)
Ms. Imrat Aamir Fayyaz
* Mr. Taimur Afzal

* (elected on 31st March 2025 in place of Muhammad Anwarul Haq Siddiqui)

Following directors meet the exemption criteria of minimum of 14 years of education and 15 years of experience on the Boards of listed companies, hence are exempt from Directors' Training program:

Name of Directors

Mr. Aamir Fayyaz Sheikh
Mr. Rashid Ahmed

Following director will be pursuing for the Directors' Training program in the financial year 2025-26:

Name of Director

Mrs. Hajra Arham

10. The board has approved appointment of Chief Financial Officer, Company Secretary and Head of Internal Audit, including their remuneration and terms and conditions of employment and complied with relevant requirements of the Regulations;
11. Chief Financial Officer and Chief Executive Officer duly endorsed the financial statements before approval of the Board.
12. The Board has formed committees comprising of members given below:

a) **Audit Committee**

Names	Designation held
Mrs. Hajra Arham	Chairperson
Mr. Rashid Ahmed	Member
Mr. Taimur Afzal	Member

b) **HR and Remuneration Committee**

Names	Designation held
Mr. Taimur Afzal	Chairman
Mr. Rashid Ahmed	Member
Mrs. Hajra Arham	Member

13. The terms of reference of the aforesaid committees have been formed, documented and advised to the committees for compliance;
14. The frequency of meetings (quarterly, half yearly, yearly) of the committees were as per following;

a) Audit Committee

Four quarterly meetings were held during the financial year ended June 30, 2025.

b) HR and Remuneration Committee

Four quarterly meetings of HR and Remuneration Committee were held during the financial year ended June 30, 2025.

15. The Board has setup of an effective internal audit function who are considered suitably qualified and experienced for the purpose and are conversant with the policies and procedures of the Company;
16. The statutory auditors of the Company have confirmed that they have been given a satisfactory rating under the Quality Control Review program of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP) and registered with Audit Oversight Board of Pakistan, that they and all their partners are in compliance with International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) guidelines on code of ethics as adopted by ICAP and that they and the partners of the firm involve in the audit are not a close relative (spouse, parent, dependent and non-dependent children) of the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Head of Internal Audit, Company Secretary or Director of the Company;
17. The statutory auditors or the persons associated with them have not been appointed to provide other services except in accordance with the Act, the Regulations or any other Regulatory requirement and the auditors have confirmed that they have observed IFAC guidelines in this regard;
18. We confirm that all requirements of Regulations 3, 6, 7, 8, 27, 32, 33 and 36 of the Regulations have been complied with.
19. Explanation for non-compliance with requirements, other than Regulations 3, 6, 7, 8, 27, 32, 33 and 36 are given below:

Sr. No.	Requirement	Explanation of Non-Compliance	Regulation Number
1	Representation of minority shareholders The minority members as a class shall be facilitated by the Board to contest election of directors by proxy solicitation.	No one intended to contest election as director representing minority shareholders.	5
2	Directors' Training A director on the Board may acquire, the directors training program certification within a period of one year from the date of appointment as a director on the Board. Companies are encouraged to arrange training for at least one female executive every year under the Directors' Training Program from year July 2020 and at least one head of department every year from July 2022.	The Company will take adequate measures for Directors' Training Program for the remaining director, female executive and head of department (required under non-mandatory provision of Regulation 19(2) and Regulation 19(3).	19(2) and (3)

3	Responsibilities of the Board and its Members The Board is responsible for adoption of corporate governance practices by the company.	Non-mandatory provisions of the Regulations are partially complied. The Company is deliberating on full compliance with all the provisions of the Regulations.	10(1)
4	Role of the Board and its members to address Sustainability Risks and Opportunities The board is responsible for governance and oversight of sustainability risks and opportunities within the Company by setting the Company's sustainability strategies, priorities and targets to create long term corporate value.	The Board of the Company is aggressively pursuing compliance to address Sustainability Risk and Opportunities. As it is an ongoing process, the Company is ensuring to disclose all the developments and measures taken to promote sustainability and diversity, equity and inclusion (DE&I) in the Company at all levels.	10(A)
5	Nomination Committee The Board may constitute a separate committee, designated as the nomination committee, of such number and class of directors, as it may deem appropriate in its circumstances.	Currently, the Board has not constituted a separate nomination committee and the functions are being performed by the human resource and remuneration committee.	29
6	Risk Management Committee The Board may constitute the risk management committee, of such number and class of directors, as it may deem appropriate in its circumstances, to carry out a review of effectiveness of risk management procedures and present a report to the Board.	Currently, the Board has not constituted a risk management committee and senior officers of the Company perform the requisite functions and apprise the Board accordingly.	30
7	Disclosure of significant policies on website The Company may post key elements of its significant policies, brief synopsis of terms of reference of the Board's committees on its website and key elements of the directors' remuneration policy.	Although these are well circulated among the relevant employees and directors, the Board shall consider posting such policies and synopsis on its website in near future.	35

20. The two elected independent directors have requisite competencies, skills, knowledge and experience to discharge and execute their duties competently, as per applicable laws and regulations. As they fulfill the necessary requirements as per applicable laws and regulations, hence, appointment of a third independent director is not warranted.
21. Executive directors, including the Chief Executive Officer on the Board are three out of total seven directors. One third of the Board i.e. 2.33 has been rounded up as 3 directors as the manufacturing units of the Company need executive directors for effective management of operations.



RASHID AHMED
CHAIRMAN



AAMIR FAYYAZ SHEIKH
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Lahore:
September 24, 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT

To the members of Kohinoor Mills Limited

Review Report on the Statement of Compliance contained in Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019

We have reviewed the enclosed Statement of Compliance with the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019 (the Regulations) prepared by the Board of Directors of Kohinoor Mills Limited (the Company) for the year ended 30 June 2025 in accordance with the requirements of regulation 36 of the Regulations.

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

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

The Regulations require the Company to place before the Audit Committee, and upon recommendation of the Audit Committee, place before the Board of Directors for their review and approval, its related party transactions. We are only required and have ensured compliance of this requirement to the extent of the approval of the related party transactions by the Board of Directors upon recommendation of the Audit Committee.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Statement of Compliance does not appropriately reflect the Company's compliance, in all material respects, with the requirements contained in the Regulations as applicable to the Company for the year ended 30 June 2025.



RIAZ AHMAD & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants

Lahore
September 26, 2025
UDIN: CR202510158SiH6NkCZu

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Kohinoor Mills Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of Kohinoor Mills Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, and the statement of profit or loss, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information, 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 the audit.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes forming part thereof conform with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and give the information required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017), 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 2025 and of the profit, other comprehensive income, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable in Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan ('the Code') and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Following are the key audit matters:

S r . N o .	Key audit matters	How the matters were addressed in our audit
1.	<p>Inventory existence and valuation</p> <p>Inventory as at 30 June 2025 amounted to Rupees 6,299.620 million, break up of which is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stores, spares and loose tools Rupees 991.502 million - Stock-in-trade Rupees 5,308.118 million <p>Inventory is measured at lower of cost and net realizable value.</p> <p>We identified existence and valuation of inventory as a key audit matter due to its size, representing 23.79% of total assets of the Company as at 30 June 2025, and the judgment involved in valuation.</p> <p>For further information on inventory, refer to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Material accounting policy information, Inventories note 2.16 to the financial statements. - Stores, spares and loose tools note 24 and Stock-in-trade note 25 to the financial statements. 	<p>Our procedures over existence and valuation of inventory included, but were not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To test the quantity of inventories at all locations, we assessed the corresponding inventory observation instructions and participated in inventory counts on sites. Based on samples, we performed test counts and compared the quantities counted by us with the results of the counts of the management. • For a sample of inventory items, re-performed the weighted average cost calculation and compared the weighted average cost appearing on valuation sheets. • We tested that the ageing report used by management correctly aged inventory items by agreeing a sample of aged inventory items to the last recorded invoice. • On a sample basis, we tested the net realizable value of inventory items to recent selling prices and re-performed the calculation of the inventory write down, if any. • We assessed the percentage write down applied to older inventory with reference to historic inventory write downs and recoveries on slow moving inventory. • In the context of our testing of the calculation, we analysed individual cost components and traced them back to the corresponding underlying documents. We furthermore challenged changes in unit costs. • We also made enquires of management, including those outside of the finance function, and considered the results of our testing above to determine whether any specific write downs were required.

S r . N o .	Key audit matters	How the matters were addressed in our audit
2.	<p>Capital expenditures</p> <p>The Company is investing significant amounts in its operations and there are a number of areas where management judgement impacts the carrying value of property, plant and equipment and its respective depreciation profile. These include among other the decision to capitalize or expense costs; and review of useful life of the assets including the impact of changes in the Company's strategy.</p> <p>We focused on this area since the amounts have a significant impact on the financial position of the Company and there is significant management judgment required that has significant impact on the reporting of the financial position for the Company. Therefore, considered as one of the key audit matters.</p> <p>For further information, refer to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Material accounting policy information, plant, equipment and depreciation note 2.6 to the financial statements <p>Property, plant and equipment note 17 to the financial statements.</p>	<p>Our procedures included, but were not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We tested operating effectiveness of controls in place over the property, plant and equipment cycle including the controls over whether costs incurred on activities is capital or operating in nature. • We evaluated the appropriateness of capitalization policies and depreciation rates. • We performed tests of details on costs capitalized. • We verified the accuracy of management's calculation used for the impairment testing.

S r . N o .	Key audit matters	How the matters were addressed in our audit
3.	<p>Revenue recognition</p> <p>The Company recognized net revenue of Rupees 27,137.278 million for the year ended 30 June 2025.</p> <p>We identified recognition of revenue as a key audit matter because revenue is one of the key performance indicator of the Company and gives rise to an inherent risk that revenue could be subject to misstatement to meet expectations or targets.</p> <p>For further information, refer to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Material accounting policy information, Revenue recognition note 2.17 to the financial statements - Revenue note 33 to the financial statements. 	<p>Our procedures included, but were not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We obtained an understanding of the process relating to recognition of revenue and testing the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of key internal controls over recording of revenue. • We compared a sample of revenue transactions recorded during the year with sales orders, sales invoices, delivery documents and other relevant underlying documents. • We compared a sample of revenue transactions recorded around the year-end with the sales orders, sales invoices, delivery documents and other relevant underlying documentation to assess if the related revenue was recorded in the appropriate accounting period. • We assessed whether the accounting policies for revenue recognition complies with the requirements of IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers. • We also considered the appropriateness of disclosures in the financial statements

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and the requirements of Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the board of directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the board of directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the board of directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Based on our audit, we further report that in our opinion:

- a) proper books of account have been kept by the Company as required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017);
- b) the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and are in agreement with the books of account and returns;
- c) investments made, expenditure incurred and guarantees extended during the year were for the purpose of the Company's business; and
- d) no zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980).

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



RIAZ AHMAD & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants

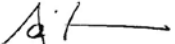
Lahore
Date: September 26, 2025
UDIN: AR202510158fJCUYDXgh

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2025

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital and reserves			
Authorized share capital	4	2,500,000,000	2,500,000,000
Issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital	5	509,110,110	509,110,110
Capital reserves			
Share premium reserve	6	213,406,310	213,406,310
Fair value reserve	6	100,097,275	13,222,441
Surplus on revaluation of operating fixed assets - net of tax	6	4,633,442,877	4,680,440,417
Revenue reserves			
General reserve	6	788,199,282	788,199,282
Accumulated profit	6	4,028,174,177	3,747,664,119
Total equity		10,272,430,031	9,952,042,679
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Long term financing - secured	7	1,638,347,898	1,350,555,023
Lease liability	8	14,208,427	-
Deferred liabilities	9	469,911,292	611,020,988
Deferred income - Government grant	10	97,029,653	130,402,994
		2,219,497,270	2,091,979,005
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	5,822,325,340	5,683,338,905
Accrued mark-up	12	133,176,343	341,781,210
Short term borrowings - secured	13	7,409,319,105	6,095,500,000
Current portion of non-current liabilities	14	568,405,174	553,311,106
Provision for taxation and levy payable - net	15	51,037,272	142,021,630
Unclaimed dividend		8,423,728	8,423,728
		13,992,686,962	12,824,376,579
Total liabilities		16,212,184,232	14,916,355,584
Contingencies and commitments	16		
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		26,484,614,263	24,868,398,263

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


AAMIR FAYYAZ SHEIKH
CHIEF EXECUTIVE


ISMAIL AAMIR FAYYAZ
DIRECTOR

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Fixed assets	17	12,809,245,927	11,763,739,019
Right-of-use asset	18	20,842,187	-
Intangible assets	19	5,728,310	7,190,857
Investment property	20	-	1,981,607
Long term investments	21	164,798,062	22,380,302
Long term loans	22	5,758,328	4,698,750
Long term deposits	23	134,195,599	98,005,598
		13,140,568,413	11,897,996,133
Current assets			
Stores, spares and loose tools	24	991,501,873	884,924,646
Stock-in-trade	25	5,308,117,799	5,372,384,556
Trade debts	26	4,096,690,353	4,988,199,010
Loans and advances	27	350,643,616	207,695,197
Short term deposits and prepayments	28	24,439,079	23,617,937
Sales tax recoverable	29	1,325,293,888	245,920,913
Other receivables	30	55,033,870	66,713,979
Short term investments	31	374,618,127	707,445,355
Cash and bank balances	32	815,725,638	473,500,537
		13,342,064,243	12,970,402,130
Non-current asset classified as held for sale	20	1,981,607	-
		13,344,045,850	12,970,402,130
TOTAL ASSETS		26,484,614,263	24,868,398,263



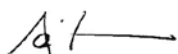
KAMRAN SHAHID
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
REVENUE	33	27,137,277,935	29,854,242,225
COST OF SALES	34	(23,522,570,995)	(25,608,307,363)
GROSS PROFIT		3,614,706,940	4,245,934,862
DISTRIBUTION COST	35	(1,323,105,227)	(1,450,441,665)
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	36	(784,587,025)	(739,680,550)
OTHER EXPENSES	37	(127,175,230)	(190,843,077)
		(2,234,867,482)	(2,380,965,292)
		1,379,839,458	1,864,969,570
OTHER INCOME	38	194,537,348	282,203,777
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS		1,574,376,806	2,147,173,347
FINANCE COST	39	(1,178,388,084)	(1,718,887,557)
PROFIT BEFORE LEVY AND TAXATION		395,988,722	428,285,790
LEVY	40	(338,274,759)	(443,885,281)
PROFIT / (LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION		57,713,963	(15,599,491)
TAXATION	41	175,798,555	(4,023,257)
PROFIT / (LOSS) AFTER TAXATION		233,512,518	(19,622,748)
EARNINGS / (LOSS) PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED	42	0.46	(0.04)

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



AAMIR FAYYAZ SHEIKH
CHIEF EXECUTIVE



ISMAIL AAMIR FAYYAZ
DIRECTOR



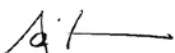
KAMRAN SHAHID
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER


STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME


FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
PROFIT / (LOSS) AFTER TAXATION	233,512,518	(19,622,748)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Fair value adjustment arising on remeasurement of investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	142,417,760	(1,242,277)
Deferred income tax relating to this item	(55,542,926)	484,488
	86,874,834	(757,789)
Surplus on revaluation of operating fixed assets	-	2,758,818,650
Deferred income tax relating to this item	-	(523,122,671)
	-	2,235,695,979
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year - net of tax	86,874,834	2,234,938,190
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	320,387,352	2,215,315,442

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


AAMIR FAYYAZ SHEIKH
CHIEF EXECUTIVE


ISMAIL AAMIR FAYYAZ
DIRECTOR


KAMRAN SHAHID
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

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

AAMIR FAYYAZ SHEIKH
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

ISMAIL AAMIR FAYYAZ
DIRECTOR

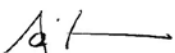
KAMRAN SHAHID
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER


STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS


FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash generated from operations	43	1,778,153,621	4,343,859,281
Income tax and levy paid - net		(450,113,183)	(323,063,736)
Net increase in long term deposits		(36,190,001)	(17,092,286)
Finance cost paid		(1,326,186,840)	(1,583,733,859)
Net cash (used in) / from operating activities		(34,336,403)	2,419,969,400
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment		(1,622,419,085)	(453,545,620)
Intangible assets acquired	19	-	(7,312,736)
Proceeds from disposal of operating fixed assets	17.1.3	47,240,499	18,100,789
Investments made		(4,506,688,765)	(2,684,148,538)
Proceeds from disposal of investments		4,874,927,772	2,360,600,000
Dividend received		16,060,647	51,015,598
Net cash used in investing activities		(1,190,878,932)	(715,290,507)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Long term financing obtained	43.2	744,042,912	80,082,000
Repayment of long term financing	43.2	(482,933,581)	(413,073,717)
Repayment of lease liabilities		(7,488,000)	-
Short term borrowings - net		1,313,819,105	(1,185,150,382)
Dividend paid	43.2	-	(151,749,875)
Net cash from / (used in) financing activities		1,567,440,436	(1,669,891,974)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		342,225,101	34,786,919
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		473,500,537	438,713,618
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		815,725,638	473,500,537

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


AAMIR FAYYAZ SHEIKH
CHIEF EXECUTIVE


ISMAIL AAMIR FAYYAZ
DIRECTOR


KAMRAN SHAHID
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

1. THE COMPANY AND ITS OPERATIONS

Kohinoor Mills Limited (“the Company”) is a public limited company incorporated on 21 December 1987 in Pakistan under the Companies Ordinance, 1984 (Now Companies Act, 2017) and its shares are quoted on Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited. Manufacturing units (dyeing, weaving, apparel and power generation) and registered office of the Company are situated at 8-K.M., Manga Raiwind Road, District Kasur. Marketing office of the Company is situated at Office No. 815, 8th Floor, Uni Centre, Serai Quarters, I.I Chundrigar Road, Karachi. The Company is principally engaged in the business of textile manufacturing covering weaving, bleaching, dyeing, buying, selling and otherwise dealing in yarn, cloth and other goods and fabrics made from raw cotton and synthetic fibre and to generate, and supply electricity.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The material accounting policy information 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:

2.1 Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance

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

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

Where provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 differ from the IFRSs, the provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 have been followed.

b) Accounting convention

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

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 – fair value

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 the reporting date.

Useful lives, patterns of economic benefits and impairment

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 impairments 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.

Income tax and levy

In making the estimates for income tax and levy 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.

Inventories

Inventory write-down is made based on the current market conditions, historical experience and selling goods of similar nature. It could change significantly as a result of changes in market conditions. A review is made on each reporting date on inventories for excess inventories, obsolescence and declines in net realisable value and an allowance is recorded against the inventory balances for any such declines.

Provisions

As the actual outflows can differ from estimates made for provisions due to changes in laws, regulations, public expectations, technology, prices and conditions, and can take place many years in the future, the carrying amounts of provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to take account of such changes. Any adjustments to the amount of previously recognised provision is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of cost of an asset.

Allowance for expected credit losses

The allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. It is based on the lifetime expected credit loss, grouped based on days overdue, and makes assumptions to allocate an overall expected credit loss rate for each group. These assumptions include recent sales experience and historical collection rates.

Revenue from contracts with customers involving sale of goods

When recognizing revenue in relation to the sale of goods to customers, the key performance obligation of the Company is considered to be the point of delivery of the goods to the customer, as this is deemed to be the time that the customer obtains control of the promised goods and therefore the benefits of unimpeded access.

Contingencies

The Company reviews the status of all pending litigations and claims against the Company. Based on the judgment and the advice of the legal advisors for the estimated financial outcome, appropriate disclosure or provision is made. The actual outcome of these litigations and claims can have an effect on the carrying amounts of the liabilities recognized at the statement of financial position date.

Revaluation of land and buildings

Fair values of freehold land and buildings are determined by independent valuer engaged by the Company. The key assumptions used to determine the fair values of freehold land and buildings are complex in nature. Further, determining adjustments for any differences in nature, location and condition of freehold land buildings involves significant judgment. The effect of any changes in fair values are considered as estimate and are accounted for on a prospective basis.

Deferred income tax

For the financial year ended 30 June 2025 (Tax Year 2025) and onwards, income of the Company is now being taxed under the normal tax regime. Hence, as on the reporting date, taxable temporary difference between the accounting and tax base of fixed assets arises. This is the first time the Company is transitioning to normal tax regime. Previously, under final tax regime, the Company was neither required nor claimed tax depreciation. As at 30 June 2024, the management based on the advice of legal counsel, estimated the tax base of fixed assets by treating their accounting written-down value (WDV) as the tax base. No further estimation of the tax base was required thereafter, other than adjustments arising from additions, disposals, depreciation based on rates as per Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 or changes, if any, in the carrying amounts of fixed assets. This accounting estimate has been applied based on the best available information.

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

Following amendments to published approved accounting standards are mandatory for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 July 2024:

- Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' - Classification of liabilities as current or non-current.
- Amendments to IFRS 16 'Leases' - Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback.
- Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' - Non-current Liabilities with Covenants.
- Amendments to IAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' and IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' - Supplier Finance Arrangements.

The above-mentioned amendments to approved accounting standards did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior period and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

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

There are amendments to published standards that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 01 July 2024 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, amendments and improvements to published approved accounting standards that are not yet effective but relevant to the Company

Following standards, amendments and improvements to accounting standards have been published and are mandatory for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 July 2025 or later periods:

IFRS 18 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements' (effective for annual periods beginning

on or after 01 January 2027) with a focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss. The objective of IFRS 18 is to set out requirements for the presentation and disclosure of information in general purpose financial statements to help ensure they provide relevant information that faithfully represents an entity's assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses. The key new concepts introduced in IFRS 18 relate to: the structure of the statement of profit or loss; required disclosures in the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity's financial statements (that is, management-defined performance measures); and enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general. IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1; many of the other existing principles in IAS 1 are retained, with limited changes. IFRS 18 will not impact the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements, but it might change what an entity reports as its 'operating profit or loss'.

Amendments to IFRS 10 'Consolidated Financial Statements' and IAS 28 'Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures' (deferred indefinitely) 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.

Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21 'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates'). The amendments contain guidance to specify when a currency is exchangeable and how to determine the exchange rate when it is not. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 01 January 2025.

IFRS S1 'General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information'. IFRS S1 sets out overall requirements for sustainability-related financial disclosures with the objective to require an entity to disclose information about its sustainability-related risks and opportunities that is useful to primary users of general purpose financial reports in making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity.

IFRS S2 'Climate-related Disclosures'. IFRS S2 sets out the requirements for identifying, measuring and disclosing information about climate-related risks and opportunities that is useful to primary users of general purpose financial reports in making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity.

The implementation of IFRS S1 and IFRS S2 will be phased as per the SECP's order dated 31 December 2024, with different effective dates based on annual turnover, number of employees, and total assets (Criteria). Phase I will apply to listed companies having specific Criteria for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2025. Phase II will apply to other listed companies having specific Criteria for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2026. Phase III will cover non-listed public interest companies and remaining listed companies for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2027.

Amendments to IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' and IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' regarding the classification and measurement of financial instruments (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2026). The amendments address matters identified during the post-implementation review of the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9.

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has published 'Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards — Volume 11'. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 01 January 2026. It contains amendments to following five standards as result of the IASB's annual improvements project.

- IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards;
- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and its accompanying Guidance on implementing IFRS 7;
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments;
- IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements; and
- IAS 7 Statement of Cash flows.

The above standards, amendments and improvements are likely to have no significant impact on the financial statements.

g) Standards and amendments to approved published standards that are not yet effective and not considered relevant to the Company

There are other standards and amendments to published standards that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 01 July 2025 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.

2.2 Borrowings

Financing and borrowings are recognized initially at fair value and are subsequently stated at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds and the redemption value is recognized in the statement of profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

2.3 Borrowing cost

Interest, mark-up and other charges on long-term finances are capitalized up to the date of commissioning of respective qualifying assets acquired out of the proceeds of such long-term finances. All other interest, mark-up and other charges are recognized in statement of profit or loss.

2.4 Trade and other payables

Liabilities for trade and other amounts payable are initially recognized at fair value, which is normally the transaction cost and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

2.5 Taxation and levy

Current

Provision for current tax is based on the taxable income for the year determined in accordance with the prevailing law for taxation of income. The charge for current tax is calculated using prevailing tax rates or tax rates expected to apply to the profit for the year, if enacted. Except for the tax (final tax) deducted by subsidiaries, associates or joint arrangements on distribution of dividend to the Company, final taxes levied under the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 and any excess over the amount designated as provision for current tax are charged as levy in the statement of profit or loss. Tax (final tax) deducted by subsidiaries, associates or joint arrangements on distribution of dividend to the Company is charged as current tax in the statement of profit or loss. The charge for current tax and levy also includes adjustments, where considered necessary, to provision for tax and levy made in previous years arising from assessments framed during the year for such years.

Deferred

Deferred tax is accounted for using the liability method in respect of all temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of the taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets to the extent that it

is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and tax credits can be utilized.

Deferred tax is calculated at the rates that are expected to apply to the period when the differences reverse based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the statement of profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in statement of comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

2.6 Fixed assets

Property, plant, equipment and depreciation

Property, plant and equipment except freehold land and buildings are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any identified impairment loss. Freehold land is stated at revalued amount less any identified impairment loss, buildings are stated at revalued amount less accumulated depreciation and any identified impairment loss.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance costs are charged to the statement of profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Increases in the carrying amounts arising on revaluation of operating fixed assets are recognised, net of tax, in other comprehensive income and accumulated in surplus on revaluation of operating fixed assets in shareholders' equity. To the extent that increase reverses a decrease previously recognised in the statement of profit or loss, the increase is first recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Decreases that reverse previous increases of the same asset are first recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of the remaining surplus attributable to the asset; all other decreases are charged to the statement of profit or loss. Each year, the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset charged to the statement of profit or loss and depreciation based on the asset's original cost, net of tax, is reclassified from surplus on revaluation of operating fixed assets to retained earnings.

Depreciation

Depreciation on all operating fixed assets is charged to the statement of profit or loss on a reducing balance method so as to write off cost / depreciable amount of an asset over its estimated useful life at the rates as disclosed in note 17. Depreciation on additions is charged from the month in which the asset is put to use and on disposal up to the month of disposal. The residual values and useful lives are reviewed by the management, at each financial year end and adjusted if impact on depreciation is significant.

De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss in the year the asset is de-recognized.

Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost less identified impairment losses, if any. All expenditure connected with specific assets incurred during installation and construction period are carried under capital work-in-progress. These are transferred to operating fixed assets as and when these are available for use.

2.7 Intangible assets

Intangible assets, which are non-monetary assets without physical substance, are recognized at cost, which comprise purchase price, non-refundable purchase taxes and other directly attributable expenditures relating to their implementation and customization. After initial recognition an intangible asset is carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets are amortized from the month, when these assets are available for use, using the straight line method, whereby the cost of the intangible asset is amortized over its estimated useful life over which economic benefits are expected to flow to the Company. The useful life and amortization method is reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each reporting date.

2.8 Investment properties

Land and buildings held for capital appreciation or to earn rental income are classified as investment properties. Investment properties except land, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any recognized impairment loss. Land is stated at cost less any recognized impairment loss. Depreciation on buildings is charged to the statement of profit or loss applying the reducing balance method so as to write off the cost of buildings over their estimated useful lives at a rate of 5% per annum.

2.9 Right-of-use assets

A right-of-use asset is recognized at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses (if any). Cost comprises of the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is shorter. Where the Company expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is charged over its estimated useful life. Right-of use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities.

The Company has elected not to recognize a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are charged to income as incurred.

2.10 Lease liabilities

A lease liability is recognized at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognized at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are re-measured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is re-measured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of-use asset, or to statement of profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

2.11 Investments and other financial assets

a) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- those to be measured at amortized cost

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Company reclassifies debt instruments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

b) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

Amortized cost

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other income / (other expenses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVTOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income, except for the recognition of impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses), interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other income / (other expenses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other income / (other expenses) and impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at FVTPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within other income / (other expenses) in the period in which it arises.

Equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value for financial instruments quoted in an active market, the fair value corresponds to a market price (level 1). For financial instruments that are not quoted in an active market, the fair value is determined using valuation techniques including reference to recent arm's length market transactions or transactions involving financial instruments which are substantially the same (level 2), or discounted cash flow analysis including, to the greatest possible extent, assumptions consistent with observable market data (level 3).

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVTOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Changes in the fair value of equity investments at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in other income / (other expenses) in the statement of profit or loss as applicable.

Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

2.12 Financial liabilities - classification and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in statement of profit or loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is also included in profit or loss.

2.13 Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances for ECLs on:

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost;
- Debt investments measured at FVOCI; and
- Contract assets.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

- Debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- Other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than past due for a reasonable period of time. Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. 12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months). The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

The Company has elected to measure loss allowances for trade debts using IFRS 9 simplified approach and has calculated ECLs based on lifetime ECLs. The Company has established a matrix that is based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment including forward-looking information.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering of a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Company individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities at FVTOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the debtor;
- a breach of contract such as a default;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

2.14 De-recognition of financial asset and financial liabilities

a) Financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred, or it neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the transferred asset. Any interest in such derecognized financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

b) Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability (or a part of financial liability) from its statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

2.15 Equity investments in associated companies

The investments in associates in which the Company does not have significant influence are classified as FVTOCI.

2.16 Inventories

Inventories, except for stock in transit, waste stock and rejected goods are stated at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined as follows:

Stores, spares and loose tools

Usable stores and spares are valued principally at weighted average cost, while items considered obsolete are carried at nil value. In transit stores and spares are valued at cost comprising invoice value plus other charges paid thereon.

Stock in trade

Cost of raw material is based on weighted average cost.

Cost of work in process and finished goods comprises prime cost and appropriate production overheads determined on weighted average cost. Cost of goods purchased for resale are valued at their respective purchase price by using first-in-first-out method.

Materials in transit are valued at cost comprising invoice value plus other charges paid thereon. Waste stock and rejected goods are valued at net realizable value.

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

2.17 Revenue recognition

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when the customer obtains control of the goods, which is generally at the time of delivery.

Processing services

The Company provides processing services to local customers. These services are sold separately and the Company's contract with the customer for services constitute a single performance obligation.

Revenue from services is recognized at the point in time, generally at the time of dispatch. There are no terms giving rise to variable consideration under the Company's contracts with its customers

Interest

Interest income is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Dividend

Dividend is recognized when right to receive the dividend is established.

Other revenue

Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

2.18 Contract assets

Contract assets arise when the Company performs its performance obligations by transferring goods to a customer before the customer pays its consideration or before payment is due. Contract assets are treated as financial assets for impairment purposes.

2.19 Customer acquisition costs

Customer acquisition costs are capitalised as an asset where such costs are incremental to obtaining a contract with a customer and are expected to be recovered. Customer acquisition costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract.

Costs to obtain a contract that would have been incurred regardless of whether the contract was obtained or which are not otherwise recoverable from a customer are expensed as incurred to profit or loss. Incremental costs of obtaining a contract where the contract term is less than one year is immediately expensed to profit or loss.

2.20 Customer fulfilment costs

Customer fulfilment costs are capitalised as an asset when all the following are met: (i) the costs relate directly to the contract or specifically identifiable proposed contract; (ii) the costs generate or enhance resources of the Company that will be used to satisfy future performance obligations; and (iii) the costs are expected to be recovered. Customer fulfilment costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract.

2.21 Right of return assets

Right of return assets represents the right to recover inventory sold to customers and is based on an estimate of customers who may exercise their right to return the goods and claim a refund. Such rights are measured at the value at which the inventory was previously carried prior to sale, less expected recovery costs and any impairment.

2.22 Contract liabilities

Contract liability is the obligation of the Company to transfer goods to a customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made. Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company performs its performance obligations under the contract.

2.23 Refund liabilities

Refund liabilities are recognised where the Company receives consideration from a customer and expects to refund some, or all, of that consideration to the customer. A refund liability is measured at the amount of consideration received or receivable for which the Company does not expect to be entitled and is updated at the end of each reporting period for changes in circumstances. Historical data is used across product lines to estimate such returns at the time of sale based on an expected value methodology.

2.24 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation. However, provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect current best estimate.

2.25 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to depreciation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to depreciation are reviewed for impairment at each statement of financial position date or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount for which assets carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's 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 (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date. Reversals of the impairment losses are restricted to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if impairment losses had not been recognized. An impairment loss or reversal of impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

2.26 Trade debts and other receivables

Trade debts are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

2.27 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, cash at banks on current accounts, saving and deposit accounts and other short term highly liquid instruments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in values.

2.28 Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value. Any directly attributable transaction costs are recognized in the statement of profit or loss as incurred. They are subsequently remeasured at fair value on regular

basis and at each reporting date as a minimum, with all their gains and losses, realized and unrealized, recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

2.29 Segment reporting

Segment reporting is based on the operating (business) segments of the Company. An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to the transactions with any of the Company's other components. An operating segment's operating results are reviewed regularly by the chief executive to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

Segment results that are reported to the chief executive include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Those income, expenses, assets, liabilities and other balances which cannot be allocated to a particular segment on a reasonable basis are reported as unallocated.

The Company has four reportable business segments. Weaving (Producing different quality of greige fabric using yarn), Dyeing (Converting greige into dyed fabric), Apparel (Manufacturing of garments using processed fabric) and Power Generation (Generating and distributing power).

2.30 Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognised in the profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as deferred income and are credited to profit or loss over the expected lives of the related assets.

2.31 Contingent assets

Contingent assets are disclosed when the Company has a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent assets are not recognized until their realization becomes certain.

2.32 Contingent liabilities

Contingent liability is disclosed when the Company has a possible obligation as a result of past events whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent liabilities are not recognized, only disclosed, unless the possibility of a future outflow of resources is considered remote. In the event that the outflow of resources associated with a contingent liability is assessed as probable, and if the size of the outflow can be reliably estimated, a provision is recognized in the financial statements.

2.33 Earnings per share

The Company presents Earnings Per Share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. 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.

3. SUMMARY OF OTHER ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity and recognized at their face value. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, if any.

3.2 Employee benefit

The Company operates a funded contributory provident fund scheme for its permanent employees. The Company and employees make equal monthly contributions of 8.33 percent of the basic salary, towards the fund. The Company's contribution is charged to the statement of profit or loss.

3.3 Functional and presentation currency

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

3.4 Foreign currency transactions and translation

All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Pak Rupees at exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Pak Rupees at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are charged or credited to statement of profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated into Pak Rupees at exchange rates prevailing at the date of transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency that are stated at fair value are translated into Pak Rupees at exchange rates prevailing at the date when fair values are determined.

3.5 Dividend and other appropriations

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognized as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are declared and other appropriations are recognized in the period in which these are approved by the Board of Directors.

3.6 Ijara contracts

Under the Ijarah contracts the Company obtains usufruct of an asset for an agreed period for an agreed consideration. The Company accounts for its Ijarah contracts in accordance with the requirements of IFAS 2 'Ijarah'. Accordingly, the Company as a Mustaj'ir (lessee) in the Ijarah contract recognises the Ujrah (lease) payments as an expense in the profit and loss on straight line basis over the Ijarah term.

3.7 Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets classified as assets held for sale are stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell if their carrying amount is recoverable principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use.

3.8 Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are set off and the net amount is reported in the financial statements when there is a legal enforceable right to set off and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and to settle the liabilities simultaneously.

4. AUTHORIZED SHARE CAPITAL

2025 (Number of shares)	2024		2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
220,000,000	220,000,000	Ordinary shares of Rupees 10 each	2,200,000,000	2,200,000,000
30,000,000	30,000,000	Preference shares of Rupees 10 each	300,000,000	300,000,000
250,000,000	250,000,000		2,500,000,000	2,500,000,000

5. ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID-UP SHARE CAPITAL

2025 (Number of shares)	2024			
28,546,003	28,546,003	Ordinary shares of Rupees 10 each fully paid in cash	285,460,030	285,460,030
18,780,031	18,780,031	Ordinary shares of Rupees 10 each issued as fully paid bonus shares	187,800,310	187,800,310
3,584,977	3,584,977	Ordinary shares of Rupees 10 each issued due to merger with Kohinoor Genertek Limited as per scheme of arrangement	35,849,770	35,849,770
50,911,011	50,911,011		509,110,110	509,110,110

- 5.1 Subsequent to the reporting period but before the financial statements are authorized for issue, the Company has announced a subdivision of its shares in a ratio of 10 shares for every 1 share held, reducing the nominal (face) value of each share from Rupees 10 to Rupee 1 per share and same has been approved in extraordinary general meeting held on 09 September 2025. As a result, the total number of issued shares has been increased from 50,911,011 ordinary shares of Rupees 10 each to 509,110,110 ordinary shares of Rupee 1 each. However, the total paid-up share capital amount of the Company will remain unchanged. The share split is intended to enhance the liquidity of the Company's shares in the equity market, attract a broader investor base, and strengthen the Company's market presence. Since the share split was announced after the reporting period, it is classified as a non-adjusting event in accordance with IAS 10 "Events after the Reporting Period". Accordingly, no adjustments have been made, except for the earnings per share (EPS) (Note 42) figures for all periods presented in these financial statements have been adjusted to reflect the revised number of shares post-split, as required under IAS 33 "Earnings per Share".

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
6. RESERVES		
Composition of reserves is as follows:		
Capital reserves		
Share premium reserve (Note 6.1)	213,406,310	213,406,310
Fair value reserve FVTOCI investment - net of deferred income tax (Note 6.2)	100,097,275	13,222,441
Surplus on revaluation of operating fixed assets net of deferred income tax (Note 6.3)	4,633,442,877	4,680,440,417
Closing balance	4,946,946,462	4,907,069,168
Revenue reserves		
General reserve	788,199,282	788,199,282
Accumulated profit	4,028,174,177	3,747,664,119
	4,816,373,459	4,535,863,401
Closing balance	9,763,319,921	9,442,932,569

6.1 This reserve can be utilized by the Company only for the purposes specified in Section 81 of the Companies Act, 2017.

6.2 This represents the unrealized gain on re-measurement of investment at fair value through other comprehensive income and is not available for distribution. Reconciliation of fair value reserve - net of deferred income tax is as under:

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Opening balance	21,676,131	22,918,408
Fair value adjustment during the year	142,417,760	(1,242,277)
Closing balance	164,093,891	21,676,131
Less: Related deferred income tax liability (Note 9.1)	63,996,616	8,453,690
Closing balance - net of deferred income tax	100,097,275	13,222,441
6.3 Surplus on revaluation of operating fixed assets - net of deferred income tax		
Opening balance	5,281,392,532	2,575,090,376
Add: Surplus on revaluation incorporated during the year (Note 17.1)	-	2,758,818,650
Less: Incremental depreciation	77,045,145	52,516,494
Closing balance	5,204,347,387	5,281,392,532
Less: Related deferred income tax liability (Note 9.1)	570,904,510	600,952,115
Closing balance - net of deferred income tax	4,633,442,877	4,680,440,417

7. LONG TERM FINANCING - SECURED

Financing from banking companies (Note 7.1)	2,094,188,761	1,793,320,514
Less: Current portion shown under current liabilities (Note 14)	455,840,863	442,765,491
	1,638,347,898	1,350,555,023

7.1	Lender	2025	2024	Terms	Security
----- Rupees -----					
National Bank of Pakistan (Note 7.2 and 7.3)		231,404,464	324,050,973	During the year, principal portion of this loan has been repaid. This loan carried mark-up at the rate of 7.70% per annum based on the average cost of funds of the bank which was reviewed annually. Markup accrued over ten years from 30 June 2015 to 31 March 2025 is now being paid in twelve equal quarterly instalments commenced on 30 June 2025 and ending on 31 March 2028. As on the reporting date one instalment of Rupees 21.73 million is overdue which has been paid subsequently on 07 August 2025.	First pari passu charge of Rupees 1,438.55 million by way of hypothecation and mortgage charge over present and future fixed assets of the Company, pari passu charge of Rupees 966.67 million, ranking charge of Rupees 100.00 million, over current assets of the Company as margin and personal guarantee of sponsor director.
		231,404,464	324,050,973		
The Bank of Punjab		-	5,520,000	This loan was repayable in 20 quarterly instalments of Rupees 2.760 million each commenced from 01 February 2019 and ended on 01 November 2024. Mark-up was payable quarterly at SBP rate + 2.5% per annum. (Note 7.3 and Note 7.4)	First joint pari passu charge of Rupees 1778.67 million, ranking charge of Rupees 888.39 million over present and future fixed assets of the Company and personal guarantee of a director of the Company.
		60,000,000	140,000,000		
		70,000,000	98,000,000		
		148,450,000	-		
		278,450,000	243,520,000		

Lender	2025	2024	Terms	Security
Rupees				
Samba Bank Limited (Note 7.4)	-	5,043,750	This loan was repayable in 16 quarterly instalments of Rupees 1.681 million each commenced from 25 May 2021 and ended on 25 February 2025. Mark-up was payable quarterly at SBP rate + 2.5% per annum.	First joint pari passu charge of Rupees 444.11 million over fixed assets of the Company and personal guarantee of a director of the Company.
	-	4,525,000	This loan was repayable in 16 quarterly instalments of Rupees 1.131 million each commenced from 04 September 2021 and ended on 04 June 2025. Mark-up was payable quarterly at SBP rate + 2.5% per annum.	
	7,493,750	37,468,750	This loan is repayable in 16 quarterly instalments of Rupees 7.494 million each commenced from 01 December 2021 and ending on 01 September 2025. Mark-up is payable quarterly at SBP rate + 2.5% per annum.	
	15,000,000	30,000,000	This loan is repayable in 16 quarterly instalments of Rupees 3.750 million each commenced from 25 September 2022 and ending on 25 June 2026. Mark-up is payable quarterly at SBP rate + 2.5% per annum.	
	15,000,000	27,000,000	This loan is repayable in 16 quarterly instalments of Rupees 3.000 million each commenced from 22 December 2022 and ending on 22 September 2026. Mark-up is payable quarterly at SBP rate + 2.5% per annum.	
	37,493,750	104,037,500		
Askari Bank Limited	5,957,152	7,942,864	This loan is repayable in 28 quarterly instalments of Rupees 0.496 million each commenced from 28 August 2021 and ending on 28 May 2028. Mark-up is payable quarterly in arrears at SBP rate + 2.5% per annum. (Note 7.4)	First joint pari passu charge of Rupees 463.74 million over all present and future fixed assets of the Company with 25% margin.
	42,685,713	60,471,427	This loan is repayable in 28 quarterly instalments of Rupees 3.557 million each commenced from 29 September 2021 and ending on 29 June 2028. Mark-up is payable quarterly in arrears at SBP rate + 2.5% per annum. (Note 7.4)	
	1,751,750	2,290,750	This loan is repayable in 28 quarterly instalments of Rupees 0.135 million each commenced from 10 December 2021 and ending on 10 September 2028. Mark-up is payable quarterly in arrears at SBP rate + 2.5% per annum. (Note 7.4)	
	68,571,423	86,857,139	This loan is repayable in 28 quarterly instalments of Rupees 4.571 million each commenced from 26 April 2022 and ending on 26 January 2029. Mark-up is payable quarterly in arrears at 3 months KIBOR + 2% per annum.	
	118,966,038	157,562,180		

Lender	2025	2024	Terms	Security
Bank Al-Falah Limited (Note 7.2 and Note 7.5)	2,591,589	5,047,617	This loan is repayable in 20 equal quarterly instalments of Rupees 0.665 million each commenced from 06 August 2021 and ending on 06 May 2026. Mark-up is payable quarterly in arrears at SBP refinance rate + 3% per annum.	First joint pari passu charge of Rupees 1,263.11 million over fixed assets of the Company with 25% margin.
	24,380,523	42,744,792	This loan is repayable in 20 equal quarterly instalments of Rupees 5.025 million each commenced from 19 October 2021 and ending on 19 July 2026. Mark-up is payable quarterly in arrears at SBP refinance rate + 3% per annum.	
	482,666	846,315	This loan is repayable in 20 equal quarterly instalments of Rupees 0.100 million each commenced from 23 November 2021 and ending on 23 August 2026. Mark-up is payable quarterly in arrears at SBP refinance rate + 3% per annum.	
	3,736,994	6,552,682	This loan is repayable in 20 equal quarterly instalments of Rupees 0.775 million each commenced from 30 November 2021 and ending on 30 August 2026. Mark-up is payable quarterly in arrears at SBP refinance rate + 3% per annum.	
	2,095,179	3,673,921	This loan is repayable in 20 equal quarterly instalments of Rupees 0.435 million each commenced from 07 December 2021 and ending on 07 September 2026. Mark-up is payable quarterly in arrears at SBP refinance rate + 3% per annum.	
	33,286,951	58,865,327		

Lender	2025	2024	Terms	Security
Bank Al-Falah Limited	9,056,250	10,350,000	This loan is repayable in 16 quarterly instalments of Rupees 0.647 million each commenced from 24 February 2025 and ending on 24 November 2028. Mark-up is payable quarterly at 3 month KIBOR + 2% per annum.	First joint pari passu charge of Rupees 1,263.11 million over fixed assets of the Company with 25% margin.
	4,051,250	4,630,000	This loan is repayable in 16 quarterly instalments of Rupees 0.289 million each commenced from 24 February 2025 and ending on 24 November 2028. Mark-up is payable quarterly at 3 month KIBOR + 2% per annum.	
	19,241,250	21,990,000	This loan is repayable in 16 quarterly instalments of Rupees 1.374 million each commenced from 24 February 2025 and ending on 24 November 2028. Mark-up is payable quarterly at 3 month KIBOR + 2% per annum.	
	3,081,750	3,522,000	This loan is repayable in 16 quarterly instalments of Rupees 0.220 million each commenced from 24 February 2025 and ending on 24 November 2028. Mark-up is payable quarterly at 3 month KIBOR + 2% per annum.	
	1,863,750	2,130,000	This loan is repayable in 16 quarterly instalments of Rupees 0.133 million each commenced from 24 February 2025 and ending on 24 November 2028. Mark-up is payable quarterly at 3 month KIBOR + 2% per annum.	
	1,575,000	1,800,000	This loan is repayable in 16 quarterly instalments of Rupees 0.112 million each commenced from 24 February 2025 and ending on 24 November 2028. Mark-up is payable quarterly at 3 month KIBOR + 2% per annum.	
	13,422,500	15,340,000	This loan is repayable in 16 quarterly instalments of Rupees 0.958 million each commenced from 24 February 2025 and ending on 24 November 2028. Mark-up is payable quarterly at 3 month KIBOR + 2% per annum.	
	14,175,000	16,200,000	This loan is repayable in 16 quarterly instalments of Rupees 1.012 million each commenced from 24 February 2025 and ending on 24 November 2028. Mark-up is payable quarterly at 3 month KIBOR + 2% per annum.	
	66,466,750	75,962,000		

Lender	2025	2024	Terms	Security
Bank Al-Falah Limited	3,605,000	4,120,000	This loan is repayable in 16 quarterly instalments of Rupees 0.257 million each commenced from 24 February 2025 and ending on 24 November 2028. Mark-up is payable quarterly at 3 month KIBOR + 2% per annum.	First joint pari passu charge of Rupees 1,263.11 million over fixed assets of the Company with 25% margin.
	45,920,000	-	This loan is repayable in 15 quarterly instalments of Rupees 3.280 million each commenced from 23 May 2025 and ending on 24 November 2028. Mark-up is payable quarterly at 3 month KIBOR + 2% per annum.	
	52,500,000	-	This loan is repayable in 14 quarterly instalments of Rupees 3.750 million each commencing from 24 August 2025 and ending on 24 November 2028. Mark-up is payable quarterly at 3 month KIBOR + 2% per annum.	
	19,300,000	-	This loan is repayable in 14 quarterly instalments of Rupees 1.379 million each commencing from 24 August 2025 and ending on 24 November 2028. Mark-up is payable quarterly at 3 month KIBOR + 2% per annum.	
	121,325,000	4,120,000		
MCB Bank Limited (Note 7.2 & 7.5)	10,517,728	11,923,758	This loan is repayable in 32 quarterly instalments of Rupees 0.497 million each commenced from 23 December 2023 and ending on 23 September 2031. Mark-up is payable quarterly at SBP rate + 2.00% per annum.	First joint pari passu charge of Rupees 4,310.67 million over fixed assets of the Company and personal guarantee of a director of the Company.
	148,141,568	165,548,142	This loan is repayable in 32 quarterly instalments of Rupees 6.347 million each commenced from 10 September 2024 and ending on 10 June 2032. Mark-up is payable quarterly at SBP rate + 2.00% per annum.	
	147,950,982	156,482,304	This loan is repayable in 32 quarterly instalments of Rupees 6.619 million each commenced from 07 October 2024 and ending on 07 July 2032. Mark-up is payable quarterly at SBP rate + 2.00% per annum.	
	195,484,780	219,459,830	This loan is repayable in 32 quarterly instalments of Rupees 9.975 million each commenced from 24 December 2023 and ending on 23 September 2031. Mark-up is payable quarterly at SBP rate + 2.00% per annum.	
	502,095,058	553,414,034		
MCB Bank Limited	134,662,500	154,612,500	This loan is repayable in 32 quarterly instalments of Rupees 4.988 million each commenced from 07 June 2024 and ending on 07 March 2032. Mark-up is payable quarterly at SBP rate + 1.00% per annum. (Note 7.4)	First joint pari passu charge of Rupees 4,310.67 million over fixed assets of the Company and personal guarantee of a director of the Company.
	98,867,250	117,176,000	This loan is repayable in 32 quarterly instalments of Rupees 3.662 million each commenced from 18 July 2024 and ending on 07 March 2032. Mark-up is payable quarterly at 3 months KIBOR + 1.50% per annum.	
	109,500,000	-	This loan is repayable in 32 quarterly instalments of Rupees 3.422 million each commencing from 15 August 2027 and ending on 15 May 2035. Mark-up is payable quarterly at 3 months KIBOR + 1.50% per annum.	
	112,655,000	-		
	455,684,750	271,788,500	This loan is repayable in 32 quarterly instalments of Rupees 3.520 million each commencing from 15 August 2027 and ending on 15 May 2035. Mark-up is payable quarterly at 3 months KIBOR + 1.50% per annum.	

Lender	2025	2024	Terms	Security
-Rupees				
Habib Bank Limited	24,060,000	-	This loan is repayable in 20 quarterly instalments of Rupees 1.203 million each commencing from 17 March 2026 and ending on 17 December 2030. Mark-up is payable quarterly at 3 months KIBOR + 1.50% per annum.	First joint pari passu charge of Rupees 566.67 million, Ranking charge of Rupees 480.00 million over present and future fixed assets of the company and personal guarantee of a director of the company
	27,890,000	-	This loan is repayable in 20 quarterly instalments of Rupees 1.395 million each commencing from 15 April 2026 and ending on 15 January 2031. Mark-up is payable quarterly at 3 months KIBOR + 1.50% per annum.	
	156,100,000	-	This loan is repayable in 20 quarterly instalments of Rupees 7.805 million each commencing from 27 May 2026 and ending on 27 February 2031. Mark-up is payable quarterly at 3 months KIBOR + 1.50% per annum.	
	10,100,000	-	This loan is repayable in 20 quarterly instalments of Rupees 0.505 million each commencing from 24 July 2026 and ending on 24 April 2031. Mark-up is payable quarterly at 3 months KIBOR + 1.50% per annum.	
	30,866,000	-	This loan is repayable in 20 quarterly instalments of Rupees 1.543 million each commencing from 25 June 2026 and ending on 25 March 2031. Mark-up is payable quarterly at 3 months KIBOR + 1.50% per annum.	
	249,016,000	-		
	2,094,188,761	1,793,320,514		

7.2 These loans are recognized and measured in accordance with IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments'. Fair value adjustments are recognized at discount rates ranging from 9.00% to 12.00% (2024: 7.50% to 12.00%) per annum.

7.3 Repayment period includes deferment of repayment of principal loan amount by one year in accordance with State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) BPRD Circular Letter No. 13 of 2020 dated 26 March 2020.

7.4 These loans are obtained by the Company under SBP's Long Term Financing Facility (LTFF).

7.5 These loans are obtained by the Company under SBP's Temporary Economic Refinance Facility (TERF) scheme for purchase of new imported and locally manufactured plant and machinery.

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
8 LEASE LIABILITY		
Total lease liability	21,087,179	
Less: Current portion shown under current liabilities (Note 14)	6,878,752	
	14,208,427	-
8.1 Reconciliation of lease liability		
Opening balance	-	-
Add: Additions during the year	26,400,104	-
Add: Interest accrued on lease liability (Note 39)	2,175,075	-
Less: Payments during the year	7,488,000	-
Closing balance	21,087,179	-
8.2 Maturity analysis of lease liability is as follows:		
Upto 6 months	4,992,000	-
6-12 months	5,491,200	-
1-2 years	11,531,520	-
More than 2 years	3,544,320	-
	25,559,040	-
Less: Future finance cost	4,471,861	-
Present value of lease liability	21,087,179	-
8.3 Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss		
Interest accrued during the year	2,175,075	-
8.4 Implicit rate against lease liability is 15.34% per annum.		
9 DEFERRED LIABILITIES		
Deferred income tax liability (Note 9.1)	469,911,292	611,020,988
Gas Infrastructure Development Cess (GIDC) payable (Note 9.2)	-	-
	469,911,292	611,020,988

9.1 Deferred income tax liability

The liability for deferred taxation originated due to taxable / (deductible) temporary differences relating to:

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Surplus on revaluation of operating fixed assets (Note 6.3)	570,904,510	600,952,115
Accelerated tax depreciation	179,210,656	-
Unrealized gain on FVTOCI investment (Note 6.2)	63,996,616	8,453,690
Unrealized gain on FVTPL investments	222,885	42,444
Unrealized gain on forward exchange contracts	273,529	1,572,739
Right-of-use asset	8,128,453	-
Minimum tax carry forward	(328,230,674)	-
Lease liability	(8,224,000)	-
Provision for slow moving, obsolete and damaged store items	(9,528,635)	-
Provision against doubtful receivables	(6,842,048)	-
	469,911,292	611,020,988

9.1.1 Movement in taxable / (deductible) temporary differences during the year is as follows:

	2025			
	Opening Balance	Recognized in statement of profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Closing balance
	----- Rupees -----			
Surplus on revaluation of operating fixed assets	600,952,115	(30,047,605)	-	570,904,510
Accelerated tax depreciation	-	179,210,656	-	179,210,656
Unrealized gain on FVTOCI investment	8,453,690	-	55,542,926	63,996,616
Unrealized gain on FVTPL investments	42,444	180,441	-	222,885
Unrealized gain on forward exchange contracts	1,572,739	(1,299,210)	-	273,529
Right-of-use asset	-	8,128,453	-	8,128,453
Minimum tax carry forward	-	(328,230,674)	-	(328,230,674)
Lease liability	-	(8,224,000)	-	(8,224,000)
Provision for slow moving, obsolete and damaged store items	-	(9,528,635)	-	(9,528,635)
Provision against doubtful receivables	-	(6,842,048)	-	(6,842,048)
	611,020,988	(196,652,622)	55,542,926	469,911,292

2024				
	Opening balance	Recognized in statement of profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Closing balance
----- Rupees -----				
Surplus on revaluation of operating fixed assets	81,925,731	(4,096,287)	523,122,671	600,952,115
Unrealized gain on FVTOCI investment	8,938,178	-	(484,488)	8,453,690
Unrealized (loss) / gain on FVTPL investments	(113,502)	155,946	-	42,444
Unrealized gain on forward exchange contracts	-	1,572,739	-	1,572,739
	90,750,407	(2,367,602)	522,638,183	611,020,988

9.1.2 Deferred tax asset has been recognised to the extent that the realisation of related tax benefits is probable from future taxable profits. Details of minimum tax against which deferred tax asset has been recognised is as follows:

	Accounting year to which these relate	Amount	Accounting year in which it will expire
Minimum tax carried forward	2025	328,230,674	2028

9.2 Gas Infrastructure Development Cess (GIDC) Payable

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Gas Infrastructure Development Cess payable at amortized cost	72,312,218	72,312,218
Less: Current portion shown under current liabilities (Note 14)	72,312,218	72,312,218
	-	-

9.2.1 This represents Gas Infrastructure Development Cess (GIDC) levied through GIDC Act, 2015. The Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan upheld the GIDC Act, 2015 to be constitutional and intra vires. GIDC payable has been recorded at amortized cost in accordance with IFRS 9.

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
10 DEFERRED INCOME - GOVERNMENT GRANT		
Opening balance	168,636,391	208,995,553
Less: Amortized during the year (Note 38)	38,233,397	40,359,162
	130,402,994	168,636,391
Less: Current portion shown under current liabilities (Note 14)	33,373,341	38,233,397
Closing balance	97,029,653	130,402,994

10.1 The State Bank of Pakistan (SBP), through its Circular No. 01 and 02 of 2020 dated 17 March 2020 and Circular No. 09 of 2020 dated 08 May 2020 introduced a Temporary Economic Refinance Facility (TERF) for setting of new industrial units and for undertaking Balancing, Modernization and Replacement and / or expansion of projects / businesses. This refinance was available through Banks / DFIs. One of the key feature of this refinance facility is that the borrowers obtained loans at mark-up rates that were below normal lending rates. As per International Accounting Standard (IAS) 20 'Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance', the benefit of a Government loan at a below-market rate of interest is treated as a Government grant. The Company has obtained this loan as disclosed in note 7.1 to the financial statements. In accordance with IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments', loan obtained under the refinance facility was initially recognized at fair value which is the present value of loan proceeds received, discounted using prevailing market rates of interest for a similar instrument. Hence, the benefit of the below-market rate of interest has been measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan determined in accordance with IFRS 9 and the proceeds received. This benefit is accounted for and presented as deferred grant in accordance with IAS 20. The grant is being amortized in the statement of profit or loss, in line with the recognition of interest expense the grant is compensating. There are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies attached to this grant.

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
11 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
Creditors (Note 11.1)	2,994,594,310	2,817,575,282
Accrued and other liabilities (Note 11.2)	742,235,924	480,398,887
Payable to banks under discounting bill arrangement	1,587,671,054	1,967,458,144
Contract liabilities-unsecured (Note 33.2)	177,830,518	109,865,071
Advance against sale of land (Note 20.2)	5,000,000	-
Sales commission payable	73,912,429	60,848,324
Loans from related parties (Note 11.3)	78,614,490	88,814,490
Sales / income tax withheld	30,669,596	33,529,973
Security deposit - interest free (Note 11.4)	50,000	50,000
Workers' profit participation fund (Note 11.5)	20,541,734	20,791,823
Workers' welfare fund (Note 11.6)	111,205,285	103,123,882
Payable to employees' provident fund trust	-	883,029
	5,822,325,340	5,683,338,905

11.1 These include Rupees 0.430 million (2024: Rupees 0.235 million) payable to Security General Insurance Company Limited - related party of the Company.

11.2 These include Rupees 21.90 million (2024: Rupees 24.90 million) payable to legal heirs of deceased director.

11.3 These represent interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand, loans obtained from following related parties:

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Chief executive officer	33,800,000	44,000,000
Close relatives of the chief executive officer	27,532,490	27,532,490
Director	17,282,000	17,282,000
	<u>78,614,490</u>	<u>88,814,490</u>

11.4 These deposits are interest free and repayable on completion of contracts. These deposits have been utilized for the purpose of business in accordance with the terms of written agreements with contractors.

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
11.5 Workers' profit participation fund		
Opening balance	20,791,823	79,589,642
Add: Allocation for the year (Note 37)	20,541,734	21,077,871
Add: Interest accrued for the year (Note 39)	2,283,466	14,468,842
Less: Paid during the year	23,075,289	94,344,532
Closing balance	<u>20,541,734</u>	<u>20,791,823</u>

11.5.1 The Company retains workers' profit participation fund for its business operations till the date of allocation to workers. Interest is accrued at prescribed rate under the Companies Profit (Workers' Participation) Act, 1968 on funds utilized by the Company till the date of allocation to workers.

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
11.6 Workers' welfare fund		
Opening balance	103,123,882	94,383,356
Add: Allocation for the year (Note 37)	8,081,403	8,740,526
Closing balance	<u>111,205,285</u>	<u>103,123,882</u>

12 ACCRUED MARK-UP

Long term financing	26,872,734	34,634,383
Short term borrowings	106,303,609	307,146,827
	<u>133,176,343</u>	<u>341,781,210</u>

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
13 SHORT TERM BORROWINGS - SECURED		
From banking companies		
SBP refinance (Note 13.1 and Note 13.2)	2,685,500,000	3,021,000,000
Other short term finances (Note 13.1 and Note 13.3)	4,723,819,105	3,074,500,000
	<u>7,409,319,105</u>	<u>6,095,500,000</u>

13.1 These facilities are secured against hypothecation charge on current assets, lien on export contracts / letters of credit, first joint pari passu charge on fixed and current assets, personal guarantees of directors and ranking charge on current assets of the Company.

13.2 These carry mark-up ranging from 8.00% to 19.00% (2024: 13.00% to 19.00%) per annum on outstanding balance.

13.3 These carry mark-up ranging from 5.25% to 22.85% (2024: 21.68% to 26.44%) per annum on outstanding balance.

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
14 CURRENT PORTION OF NON CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Current portion of:		
Long term financing (Note 7)	455,840,863	442,765,491
GIDC payable (Note 9.2)	72,312,218	72,312,218
Deferred income-Government grant (Note 10)	33,373,341	38,233,397
Lease liability (Note 8)	6,878,752	-
	<u>568,405,174</u>	<u>553,311,106</u>
15 PROVISION FOR TAXATION AND LEVY PAYABLE - NET		
15.1 Provision for taxation - net		
Provision for taxation	30,361,261	22,536,300
Less: Advance income tax	612,323,815	249,915,998
	<u>(581,962,554)</u>	<u>(227,379,698)</u>
15.2 Levy payable - net		
Levy payable	636,682,807	611,538,100
Less: Prepaid levy	3,682,981	242,136,772
	<u>632,999,826</u>	<u>369,401,328</u>
	<u>51,037,272</u>	<u>142,021,630</u>

16. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

16.1 Contingencies

- 16.1.1** During the year ended 30 June 2011, pursuant to the sale of assets agreement with M/s Interloop Limited, the Company is contingently liable for Rupees 31.958 million against payment of certain outstanding dues to Employees' Old-Age Benefits Institution (EOBI) and bifurcation of gas connections in favour of M/s Interloop Limited. To secure the performance of aforesaid conditions, the Company has pledged equity investment (Note 21.1) and deposit with Allied Bank Limited (Note 23.1). However, no provision has been recognized in these financial statements as the management is confident to fulfil the conditions in accordance with the sale of assets agreement.
- 16.1.2** During the year ended 30 June 2010, Lahore Electric Supply Company Limited (LESCO) served a notice to the Company in connection with violation of Power Purchase Agreement. According to the aforesaid notice, the Company was using gas along with Refined Furnace Oil (RFO) in the ratio of 50:50 as co-fuel in order to generate electric power for sale to LESCO whereas tariff was charged to LESCO on the basis of RFO. The matter has been referred for arbitration and is being resolved under the provisions of above said Power Purchase Agreement. The proceedings of arbitration are in process. An amount of Rupees 86.833 million receivable by the Company from LESCO is still unpaid. Full provision against this receivable has been made in books of account. However, the Company is confident that the said amount will be recovered.
- 16.1.3** The Government of Pakistan, through the Off-the-Grid (Captive Power Plants) Levy Act, 2025, imposed a levy on natural gas/RLNG consumed by captive power plants. Pursuant to this, the Ministry of Energy (Petroleum Division) issued various notifications prescribing the applicable rates, and Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited (SNGPL) raised bills to consumers requiring payment of the levy and related sales tax. This forms total amount of levy up till reporting date to Rupees 36.582 million. However, out of total amount, the management has recognized provision of Rupees 12.030 million in the books of account. The Company has challenged the aforesaid notifications and the related demand before the Honourable Lahore High Court, Lahore. Based on legal advice, management is confident that the matter will be decided in favour of the Company. Accordingly, provision for the differential amount has not been recognised in these financial statements.
- 16.1.4** The Company received a show cause notice from the Additional Commissioner Enforcement–III, Punjab Revenue Authority, Government of Punjab, for alleged non-deduction of withholding sales tax amounting to Rupees 120.223 million under the Punjab Sales Tax on Services (Withholding) Rules, 2015 on certain taxable services availed during the year 2017. The Company has filed a writ petition before the Honourable Lahore High Court, Lahore, challenging the show cause notice on various legal grounds. The case is pending adjudication. Based on legal advice, management believes that there are meritorious grounds to contest the matter and is confident of a favourable outcome. Accordingly, no provision has been recognised in these financial statements in respect of this matter.
- 16.1.5** Bank guarantees of Rupees 278.504 million (2024: Rupees 261.220 million) are given by the banks of the Company in favour of Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited against gas connections.
- 16.1.6** Bank guarantees of Rupees 26.935 million (2024: Rupees 20.288 million) are given by the bank of the Company in favour of Lahore Electric Supply Company Limited against electricity connections.
- 16.1.7** Post dated cheques amounting to Rupees 2,000.000 million (30 June 2024: Rupees 2,000.000 million) are issued to Collector of Customs (Appraisalment) Lahore against export facilitation scheme .

16.2 Commitments

16.2.1 Aggregate commitments for capital expenditure and revenue expenditures are amounting to Rupees 396.077 million and Rupees 224.303 million (2024: Rupees 22.841 million and Rupees 89.678 million) respectively.

16.2.2 Post dated cheques amounting to Rupees 134.039 million (2024: 446.683 million) are issued to creditors of the Company.

16.2.3 Outstanding foreign currency forward contracts are of Rupees 268.796 million (2024: 1,079.433 million).

17. FIXED ASSETS

Property, plant and equipment

Operating fixed assets (Note 17.1)

Capital work-in-progress (Note 17.2)

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Operating fixed assets (Note 17.1)	11,338,078,217	11,535,325,319
Capital work-in-progress (Note 17.2)	1,471,167,710	228,413,700
	<u>12,809,245,927</u>	<u>11,763,739,019</u>

17.1 Reconciliations of carrying amounts of operating fixed assets at the beginning and end of the year are as follows:

Description	Freehold land	Residential building	Factory Building	Plant and machinery	Electric Installations	Furniture, fixtures and equipment	Computers	Motor Vehicles	Total
Rupees									
As at 30 June 2023									
Cost / revalued amount	2,191,694,814	329,610,107	1,904,686,181	7,480,245,108	283,271,236	136,440,212	69,069,717	258,270,572	12,653,287,947
Accumulated depreciation	-	(140,831,906)	(589,657,330)	(3,078,273,398)	(138,293,396)	(91,749,451)	(57,940,228)	(86,644,291)	(4,183,390,000)
Accumulated impairment loss	-	-	-	(54,082,319)	-	-	-	-	(54,082,319)
Net book value	2,191,694,814	188,778,201	1,315,028,851	4,347,889,391	144,977,840	44,690,761	11,129,489	171,626,281	8,415,815,628
Year ended 30 June 2024									
Opening net book value	2,191,694,814	188,778,201	1,315,028,851	4,347,889,391	144,977,840	44,690,761	11,129,489	171,626,281	8,415,815,628
Additions	-	-	517,320,045	261,156,980	28,003,080	2,951,000	4,578,231	62,042,386	876,051,722
Disposals:									
Cost	-	-	-	(2,604,362)	-	-	-	(15,334,945)	(17,939,307)
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	1,706,937	-	-	-	9,951,084	11,658,021
Depreciation charge	-	(9,438,910)	(70,777,651)	(897,425)	-	-	-	(5,383,861)	(6,281,286)
Surplus on revaluation (Note 6.3)	2,215,729,186	65,222,709	477,866,755	(373,946,072)	(16,101,603)	(4,585,784)	(4,442,095)	(29,787,280)	(509,079,395)
Closing net book value	4,407,424,000	244,562,000	2,239,438,000	4,234,202,874	156,879,317	43,055,977	11,265,625	198,497,526	11,535,325,319
As at 30 June 2024									
Cost / revalued amount	4,407,424,000	394,832,816	2,899,872,981	7,738,797,726	311,274,316	139,391,212	73,647,948	304,978,013	16,270,219,012
Accumulated depreciation	-	(150,270,816)	(660,434,981)	(3,450,512,533)	(154,394,999)	(96,335,235)	(62,382,323)	(106,480,487)	(4,680,811,374)
Accumulated impairment loss	-	-	-	(54,082,319)	-	-	-	-	(54,082,319)
Net book value	4,407,424,000	244,562,000	2,239,438,000	4,234,202,874	156,879,317	43,055,977	11,265,625	198,497,526	11,535,325,319
Year ended 30 June 2025									
Opening net book value	4,407,424,000	244,562,000	2,239,438,000	4,234,202,874	156,879,317	43,055,977	11,265,625	198,497,526	11,535,325,319
Additions	19,530,725	-	33,120,272	230,640,785	17,225,429	10,405,096	11,919,149	56,823,619	379,665,075
Disposals:									
Cost	-	-	-	(142,903,823)	-	-	-	(3,773,550)	(146,677,373)
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	101,140,693	-	-	-	1,445,147	102,285,840
Depreciation charge	-	(12,228,099)	(112,314,528)	(41,763,130)	-	-	-	(2,628,403)	(44,391,533)
Closing net book value	4,426,954,725	232,333,901	2,160,243,744	4,073,430,942	156,953,143	48,693,699	17,930,172	221,537,891	11,338,078,217
As at 30 June 2025									
Cost / revalued amount	4,426,954,725	394,832,816	2,932,993,253	7,826,534,688	328,499,745	149,796,308	85,567,097	358,028,082	16,503,206,714
Accumulated depreciation	-	(162,498,915)	(772,749,509)	(3,699,021,427)	(171,546,602)	(101,102,609)	(67,636,925)	(136,490,191)	(5,111,046,178)
Accumulated impairment loss	-	-	-	(54,082,319)	-	-	-	-	(54,082,319)
Net book value	4,426,954,725	232,333,901	2,160,243,744	4,073,430,942	156,953,143	48,693,699	17,930,172	221,537,891	11,338,078,217
Depreciation rate % per annum	-	5	5	10	10	10	30	20	

17.1.1 Freehold land and buildings of the Company have been revalued as at 30 June 2024 by an independent valuer, Messrs Hamid Mukhtar and Company (Private) Limited. Had there been no revaluation, the value of the assets would have been lower by Rupees 5,204.347 million (2024: Rupees 5,281.393 million). Forced sale value of freehold land and buildings as on the date of valuation was Rupees 3,525.939 million and Rupees 1,987.201 million respectively.

17.1.2 The book value of freehold land and buildings on cost basis is Rupees 686.465 million and Rupees 928.720 million (2024: Rupees 666.934 million and Rupees 943.097 million) respectively.

17.1.3 Detail of operating fixed assets exceeding book value of Rupees 500,000 disposed of during the year is as follows:

Particulars	Quantity	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value	Sale proceeds	Gain / (loss)	Mode of disposal	Particulars of purchaser
----- Rupees -----								
Plant and machinery								
Boiler	1	26,924,161	17,819,431	9,104,730	11,440,678	2,335,948	Negotiation	Future Fashion (Private) Limited Lahore.
Nigata engine	1	115,979,662	83,321,262	32,658,400	31,000,000	(1,658,400)	Negotiation	Saeed Enterprises, Lahore.
		142,903,823	101,140,693	41,763,130	42,440,678	677,548		
Motor vehicle								
Toyota Corolla Altis ALP-862	1	3,773,550	1,145,147	2,628,403	4,799,821	2,171,418	Final settlement	Mr. Imran Mazhar (ex- employee)
		146,677,373	102,285,840	44,391,533	47,240,499	2,848,966		
						2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees	

17.1.4 The depreciation charge for the year has been allocated as follows:

Cost of sales (Note 34)	502,088,724	481,908,820
Distribution cost (Note 35)	6,181,070	6,449,683
Administrative expenses (Note 36)	24,250,850	20,720,892
	<u>532,520,644</u>	<u>509,079,395</u>

17.1.5 Particulars of immovable properties (i.e. land and buildings) are as follows:

Manufacturing units and office	Address	Area of land Acres	Covered area of buildings Square feet
Manufacturing units:			
Weaving	8-K.M., Manga Raiwind Road, District Kasur.	57.803	414,605
Open land	Moza Rosa and Bhail, 8-K.M., Manga Raiwind Road, District Kasur.	63.005	-
Dyeing	8-K.M., Manga Raiwind Road, District Kasur.	8.670	370,183
Power generation	8-K.M., Manga Raiwind Road, District Kasur.	21.010	117,296
Apparel	8-K.M., Manga Raiwind Road, District Kasur.	2.570	134,412
Office	8-K.M., Manga Raiwind Road, District Kasur.	0.410	19,591
		153.468	1,056,087

17.2 Movement in capital work in progress

	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Electric installations	Advance against purchase of vehicles	Furniture, fixtures and equipment	Computers	Unallocated Capital expenditure	Stores held for capital expenditures	Total
	Rupees								
At 30 June 2023	470,673,798	166,252,149	3,661,545	5,386,000	-	-	-	4,946,310	650,919,802
Add: Additions during the year	88,522,958	136,162,466	122,246,968	18,956,361	2,202,840	2,076,871	-	118,953	370,287,417
Less: Capitalized during the year	517,319,957	238,915,583	16,453,080	8,259,490	750,000	2,076,871	-	-	783,774,981
Less: Charged to statement of Profit or loss	7,101,538	1,917,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,018,538
Add / (less): Reclassification	(33,853,741)	14,893,464	14,793,720	-	3,352,649	-	-	813,908	-
At 30 June 2024	921,520	76,475,496	124,249,153	16,082,871	4,805,489	-	-	5,879,171	228,413,700
Add: Additions during the year	37,415,590	797,900,051	66,937,008	40,740,748	26,218,027	7,390,358	109,199,197	467,339,165	1,553,140,144
Less: Capitalized during the year	33,120,272	184,265,414	16,121,429	56,823,619	8,845,000	10,067,541	-	1,142,859	310,386,134
Add / (less): Reclassification	31,421,087	(34,098,270)	-	-	-	2,677,183	-	-	-
At 30 June 2025	36,637,925	656,011,863	175,064,732	-	22,178,516	-	109,199,197	472,075,477	1,471,167,710

17.2.1 Borrowing cost amounting to Rupees 18.767 million (2024: Rupees Nil) has been capitalized during the year. The effective rate of borrowing cost capitalized during the year ranged from 12.86% to 22.24% per annum.

17.2.2 Capital work in progress includes advances of Rupees 80.562 million given to suppliers against purchase of respective items of each category of capital work in progress.

17.2.3 Capital work in progress relating to plant and machinery and electric installations includes goods in transit amounting to Rupees 196.885 million.

17.2.4 Apparel division of the Company is under development and testing phase. Its related revenue and costs are disclosed in segment information (Note 49).

18 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSET

Reconciliation of carrying amount of right-of-use asset:

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Opening balance	-	-
Add: Addition during the year	26,400,104	-
Less: Depreciation for the year (Note 18.2)	5,557,917	-
Closing balance	20,842,187	-

Lease of building

The Company has obtained building (godown) on lease for a period of three years with two months grace period. Annual increment in rental is at the rate of 10% per annum.

18.1 There is no impairment against right-of-use asset.

18.2 Deprecation charge for the year has been allocated to cost of sales (Note 34)

19 INTANGIBLE ASSETS**As at 01 July**

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Cost	16,609,635	9,296,899
Accumulated amortization	(9,418,778)	(9,296,899)
Net book value	7,190,857	-

Year ended 30 June

Opening net book value	7,190,857	-
Add: Additions (Note 19.1)	-	7,312,736
Less: Amortization charge (Note 35)	1,462,547	(121,879)
Closing net book value	5,728,310	7,190,857

As at 30 June

Cost	16,609,635	16,609,635
Accumulated amortization	(10,881,325)	(9,418,778)
Net book value	5,728,310	7,190,857
Amortization rate % per annum	20	20

19.1 These represent cost incurred on development and designing of mobile application, dashboard and website of the Company.

19.2 Intangible asset - computer software having cost of Rupees 9.298 million has been fully amortized. However, it is still in use of the Company.

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
20 INVESTMENT PROPERTY		
Land (Note 20.2)	-	1,981,607
20.1 Opening balance	1,981,607	1,981,607
Less: Transferred to non-current asset classified as held for sale	(1,981,607)	-
Closing balance	-	1,981,607

20.2 This represents 13.7 kanal agricultural land located at Sahiwal, Farooqa Road, Sargodha. As on the reporting date, the Company has received advance of Rupees 5.000 million against sale of this piece of land. Total sale price of this land has not been finalized as the Company is in process of negotiation with the buyer.

20.3 No expenses directly related to investment property were incurred during the year. The market value of land is estimated at Rupees 5.617 million (2024: Rupees 5.480 million). Forced sale value of investment property as on the reporting date is Rupees 4.494 million (2024: Rupees 4.384 million). The valuation has been carried out by an independent valuer.

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
21 LONG TERM INVESTMENTS		
Equity instruments		
Fair value through other comprehensive income		
Associated companies (without significant influence)		
K-2 Hosiery (Private) Limited - unquoted 1,194,000 (2024: 1,194,000) ordinary shares of Rupees 10 each	-	-
Security General Insurance Company Limited - unquoted (Note 21.1 and 21.2) 643,667 (2024: 643,667) fully paid ordinary shares of Rupees 10 each	704,171	704,171
Add: Fair value adjustment	164,093,891	21,676,131
	164,798,062	22,380,302
	164,798,062	22,380,302

21.1 640,000 ordinary shares of Security General Insurance Company Limited have been pledged in favour of Allied Bank Limited to serve the performance of certain conditions of sale of assets agreement with M/s Interloop Limited (Note 16.1.1).

21.2 Mr. Ismail Aamir Fayyaz (a director of the Company) was elected as director of Security General Insurance Company Limited on 30 April 2024. As a result, Security General Insurance Company Limited became an associated company (without significant influence) with effect from 30 April 2024 due to common directorship.

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
22 LONG TERM LOANS		
Considered good:		
Executives - secured (Note 22.1 and Note 22.2)	10,294,444	28,379,087
Other employees - secured (Note 22.2)	4,426,250	2,040,734
	14,720,694	30,419,821
Less: Current portion shown under current assets (Note 27)		
Executives	5,940,000	24,179,087
Other employees	3,022,366	1,541,984
	8,962,366	25,721,071
	5,758,328	4,698,750

22.1 Maximum aggregate balance due from executives at the end of any month during the year was Rupees 13.125 million (2024: Rupees 37.552 million).

22.2 These represent interest free loans given to executives and other employees as per the Company's policy for general purposes. These are secured against balance to the credit of employees in the provident fund trust and are recoverable in fifteen to thirty six monthly instalments.

22.3 The fair value adjustment in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' arising in respect of staff loans is not considered material and hence not recognized.

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
23 LONG TERM DEPOSITS		
Security deposits	134,195,599	98,005,598

23.1 These include deposit of Rupees 8.491 million with Allied Bank Limited, in a non-checking account, to secure performance of certain conditions of sale of assets agreement with M/s Interloop Limited (Note 16.1.1).

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
24. STORES, SPARES AND LOOSE TOOLS		
Stores and spares (Note 24.1)	1,150,510,700	1,020,150,752
Loose tools	2,758,021	2,108,345
	1,153,268,721	1,022,259,097
Less: Provision for slow moving, obsolete and damaged store items (Note 24.2)	161,766,848	137,334,451
	991,501,873	884,924,646

24.1 These include stores in transit of Rupees 31.03 million (2024: Rupees 22.614 million).

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
24.2 Provision for slow moving, obsolete and damaged store items		
Opening balance	137,334,451	119,885,289
Add: Provision made during the year (Note 37)	24,432,397	17,449,162
Closing balance	161,766,848	137,334,451

25. STOCK-IN-TRADE

Raw material (Note 25.1 and Note 25.2)	1,923,940,551	1,808,596,976
Work-in-process	486,084,056	506,883,363
Finished goods (Note 25.3, and Note 25.4)	2,898,093,192	3,056,904,217
	5,308,117,799	5,372,384,556

25.1 This includes raw material of Rupees 119.917 million (2024: Rupees 188.495 million) valued at net realizable value.

25.2 This includes raw material in transit of Rupees 67.486 million (2024: Rupees 17.079 million).

25.3 These include finished goods of Rupees 447.265 million (2024: Rupees 69.304 million) valued at net realizable value.

25.4 Finished goods include stock-in-transit amounting to Rupees 341.646 million (2024: Rupees 655.968 million).

25.5 The aggregate amount of write-down of inventories to net realizable value recognized as an expense during the year was Rupees 39.564 million (2024: Rupees 56.965 million).

25.6 Stock in trade of Rupees 13.176 million (2024: Rupees 12.118 million) is sent to outside parties for processing.

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
26. TRADE DEBTS		
Other than related parties - considered good:		
Secured (against letters of credit)	1,997,041,749	2,886,841,849
Unsecured	2,214,850,689	2,235,447,345
	4,211,892,438	5,122,289,194
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses (Note 26.1)	115,202,085	134,090,184
	4,096,690,353	4,988,199,010

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
26.1 Allowance for expected credit losses		
Opening balance	134,090,184	210,180,669
Reversed during the year (Note 38)	(18,888,099)	(74,881,967)
Less: Trade debts written off during the year against expected credit losses	-	1,208,518
Closing balance	115,202,085	134,090,184
26.2 Types of counterparties		
Export		
Corporate	2,287,405,052	2,451,037,743
Others	-	-
	2,287,405,052	2,451,037,743
Local		
Corporate	1,876,623,860	2,604,076,890
Others	47,863,526	67,174,561
	1,924,487,386	2,671,251,451
	4,211,892,438	5,122,289,194
26.3 Foreign jurisdictions of trade debts		
Australia	2,128,637	17,512,211
Asia	1,256,012,432	1,623,049,469
Europe	827,435,174	1,157,252,714
North America	90,643,612	104,157,140
Africa	111,185,197	36,309,338
	2,287,405,052	2,938,280,872

26.4 Trade debts includes receivables provided to bank under bill discounting arrangement with full recourse amounting to Rupees 1,414.059 million(2024: Rupees 1,608.612 million).

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
27 LOANS AND ADVANCES		
Considered good:		
Advances to staff:		
- Against salary and other benefits	35,581,360	2,747,781
- Against expenses (Note 27.1)	9,629,456	5,474,996
- Current portion of long term loans to executives and employees (Note 22)	8,962,366	25,721,071
	54,173,182	33,943,848
Advances to suppliers	296,224,581	172,239,659
Letters of credit	245,853	1,511,690
	350,643,616	207,695,197
27.1 Advances to staff against expenses		
Considered good	9,629,456	5,474,996
considered doubtful (Note 27.2)	13,008,958	9,308,043
Less: Provision for doubtful advances to staff against expenses (Note 27.3)	13,008,958	9,308,043
	-	-
	9,629,456	5,474,996
27.2 These include unsecured advance against expenses of Rupees 5.895 million (2024: Rupees 5.895 million) given to Mr. Aamir Alam Qureshi (Ex.General manager marketing).		
	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
27.3 Provision for doubtful advances to staff against expenses		
Opening balance	9,308,043	9,308,043
Add: Provision for the year (Note 37)	3,700,915	-
Closing balance	13,008,958	9,308,043
28 SHORT TERM DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS		
Security deposits	5,546,688	4,927,176
Prepayments	18,892,391	18,690,761
	24,439,079	23,617,937
29 SALES TAX RECOVERABLE		
Sales tax recoverable	1,450,964,037	360,207,808
Less: Provision for doubtful sales tax recoverable (Note 29.1)	125,670,149	114,286,895
	1,325,293,888	245,920,913

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
29.1 Provision for doubtful sales tax recoverable		
Opening balance	114,286,895	101,663,773
Add: Provision for the year (Note 37)	11,383,254	12,623,122
Closing balance	125,670,149	114,286,895
30 OTHER RECEIVABLES		
Considered good:		
Export rebate and claims (Note 30.1)	42,971,975	52,734,113
Duty draw back (Note 30.2)	-	-
Receivable from employees' provident fund trust	151,992	-
Fair value of forward exchange contracts	701,354	4,032,665
Miscellaneous receivables (Note 30.3)	11,208,549	9,947,201
	55,033,870	66,713,979
30.1 Export rebate and claims		
Considered good	42,971,975	52,734,113
Considered doubtful	20,497,388	18,037,845
Less: Provision for doubtful export rebate and claims (Note 30.1.1)	20,497,388	18,037,845
	-	-
	42,971,975	52,734,113
30.1.1 Provision for doubtful export rebate and claims		
Opening balance	18,037,845	17,548,870
Add: Provision for the year (Note 37)	2,459,543	488,975
Closing balance	20,497,388	18,037,845
30.2 Duty draw back		
Considered good	-	-
Considered doubtful	23,691,987	23,691,987
Less: Provision for doubtful duty draw back	23,691,987	23,691,987
	-	-
	-	-
30.3 Miscellaneous receivables		
Considered good	11,208,549	9,947,201
Considered doubtful	545,000	545,000
Less: Provision for doubtful miscellaneous receivables	545,000	545,000
	-	-
	11,208,549	9,947,201

31 SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS

At fair value through profit or loss

Mutual funds (Note 31.1)

2025
Rupees

2024
Rupees

374,618,127

707,445,355

31.1 Mutual funds

2025	2024	Name of fund	2025			2024		
Number of units			Carrying value	Unrealized gain	Fair value	Carrying value	Unrealized gain	Fair value
----- RUPEES -----								
-	13,760,130.976	Pakistan Cash Management Fund	-	-	-	694,443,538	-	694,443,538
1,441,459.049	1,299,116.435	NBP Money Market Fund	14,427,035	34,835	14,461,870	12,964,900	36,917	13,001,817
3,520,348.139	-	MCB Cash Management Optimizer Fund	359,554,277	601,980	360,156,257	-	-	-
			373,981,312	636,815	374,618,127	707,408,438	36,917	707,445,355

2025
Rupees

2024
Rupees

32. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

Cash in hand (Note 32.1)

Cash with banks:

On current accounts (Note 32.1)

On deposit accounts (Note 32.2 and Note 32.3)

10,533,925

26,684,576

549,173,965

321,525,455

256,017,748

125,290,506

805,191,713

446,815,961

815,725,638

473,500,537

32.1 Cash and bank balances include foreign currencies disclosed in note 51.1 (a)(i) to these financial statements.

32.2 Rate of profit on bank deposits ranges from 9.50% to 19.00% (2024: 19.50% to 20.50%) per annum.

32.3 These include call deposit with bank amounting to Rupees 50.00 million (2024: Rupees Nil). This deposit has been encashed subsequent to the reporting date on 02 July 2025.

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
33 REVENUE		
Revenue from contracts with customers:		
Export sales	14,389,098,939	16,672,261,853
Local sales (Note 33.1)	12,300,354,124	12,889,055,384
Processing income	414,072,173	243,800,954
	27,103,525,236	29,805,118,191
Export rebate	33,752,699	49,124,034
	27,137,277,935	29,854,242,225
33.1 Local sales		
Sales (Note 33.1.1)	14,539,253,504	15,181,373,000
Less: Sales tax	2,238,899,380	2,292,317,616
	12,300,354,124	12,889,055,384

33.1.1 These include sales of Rupees Nil (2024: Rupees 8,128.187 million) made to direct exporters against standard purchase orders (SPOs) and under export facilitation scheme. Further, local sales include waste sales of Rupees 209.504 million (2024: Rupees 220.270 million).

33.2 The amount of Rupees 74.821 million included in contract liabilities (Note 11) at 30 June 2024 has been recognized as revenue in 2025 (2024: Rupees 71.918 million).

33.3 Disaggregation of revenue

In the following table, revenue is disaggregated by primary geographical market, major products and service lines and timing of revenue recognition.

Description	Weaving		Dyeing		Apparel		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
Geographical market								
Australia	-	-	25,039,178	169,501,266	-	-	25,039,178	169,501,266
Asia	1,270,207,939	2,064,157,218	7,152,670,012	6,557,631,786	-	-	8,422,877,951	8,621,789,004
Europe	4,417,083,059	5,913,636,927	331,719,639	387,630,956	-	-	4,748,802,698	6,301,267,883
North America	233,802,213	150,205,889	400,252,755	1,209,134,249	19,997,875	-	654,052,843	1,359,340,138
Africa	54,462,211	13,148,431	483,864,058	207,215,131	-	-	538,326,269	220,363,562
Pakistan	4,608,977,198	3,721,703,351	8,105,449,099	9,406,180,689	-	4,972,298	12,714,426,297	13,132,856,338
Export rebate	10,584,532,620	11,862,851,816	16,498,994,741	17,937,294,077	19,997,875	4,972,298	27,103,525,236	29,805,118,191
	5,051,820	11,758,313	28,700,879	37,365,721	-	-	33,752,699	49,124,034
	10,589,584,440	11,874,610,129	16,527,695,620	17,974,659,798	19,997,875	4,972,298	27,137,277,935	29,854,242,225
Major products / service lines								
Greige cloth	10,011,345,554	11,307,903,632	-	-	-	-	10,011,345,554	11,307,903,632
Dyed cloth	238,206,553	330,422,972	16,080,237,372	17,692,846,674	-	-	16,318,443,925	18,023,269,646
Yarn	163,914,622	54,025,544	-	-	-	-	163,914,622	54,025,544
Garments	-	-	-	-	19,997,875	4,972,298	19,997,875	4,972,298
Processing income	-	-	414,072,173	243,800,954	-	-	414,072,173	243,800,954
Waste	176,117,711	182,257,981	33,386,075	38,012,170	-	-	209,503,786	220,270,151
	10,589,584,440	11,874,610,129	16,527,695,620	17,974,659,798	19,997,875	4,972,298	27,137,277,935	29,854,242,225
Timing of revenue recognition								
Products and services transferred at a point in time	10,589,584,440	11,874,610,129	16,527,695,620	17,974,659,798	19,997,875	4,972,298	27,137,277,935	29,854,242,225
Products and services transferred over time	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10,589,584,440	11,874,610,129	16,527,695,620	17,974,659,798	19,997,875	4,972,298	27,137,277,935	29,854,242,225

33.4 Revenue is recognized at point in time as per the terms and conditions of underlying contracts with customers.

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
34 COST OF SALES		
Raw material consumed (Note 34.1)	16,074,234,231	18,094,819,218
Chemicals consumed	1,714,697,727	1,841,936,405
Salaries, wages and other benefits	1,316,568,831	1,195,069,815
Provident fund contributions	77,994,337	70,726,602
Cloth conversion and processing charges	106,845,987	95,296,341
Fuel, oil and power	2,762,326,514	2,718,247,282
Stores, spares and loose tools consumed	312,447,909	453,847,964
Packing materials consumed	154,918,203	165,639,570
Repair and maintenance	86,860,657	198,934,373
Insurance	47,970,666	49,753,306
Other manufacturing expenses	180,448,960	201,453,579
Depreciation on operating fixed assets (Note 17.1.4)	502,088,724	481,908,820
Depreciation on right-of-use assets (Note 18)	5,557,917	-
Cost of goods manufactured	23,342,960,663	25,567,633,275
Work-in-process inventory		
As on 01 July	506,883,363	659,146,612
As on 30 June	(486,084,056)	(506,883,363)
	20,799,307	152,263,249
	23,363,759,970	25,719,896,524
Finished goods inventory		
As on 01 July	3,056,904,217	2,945,315,056
As on 30 June	(2,898,093,192)	(3,056,904,217)
	158,811,025	(111,589,161)
	23,522,570,995	25,608,307,363
34.1 Raw material consumed		
Opening stock	1,808,596,976	1,940,953,244
Add: Purchased during the year	16,189,577,806	17,962,462,950
	17,998,174,782	19,903,416,194
Less: Closing stock	(1,923,940,551)	(1,808,596,976)
	16,074,234,231	18,094,819,218

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
35 DISTRIBUTION COST		
Salaries and other benefits	195,526,515	203,924,314
Provident fund contributions	10,145,652	8,839,055
Travelling, conveyance and entertainment	77,633,451	78,001,302
Printing and stationery	1,856,022	818,501
Postage and communications	114,624,776	119,914,864
Vehicles' running	19,298,679	18,278,157
Insurance	13,914,904	17,614,700
Repair and maintenance	397,981	148,023
Commission to selling agents	458,249,785	486,128,132
Outward freight and handling	341,677,477	408,533,920
Clearing and forwarding	74,883,536	94,978,284
Sales promotion and advertising	6,089,251	5,230,776
Depreciation on operating fixed assets (Note 17.1.4)	6,181,070	6,449,683
Amortization on intangible assets (Note 19)	1,462,547	121,879
Miscellaneous	1,163,581	1,460,075
	1,323,105,227	1,450,441,665
36 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
Salaries and other benefits	445,212,128	354,157,532
Provident fund contributions	18,933,488	16,591,634
Travelling, conveyance and entertainment	97,631,478	129,572,979
Printing and stationery	4,068,537	5,481,741
Communications	19,871,846	14,479,433
Vehicles' running	37,870,247	36,673,404
Legal and professional (Note 36.1)	15,653,327	11,122,411
Insurance	22,774,483	23,532,605
Fee, subscription and taxes	6,498,523	8,312,944
Repair and maintenance	13,236,602	25,885,585
Electricity, gas and water	8,098,491	9,437,667
Auditors' remuneration (Note 36.2)	4,668,118	4,059,233
Depreciation on operating fixed assets (Note 17.1.4)	24,250,850	20,720,892
Miscellaneous	65,818,907	79,652,490
	784,587,025	739,680,550

36.1 These include Rupees Nil (2024: Rupees 0.721 million) income tax return filing fee paid to Riaz Ahmad & Company, Chartered Accountants.

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
36.2 Auditors' remuneration		
Audit fee	3,234,375	2,812,500
Half yearly review	934,375	812,500
Other certifications	143,750	125,000
Reimbursable expenses	355,618	309,233
	4,668,118	4,059,233
37 OTHER EXPENSES		
Workers' profit participation fund (Note 11.5)	20,541,734	21,077,871
Workers' welfare fund (Note 11.6)	8,081,403	8,740,526
Donations (Note 37.1)	11,000,000	10,200,000
Loss on sale of stores	-	9,699,241
Exchange loss - net	43,455,453	110,564,180
Provision for slow moving, obsolete and damaged store items (Note 24.2)	24,432,397	17,449,162
Provision for Doubtful export rebate and claims (Note 30.1.1)	2,459,543	488,975
Provision for advances to staff against expenses (Note 27.3)	3,700,915	-
Provision for doubtful sales tax recoverable (Note 29.1)	11,383,254	12,623,122
Advances to supplier written off	2,120,531	-
	127,175,230	190,843,077
37.1 The names of donees are as follows:		
Cancer Care Hospital and Research Centre	2,500,000	2,500,000
Progressive Education Network	-	2,500,000
Anjuman-E-Mohammadi	2,000,000	1,500,000
Saleem Memorial Trust Hospital	1,000,000	2,000,000
Friends of Punjab Institute of Cardiology	-	200,000
Decent Departmental Store (for distribution of ration)	2,000,000	-
Akhuwat Foundation	1,000,000	-
Aiwan-E-Ilm-O-Fun	1,500,000	-
Lahore Businessmen Association for Rehabilitation of the Disabled	1,000,000	1,500,000
	11,000,000	10,200,000

37.1.1 There is no interest of any director or his spouse in donee's fund except for Friends of Punjab Institute of Cardiology where Mr. Aamir Fayyaz Sheikh Chief Executive Officer of the Company is Trustee.

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
38. OTHER INCOME		
Income from financial assets		
Dividend income (Note 38.1)	16,060,647	51,015,598
Return on bank deposits	14,871,946	30,479,234
Credit balances written back	3,995,067	17,077,717
Accrued markup written back	18,872,123	-
Reversal of allowance for expected credit losses (Note 26.1)	18,888,099	74,881,967
Unrealized gain on forward exchange contracts	701,354	4,032,665
Unrealized gain on remeasurement of FVTPL investments (Note 31.1)	636,815	36,917
Gain on sale of mutual funds	34,774,964	-
Income from non-financial assets		
Scrap sales	44,244,957	52,016,609
Gain on sale of operating fixed assets - net (Note 17.1.3)	2,848,966	11,819,503
Gain on sale of stores	409,013	-
Amortization of deferred grant (Note 10)	38,233,397	40,359,162
Others	-	484,405
	194,537,348	282,203,777

38.1 This includes dividend amounting to Rupees 3.862 million (2024: Rupees 5.149 million) received from Security General Insurance Company Limited - associated company.

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
39 FINANCE COST		
Mark-up on long term financing	103,270,802	148,316,431
Mark-up on short term borrowings	867,243,022	1,322,641,529
Adjustment due to impact of IFRS - 9 on long term financing	58,631,039	60,674,446
Interest expense on lease liability (Note 8.1)	2,175,074	-
Interest on balance payable to employees' provident fund trust	285,696	-
Interest on workers' profit participation fund (Note 11.5)	2,283,466	14,468,842
Bank commission and other financial charges	144,498,985	172,786,309
	1,178,388,084	1,718,887,557
40 LEVY		
Minimum tax (excess over the amount designated as current tax)	328,230,674	-
Final tax	3,628,961	306,714,928
Prior year adjustment	6,415,124	28,943,763
Related super tax	-	108,226,590
	338,274,759	443,885,281

40.1 Minimum tax (excess over the amount designated as current tax) and final taxes (except for tax deducted against dividend received from subsidiaries and associates on distribution of dividend to the Company) falls under levy within the scope of IFRIC 21 / IAS 37. Charge for levy has been recognised in statement of profit or loss. Tax (final tax) deducted by subsidiaries and associates on distribution of dividend to the Company is charged as current tax. Provision for income from business and income from other sources is made under the relevant provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. Related super tax, if any, calculated as per Section 4C of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 is accounted for as levy and tax respectively.

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
41 TAXATION		
Current (Note 40.1)	20,232,103	12,407,111
Prior year adjustment	621,964	(10,294,566)
Related super tax	-	4,278,314
Deferred	(196,652,622)	(2,367,602)
	(175,798,555)	4,023,257
41.1 Reconciliation between tax expense and accounting profit		
Accounting profit before levy and taxation	395,988,722	428,285,790
Applicable tax rate	29%	29%
Tax on accounting profit	114,836,729	124,202,879
Effect of change in prior year's tax	7,037,088	18,649,197
Effect of dividend income taxed at a lower rate	(1,028,626)	(7,142,184)
Effect of capital gain taxed at a lower rate	(1,390,999)	-
Effect of deferred tax	(196,652,622)	(2,367,602)
Effect of income taxed at lower rate	(7,542,872,603)	-
Effect of income and expenses that are not considered in determining taxable liability	7,782,547,237	8,575,813,817
Effect of final tax regime income taxed at a lower rate	-	(8,373,752,473)
Effect of super tax	-	112,504,904
Current tax liability and levy as per applicable law	162,476,204	447,908,538
Taxation	175,798,555	(4,023,257)
Levy	(338,274,759)	(443,885,281)
	-	-

42 EARNINGS PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED

There is no dilutive effect on the basic earnings per share, which is based on:

		2025	2024
Profit / (loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders	(Rupees)	233,512,518	(19,622,748)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (Note 5.1)	(Numbers)	509,110,110	509,110,110
Earnings / (loss) per share	(Rupee)	0.46	(0.04)

43 CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Profit before levy and taxation		395,988,722	428,285,790
Adjustment for non-cash charges and other items:			
Depreciation on operating fixed assets	17.1	532,520,644	509,079,395
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	18	5,557,917	-
Dividend income	38	(16,060,647)	(51,015,598)
Gain on sale of operating fixed assets - net	38	(2,848,966)	(11,819,503)
Amortization on intangible assets	19	1,462,547	121,879
Adjustment due to impact of IFRS - 9 on long term financing	39	58,631,039	60,674,446
Unrealized gain on remeasurement of FVTPL investments	31.1	(636,815)	(36,917)
Amortization of deferred grant	10	(38,233,397)	(40,359,162)
Reversal of allowance for expected credit losses	38	(18,888,099)	(74,881,967)
Provision for slow moving, obsolete and damaged store items	37	24,432,397	17,449,162
Provision for doubtful export rebate and claims	37	2,459,543	488,975
Provision for doubtful sales tax recoverable	37	11,383,254	12,623,122
Gain on sale of mutual fund	38	(34,774,964)	-
Unrealized gain on forwards exchange contracts	38	(701,354)	(4,032,665)
Provision against advances to staff against expenses	37	3,700,915	-
Advances to suppliers written off	37	2,120,531	-
Credit balances written back	38	(3,995,067)	(17,077,717)
Accrued markup written back	38	(18,872,123)	-
Finance cost	39	1,119,757,045	1,658,213,111
Working capital changes	43.1	(244,849,501)	1,856,146,930
		1,778,153,621	4,343,859,281

43.1 Working capital changes

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Decrease / (Increase) in current assets:		
Stores, spares and loose tools	(131,009,624)	2,558,139
Stock-in-trade	64,266,757	173,030,356
Trade debts	910,396,756	(1,195,499,293)
Loans and advances	(149,829,443)	(7,399,191)
Short term deposits and prepayments	(821,142)	1,863,701
Sales tax recoverable	(1,090,756,229)	1,955,966,022
Other receivables	9,921,920	(23,290,569)
	(387,831,005)	907,229,165
Increase in trade and other payables	142,981,504	948,917,765
	(244,849,501)	1,856,146,930

43.2 Reconciliation of movement of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

	2025				
	Liabilities from financing activities				Total
	Lease liability	Long term financing	Short term borrowings	Unclaimed dividend	
	Rupees				
Balance as at 30 June 2024	-	1,793,320,514	6,095,500,000	8,423,728	7,897,244,242
Short term borrowing obtained	-	-	30,237,311,055	-	30,237,311,055
Repayment of short term borrowings	-	-	(28,923,491,950)	-	(28,923,491,950)
Lease liability recognized during the year - non cash	26,400,104	-	-	-	26,400,104
Long term financing obtained	-	744,042,912	-	-	744,042,912
Repayment of long term financing / lease liability	(7,488,000)	(482,933,581)	-	-	(490,421,581)
Impact of IFRS 9 - non-cash movement	-	58,631,039	-	-	58,631,039
	(7,488,000)	(424,302,542)	-	-	(431,790,542)
Other non-cash movements	2,175,075	(18,872,123)	-	-	(16,697,048)
Balance as at 30 June 2025	21,087,179	2,094,188,761	7,409,319,105	8,423,728	9,533,018,773

	2024			
	Liabilities from financing activities			Total
	Long term financing	Short term borrowings	Unclaimed dividend	
	----- Rupees -----			
Balance as at 30 June 2023	1,785,962,840	7,280,650,382	7,440,570	9,074,053,792
Dividend declared	-	-	152,733,033	152,733,033
Dividend paid	-	-	(151,749,875)	(151,749,875)
Short term borrowings obtained	-	15,024,450,000	-	15,024,450,000
Repayment of short term borrowings	-	(16,209,600,382)	-	(16,209,600,382)
Long term financing obtained	80,082,000	-	-	80,082,000
Transfer from deferred mark up - non cash movement	279,674,945	-	-	279,674,945
Repayment of long term financing	(413,073,717)	-	-	(413,073,717)
Impact of IFRS 9 - non-cash movement	60,674,446	-	-	60,674,446
	(352,399,271)	-	-	(352,399,271)
Balance as at 30 June 2024	1,793,320,514	6,095,500,000	8,423,728	7,897,244,242

44. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The Board of Directors of the Company has proposed a cash dividend for the year ended 30 June 2025 of Rupees NIL per share (2024: Rupees Nil per share) at their meeting held on 24 September 2025. However, this event has been considered as non-adjusting events under IAS 10 'Events after the Reporting Period' and has not been recognized in these financial statements.

45. REMUNERATION TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

Aggregate amounts charged in these financial statements for remuneration, including all benefits to chief executive officer, directors and other executives are as follows:

	2025			2024		
	Chief Executive Officer	Directors	Executives	Chief Executive Officer	Directors	Executives
	----- Rupees -----					
Managerial remuneration	18,974,136	15,938,268	252,014,124	16,500,000	13,860,000	162,856,347
House rent	3,105,000	2,608,200	78,257,688	4,200,000	3,528,000	57,357,096
Utilities	1,897,932	1,594,272	25,204,500	1,650,000	1,386,000	16,296,592
Special allowance	-	-	24,302,916	-	-	15,738,053
Contribution to provident fund	1,580,544	1,327,656	20,841,588	1,374,456	1,154,544	14,677,128
Other allowances	1,897,932	1,594,260	27,570,828	1,650,000	1,386,000	13,467,305
	27,455,544	23,062,656	428,191,644	25,374,456	21,314,544	280,392,521
Number of persons	1	2	90	1	2	62

45.1 Chief executive officer, directors and certain executives of the Company are provided with free use of the Company's owned and maintained cars.

45.2 Meeting fee of Rupees 4.200 million (2024: Rupees 3.850 million) was paid to the non-executive directors for attending meetings.

45.3 No remuneration was paid to non-executive directors of the Company.

46 TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The related parties comprise associated undertakings, key management personnel, close members of the family of the key management personnel and provident fund trust. The Company in the normal course of business carries out transactions with related parties. Detail of transactions with related parties, other than those which have been specifically disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements are as follows:

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Loan received from chief executive officer	-	44,000,000
Repayment of loan received from chief executive officer	10,200,000	-
Loan received from directors	-	24,100,000
Repayment of loans to directors	-	16,200,000
Repayment of loans to close relatives of the chief executive officer	-	2,564,880
Repayment of loans to legal heirs of the deceased director	3,000,000	2,750,000
Dividend paid to directors	-	83,141,427
Dividend paid to Kohinoor Mills Limited Staff Provident Fund Trust	-	2,728,500
Dividend received from Security General Insurance Company Limited	3,862,002	5,149,337
Insurance premium (expense)	2,432,140	5,229,167
Salaries and other benefits of son of chief executive officer	3,764,940	-

46.1 Detail of compensation to key management personnel comprising of chief executive officer, directors and executives is disclosed in note 45.

46.2 Following are the related parties with whom the Company have arrangements / agreements in place:

Name of the related party	Basis of relationship	Transactions entered or agreements and / or arrangements in place during the financial year		Percentage of shareholding
		2025	2024	
Punjab Social Security Health Management Company	Common directorship	No	No	None
Master Wind Energy Limited	Common directorship	No	No	None
Lalpir Power Limited	Common directorship	No	No	None
Security General Insurance Company Limited*	Common directorship	Yes	Yes	0.95%
Kohinoor Mills Limited Staff Provident Fund Trust	Post-employment benefit plan	Yes	Yes	None
Friends of Punjab Institute of Cardiology	Director is trustee of the trust	No	Yes	None
Mr. Aamir Fayyaz Sheikh	Director	Yes	Yes	-
Mr. Ismail Aamir Fayyaz	Director	Yes	Yes	-
Ms. Imrat Aamir Fayyaz	Director	Yes	Yes	-
Mrs. Hajra Arham	Director	Yes	Yes	-
Mr. Muhammad Anwarul Haq Siddiqui	Director	Yes	Yes	-
Mr. Taimur Afzal**	Director	Yes	-	-
Mr. Rashid Ahmed	Director	Yes	Yes	-
Mr. Matiuddin Siddiqui	Director	Yes	Yes	-
Mr. Ehsan Aamir	Son of chief executive officer	Yes	-	-

*Security General Insurance Company Limited has become an associated company with effect from 30 April 2024 due to common directorship.

** Elected 31st March 2025 in place of Mr. Muhammad Anwarul Haq Siddiqui

47 PROVIDENT FUND

As at the reporting date, the Kohinoor Mills Limited Staff Provident Fund Trust is in the process of regularizing its investments in accordance with section 218 of the Companies Act, 2017 and the regulations formulated for this purpose by Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan.

48 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

	2025	2024
Number of employees as on June 30	2,149	2,174
Average number of employees during the year	2,163	2,186

49.1

Weaving
Dyeing
Power Generation
Apparel

Weaving		Dyeing		Power Generation		Apparel		Elimination of Inter-segment transactions		Total - Company	
2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Rupees											
10,589,584,440	11,874,610,129	16,527,695,620	17,974,659,798	-	-	19,997,875	4,972,298	-	-	27,137,277,935	29,854,242,225
7,605,055,512	7,796,987,078	302,083,831	555,703,443	2,549,222,637	2,453,375,060	2,643,450	-	(10,459,005,030)	(10,806,065,581)	-	-
18,194,639,552	19,671,597,207	16,829,779,451	18,530,363,241	2,549,222,637	2,453,375,060	22,641,325	4,972,298	(10,459,005,030)	(10,806,065,581)	27,137,277,935	29,854,242,225
(16,484,346,363)	(18,095,633,604)	(14,976,920,165)	(15,815,509,777)	(2,473,332,965)	(2,419,462,665)	(46,976,532)	(83,866,898)	10,459,005,030	10,806,065,581	(23,522,570,995)	(25,608,307,363)
1,710,293,189	1,576,063,603	1,852,859,286	2,714,853,464	75,889,672	33,912,395	(24,335,207)	(78,894,600)	-	-	3,614,706,940	4,245,934,862
(422,869,440)	(613,219,134)	(899,949,720)	(837,222,531)	-	-	(286,067)	-	-	-	(1,323,105,227)	(1,450,441,665)
(357,450,344)	(359,928,721)	(396,963,998)	(349,180,910)	(27,377,514)	(24,593,566)	(2,795,169)	(5,977,353)	-	-	(784,587,025)	(739,680,550)
(780,319,784)	(973,147,855)	(1,296,913,718)	(1,186,403,441)	(27,377,514)	(24,593,566)	(3,081,236)	(5,977,353)	-	-	(2,107,692,252)	(2,190,122,215)
929,973,405	602,915,748	555,945,568	1,528,450,023	48,512,158	9,318,829	(27,416,443)	(84,871,953)	-	-	1,507,014,688	2,055,812,647
Unallocated income and expenses:											
Finance cost											
Other expenses											
Other income											
Profit before taxation and levy											
Levy											
Profit / (loss) before taxation											
Taxation											
Profit / (loss) after taxation											

49.2

	Weaving		Dyeing		Power Generation		Apparel		Total - Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Rupees										
Segment assets	12,366,570,192	13,185,012,581	8,749,453,063	9,014,099,605	2,510,985,496	1,641,389,064	1,367,513,562	759,595,798	24,994,522,313	24,600,097,048
Unallocated assets									1,490,091,950	268,301,215
Total assets as per the statement of financial position	3,068,435,580	3,275,673,293	2,315,790,830	2,091,201,391	309,047,334	178,985,415	29,281,557	28,651,875	26,484,614,263	24,868,398,263
Segment liabilities									5,722,555,301	5,574,511,974
Unallocated liabilities:										
Long term financing - secured									2,094,188,761	1,793,320,514
Deferred liabilities									469,911,292	611,020,988
Deferred income - Government grant									130,402,994	168,636,391
Accrued mark-up									133,176,343	341,781,210
Short term borrowings - secured									7,409,319,105	6,095,500,000
Trade and other payables									193,169,436	181,139,149
Undeclared dividend									8,423,728	8,423,728
Provision for taxation and levy - net									51,037,272	142,021,630
Total liabilities as per the statement of financial position									16,212,184,232	14,916,355,584

49.3 Geographical information

The Company's revenue from external customers by geographical location is detailed below:

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Australia	25,039,178	169,501,266
Asia	8,422,877,951	8,621,789,004
Europe	4,748,802,698	6,301,267,883
North America	654,052,843	1,359,340,138
Africa	538,326,269	220,363,562
Pakistan	12,714,426,297	13,132,856,338
	27,103,525,236	29,805,118,191
Export rebate	33,752,699	49,124,034
	27,137,277,935	29,854,242,225

49.4 All non-current assets of the Company as at the reporting date are located and operating in Pakistan.

49.5 Revenue from major customers

The Company's revenue is earned from a large mix of customers.

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
50 PLANT CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION		
50.1 Weaving		
Number of looms in operation	271	272
Rated capacity of operative looms converted to 60 picks (square meter)	115,130,463	116,895,072
Actual production converted to 60 picks (square meter)	106,490,138	103,944,265
Number of days worked during the year (3 shifts per day)	365	356
50.2 Dyeing		
Rated capacity in 3 shifts (linear meter)	48,000,000	48,000,000
Actual production for three shifts (linear meter)	30,656,580	34,963,890
Number of days worked during the year (3 shifts per day)	323	350
50.3 Power generation		
Number of generators installed	6	7
Installed capacity (Mega Watt Hours)	236,344	288,029
Actual generation (Mega Watt Hours)	40,491	52,250
50.4 Apparel		

The Company is currently in the process of setting up an apparel manufacturing division. Necessary developments and testing relating to infrastructure, plant and machinery are underway.

50.5 Reason for low production

Under utilization of available capacity for dyeing division and weaving division is due to routine maintenance and customer specific order requirement. Actual power generation in comparison to installed capacity is low due to periodical scheduled and unscheduled maintenance of generators, BMR and low demand.

51. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

51.1 Financial risk factors

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

Risk management is carried out by the Company's finance department under policies approved by the Board of Directors (the Board). The Company's finance department evaluates and hedges financial risk. The Board provides principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas such as currency risk, other price risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

(a) 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.

The Company is exposed to currency risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to following currencies. Currently, the Company's foreign exchange risk exposure is restricted to foreign currency bank balances, short term borrowing and the amounts receivable from / payable to the foreign entities. The Company uses forward exchange contracts to hedge its foreign currency risk, when considered appropriate. The Company's exposure to currency risk was as follows:

	2025	2024
Cash at bank - USD	72,969	61,929
Cash in hand - USD	10,083	37,452
Cash in hand - Euro	3,615	9,635
Cash in hand - GBP	3,475	14,060
Cash in hand - AED	5,940	5,940
Cash in hand - SAR	3,205	7,117
Trade debts - USD	2,924,022	2,863,731
Trade debts - Euro	21,772	3,060
Trade debts - CNY	927,585	-
Trade and other payable - USD	(446,006)	(215,882)
Trade and other payable - Euro	(1,651)	-
Trade and other payable - CNY	(34,838)	-
Short term borrowing- USD	(6,400,278)	-
Markup Payable-USD	(94,158)	-
Net exposure - USD	(3,933,368)	2,747,230
Net exposure - Euro	23,736	12,695
Net exposure - GBP	3,475	14,060
Net exposure - CNY	892,747	-
Net exposure - AED	5,940	5,940
Net exposure - SAR	3,205	7,117

The following significant exchange rates were applied during the year:

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Rupees per USD		
Average rate	279.48	284.80
Reporting date rate	283.60	277.70
Rupees per Euro		
Average rate	304.82	306.85
Reporting date rate	332.83	293.50
Rupees per GBP		
Average rate	363.47	358.02
Reporting date rate	388.97	349.00
Rupees per AED		
Average rate	76.57	78.05
Reporting date rate	77.76	74.90
Rupees per SAR		
Average rate	74.44	67.35
Reporting date rate	75.62	73.80
Rupees per CNY		
Average rate	38.99	39.10
Reporting date rate	39.59	38.47

Sensitivity analysis

If the functional currency, at reporting date, had weakened / strengthened by 5% against the USD, GBP, Euro, AED, CNY and SAR with all other variables held constant, the impact on profit before taxation and levy for the year would have been lower / higher by Rupees 49.764 million (2024: higher / lower by Rupees 35.827 million) mainly as a result of exchange gains / losses (2024: losses / gains) on translation of foreign exchange denominated financial instruments. Currency risk sensitivity to foreign exchange movements has been calculated on a symmetric basis. In management's opinion, the sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of inherent currency risk as the year end exposure does not reflect the exposure during the year.

(ii) Other price risk

Other 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 instrument traded in the market. The Company is not exposed to commodity price risk.

(iii) Interest rate risk

This 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's interest rate risk arises from long term financing and short term borrowings and bank balances in deposit accounts. Financial instruments at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. Financial instruments at fixed rate expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk.

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Company's interest bearing financial instruments was:

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial liabilities		
Long term financing	1,115,804,088	1,411,205,375
Short term borrowings	2,685,500,000	3,021,000,000
Floating rate instruments		
Financial assets		
Bank balances - deposit accounts	256,017,748	125,290,506
Financial liabilities		
Long term financing	978,384,673	382,115,139
Short term borrowings	4,723,819,105	3,074,500,000

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rate at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss of the Company.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

If interest rates at the year end date, fluctuate by 1% higher / lower with all other variables held constant, profit before taxation and levy for the year would have been Rupees 51.268 million lower / higher (2024: Rupees 30.981 million lower / higher), mainly as a result of higher / lower interest expense / income. This analysis is prepared assuming the amounts of liabilities outstanding at reporting dates were outstanding for the whole year.

(b) Credit risk

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

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Investments	539,416,189	729,825,657
Long term loans	14,720,694	30,419,821
Loans and advances	35,581,360	2,747,781
Deposits	139,742,287	102,932,774
Trade debts	4,096,690,353	4,988,199,010
Other receivables	11,909,903	13,979,866
Bank balances	805,191,713	446,815,961
	5,643,252,499	6,314,920,870

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (If available) or to historical information about counterparty default rate:

Banks	Rating			2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
	Short term	Long term	Agency		
National Bank of Pakistan	A1+	AAA	PACRA	28,429,351	4,164,870
Allied Bank Limited	A1+	AAA	PACRA	10,431,392	19,129,082
Askari Bank Limited	A1+	AA+	PACRA	124,289,684	13,689,968
Bank Alfalah Limited	A1+	AAA	PACRA	30,485,224	71,395,655
Faysal Bank Limited	A1+	AA	PACRA	340,306	385,131
Habib Bank Limited	A1+	AAA	VIS	177,528,128	96,106,998
Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited	A1+	AA+	PACRA	351,453	382,715
The Bank of Punjab	A1+	AA+	PACRA	168,152,051	149,558,018
MCB Bank Limited	A1+	AAA	PACRA	64,557,587	41,189,172
MCB Islamic Bank Limited	A1	A+	PACRA	67,011,640	22,181,628
Silk Bank Limited	-	-	-	-	1,357,493
United Bank Limited	A1+	AAA	VIS	54,931,875	19,358
Al Baraka Bank (Pakistan) Limited	A1	AA-	VIS	100,413	100,413
Samba Bank Limited	A1	AA	PACRA	4,086,383	2,357,546
Meezan Bank Limited	A1+	AAA	VIS	23,301,513	24,497,914
Soneri Bank	A1+	AA-	PACRA	51,194,713	300,000
				805,191,713	446,815,961
Investments					
Security General Insurance Company Limited	AA+ (ifs)		VIS	164,798,062	22,380,302
Pakistan Cash Management Fund	AA+ (f)		PACRA	-	694,443,538
NBP Money Market Fund	AA (f)		PACRA	14,461,870	13,001,817
MCB Cash Management Optimizer Fund	AA+ (f)		PACRA	360,156,257	-
				539,416,189	729,825,657
				1,344,607,902	1,176,641,618

Due to the Company's long standing business relationships with these counterparties and after giving due consideration to their strong financial standing, management does not expect non-performance by these counterparties on their obligations to the Company. Accordingly, the credit risk is minimal.

Trade debts

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measure expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade debts.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. These trade receivables are netted off with the collateral obtained, if any, from these customers to calculate the net exposure towards these customers. The Company has concluded that the expected loss rates for trade debts against local sales are different from the expected loss rates for trade debts against export sales.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 36 months before 30 June 2025 and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The Company has accordingly adjusted the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors.

On that basis, the loss allowance as at 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024 was determined as follows:

At 30 June 2025

	Local Sales			Export Sales		
	Expected loss rate	Trade debts	Loss allowance	Expected loss rate	Trade debts	Loss allowance
	%	Rupees		%	Rupees	
Not past due	0.00%	682,567,478	-	0.00%	417,914,633	-
Up to 30 days	0.22%	474,226,610	1,043,299	0.53%	95,734,230	411,657
31 to 60 days	0.60%	307,031,803	1,842,191	1.18%	887,273	8,873
61 to 90 days	2.16%	88,358,748	1,908,549	3.93%	-	-
91 to 180 days	10.85%	34,218,835	3,712,744	12.60%	125,670	11,449
181 to 360 days	26.75%	10,119,762	2,707,036	31.51%	150,426	41,066
361 days and above	100.00%	97,671,960	97,671,960	100.00%	5,843,261	5,843,261
		1,694,195,196	108,885,779		520,655,493	6,316,306
Trade debts which are not subject to risk of default		230,292,190	-		1,766,749,559	-
Total		1,924,487,386	108,885,779		2,287,405,052	6,316,306

At 30 June 2024

	Local Sales			Export Sales		
	Expected loss rate	Trade debts	Loss allowance	Expected loss rate	Trade debts	Loss allowance
	%	Rupees		%	Rupees	
Not past due	0.00%	1,203,092,579	-	0.00%	158,848,092	-
Up to 30 days	1.96%	440,354,655	8,628,892	0.24%	102,484,328	246,395
31 to 60 days	3.47%	104,531,859	3,624,340	0.78%	16,141,386	125,275
61 to 90 days	10.93%	66,927,306	7,316,596	2.72%	-	-
91 to 180 days	29.33%	20,504,156	6,013,206	10.76%	10,119,904	1,088,712
181 to 360 days	45.04%	8,600,492	3,873,557	34.88%	1,027,970	358,592
361 days and above	100.00%	95,795,438	95,795,439	100.00%	7,019,180	7,019,180
		1,939,806,485	125,252,030		295,640,860	8,838,154
Trade debts which are not subject to risk of default		731,444,966	-		2,155,396,883	-
Total		2,671,251,451	125,252,030		2,451,037,743	8,838,154

(c) Liquidity risk

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

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash and availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. At 30 June 2025, the Company had Rupees 6,763.002 million (2024: Rupees 7,979.245 million) available borrowing limits from financial institutions and Rupees 815.726 million (2024: Rupees 473.501 million) cash and bank balances. The management believes the liquidity risk to be manageable. Following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including interest payments. The amount disclosed in the table are undiscounted cash flows:

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at 30 June 2025

	Carrying Amount	Contractual cash flows	6 month or less	6-12 month	1-2 Year	More than 2 Years
	-----Rupees-----					
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Long term financing	2,094,188,761	2,812,939,181	366,983,973	316,527,109	548,456,617	1,580,971,482
Lease liability	21,087,179	25,559,040	4,992,000	5,491,200	11,531,520	3,544,320
Trade and other payables	5,477,078,207	5,477,078,207	5,477,078,207	-	-	-
Accrued mark-up	133,176,343	133,176,343	133,176,343	-	-	-
Short term borrowings	7,409,319,105	7,635,011,486	7,635,011,486	-	-	-
Unclaimed dividend	8,423,728	8,423,728	8,423,728	-	-	-
	15,143,273,323	16,092,187,985	13,625,665,737	322,018,309	559,988,137	1,584,515,802

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at 30 June 2024

	Carrying Amount	Contractual cash flows	6 month or less	6-12 month	1-2 Year	More than 2 Years
	----- Rupees -----					
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Long term financing	1,793,320,514	2,377,860,512	270,542,027	315,895,506	516,063,000	1,275,359,979
Trade and other payables	5,415,145,127	5,415,145,127	5,415,145,127	-	-	-
Accrued mark-up	341,781,210	341,781,210	341,781,210	-	-	-
Short term borrowings	6,095,500,000	6,306,269,379	6,306,269,379	-	-	-
Unclaimed dividend	8,423,728	8,423,728	8,423,728	-	-	-
	13,654,170,579	14,449,479,956	12,342,161,471	315,895,506	516,063,000	1,275,359,979

The contractual cash flows relating to the above financial liabilities have been determined on the basis of interest rates / mark up rates effective as at 30 June. The rates of interest / mark up have been disclosed in note 7,8 and note 13 to these financial statements.

51.2 Financial instruments by categories

Assets as per the statement of financial position

	2025				2024			
	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Total	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Total
	Rupees				Rupees			
Investments	-	374,618,127	164,798,062	539,416,189	-	707,445,355	22,380,302	729,825,657
Long term loans	14,720,694	-	-	14,720,694	30,419,821	-	-	30,419,821
Loans and advances	35,581,360	-	-	35,581,360	2,747,781	-	-	2,747,781
Deposits	139,742,287	-	-	139,742,287	102,932,774	-	-	102,932,774
Trade debts	4,096,690,353	-	-	4,096,690,353	4,988,199,010	-	-	4,988,199,010
Other receivables	11,208,549	701,354	-	11,909,903	9,947,201	4,032,665	-	13,979,866
Cash and bank balances	815,725,638	-	-	815,725,638	473,500,537	-	-	473,500,537
	5,113,668,881	375,319,481	164,798,062	5,653,786,424	5,607,747,124	711,478,020	22,380,302	6,341,605,446

Liabilities as per the statement of financial position

	2025	2024
	At amortized cost	
	Rupees	Rupees
Long term financing	2,094,188,761	1,793,320,514
Lease liability	21,087,179	-
Accrued mark-up	133,176,343	341,781,210
Short term borrowings	7,409,319,105	6,095,500,000
Trade and other payables	5,477,078,207	5,415,145,127
Unclaimed dividend	8,423,728	8,423,728
	15,143,273,323	13,654,170,579

51.3 Reconciliation of financial assets and financial liabilities to the line items presented in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	2025			2024		
	Financial assets	Non-financial assets	Total	Financial assets	Non-financial assets	Total
	Rupees			Rupees		
Assets						
Long term investments	164,798,062	-	164,798,062	22,380,302	-	22,380,302
Long term loans	5,758,328	-	5,758,328	4,698,750	-	4,698,750
Long term deposits	134,195,599	-	134,195,599	98,005,598	-	98,005,598
Loans and advances	44,543,726	306,099,890	350,643,616	28,468,852	179,226,345	207,695,197
Short term deposits and prepayments	5,546,688	18,892,391	24,439,079	4,927,176	18,690,761	23,617,937
Trade debts	4,096,690,353	-	4,096,690,353	4,988,199,010	-	4,988,199,010
Other receivables	11,909,903	43,123,967	55,033,870	13,979,866	52,734,113	66,713,979
Short term investment	374,618,127	-	374,618,127	707,445,355	-	707,445,355
Cash and bank balances	815,725,638	-	815,725,638	473,500,537	-	473,500,537
	5,653,786,424	368,116,248	6,021,902,672	6,341,605,446	250,651,219	6,592,256,665

	2025			2024		
	Financial liabilities	Non-financial liabilities	Total	Financial liabilities	Non-financial liabilities	Total
	Rupees			Rupees		
Liabilities						
Long term financing	2,094,188,761	-	2,094,188,761	1,793,320,514	-	1,793,320,514
Lease liability	21,087,179	-	21,087,179	-	-	-
Accrued mark-up	133,176,343	-	133,176,343	341,781,210	-	341,781,210
Short term borrowings	7,409,319,105	-	7,409,319,105	6,095,500,000	-	6,095,500,000
Trade and other payables	5,477,078,207	345,247,133	5,822,325,340	5,415,145,127	268,193,778	5,683,338,905
Unclaimed dividend	8,423,728	-	8,423,728	8,423,728	-	8,423,728
	15,143,273,323	345,247,133	15,488,520,456	13,654,170,579	268,193,778	13,922,364,357

51.4 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

As on reporting date, recognized financial instruments are not subject to off setting as there are no enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements.

51.5 Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to share holders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. Consistent with others in the industry and the requirements of the lenders, the Company monitors the capital structure on the basis of gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as borrowings divided by total capital employed. Borrowings represent long term financing, and short term borrowings obtained by the Company as referred to in note 7 and note 13 respectively. Total capital employed includes 'total equity' as shown in the statement of financial position plus 'borrowings'. The Company's strategy, remained unchanged from last year.

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Borrowings	9,503,507,866	7,888,820,514
Total equity	10,272,430,031	9,952,042,679
Total capital employed	19,775,937,897	17,840,863,193
Gearing ratio (Percentage)	48.06	44.22

The increase in the gearing ratio resulted primarily from increase in borrowings of the Company.

52 RECOGNIZED FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(i) Fair value hierarchy

Judgements and estimates are made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are recognised and measured at fair value in these financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the following three levels. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

Recurring fair value measurements At 30 June 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
----- Rupees -----				

Financial assets

Investment at fair value through profit or loss	374,618,127	-	-	374,618,127
Investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	164,798,062	164,798,062
Derivative financial assets	-	701,354	-	701,354
Total financial assets	374,618,127	701,354	164,798,062	540,117,543

Recurring fair value measurements At 30 June 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
----- Rupees -----				

Financial assets

Investment at fair value through profit or loss	707,445,355	-	-	707,445,355
Investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	22,380,302	22,380,302
Derivative financial assets	-	4,032,665	-	4,032,665
Total financial assets	707,445,355	4,032,665	22,380,302	733,858,322

The above table does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value. Due to short term nature, carrying amounts of certain financial assets and financial liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair value. For the majority of the non-current receivables, the fair values are also not significantly different to their carrying amounts.

There was no transfer in and out of level 1 and level 3 measurements during the year.

The Company's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

Level 1: The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives and equity securities) is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Company is the current bid price. These instruments are included in level 1.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities.

(ii) Valuation techniques used to determine fair values

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments and the fair value of the financial instrument (equity investment in Security General Insurance Company Limited) is determined using dividend growth model.

(iii) Fair value measurement using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

The following table presents the changes in level 3 item for the years ended 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024:

	Unlisted equity investment Rupees
Balance as on 30 June 2023	23,622,579
Less : Deficit recognized in other comprehensive income	(1,242,277)
Balance as on 30 June 2024	22,380,302
Add : Surplus recognized in other comprehensive income	142,417,760
Balance as on 30 June 2025	164,798,062

(iv) Valuation inputs and relationships to fair value

The following table summarises the quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in level 3 fair value measurement.

Description	Fair value as at		Valuation technique	Un observable inputs	Range of inputs (probability-weighted average)	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
	30 June 2025	30 June 2024			30 June 2025	
	Rupees	Rupees				
Investment						
Security General Insurance Company Limited	164,798,062	22,380,302	Dividend growth model	Dividend growth rate	6.50%	Increase / decrease in dividend growth rate by 1.00% and decrease / increase in discount rate by 1.00% would increase / decrease fair value by Rupees +48.592 million / -31.037 million.
				Risk adjusted discount rate	15.57%	

There were no significant inter-relationships between unobservable inputs that materially affect fair values.

Valuation processes

Independent valuer performs the valuation of non-property item required for financial reporting purposes, including level 3 fair values. The independent valuer reports directly to the chief financial officer. Discussions of valuation processes and results are held between the chief financial officer and the valuation team at least once every six month, in line with the Company's half yearly reporting period.

The main level 3 input used by the Company is derived and evaluated as follows:

Dividend growth model for unlisted equity investment considers the present value of future dividends discounted using Weighted Average Cost of Capital.

Changes in level 2 and 3 fair values are analysed at the end of each half yearly reporting period during the valuation discussion between the chief financial officer and the independent valuer. As part of this discussion the independent valuer presents a report that explains the reason for the fair value movements.

53 RECOGNIZED FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS - NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

(i) Fair value hierarchy

Judgements and estimates are made for non-financial assets that are recognized and measured at fair value in these financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its non-financial assets into the following three levels.

As at 30 June 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
----- Rupees -----				
Property, plant and equipment:				
- Freehold land	-	4,426,954,725	-	4,426,954,725
- Buildings	-	2,392,577,645	-	2,392,577,645
Total non-financial assets	-	6,819,532,370	-	6,819,532,370

As at 30 June 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
----- Rupees -----				
Property, plant and equipment:				
- Freehold land	-	4,407,424,000	-	4,407,424,000
- Buildings	-	2,484,000,000	-	2,484,000,000
Total non-financial assets	-	6,891,424,000	-	6,891,424,000

The Company's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

There were no transfers between levels 1 and 2 for recurring fair value measurements during the year. Further, there was no transfer in and out of level 3 measurements.

(ii) Valuation techniques used to determine level 2 fair values

The Company obtains independent valuations for the items of property, plant and equipment carried at revalued amounts every three years. The management updates the assessment of the fair value of each item of property, plant and equipment carried at revalued amount, taking into account the most recent independent valuations. The management determines the value of items of property, plant and equipment carried at revalued amounts within a range of reasonable fair value estimates. The best evidence of fair value of freehold land is current prices in an active market for similar lands. The best evidence of fair value of buildings is to calculate fair depreciated market value by applying an appropriate annual rate of depreciation on the new construction / replacement value of the same building.

Valuation processes

The Company engages external, independent and qualified valuer to determine the fair value of the Company's items of property, plant and equipment carried at revalued amounts at the end of every three years. As at 30 June 2024, the fair values of the items of property, plant and equipment (land and buildings) were determined by Messers Hamid Mukhtar and Company (Private) Limited, the approved valuer.

Changes in fair values are analysed between the chief financial officer and the valuer. As part of this discussion the team presents a report that explains the reason for the fair value movements.

54 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS - NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

(i) Fair value hierarchy

Judgements and estimates are made for non-financial assets not measured at fair value in these financial statements but for which the fair value is described in these financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its non-financial assets into the following three levels.

As at 30 June 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
----- Rupees -----				
Investment property:				
- Land - Non-current asset classified as held for sale	-	5,617,000	-	5,617,000
Total non-financial asset	-	5,617,000	-	5,617,000

As at 30 June 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
----- Rupees -----				
Investment property:				
- Land	-	5,480,000	-	5,480,000
Total non-financial asset	-	5,480,000	-	5,480,000

The Company's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

There were no transfers between levels 1 and 2 for recurring fair value measurements during the year. Further, there was no transfer in and out of level 3 measurements.

(ii) Valuation techniques used to determine level 2 fair values

The Company obtains independent valuations for its investment property at least annually. At the end of each reporting period, the management updates the assessment of the fair value of each property, taking into account the most recent independent valuations. The management determines a property's value within a range of reasonable fair value estimates. The best evidence of fair value is current prices in an active market for similar properties.

Valuation processes

The Company engages external, independent and qualified valuer to determine the fair value of the Company's investment property at the end of every financial year. As at 30 June 2025, the fair value of the investment property has been determined by Hamid Mukhtar and Company (Private) Limited.

Change in fair value is analysed at the end of each year during the valuation discussion between the chief financial officer and the valuer. As part of this discussion the team presents a report that explains the reason for the fair value movements.

55 UNUTILIZED CREDIT FACILITIES

	Non-funded		Funded	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	----- Rupees -----			
Total facilities	2,635,373,000	2,698,985,000	16,266,510,000	15,790,206,000
Utilized at the end of the year	2,339,878,000	2,111,444,000	9,503,507,866	7,830,961,000
Unutilized at the end of the year	295,495,000	587,541,000	6,763,002,134	7,959,245,000

56 Disclosure requirement for company not engaged in shariah non-permissible bussiness activities as its core bussiness activities

Description	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Financing (long-term, short-term, or lease financing) obtained as per Islamic mode			
Short term borrowings		900,000,000	150,000,000
Interest or mark-up accrued on any conventional loan or advance			
Short term borrowings		950,933,951	1,443,927,033
Long-term and short-term Shariah compliant investments		-	-
Shariah-compliant bank deposits, bank balances, and TDRs		112,606,916	60,723,650
Revenue earned from a Shariah-compliant business segment	33	27,137,277,935	29,854,242,225
Break-up of late payments or liquidated damages		-	-
Gain or loss or dividend earned on Shariah compliant investments or share of profit from Shariah-compliant associates		-	-
Profit earned from Shariah-compliant bank deposits, bank balances, or TDRs		-	-
Exchange gain earned from actual currency		-	-
Exchange gains earned using conventional derivative financial instruments		-	-
Profit paid on islamic mode of financing		25,022,103	26,302,396
Total Interest earned on any conventional loan or advance		-	-
Source and detailed breakup of other income, including breakup of other or miscellaneous portions of other income into Shariah-compliant and noncompliant income			
Shariah-compliant:			
Reversal of allowance for expected credit loss	38	18,888,099	74,881,967
Credit balance written back	38	3,995,067	17,077,717
Scrap sales	38	44,244,957	52,016,609
Gain on sale of operating fixed assets	38	2,848,966	11,819,503
Amortization of deferred grant	38	38,233,397	40359162
Others	38	-	484,405
Gain on sale of stores	38	409,013	-
Non-shariah compliant income			
Dividend income	38	16,060,647	51,015,598
Unrealized gain on forward exchange contracts	38	701,354	4,032,665
Unrealized gain on remeasurement of FVTPL investments	38	636,815	36,917
Gain on sale of mutual funds	38	34,774,964	-
Profit on deposits with banks	38	14,871,946	30,479,234

Relationship with Shariah-compliant financial institutions, including banks, takaful operators and their windows, etc

Name	Relationship
Meezan Bank Limited	Bank balance
MCB Islamic Bank Limited	Bank balance and short term borrowings
Faysal Bank Limited	Bank balance
Al-Baraka Islamic Bank Pakistan Limited	Bank balance

57 AUTHORIZATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

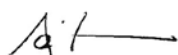
These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company on 24 September 2025.

58 CORRESPONDING FIGURES

Corresponding figures have been re-arranged, wherever necessary, for the purpose of comparison. However, no significant rearrangements / reclassification have been made.

59 GENERAL

Figures have been rounded off to nearest of Rupee.



AAMIR FAYYAZ SHEIKH
CHIEF EXECUTIVE



ISMAIL AAMIR FAYYAZ
DIRECTOR



KAMRAN SHAHID
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

PROXY FORM

38th Annual General Meeting 2025

I/We _____
of _____ in the district of _____ being a member of
KOHINOOR MILLS LIMITED hereby appoint _____
_____ of _____ another member of the Company or failing him/her
appoint _____
of _____ another member of the Company as my / our proxy
to vote for me/us and on my/our behalf, at the **38thAnnual General Meeting** of the Company to be
held on **Tuesday, October 28, 2025 at 2:45 p.m.**, and at any adjournment thereof.

As witness my/our hand seal this _____ day of _____, 2025

Folio No.	CDC Account Holders		No. of Ordinary Shares held
	Participant I.D. No.	Account / Sub-Account No.	

Signatures on
Fifty Rupees
Revenue Stamp

*The Signature should agree
with the specimen registered
with the Company*

Witness 1

Witness 2

Signature _____ Signature _____
Name _____ Name _____
CNIC No. _____ CNIC No. _____
Passport No. _____ Passport No. _____
Address _____ Address _____

Important Notes:

- Proxies, in order to be effective, must be received at the Company's Registered Office situated at 8th K.M. Manga Raiwind Road, District Kasur, not later than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting and must be duly stamped, signed and witnessed.
- If a member appoints more than one proxy and more than one instruments of proxies are deposited by a member with the Company, all such instruments of proxy shall be rendered invalid.
- No person can act as proxy unless he / she is member of the Company, except that a corporation may appoint a person who is not a member.
- For CDC Account Holders / Corporate entities

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

- The proxy form shall be witnessed by two persons whose name, address and Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC) number shall be mentioned on the form.
- Attested copies of CNIC or the passport of the beneficial owners and the proxy shall be provided with the proxy form.
- The proxy shall produce original CNIC or passport at the time of attending the meeting.
- In case of the Corporate entity, the Board of Directors' Resolution / Power of Attorney with specimen signature shall be submitted (unless it has been provided earlier) along with proxy form to the Company.

AFFIX
CORRECT
POSTAGE

The Company Secretary

KOHINOOR MILLS LIMITED

8-KM, Manga Raiwind Road,
Distt. Kasur,
Pakistan.

پراکسی (مختار نامہ) فارم 2025

38 واں سالانہ جنرل اجلاس

میں / ہم _____ ضلع _____ کا / کے رہائشی ہوں / ہیں۔ کوہ نور ملز لمیٹڈ کا ممبر ہونے کے ناطے ساکن _____ میں / ہم _____ کے رہائشی کو جو کہ کمپنی کا ایک اور ممبر ہے اپنا / اپنے متبادل مقرر کرتا ہوں / کرتے ہیں یا۔ _____ کے رہائشی کو جو کہ کمپنی کا ایک اور ممبر ہے اپنا / اپنے متبادل مقرر کرتا ہوں / کرتے ہیں۔ جو میرے / ہمارے لئے اور میری / ہماری طرف سے 28 اکتوبر 2025ء بروز منگل دوپہر 2:45 بجے ہونے والے کمپنی کے 38 ویں سالانہ جنرل اجلاس میں میری / ہمارے طرف سے بحیثیت پراکسی ووٹ دینے کا مجاز ہوگا۔

آج مورخہ _____ 2025

فولیو نمبر	سی ڈی سی اکاؤنٹ / ذیلی اکاؤنٹ نمبر	عام حصص کی تعداد

50/- روپے کی ریونیو ٹکٹ
پر دستخط کریں
(دستخط کمپنی کے ساتھ رجسٹرڈ نمونہ کیساتھ اتفاق کرنا چاہئے)

گواہ شدگان 2

گواہ شدگان 1

دستخط _____ نام _____
 دستخط _____ نام _____
 شناختی کارڈ نمبر _____ شناختی کارڈ نمبر _____
 پاسپورٹ نمبر _____ پاسپورٹ نمبر _____
 پتہ _____ پتہ _____

نوٹ:

- 1۔ اجلاس شروع ہونے سے 48 گھنٹے پہلے 8 کلومیٹر مانگا ریونیو ڈسٹریکشن میں واقع کمپنی کے رجسٹرڈ آفس میں پہنچنے والا دستخط شدہ اور ممبر لگا ہوا پراکسی فارم (مختار نامہ) موثر تصور کیا جائے گا۔
- 2۔ اگر ایک ممبر نے کمپنی میں ایک سے زیادہ پراکسی (متبادل رکن) مقرر کئے یا فارم جمع کروائے تو اس کے وہ تمام فارم غلط قرار دیئے جائیں گے۔
- 3۔ کوئی بھی فرد اس وقت تک متبادل رکن کے طور پر کام نہیں کر سکتا جب تک وہ کمپنی کا ممبر نہ ہو، سوائے کارپوریشن کے جو کسی بھی شخص کو متبادل رکن مقرر کر سکتی ہے۔

سی ڈی سی اکاؤنٹ ہولڈرز اور کارپوریٹ اداروں کیلئے

مذکورہ بالا کے علاوہ مندرجہ ذیل ضروریات کو بھی مدنظر رکھا جائے

- 1۔ پراکسی فارم دو افراد سے دستخط شدہ ہو اور ان کے نام، پتہ اور شناختی کارڈ نمبر واضح لکھے ہوئے ہوں۔
- 2۔ اصل ماکان اور متبادل اراکین کے شناختی کارڈ یا پاسپورٹ کی نقول پراکسی فارم کیساتھ منسلک کی جائیں۔
- 3۔ متبادل رکن کو اجلاس کے وقت اصل شناختی کارڈ یا پاسپورٹ دکھانا ہوگا۔
- 4۔ کارپوریٹ ادارے کی صورت میں بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی دستخط شدہ قرارداد / پاور آف اٹارنی (مختار نامہ) پراکسی فارم کیساتھ کمپنی کو جمع کرانا ہوگا۔

AFFIX
CORRECT
POSTAGE

The Company Secretary

KOHINOOR MILLS LIMITED
8-KM, Manga Raiwind Road,
Distt. Kasur,
Pakistan.

آڈیٹرز

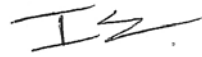
کمپنی کے بیرونی آڈیٹرز، میسرز ریاض احمد اینڈ کمپنی، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس آئینڈ سالانہ اجلاس عام کے اختتام پر ریٹائر ہو جائیں گے۔ کمپنیز ایکٹ، 2017 کے تحت دوبارہ تقرری کے اہل ہونے کے باعث، انہوں نے 30 جون 2026 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے کمپنی کے آڈیٹر کے طور پر اپنی خدمات پیش کی ہیں۔ بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے ان کی دوبارہ تقرری کے لیے آڈٹ کمیٹی کی سفارشات کی توثیق کی ہے۔

آڈیٹرز نے آگاہ کیا ہے کہ انہیں انسٹی ٹیوٹ آف چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس آف پاکستان کے اور آڈٹ اور سائٹ بورڈ آف پاکستان کے ہاں رجسٹرڈ کوالٹی کنٹرول رول پروگرام کے تحت تسلی بخش درجہ بندی حاصل کی گئی ہے۔ فرم انٹرنیشنل فیڈریشن آف اکاؤنٹنٹس (IFAC) کے جاری کردہ ضابطہ اخلاق کے مطابق تعمیل کرتی ہے۔ مزید یہ کہ وہ کمپنی کو کوئی متعلقہ خدمات بھی نہیں دے رہے ہیں۔ آڈیٹرز نے اس بات کی بھی تصدیق کی ہے کہ نہ تو فرم اور نہ ہی اس کا کوئی شراکت دار، ان کے شریک حیات یا نابالغ بچے نے سال کے دوران کسی بھی وقت کمپنی کے حصص میں کاروبار یا تجارت نہیں کی ہے اور یہ کہ فرم کا کوئی پارٹنر یا فرد قریبی رشتہ دار یعنی میاں بیوی، والدین، سی ای او، سی ایف او، اندرونی آڈٹ کے سربراہ، کمپنی سیکرٹری یا کمپنی کے ڈائریکٹر کے خود کفیل اور زیر کفالت بچے آڈٹ میں شامل نہیں ہیں۔

اعتراف

بورڈ اپنے قابل قدر حصص یافتگان، بینکوں، مالیاتی اداروں اور صارفین کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہے، جن کی مدد، مسلسل تعاون اور سرپرستی نے کمپنی کو مسلسل بہتری کے لیے کوشاں رہنے کے قابل بنایا ہے۔ زیر جائزہ مدت کے دوران، انتظامیہ اور ملازمین کے درمیان خوشگوار تعلقات رہے اور ہم کمپنی کے ملازمین کی لگن، استقامت اور تندی کو بھی سراہتے ہیں۔

منجانب بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز



اسمعیل عامر فیاض
ڈائریکٹر



عامر فیاض شیخ
چیف ایگزیکٹو

قصور
24 ستمبر 2025ء

حصص داری کا اجمال

30 جون 2025 کو حصص داری کا اجمال ہمراہ کمپنی کے حصص یافتگان کی اقسام جیسا کہ کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017 اور لسٹڈ کمپنیز (کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس) ریگولیشنز 2019 میں درج ہے اس رپورٹ میں منسلک ہے۔

مستقبل کے امکانات

گزشتہ ایک سال کے دوران پاکستان کی ٹیکسٹائل برآمدات نے بحالی کے آثار ظاہر کیے ہیں، خاص طور پر نٹ ویئر، ریڈی میڈ گارمنٹس اور بیڈنگ جیسے ویلیو ایڈڈ شعبوں میں، جو کہ ترقی کی راہ پر گامزن ہیں۔ ٹیکسٹائل سیکٹر کا کل برآمدات میں حصہ مالی سال 2025 میں بڑھ کر 53.8 فیصد ہو گیا جو کہ تقابلی مدت میں 52.8 فیصد تھا، جس سے یہ بات عیاں ہے کہ یہ صنعت قومی زرمبادلہ کی پیداوار میں ریڈھ کی بڑی حیثیت رکھتی ہے۔ تاہم، یہ بحالی معمولی ہے، اور پائیدار نمو کا انحصار اس بات پر ہو گا کہ برآمد کنندگان، بڑی منڈیوں میں تجارتی رکاوٹوں کے دباؤ کو نیوگیٹ کرتے ہوئے کس حد تک بنیادی یارن سے زیادہ مارجن کی تیار شدہ مصنوعات کی طرف منتقل ہو سکتے ہیں۔

آگے بڑھتے ہوئے، 2026 میں عالمی شرح نمو 3.1 فیصد متوقع ہے، جس میں چین 4.2 فیصد، یورو ایریا 1.2 فیصد، مشرق وسطیٰ اور وسطی ایشیاء میں 3.5 فیصد، اور ابھرتی ہوئی اور ترقی پذیر معیشتوں کی شرح 4.0 فیصد ہے۔ یہ تخمینے عالمی تجارت میں سائیکیکل رکاوٹوں اور جاری تبدیلیوں کے خلاف ہیں۔ جیو پولیٹیکل حالات بشمول روس-یوکرین تنازعہ، مشرق وسطیٰ میں بڑھتی ہوئی کشیدگی، اور مسلسل امریکہ-چین تجارت اور ٹیکنالوجی کی کشیدگی، توانائی کی منڈی کے اتار چڑھاؤ سپلائی چین کو غیر مستحکم رکھے ہوئے ہے۔ آب و ہوا سے متعلق خطرات خاص طور پر خوراک اور وسائل کی حفاظت کے نقطہ نظر کو مزید کشیدہ کر دیتے ہیں۔ اس کے باوجود افراط زر 2024 میں 5.7 فیصد سے 2025 میں 4.2 فیصد اور 2026 میں 3.6 فیصد تک کم ہونے کی توقع ہے جس کی مدد سے اشیاء کی قیمتوں میں اعتدال لایا جائے گا۔

اس پس منظر میں، پاکستان کے ٹیکسٹائل سیکٹر کو مواقع اور خطرات کے متوازن امتزاج کا سامنا ہے۔ اہم برآمدی منڈیوں میں پوزیشن کو مستحکم کرنے کی گنجائش پیش کرتے ہوئے ویلیو ایڈڈ کیٹیگریز کی طلب مستحکم رہنے کی توقع ہے۔ اسی اثناء میں، پنجاب اور ارد گرد کے علاقوں میں حالیہ سیلاب نے رسد میں خلل ڈالا اور فصلوں کو نقصان پہنچایا، مقامی خام مال کی دستیابی کو خطرہ لاحق ہے، پیداواری لاگت میں اضافہ ہوا جس کی وجہ سے ممکنہ طور پر زیادہ کپاس درآمد کرنے کی ضرورت ہوگی۔ ساختی رکاوٹیں، پیداواری اور توانائی کے بڑھتے ہوئے اخراجات، درآمد شدہ خام مال پر انحصار، سیلز ٹیکس ریفرنڈمز میں تاخیر، اور پالیسی کی غیر یقینی صورتحال مارجن پر دباؤ ڈال رہی ہے۔ پائیدار نمو کا انحصار ایک مستحکم اور معاون پالیسی فریم ورک، بروقت ریفرنڈمز، توانائی کی مسابقتی قیمتوں کا تعین، اور سپلائی چین کی بہتر پلک پر ہو گا۔

خریدار کی بڑھتی ہوئی ضروریات کے ساتھ ہم آہنگ، کمپنی ڈیجیٹل منصوبہ بندی اور نظم و ضبط کے ساتھ ورکنگ کپینٹل مینجمنٹ میں سرمایہ کاری کرتے ہوئے ٹریس ایبلٹی، تعمیل، اور ماحول دوست مینوفیکچرنگ کے طریقوں کو مضبوط بنا رہی ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ، کمپنی 5,000 گارمنٹس یومیہ فی شفٹ کی ابتدائی صلاحیت کا حامل ایک ملبوسات کا یونٹ قائم کر رہی ہے، جس کی تجارتی پیداوار اگلے سال کی دوسری سہ ماہی میں شروع ہونے کی توقع ہے۔ اس فارورڈ انٹیگریشن سے ویلیو ایڈڈ کس کو گہرا کرنے، کسٹمر شیئر کو بڑھانے، اور قریبی مدت میں آمدنی میں اضافے اور زیریں لائن کے منافع دونوں میں معنی خیز شراکت کی اُمید ہے۔ انتظامیہ کا یقین ہے کہ یہ اقدامات، ہمارے انرجی پروگرام اور پروڈکٹ کس اپ گریڈ کے ساتھ، ابھرتے ہوئے عالمی ٹیکسٹائل منظر نامہ میں مسابقت کو تقویت دیں گے۔

اس ماحول میں، آپ کی کمپنی ویلیو ایڈڈ ٹیکسٹائل کی طرف عالمی تبدیلی سے فائدہ اٹھانے کی اسٹریٹجک پوزیشن میں ہے۔ اس سمت میں ایک اہم قدم ہمارے جدید ترین ملبوسات یونٹ کا قیام ہے۔ یہ اقدام عالمی رجحانات اور مقامی ضروریات کے ساتھ ہم آہنگ ہے، کمپنی کو اپنی مصنوعات کے مرکب کو متنوع بنانے، اعلیٰ مارجن والی کیٹیگریز میں اپنی موجودگی کو مضبوط بنانے، اور پاکستان کی برآمدی نمو میں معنی خیز کردار ادا کرنے کے قابل بناتا ہے۔

انسانی وسائل اور معاوضہ کمیٹی

بورڈ نے یکم اپریل 2025 کو مندرجہ ذیل ممبروں پر مشتمل ایک انسانی وسائل اور معاوضہ کمیٹی دوبارہ تشکیل دی ہے۔

نمبر شمار	ممبرز کا نام
1	جناب تیمور افضل
2	جناب رشید احمد
3	محترمہ ہاجرہ ارحم

انسانی وسائل اور معاوضہ کمیٹی (ایچ آر اینڈ آر) لسٹڈ کمپنیز (کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس) ریگولیشنز، 2019 کے تقاضوں کے تحت بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی طرف سے منظور شدہ ضوابط کے مطابق کام کرتی ہے۔

زیر جائزہ سال کے دوران انسانی وسائل اور معاوضہ کمیٹی کے چار (4) اجلاس منعقد ہوئے ان میں ہر ممبر کی حاضری درج ذیل ہے:

نمبر شمار	ممبرز کا نام	شرکت کردہ اجلاس کی تعداد
1	جناب محمد انوار الحق صدیقی (31 مارچ 2025 کو ریٹائر ہو گئے)	3/4
2	محترمہ ہاجرہ ارحم	4/4
3	جناب رشید احمد	4/4
4	جناب تیمور افضل (31 مارچ 2025 کو منتخب ہوئے)	1/4

نان ایگزیکٹو / آزاد ڈائریکٹرز کا معاوضہ

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے ”ڈائریکٹرز کے معاوضہ سے متعلق پالیسی منظور کی ہے، جس کی اہم خصوصیات درج ذیل ہیں:

☆ بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کا کوئی واحد ممبر خود اپنا مشاہرہ متعین نہیں کر سکتا۔
☆ آزاد ڈائریکٹرز سمیت نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز کا معاوضہ کمپنی کی موزوں تجربہ کار اور اہل بورڈ ممبرز کو برقرار رکھنے کی ضرورت کے لحاظ سے اور مارکیٹ پریکٹس کے مساوی طے کیا جاتا ہے۔

انسانی وسائل اور معاوضہ کمیٹی ہر مالی سال کے اختتام پر یا اس سے پہلے ایکسٹرنل مارکیٹ میں تقابلی معاوضے کی سطحوں کے سروے کی بنیاد پر بورڈ کو سفارشات پیش کرتی ہے۔

☆ کمپنی کے منعقدہ اجلاسوں میں شرکت اور دیگر امور کے لئے ڈائریکٹرز کی طرف سے خرچ کئے جانے والے تمام مناسب اخراجات، بشمول سفری، ہوٹل چارجز اور دیگر اخراجات کمپنی کی

پالیسی کے مطابق کمپنی سے وصول کرنے کے اہل ہوں گے۔

☆ معاوضے پر ٹیکس کی ذمہ داری کمپنی برداشت کرے گی۔

ضابطہ اخلاق

بورڈ، سینئر مینجمنٹ اور کمپنی کے دیگر ملازمین میں دیانتداری کی ترجیح کے لئے بورڈ نے ضابطہ اخلاق بنا کر کمپنی کی ویب سائٹ پر شائع کیا ہے تاکہ ہر شخص جو کمپنی سے منسلک ہے ان پروفیشنل سٹینڈرڈز اور کارپوریٹ اقدار کو سمجھ سکے۔

درج ذیل ڈائریکٹرز لسٹڈ کمپنیوں کے بورڈز میں کم از کم 14 سالہ تعلیم اور 15 سالہ تجربہ کے استثنیٰ کے معیار پر پورا اترتے ہیں، اس لیے ڈائریکٹرز کے ترتیبی پروگرام سے مستثنیٰ ہیں:

نمبر شمار	نام ڈائریکٹرز
1	جناب عامر فیاض شیخ - چیف ایگزیکٹو
2	جناب رشید احمد - ڈائریکٹر

محترمہ ہاجرہ ارحم مالی سال 2025-26 میں ڈائریکٹرز کے ترتیبی پروگرام میں شامل ہوں گی۔

آڈٹ کمیٹی

بورڈ نے یکم اپریل 2025 کو مندرجہ ذیل ممبروں پر مشتمل ایک آڈٹ کمیٹی تشکیل دی ہے۔

نمبر شمار	ممبرز کا نام
1	محترمہ ہاجرہ ارحم
2	جناب رشید احمد
3	جناب تیمور افضل

آڈٹ کمیٹی بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کے طے کردہ طریقہ کار کے مطابق کام کرتی ہے۔ یہ کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس کی بہترین پریکٹسز اور متعلقہ قانونی تقاضوں، اکاؤنٹنگ پالیسیز اور پریکٹسز میں تبدیلی، لاگو اکاؤنٹنگ سٹینڈرڈز اور لسٹنگ کے قواعد کی نگرانی پر توجہ مرکوز رکھتی ہے۔

یہ بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کو بیرونی آڈیٹرز کی تقرری کی شرائط اور آڈٹ سے متعلق جائزہ کی سفارشات پیش کرتی ہے۔ دیگر ذمہ داریوں میں انٹرنل آڈٹ فنکشن، کمپنی کے اثاثوں کا انٹرنل کنٹرول سسٹم کے ذریعے تحفظ اور مالیاتی اور آپریشنل کنٹرول، اکاؤنٹنگ کا نظام اور رپورٹنگ کے طریقہ کار، کاروباری منصوبوں کا ابتدائی جائزہ اور بورڈ کی توثیق اور نتیجہ کی اشاعت سے پہلے سہ ماہی، ششماہی اور سالانہ کارکردگی کا جائزہ لیتی ہے۔

زیر جائزہ سال کے دوران آڈٹ کمیٹی کے چار (4) اجلاس منعقد ہوئے ان میں ہر ممبر کی حاضری درج ذیل ہے:

نمبر شمار	ممبرز کا نام	شرکت کردہ اجلاس کی تعداد
1	محترمہ ہاجرہ ارحم	4/4
2	جناب رشید احمد	4/4
3	جناب محمد انوار الحق صدیقی (31 مارچ 2025 کو ریٹائر ہو گئے)	3/4
4	جناب تیمور افضل (یکم اپریل 2025 کو منتخب ہوئے)	1/4

زیر جائزہ سال کے دوران، بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کے پانچ (5) اجلاس منعقد ہوئے۔ ہر ایک ڈائریکٹر کی حاضری درج ذیل ہے:

نمبر شمار	ڈائریکٹرز کے نام	اجلاس میں شرکت کی تعداد
1	جناب رشید احمد	5/5
2	جناب عامر فیاض شیخ	5/5
3	جناب اسماعیل عامر فیاض	3/5
4	محترمہ امرت عامر فیاض	4/5
5	محترمہ ہاجرہ ارجم	5/5
6	جناب محمد انوار الحق صدیقی (31 مارچ 2025 کو مستعفی ہو گئے)	4/5
7	جناب مطیع الدین صدیقی	5/5
8	جناب تیمور افضل (31 مارچ 2025 کو ڈائریکٹر منتخب ہوئے)	1/5

اجلاس میں شرکت نہ کر سکنے والے ڈائریکٹرز کو غیر حاضری کی رخصت دی گئی۔

زیر جائزہ سال کے دوران ڈائریکٹر، ایگزیکٹوز، ان کے شریک حیات اور نابالغ بچوں کی طرف سے حصص میں کوئی تجارت نہیں کی گئی:

بورڈ کی سالانہ کارکردگی کا جائزہ

بورڈ اپنی کارکردگی جانچنے کے عمل کو بہترین نظم و نسق کا ایک اہم حصہ تصور کرتا ہے، کیونکہ یہ عمل ڈائریکٹرز کو بورڈ کی حالیہ کارکردگی، اس کے کردار اور ذمہ داریوں کے متعلق رائے فراہم کرتا ہے۔ اس بات کا ادراک کرتے ہوئے بورڈ نے اپنی کمیٹیوں کی اور ارکان کی کارکردگی میں مدد فراہم کرنے کے لئے معروف طریقوں سے متعلق ایک سوالنامہ وضع کیا ہے۔ کمپنی سیکرٹری بات چیت اور جائزہ کے لئے بورڈ کو سالانہ خلاصہ رپورٹ پیش کرتا ہے۔

ڈائریکٹرز کا معاوضہ

بورڈ کے ارکان کا معاوضہ بذات خود بورڈ منظور کرتا ہے۔ تاہم، کارپوریٹ گورننس کے کوڈ کے تحت، یہ یقینی بنایا جاتا ہے کہ کسی بھی ڈائریکٹر نے خود کا معاوضہ طے کرنے کے فیصلہ میں حصہ نہیں لیا ہے۔ کمپنی نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز بشمول آزاد ڈائریکٹرز کو اجلاسوں میں شامل ہونے کی فیس کے علاوہ کوئی معاوضہ نہیں دیتی۔ بہترین ذہنوں کو اپنے پاس رکھنے کے لئے، کمپنی کی معاوضہ پالیسی مضبوط ہے جو کہ انڈسٹری ٹرینڈ اور کاروباری طریقوں کے مطابق ہے۔ ڈائریکٹرز اور سی ای او کی معاوضے کی معلومات کے لئے، براہ کرم مالی گوشواروں کے نوٹس ملاحظہ کریں۔

ڈائریکٹرز کے ترقیتی پروگرام

بورڈ نے مندرجہ ذیل کے لیے ڈائریکٹرز کے ترقیتی پروگرام کا اہتمام کیا ہے:

نمبر شمار	نام ڈائریکٹرز
1	جناب اسماعیل عامر فیاض
2	(نامزد NIT) جناب مطیع الدین صدیقی
3	محترمہ امرت عامر فیاض
4	جناب تیمور افضل

- e۔ اندرونی کنٹرول کے نظام کا ڈیزائن مستحکم ہے اور اسکی مؤثر طریقے سے عملدرآمد اور نگرانی کی جاتی ہے۔
- f۔ کاروبار جاری رکھنے کے لئے کمپنی کی صلاحیت پر کوئی قابل ذکر شکوک و شبہات نہیں ہیں۔
- g۔ لسٹڈ کمپنیز (کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس) ریگولیشنز، 2019 میں دیئے گئے قواعد و ضوابط کارپوریٹ گورننس کے بہترین طریقہ کار سے کوئی مادی انحراف نہیں کیا گیا ہے۔
- h۔ کمپنی کے کاروبار کے کسی بھی حصے میں تنظیم نو، کاروبار کی توسیع یا کاروبار کو بند کرنے کا کوئی اہم منصوبہ نہیں ہے۔
- i۔ گزشتہ چھ سالوں کے آپریٹنگ اور مالی اعداد و شمار رپورٹ ہذا سے منسلک ہیں۔
- j۔ بقایا ٹیکسز، ڈیوٹیز، لیویز اور دیگر چارجز (اگر کوئی ہو) کی مد میں قانونی ادائیگیوں کی بابت معلومات نظر ثانی شدہ گوشواروں کے متعلقہ نوٹ میں دی گئی ہیں۔
- k۔ کمپنی حفاظتی قواعد و ضوابط کے معیارات کی سختی سے تعمیل کرتی ہے۔ یہ ماحول دوست پالیسیوں پر بھی عمل کرتی ہے۔
- l۔ سٹاف ریٹائرمنٹ سینفٹ فنڈ (پروویڈنٹ فنڈ) کی طرف سے کی جانے والی سرمایہ کاری کا تخمینہ ان کے متعلقہ اکاؤنٹس پر مبنی ہے جو کہ درج ذیل ہیں:

30 جون 2025	476.348 ملین روپے (غیر نظر ثانی شدہ)
30 جون 2024	400.285 ملین روپے (نظر ثانی شدہ)

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز

کمپنی کے مکمل نظم و نسق اور انتظامات کے لئے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز ذمہ دار ہیں۔ تمام ڈائریکٹرز اپنے فرائض اور اختیارات سے بخوبی آگاہ ہیں۔ تمام ڈائریکٹرز بورڈ کے ہر سہ ماہی میں منعقد ہونے والے اجلاس کے ذریعے اپنی قانونی ذمہ داریاں ادا کرتے ہیں۔ جن میں کمپنی کے مالیاتی گوشواروں پر نظر ثانی کرنے کے اور انکی منظوری کے علاوہ کمپنی کے اہم منصوبے، فیصلے، اندازے اور مالی تخمینہ جات وغیرہ ہر ذیلی کمیٹی کی دی گئی سفارشات کی روشنی میں مشاورت اور ان پر عمل کروانا شامل ہے ان کے فرائض میں کمپنی کے اسٹریٹجک مقاصد کو قائم کرنا، قیادت کی فراہمی، کاروبار کے انتظام کی نگرانی اور حصص یافتگان کو رپورٹ کرنا شامل ہے۔

ڈائریکٹرز کی کل تعداد سات (7) ہے۔ جن کے نام درج ذیل ہیں:

(a)۔ مرد حضرات

- i۔ جناب رشید احمد
- ii۔ جناب عامر فیاض شیخ
- iii۔ جناب اسماعیل عامر فیاض
- iv۔ جناب تیمور افضل
- v۔ جناب مطیع الدین صدیقی (NIT نامزدہ)

(b)۔ خاتون

- vi۔ محترمہ امرت عامر فیاض
- vii۔ محترمہ ہاجرہ ارحم

بورڈ کی تبدیلیاں

رواں سال ڈائریکٹروں کے انتخابات کے ذریعے جناب تیمور افضل کو جناب محمد انوار الحق صدیقی کی جگہ 31 مارچ 2025 سے بطور ڈائریکٹر منتخب کیا گیا ہے۔ مذکورہ بالا کے سوائے 30 جون 2025 کو ختم ہونے والے مالی سال کے دوران ڈائریکٹرز کی تعداد اور ناموں میں کوئی تبدیلی نہیں ہوئی۔

ترتیب اور ترقی

آپ کی کمپنی تربیت اور ترقی کے ذریعے انسانی وسائل کی ترقی پر یقین رکھتی ہے اور اپنے پیداواری عمل کے تمام شعبوں میں تربیت پر زور دیتی ہے۔ کمپنی نے سال کے دوران تمام اہم تکنیکی کیٹگریز جیسے کہ ویور، ٹیکنالوجسٹ اور کوالٹی کنٹرول انسپکٹرز کے لیے توجہ مرکوز اور لاگت بچانے والے تربیتی پروگراموں کی کوششیں کیں۔

امیدوار ٹریننگ اسکیم کے ذریعے انگیجڈ ہیں اور اپنی متعلقہ ٹیموں میں شامل ہونے سے پہلے 6 ماہ کی ان ہاؤس تربیت حاصل کرتے ہیں۔ اس سے کمپنی کو انتہائی ہنر مند افرادی قوت تیار کرنے میں مدد ملی اور ٹرن اوور کو پورا کرنے کے لیے متبادلات بھی حاصل ہوئے ہیں۔

ان ہاؤس تربیتی سیشن باقاعدگی سے جنرل مینجمنٹ، فار فائٹنگ، ابتدائی طبی امداد، صحت اور حفاظت، کمپیوٹر اور تکنیکی شعبوں میں منعقد کیے جاتے ہیں۔

حفاظت، صحت اور ماحولیات

آپ کی کمپنی اپنے تمام ملازمین کے لئے ایک محفوظ اور صحت مند کام کی جگہ فراہم کرنے پر توجہ مرکوز رکھتی ہے اور ہم جس معاشرے اور ماحول میں کام کرتے ہیں اس کے لئے ذمہ داری کے ساتھ کام کرنے کے لئے پُر عزم ہیں۔ کارپوریٹ قیادت، عملے کی لگن اور کام کی جگہ پر اعلیٰ ترین پیشہ ورانہ معیارات کے اطلاق کے ذریعہ ہماری حفاظت، صحت اور ماحول کی کارکردگی میں مستقل بہتری سے یہ کامیابی حاصل ہوگی۔

کارپوریٹ سماجی ذمہ داری

آپ کی کمپنی کے پاس بہت منفرد کارپوریٹ سماجی ذمہ داری (سی ایس آر) پالیسی ہے جس کا مقصد جہاں وہ کام کرتی ہے اس کمیونٹی کو تحفظ فراہم کرنے کی اپنی ذمہ داریوں کو نبھانا ہے۔ اس کی انسان دوست سرگرمیوں میں صحت اور تعلیم کے شعبے کے اقدامات میں حصہ لینا شامل ہے۔

لسٹڈ کمپنیز (کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس) ریگولیشنز، 2019 کی تعمیل

آپ کی کمپنی کارپوریٹ گورننس کے اعلیٰ معیار کو برقرار رکھنے کے لئے پُر عزم ہے۔ بورڈ اور اس کی ذیلی کمیٹیاں اس سلسلے میں اپنی ذمہ داریوں کو تسلیم کرتی ہیں اور لسٹڈ کمپنیز (کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس) ریگولیشنز، 2019 کے تعمیل کا بیان اور اسی بارے میں آڈیٹرز کی جائزہ رپورٹ منسلک ہے۔

ویلیو ایڈیشن اور اس کی تقسیم اور مینجمنٹ خطرات کا بیان

ویلیو ایڈیشن اور اس کی تقسیم کا بیان، اس رپورٹ کے ساتھ منسلک ہے۔

کارپوریٹ اور مالیاتی فریم ورک

کمپنی کے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز، سیکورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن آف پاکستان کی جانب سے جاری کردہ کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس کے متعلق اپنی ذمہ داریوں سے بخوبی آگاہ ہیں۔ مندرجہ ذیل بیانات کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس کے بہترین طریقوں سے چلانے کے لئے کمپنی کے عزم کا اظہار کرتے ہیں۔

- a • مالیاتی گوشوارے کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017 کے مطابق تیار کئے گئے ہیں۔ کمپنی کی انتظامیہ کی طرف سے تیار کردہ، مالیاتی گوشوارے، اس کے معاملات، آپریشنز کے نتائج، نقدی بہاؤ اور ایکونٹ میں تبدیلیوں کو منصفانہ طور پر ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔
- b • کمپنی نے اکاؤنٹس کی کتابوں کا صحیح ریکارڈ رکھا ہوا ہے۔
- c • مالیاتی گوشواروں کی تیاری میں مناسب اکاؤنٹنگ پالیسیوں کو تسلسل کے ساتھ لاگو کیا گیا ہے اور اکاؤنٹنگ کے تخمینہ جات مناسب اور دانشمندانہ فیصلوں پر مبنی ہیں۔
- d • مالیاتی گوشواروں کی تیاری میں پاکستان پر لاگو بین الاقوامی مالیاتی رپورٹنگ کے معیارات کی پیروی کی گئی ہے اور کسی انحراف کا واضح انکشاف اور وضاحت کی گئی ہے۔

پہلے، ہمارے تھرمل آئل سرکٹس کے لیے پروسیس ہسٹ قدرتی گیس سے چلنے والے ہیٹروں کے ذریعے پیدا کی جاتی تھی۔ توانائی کی شدت کو ساختی طور پر کم کرنے اور ایندھن کے کس کو متنوع بنانے کے لیے، کمپنی نے کامیابی سے اپنا بائیوماس سے چلنے والا تھرمل آئل ہیٹرو نصب کر لیا ہے، جس کا آپریشن ستمبر 2025 میں شروع کر دیا گیا ہے۔ اس یونٹ سے ماہانہ بار بار آنے والی ایندھن کی بچت متوقع ہے، جبکہ بیک وقت گیس ٹیرف کے اتار چڑھاؤ اور سپلائی کی رکاوٹوں کے خطرے کو کم کرے گا، ڈائمنگ اور فنشنگ آپریشنز میں لاگت کی پیش گوئی کو بہتر بنائے گا، اور مقامی طور پر حاصل کردہ، پائیدار بائیوماس کے استعمال کے ذریعے ہمارے ڈی کاربنائزیشن لیجنڈے کو آگے بڑھائے گا۔ اس نظام کو تھرمل استحکام، مصنوعات کے معیار، اور آپریشنل قابل اعتمادی کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے موجودہ پروسیس ہسٹ لوپس اور کنٹرولز کے ساتھ بغیر کسی رکاوٹ کے مربوط کیا جائے گا۔

ڈیویڈنڈ

کمپنی کے ورکنگ کیسٹل کی تعمیر نو اور حکومت کی بعض پالیسیوں کی وجہ سے پیدا ہونے والے غیر متوقع ہنگامی حالات سے نبرد آزما ہونے کے لئے، ڈائریکٹرز نے افسوس کے ساتھ اس سال ڈیویڈنڈ کی ادائیگی نہ کرنے کا فیصلہ کیا ہے۔

انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی

آپ کی کمپنی بروقت اور مؤثر فیصلوں کی حمایت کرتے ہوئے مؤثر IT سسٹمز رکھنے کی مسلسل کوششیں کر رہی ہے۔ اس نے اپنے ملازمین کو بہترین کارکردگی کی سطح حاصل کرنے کے لیے جدید ترین سہولیات فراہم کی ہیں۔ آپریشنز میں استعمال ہونے والے زیادہ تر مینوفیکچرنگ آلات اور مشینری تکنیکی طور پر جدید سافٹ ویئر سے لیس ہیں، جو پیداواری عمل کے لیے حقیقی وقت کی معلومات فراہم کرتی ہیں۔

کمپنی کا انٹرنیٹ ایک مفید وسائل کی بنیاد کے طور پر کام کرتا ہے، جو کمپنی کے ملازمین کو کمپنی کی پالیسیوں اور طریقہ کار کے ساتھ دیگر مفید معلومات کے بارے میں بھرپور معلومات فراہم کرتا ہے۔

انسانی وسائل اور تربیت

اوسطاً تقریباً 2,163 ملازمین کے انسانی سرمائے کے وسائل کے ساتھ، کمپنی اس بات پر یقین رکھتی ہے کہ ملازمین تنظیم کے مستقبل کو تشکیل دینے میں ناگزیر ہیں اور ہر فرد تنظیم کی کامیابی میں براہ راست حصہ ڈالتا ہے۔

آپ کی کمپنی کی HR ٹیم انتہائی ہنرمند اور تجربہ کار پیشہ ور افراد کا ایک گروپ ہے۔ وہ کاروباری ٹیموں کے ساتھ بہت قریب سے کام کرتے ہیں تاکہ مؤثر لوگوں کے حل کو ڈیزائن کیا جاسکے جو کاروباری اہداف کو مؤثر طریقے سے پورا کریں گے۔

آپ کی کمپنی افراد کے احترام، مساوی مواقع، میرٹ کی بنیاد پر ترقی، مؤثر مواصلات، اور کارکردگی پر مبنی ثقافت کی ترقی پر ایک پرمیم رکھتی ہے۔ کمپنی ہر سطح پر مسلسل بہتری پر فخر محسوس کرتی ہے اور اس بات کو یقینی بنانے کی کوشش کرتی ہے کہ تمام ملازمین کو ترقی کے مواقع اور مختلف کیریئر کے تجربات فراہم کیے جائیں۔

آپ کی کمپنی ایک مساوی مواقع فراہم کرنے والی آجر ہے، اور یہ کمپنی کی کاروباری سرگرمیوں کے تمام پہلوؤں بشمول بھرتی اور ملازمت میں رائج ہے۔

جدید ترین ٹیکنالوجی اور HR انفارمیشن سسٹم کے ساتھ مل کر کمپنی کے اخلاق کا نتیجہ ایک اعلیٰ کارکردگی کا ماحول ہے جس کے اندر افراد اپنے پیشہ ورانہ اور ذاتی خوابوں کو پورا کر سکتے ہیں۔

کارکردگی کا جائزہ

30 جون 2025 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لئے آپ کی کمپنی کی کارکردگی کا مختصر جائزہ حسب ذیل ہے:

ویونگ ڈویژن

ویونگ ڈویژن نے مالی سال 2025 میں قابل ذکر تبدیلی حاصل کی، گزشتہ سال 1,576 بلین روپے کے مقابلے میں 1,710 بلین روپے کا مجموعی منافع درج کیا۔ یہ بحالی ٹیکسٹائل سیکٹر میں مسلسل مشکلات کے باوجود بہتر آپریشنل کارکردگی کی عکاسی کرتی ہے۔ میکرو اکنامک ماحول میں سازگار تبدیلی، بشمول افراط زر کے دباؤ میں کمی اور اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان کی پالیسی ریٹ میں کمی نے پیداواری لاگت کو مستحکم کرنے اور طلب کی بحالی میں مدد کی۔

ویونگ ڈویژن برآمدات کے زیادہ مواقع، زیادہ مستحکم شرح مبادلہ، اور صنعتی ترقی سے فائدہ اٹھانے کی پوزیشن میں ہے۔ لاگت کی اصلاح، صلاحیت کے استعمال اور مارکیٹ کی توسیع پر توجہ مرکوز رکھتے ہوئے، ویونگ ڈویژن سے توقع کی جارہی ہے کہ وہ کمپنی کے مجموعی منافع میں اپنا حصہ ڈالے گا اور پاکستان کے ابھرتے ہوئے معاشی منظر نامہ میں نمو کی رفتار کو برقرار رکھے گا۔

مستقبل کی طرف بڑھتے ہوئے، بہتر معاشی صورتحال، جیسے کہ افراط زر کی مستحکم شرح اور اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان کی مانیٹری پالیسی میں کمی، منافع مارجن پر دباؤ کو کم کرے گی۔ مزید برآں، ہم اخراجات کو کم سے کم کرنے، مارکیٹ میں اپنی موجودگی کو بڑھانے، اور ان رکاوٹوں کو دور کرنے اور مستقبل میں اپنے منافع کو بڑھانے کے لئے فعال طریقوں کو نافذ کرنے کے لئے کوشاں ہیں۔

ڈائمنگ ڈویژن

مالی سال 2025 میں، عالمی ریٹیل بزنس کو بڑھتی ہوئی مشکلات کا سامنا کرنا پڑا آپریشنل لاگت میں اضافے، سپلائی چین میں رکاوٹوں، اور سخت ای کامرس تجارتی مقابلہ خسارے کی بنیادی وجہ بنی، مزید بڑھتی ہوئی توانائی اور خام مال کی قیمتوں نے مارجن کو مزید کم کر دیا، جبکہ سپلائی چین کی مسلسل ناکامیوں نے تاخیر اور مالی دباؤ دونوں میں اضافہ کیا۔ مزید (Sustainability) پائیداری کی طرف دنیا بھر میں پاکستانی ڈائمنگ ہاؤسز کو ماحول دوست اقدامات کے لیے وسائل مختص کرنے پر مجبور کیا، جس سے لاگت کے دباؤ میں اضافہ ہوا۔ مزید برآں، ای کامرس میں تیزی سے ڈیجیٹل تبدیلی تیزی سے تکنیکی موافقت اور تازہ سرمایہ کاری کا مطالبہ کرتی ہے۔ مجموعی طور پر، یہ دباؤ ڈائمنگ یونٹ کی پلک (Compliance) پر اثر انداز ہوتے ہیں، یہاں تک کہ ہماری قائم کردہ صلاحیتوں کے ساتھ، قیمت کی مسابقت، سخت تعمیل، اور قابل اعتماد لیڈ ٹائم کو برقرار رکھنا مشکل ہوتا ہے۔

ان حالات کی عکاسی کرتے ہوئے، کمپنی کا مجموعی منافع مالی سال 2024 میں 2.7 بلین روپے سے کم ہو کر مالی سال 2025 میں 1.85 بلین روپے رہ گیا۔ ان مشکلات کے منفی اثرات کو کم کرنے کے لیے، انتظامیہ نے لاگت کے انتظام، عمل میں جدت، وسائل کی اصلاح، اور مسلسل بہتری کے کلچر کو فروغ دینے پر توجہ مرکوز کرتے ہوئے ایک جامع حکمت عملی نافذ کی۔ موجودہ سرد مہری کے باوجود، یہ اُمید ہے کہ مہنگائی میں نرمی اور سود کی شرح میں کمی سے مستقبل قریب میں ٹیکسٹائل سیکٹر پر مثبت اثرات مرتب ہوں گے۔

جزئیٹک ڈویژن

7.2 میگاواٹ کے قابل تجدید توانائی کے پروگرام کے حصہ کے طور پر، کمپنی نے 15 ستمبر 2025 کو اپنی مینوفیکچرنگ سہولت پر 4.5 میگاواٹ کے شمسی فوٹو وولٹیک پلانٹ کی کامیاب کوشش کے ساتھ اپنے پائیداری اور کارکردگی کے لہجے کو آگے بڑھایا ہے۔ بقیہ 2.7 میگاواٹ رواں مالی سال کی دوسری سہ ماہی کے اختتام تک مکمل ہونے والی ہے، جس کے بعد آن سائٹ سولر جزیٹک سے کمپنی کی آپریشنل بجلی کی ضروریات کا 20 فیصد سے زیادہ پورا ہونے کی توقع ہے۔ یہ منتقلی یونٹ کی توانائی کی لاگت کو کم کرے گی، ٹیرف کے اتار چڑھاؤ کے خطرے کو کم کرے گی، اور درآمدی ایندھن اور متعلقہ کاربن کے اخراج پر انحصار کو روک کر قومی مقاصد کی حمایت کرے گی۔

ٹیکسٹائل انڈسٹری کا نقطہ نظر

پاکستان کے ٹیکسٹائل سیکٹر نے مالی سال 2025 میں معمولی لیکن پکدار بحالی درج کی، ٹیکسٹائل کی کل برآمدات تقریباً 6.16 فیصد اضافے کے ساتھ 17.38 بلین امریکی ڈالر تک پہنچ گئیں جو ایک سال پہلے 16.37 بلین امریکی ڈالر تھیں۔ توانائی کے بڑھے ہوئے ٹیرف، پالیسی کی غیر یقینی صورتحال اور بیرونی طلب کے کمزور ماحول سمیت مسلسل سرد مہری کے باوجود کارکردگی میں بہتری آئی۔ ویلیو ایڈڈ کیٹگریز کے ذریعے توسیع ہوئی جنہوں نے اپنا حصہ حاصل کرنا جاری رکھا، جبکہ روٹی پر مبنی روایتی انٹر میڈیٹس نسبتاً کمزور رہے، جو زیادہ مارجن والی مصنوعات کی طرف ساختی تبدیلی اور عالمی ملبوسات کی ویلیو چین میں گہرے انضمام کی عکاسی کرتا ہے۔

بین الاقوامی خریدار انویسٹری پوزیشنز کو بتدریج معمول پر لائے اور طلب کے آرڈرز کی پلیسمنٹ دوبارہ شروع کی، خاص طور پر بنیادی فیٹشن اور ہوم ٹیکسٹائل میں، جس نے عموماً طور پر مربوط ملوں میں اعلیٰ صلاحیت کے استعمال کو مدد دی۔ قیمتوں کا تعین مسابقتی رہا، اور فرموں کو پروڈکٹ کس، لاگت پر سخت کنٹرول اور لاگت کی خصوصی ایڈجسٹمنٹ سے فائدہ ہوا۔ کلیدی منڈیوں سے تعمیل اور پائیداری کے تقاضوں نے سورسنگ کے فیصلوں کی تشکیل جاری رکھی، جس سے ٹریس ایبلٹی، کیمیکل مینجمنٹ اور عملی کارکردگی میں سرمایہ کاری کی حوصلہ افزائی ہوئی، جس کے نتیجے میں کسٹر آرڈر دینے کے نقطہ نظر میں لچک اور اعتماد بحال کرنے میں مدد ملی۔

میکرو مالیاتی حالات بتدریج زیادہ معاون رہے۔ مہنگائی میں کمی اور کرنٹ اکاؤنٹ سرپلس میں منتقل ہونے پر اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان نے مئی 2025 میں پالیسی ریٹ کو مالی سال کے آغاز میں 20.5 فیصد سے کم کر کے 11.0 فیصد کر دیا۔ بینچ مارک کی کم شرحیں، بہتر بینکاری نظام کی لیکویڈیٹی کے ساتھ، بہتر ورکنگ کیپٹل کی دستیابی اور برآمد کنندگان کے لیے مالیاتی لاگت میں کمی، منافع اور نقد بہاؤ کے نظم و ضبط میں معاونت کرنے لگی ہیں۔ توانائی کی قیمتیں اور اعتماد علاقائی ہم عسروں کی نسبت لاگت کی مسابقت میں اہم رکاوٹیں بنی ہوئی ہیں، اس کے علاوہ متوقع ٹیرف اور آرڈرز کی بلا تعطل فراہمی ریکوری کو برقرار رکھنے میں حائل ہیں۔

مالی سال 2025 کے دوران پاکستان کے بیرونی مالی عوامل مضبوط ہوئے، اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان کے زرمبادلہ کے ذخائر مالی سال کے آغاز میں تقریباً 9.39 بلین امریکی ڈالر سے بڑھ کر 30 جون 2025 تک 14.51 بلین امریکی ڈالر تک پہنچ گئے۔ جولائی 2025 کے پہلے ہفتے میں کل لیکویڈ ذخائر تقریباً 20.0 بلین امریکی ڈالر تک پہنچ گئے۔ اسی مدت کے دوران، انٹر بینک ایکسچینج ریٹ بڑے پیمانے پر مستحکم رہا، جو کہ مالی سال 2024 کے اختتام پر 278.65 روپے فی امریکی ڈالر سے بڑھ کر 30 جون 2025 کو 283.76 روپے فی امریکی ڈالر رہا ہے۔ ذخائر میں بہتری کو آئی ایم ایف پروگرام کی توسیعی فنڈ سہولت کے تحت اضافی کثیر جہتی اور دوطرفہ ڈسبرسمنٹ کے ذریعے مدد ملی، مضبوط ترسیلات زر کی وجہ کم کرنٹ اکاؤنٹ اور درآمدات ہیں، اور مارکیٹ کا بہتر نظم و ضبط جس نے غیر ملکی زرمبادلہ کو رسمی ذرائع میں ری ڈائریکٹ کیا اور روپیہ کو مستحکم کرنے میں مدد کی۔

آگے بڑھتے ہوئے، ٹیکسٹائل شعبہ کا مستقبل قریب میں انحصار میکرو اکنامک استحکام کو برقرار رکھنے، دوستانہ برآمدی توانائی کی قیمتوں کے تعین کو یقینی بنانے اور ویلیو ایڈڈ سیگمنٹس میں رفتار کو بڑھانے پر ہوگا۔ آپریشنل مہارت، مصنوعات کے تنوع اور پائیداری کے سرٹیفیکیشنز پر مسلسل پیشرفت کو مارکیٹ تک رسائی اور قیمتوں کے تعین کی طاقت کو سہارا دینا چاہیے، جبکہ محتاط سیلنس شیٹ کا انتظام اور ہجنگ ان پٹ اور کرنسی کے خطرات کا روکنا ضروری رہے گا۔ بیرونی خطرات میں معتدل عالمی نمو، تجارتی پالیسیوں کی تبدیلی، کپاس اور توانائی کی منڈیوں میں اتار چڑھاؤ اور بڑی منڈیوں میں ریگولیٹری تقاضوں کا ارتقاء شامل ہے، یہ سب اقدامات تجارتی حکمت عملی میں منظم تنظیم کے حصول کے لئے انتہائی ضروری ہیں۔

آپریٹنگ اور مالی نتائج

زیر جائزہ مدت کے دوران دونوں عالمی اور مقامی سطح پر مسلسل رکاوٹوں کے باوجود، آپ کی کمپنی نے 27.14 بلین روپے کی آمدنی (مالی سال 2024: 29.85 بلین روپے) درج کی، مجموعی شرح منافع 3.61 بلین روپے (مالی سال 2024: 4.24 بلین روپے) حاصل ہوا ہے۔ برآمد پر مبنی یونٹس (EOUs) کے لیے سبسڈی ختم ہونے کے بعد زیادہ یوٹیلیٹی ٹیرف کے ساتھ خام مال اور تبدیلی کے اخراجات پر افراط زر کے اثرات نے منافع مارجنز کو متاثر کئے رکھا۔

پالیسی کی شرح میں 20.5 فیصد سے 11 فیصد تک کمی اور اس کے نتیجے میں قرض لینے کی سہولیات کی دوبارہ قیمت کی وجہ سے مالیاتی لاگت گزشتہ سال کی اسی مدت کی 1.71 بلین روپے سے کم ہو کر 1.17 بلین روپے رہ گئی۔ مالیاتی چارجز میں اس نرمی نے، لاگت کے مسلسل نظم و ضبط کے ساتھ، زیریں لائن آمدنی کو گزشتہ مدت میں 19.6 بلین روپے خالص نقصان (LPS:0.04 روپے) سے رواں سال کے لئے 233.5 ملین روپے (EPS:0.46 روپے) خالص منافع میں تبدیل کیا۔

ڈائریکٹرز کی رپورٹ

کمپنی کے ڈائریکٹرز کی جانب سے 30 جون 2025 کے اختتام پر سالانہ رپورٹ ہمراہ پڑتال شدہ مالیاتی گوشوارے اور آڈیٹر رپورٹ پیش کرنا باعث مسرت ہے۔

عالمی اقتصادی جائزہ

عالمی نمو 2024 میں 3.3 فیصد پر مستحکم، لیکن وبائی بیماری سے پہلے کی اوسط سے کم رہی۔ 2025 کے لیے آئی ایم ایف نے 3.0 فیصد کا تخمینہ لگایا، جو 2026 میں 3.1 فیصد تک بڑھ جائے گا۔ اس متوقع کمی کی وجہ عالمی تجارت کے اندر سائیکیکل ہیڈ وائنڈز اور ساختی تبدیلیوں سے منسوب ہے۔ ٹیرف میں اضافہ اور کاروباری احساسات کی بڑھتی ہوئی غیر یقینی صورتحال سپلائی چین میں خلل ڈال رہی ہے۔ علاقائی طور پر، ترقی یافتہ معیشتوں میں 2025 میں 1.5% تک بڑھنے کی توقع ہے، جس میں ریاست ہائے متحدہ امریکہ کے لیے 1.9% اور یورو ایریا کے لیے 1.0% شامل ہیں، جب کہ ابھرتی ہوئی مارکیٹ اور ترقی پذیر معیشتوں کے لیے 4.1% متوقع ہے۔ 2025 کے تجارتی حجم پر نظر ثانی کے بعد اُمید کی جارہی ہے کہ 2026 میں تجارتی حجم مضبوط ہونے کی بجائے نارمل رہنے کی توقع ہے۔

2024 کی عالمی وضاحتوں میں افراط زر 5.7% ریکارڈ کی گئی ہے۔ اُمید کی جارہی ہے کہ علاقائی افراط زر 2025 میں 4.2% اور 2026 میں 3.6% تک گر جائے گی۔ آئی ایم ایف نے افراط زر میں کمی کی وجہ عام طور پر آسان مالی حالات کے ساتھ ساتھ طلب میں کمی اور توانائی کی اوسط کم قیمتوں کو قرار دیا ہے۔ تاہم، یہ توقع ہے کہ ٹیرف بندرت ریاستہائے متحدہ امریکہ کے صارفین کی قیمتوں تک پہنچ جائیں گے اور 2025 کی دوسری ششماہی میں وہاں مہنگائی میں اضافہ ہو جائے گا، جب کہ بہت سی دیگر معیشتوں میں بھی اقدامات منفی طور پر زیادہ کام کرتے ہیں اور قیمت کے دباؤ پر قابو پانے میں معاون ہیں۔ افراط زر کی راہ کے اہم خطرات میں کسی بھی تجدید ٹیرف میں اضافہ، اجناس کی قیمتوں میں اتار چڑھاؤ، اور مالیاتی یا جغرافیائی سیاسی تناؤ سے پیدا ہونے والے سخت عالمی مالیاتی حالات شامل ہیں، جن میں سے کوئی ایک بھی ہدف تک افراط زر کی بروقت واپسی میں تاخیر کر سکتا ہے۔

پاکستان کا اقتصادی جائزہ:

پاکستان کی معیشت نے مالی سال 2025 میں بحالی کے حوصلہ افزا اشارے ظاہر کئے ہیں اور مالی سال 2024 کی معیشت کو آگے بڑھاتے ہوئے، حقیقی جی ڈی پی میں تقریباً 2.68 فیصد اضافہ ہوا۔ یہ اضافہ مؤثر میکرو اکنامک مینجمنٹ، منظم مالی استحکام، بہتر مالیاتی اور بیرونی توازن، اور پہلے کی سخت مالیاتی پالیسی کے پسماندہ اثرات کی عکاسی کرتا ہے، جس نے افراط زر پر قابو پانے اور شرح مبادلہ کو مستحکم کرنے میں مدد کی۔ سرمایہ کاروں کے اعتماد کی بحالی اور 37 ماہ کے تحت مسلسل حمایت، 7 بلین امریکی ڈالر کی IMF کی توسیعی فنڈ سہولت نے پالیسی کی ساکھ کو تقویت بخشی اور جامع، اصلاحات پر مبنی نمو کو فروغ دینے کے لیے ضروری فنائنگ فراہم کی۔

مالی سال 2025 کی ایک اہم کامیابی افراط زر میں تیزی سے کمی تھی۔ سی پی آئی افراط زر جون 2025 میں 3.2 فیصد سالانہ درج کیا گیا، جو کہ جون 2024 میں 12.6 فیصد تھا، جبکہ اوسط افراط زر پچھلے سال کے 12.6 فیصد سے کم ہو کر 4.6 فیصد پر ریکارڈ کی گئی ہے۔ افراط زر میں کمی کا یہ رجحان مالیاتی نظم و ضبط، ایک سخت مالیاتی موقف، مقررہ امدادی اقدامات، اور شرح مبادلہ کو مستحکم کرنے کی کوششوں سے حاصل کیا گیا۔ اگرچہ سپلائی کی طرف سے کچھ رکاوٹیں برقرار رہیں، افراط زر میں کمی نے پالیسی ایڈجسٹمنٹ اور صارفین کی قوت خرید میں بہتری کی گنجائش پیدا کی۔

مالی سال 2024 میں 2.07 بلین امریکی ڈالر کے خسارے کے موازنہ میں پاکستان کے کرنٹ اکاؤنٹ میں 2.11 بلین امریکی ڈالر کا سرپلس درج کیا گیا جو 14 سالوں میں پہلا سالانہ سرپلس اور 22 سالوں میں سب سے بڑا ہے۔ یہ بہتری ہمارے ورکرز کی ترسیلات زر اور برآمدات میں مضبوط نمو کی وجہ سے ہوئی، جو زیادہ درآمدات کے اثرات کو پورا کرنے کے علاوہ بیرونی شعبے کی بہتر محرکات اور مؤثر میکرو اکنامک مینجمنٹ کی عکاسی کرتی ہے۔ اشیاء کی برآمدات 4.2 فیصد اضافے کے ساتھ 32.3 بلین امریکی ڈالر، جبکہ درآمدات 11.1 فیصد اضافے سے 59.1 بلین امریکی ڈالر تک پہنچ گئیں، جس سے تجارتی خسارہ گزشتہ سال کے 22.2 بلین امریکی ڈالر سے بڑھ کر 26.8 بلین امریکی ڈالر تک پہنچ گیا۔

NOTES

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