AN TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED

2025
Annual Report

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Board of Directors	Mrs. Nazma Amer	Chairperson
	Mr. Aizad Amer	Chief Executive Officer
	Khawaja Amer Khurshid	Director
	Mr. Anns Amer	Director
	Mrs. Yusra Amer	Director
	Syed Khalid Ali	Director
	Mr. Umar Muneer	Director
Audit Committee	Mr. Umar Muneer	Chairman
	Mrs. Yusra Amer	Member
	Syed Khalid Ali	Member
HR and Remuneration Committee	Syed Khalid Ali	Chairman
	Mr. Umar Muneer	Member
	Mr. Anns Amer	Member
Nomination Committee	Mr. Umar Muneer	Chairman
	Mrs. Yusra Amer	Member
	Syed Khalid Ali	Member
Risk Management Committee	Mr. Anns Amer	Chairman
	Mr. Umar Muneer	Member
	Syed Khalid Ali	Member

Chief Financial Officer — Mr. Muhammad Saqib Ehsan

Company Secretary — Mr. Muzammal Jamil

Auditors
Riaz Ahmad and Company
Chartered Accountants
FS Tower, Outside Al-Fateh Garden, East Canal Road,
Faisalabad

Bankers
Bank Al Habib Limited
Meezan Bank Limited
Habib Bank Limited
Bank Alfalah Limited
National Bank of Pakistan
Habib Metro Bank Limited

Share Registrar
Corplink (Private) Limited
Wings Arcade, 1-K, Commercial, Model Town, Lahore

Registered Office & Mills
35 Kilometer, Sheikhupura Road,
Faisalabad

VISION STATEMENT

To be a customer oriented C ompany having wide and diversified customer base with a team of professionals working together to add value to all the stakeholders and contributing to society to help build a strong and progressive Pakistan.

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of AN Textile Mills Limited is, recognition of its project as the most modern units, and to produce fine quality of product with the understanding of customer behavior. Build the Company on sound financial footings, increase earnings for handsome distribution of dividend to its shareholders .

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the 44th Annual General Meeting of the members of AN Textile Mills Limited ("the Company") will be held on Monday, October 27, 2025 at 11:00 A.M. at its registered office situated at 35 K.M. Sheikhupura Road, Faisalabad to transact the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS:

1. To confirm the minutes of last Annual General Meeting held on October 28, 2024.

2. To receive, consider and adopt the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2025 together with the Chairperson's review, Directors' and Auditors' reports thereon.

3. To appoint the auditors of the Company for the next financial year and to fix their remuneration. The retiring auditors M/s Riaz Ahmad and Company, Chartered Accountants, being eligible, have offered themselves for re-appointment.

4. To transact any other business that may be brought forward with the permission of the Chair.

By order of the Board

Dated: October 06, 2025
Faisalabad

Muzammal Jamil
(Company Secretary)

NOTES:

1. CLOSURE OF SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS

The share transfer books of the Company shall remain close from October 20, 2025 to October 27, 2025 (both days inclusive). Transfers received at the Share Registrar Office M/s Corplink (Private) Limited, Wings Arcade, 1-K, Commercial, Model Town, Lahore by the close of business on October 18, 2025 will be considered in time.

2. PARTICIPATION IN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

A member entitled to attend and vote at the general meeting is entitled to appoint another member as proxy. The proxies in order to be effective must be received by the Company not less than 48 hours before the meeting.

CDC account holders will further have to follow the under mentioned guidelines:

A. FOR ATTENDING THE MEETING:

In case of individuals, the account holder or sub-account holder and/or the person whose securities are in group account, and their registration details are uploaded as per the CDC Regulations, shall authenticate his identity by sharing scan copy his original CNIC or original passport at least 48 hours before the AGM.

B. **FOR APPOINTING PROXIES**

In case of individuals, the account holder or sub-account holder and/or the person whose securities are in group account, and their registration details are uploaded as per the CDC Regulations, shall submit the proxy form as per the requirements notified by the Company.

The proxy form shall be witnessed by two persons whose names, addresses and CNIC numbers shall be mentioned on the form.

Attested copies of CNIC or the passport, of the beneficial owners and the proxy shall be furnished with the proxy form.

In case of corporate entity, the Board of Directors' resolution/power of attorney with specimen signature shall be submitted along with proxy form.
Form of proxy is annexed at the end of annual report as well as available at Company's website i.e., www.antextile.com.pk

3. **CHANGE OF ADDRESSES**

Shareholders are requested to notify the change in their addresses if any, immediately.

4. **COMPUTERISED NATIONAL IDENTITY CARD NUMBER / NATIONAL TAX NUMBER**

In compliance with regulatory directives issued from time to time, members who have not yet provided their Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC) Numbers and/or National Tax Number (NTN), as the case may be, are requested to kindly provide copies of their valid CNIC and/or NTN certificates at the earliest.

5. **UNCLAIMED SHARES / DIVIDEND**

Shareholders of the Company are hereby informed that as per the record, there are some unclaimed/uncollected/ unpaid dividends and shares. Shareholders who could not collect their dividends/shares are advised to contact our Shares Registrars to collect/enquire about their unclaimed dividend or shares, if any. In compliance with section 244 of the Companies Act, 2017, after having completed the stipulated procedure, of three years or more from the date due and payable, shall be deposited to the credit of Federal Government in case of unclaimed dividend and in case of share, shall be delivered to the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan.

6. **DEPOSIT OF PHYSICAL SHARES INTO CDC ACCOUNT**

As per section 72 of the Companies Act, 2017, every existing Company shall be required to replace its physical shares with book-entry form in a manner as may be specified and from the date notified by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP), within a period not exceeding four years from the commencement of the Act. In this regard, SECP vide its Letter No. CSD/ED/Misc./2016-639-640 dated March 26, 2021 has advised all the listed companies to pursue their shareholders who still hold shares in physical form, requiring them to convert their shares in book-entry form. Holding shares in book-entry form has numerous benefits including secure custody of shares, instantaneous transfer of ownership and no risk of damaged, lost, forged or duplicate certificates. Accordingly, shareholders having physical shareholding are requested to convert their shares in book-entry form by opening CDC sub-account with any of the brokers or Investor Account directly with CDC to place their physical shares into script-less form.

7. **TRANSMISSION OF ANNUAL REPORT ELECTRONICALLY**

SECP through its notification SRO 787(1)/2014 dated September 8, 2014 has allowed the circulation of audited financial statements along with the notice of Annual General Meeting electronically to the shareholders of the Company through email. Therefore, shareholders who wish to receive the soft copy of Annual Report are requested to send their e-mail addresses. The consent form for electronic transmission can be downloaded from the Company's website. The Company shall however, continue to provide hard copy of the audited financial statements to its shareholders, on request free of cost, within seven days of receipt of such request.

8. **AVAILABILITY OF AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ON COMPANY'S WEBSITE**

In compliance with SECP notification No. 634(1)/2014 dated July 10, 2014, the audited financial statements and reports of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2025 are being placed on the Company's website: www.antextile.com.pk for information and review of the members.

9. **VIDEO LINK FACILITY**

The members may demand the Company to provide the facility of video-link for participating in the AGM. To attend the meeting through video link, members and their proxies are requested to register themselves by providing the following information along with valid copy of Computerized National Identity Card (both sides)/passport, attested copy of board resolution / power of attorney (in case of corporate shareholders) through email at cs@antextile.com.pk.

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

The video link and login credentials will be shared with the shareholders whose e-mails, containing all the requested particulars, are received at the given e-mail address.

CHAIRPERSON'S REVIEW
For the year ended June 30, 2025

The Board of Directors of AN Textile Mills Limited ("the Company") is performing its duties in accordance with law and in the best interest of the Company and its shareholders as required under the Code of Corporate Governance, an annual evaluation of the Board of Directors of the Company is carried out. The purpose of this evaluation is to ensure that the Board's overall performance and effectiveness is measured and benchmarked against expectations in the context of objectives set for the Company.

For the financial year ended June 30, 2025, the Board's overall performance and effectiveness has been assessed as satisfactory. This is based on an evaluation of integral components, including vision, mission and values; engagement in strategic planning; formulation of policies; monitoring the organization's business activities; monitor financial resource management; effective fiscal oversight; equitable treatment of all employees and efficiency in carrying out the Board's business.

AN Textile Mills Limited complies with all the requirements set out in the Law with respect to the composition, procedures and meetings of the Board of Directors and its committees. Necessary Board agenda and related supporting documents were duly made available to the board in sufficient time prior to the board and its committees' meetings. The Board has exercised all its powers in accordance with relevant laws and regulation and the non-executive and independent directors are equally involved in important decisions of the Board.

Nazma Amer

Mrs. Nazma Amer
Chairperson

DIRECTORS' REPORT TO THE SHARE HOLDERS

The Directors of the Company are pleased to present their 44th Annual Report along with audited Financial Statements of the Company for the fnancial year ended June 30, 2025 along with Auditors' Report thereon and other required information prescribed under the Code of Corporat Governance. The comparative financial results of the Company are reproduced hereunder:

FINANCIAL RESULTS:

	2025	2024
	(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)	
REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS	4,492,440	3,460,089
COST OF SALES	(4,440,080)	(3,391,953)
GROSS PROFIT	52,360	68,136
DISTRIBUTION COST	(6,942)	(5,507)
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	(62,179)	(67,397)
OTHER EXPENSES	(18)	(21,415)
	(69,139)	(94,319)
	(16,779)	(26,183)
OTHER INCOME	369	5,070
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	(16,410)	(21,113)
FINANCE COST	(49,582)	(50,178)
LOSS BEFORE LEVY AND TAXATION	(65,992)	(71,291)
LEVY	(56,155)	(43,251)
LOSS BEFORE TAXATION	(122,147)	(114,542)
TAXATION	19,140	4,166
LOSS AFTER TAXATION	(103,007)	(110,376)
LOSS PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED (RUPEES)	(10.66)	(11.43)

REVIEW OF OPERATING RESULTS

In the fiscal year under review, revenue grew by 29.84% from Rupees 3,460.089 million to 4,492.440 million while cost of sales increased by 30.90% from 3,391.953 million to 4,440.080 million. The Company earned gross profit of Rupees 52.360 million as compared to previous year's gross profit of Rupees 68.136 million. Moreover, the Company faced loss after taxation o: Rupees 103.007 million as compared to loss after taxation of Rupees 110.376 million in corresponding year.

In financial year 2024-25, the Pakistani textile sector particularly spinning continues to face acute stress. This sluggish trend is mainly due to the high cost of performing business compared to our neighboring countries, high energy costs, weaker demands and competitive imports, disproportionate selling prices of yarn, political instability and constant increase in minimum wages.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

The future outlook of Pakistan's spinning industry appears cautiously optimistic, supported by gradual recovery in both domestic and global textile demand. The government's focus on improving agricultural productivity, including initiatives for better cotton seed quality and pest management, is expected to enhance the availability and quality of raw cotton, reducing reliance on imports and stabilizing input costs.

However, the industry faces challenges such as high energy tariffs, outdated machinery, and stiff competition from regional players. Many spinning units are operating on thin margins due to fluctuating cotton prices and inconsistent policy support. To stay competitive, modernization through technological upgrades, energy-efficient machinery, and enhanced productivity will be crucial. Efforts to diversify yarn exports and explore value-added segments could also strengthen the sector's long-term resilience.

Looking ahead, sustainability and innovation will play a defining role in the industry's growth. Global buyers are increasingly prioritizing eco-friendly and traceable supply chains, pushing Pakistani spinners to adopt cleaner production methods and certification standards. If supported by stable government policies, energy reforms, and investment in modernization, Pakistan's spinning industry can regain momentum, increase export as well as local earnings, and play a pivotal role in reviving the overall textile value chain.

The management remains cognizant of these challenges as it continues its efforts to regain its profitability by increasing its market efforts to increase in share of the market. We also remain focused on the challenge of reducing our operating costs and using our efficiencies to maximize our returns. Moreover, the Company will operate on its optimum capacity as it has support from interest free loans obtained from the directors of the Company and facility of borrowings from the banks to meet the liquidity requirements.

LOSS PER SHARE

The loss per share for the year ended June 30, 2025 is Rupees 10.66 as compared to loss per share of Rupees 11.43 for the last year ended on June 30, 2024.

DIVIDEND

Since the company has incurred loss, therefore, the directors have not recommended any dividend for the year.

OUTSTANDING STATUTORY PAYMENTS

All outstanding payments are nominal and of routine nature.

PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING

Pattern of shareholding as on June 30, 2025 is annexed. No trade in the shares of the company was carried out during the year by its Directors, CEO, CFO and Company Secretary and their spouses and minor children except for the sales / purchase of shares as mentioned on page no. 79 of the financial statements.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

All transactions with related parties are carried out at arm's length. The prices are determined in accordance with comparable un-controlled price method. The Company has complied with best practices on transfer pricing as contained in listing regulations of the Stock Exchanges of Pakistan.

AUDITORS

The auditors M/s Riaz Ahmad & Company, Chartered Accountants retired and being eligible for re-appointment, the Board of Directors has been suggested by the Audit Committee, the re-appointment of M/s Riaz Ahmad & Company, Chartered Accountants, as auditors of your company for the next financial year.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk assessment is an on-going process that highlights numerous uncertainties that poses potential threats which may hinder the accomplishment of objectives of the Company. If these risks are not being addressed in timely manner, may culminate in loss. Such risks and uncertainties can arise both from external as well as internal factors within the Company. Various risks are being faced by the company and summarized as follow along with mitigating strategies.

STRATEGIC RISKS

The strategic risks such as critical availability of gas, electricity and alternate fuels for power generation, and changes in domestic competitive scenario are being continuously monitored. The Company's expansion plans and growth targets are revisited with changing market situation. Changes in macro-economic indicators, inconsistent / arbitrary changes in Government Policies and significant increase in natural gas, electricity and other fuel prices making cost of production substantially higher are also being closely monitored & duly considered. Appropriate mitigation strategies are formulated to reduce the impact of these risks to an acceptable level.

OPERATIONAL RISKS

Business continuity and disaster recovery plans are in place to ensure that continuity in production and sales operations; in case of major failures and outages to ensure continuity, sustainability and avoid any disruption to the business. Raw material sourcing, adequate segregation of duties, self- sufficiency in power generation at our plants, efficient supply chain and logistic operations have enabled us to mitigate operational risk to an acceptable level.

FINANCIAL RISKS

One of the major financial risks is the fluctuation of the exchange rate and adverse movements can directly affect our raw material costs and also lead to a rise in manufacturing costs. The Company is aware of this situation and monitors such movements carefully to ensure minimum shocks. Strict financial discipline, cash flow management and investment of available funds in best possible avenues aid us in minimizing Financial Risks.

COMPLIANCE RISKS

Due to effective compliance with laws and regulations and transparent financial reporting framework, compliance risk posed to the Company remains low. The Board promotes risk management and compliance culture in the Company. Litigation risks involving significant cases against the Company are handled through reputable Law firms with specialized expertise wherever required.

HEALTH SAFETY AND ENVIORNMENT

Company believes in and are fully committed to improve Health, Safety and Environment standards to achieve sustainable performance. Your Company was quick to implement the Standards Operating Procedures (SOPs) to combat any climate change.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Company admits its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) towards the society and believes in supporting the community.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Board recognizes that well defined corporate governance processes are vital to enhancing accountability. We are committed to ensuring high standards of corporate governance to maintain stakeholder value. The Board has been diligent and has contributed effectively in guiding the Company in all its strategic affairs. The Company keep close co-ordination with the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan and the Pakistan Stock Exchange and complies with the Code of Corporate Governance in the letter and spirit. The statement of compliance with best practices of Code of Corporate Governance is annexed.

CORPORATE AND FINANCIAL REPORTING FRAMEWORK:

In compliance to listing regulations of stock exchanges and as required under the Companies Act, 2017, your Directors are pleased to state as under:

1. The financial statements prepared by the Management of your Company present fairly its state of affairs, the results of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity.
2. Proper books of accounts of the Company have been maintained.
3. Appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied in preparation of these financial statements and accounting estimates, which are based on reasonable and prudent judgment.
4. International Financial Reporting Standards and International Accounting Standards, as applicable in Pakistan, have been followed in preparation of financial statements. The system of internal control is sound in design and has been effectively implemented and monitored.
5. The system of internal control is sound in design and has been effectively implemented and monitored.
6. There is no doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.
7. There has been no material departure from the best practices of corporate governance, as detailed in the listing regulations.
8. Key operating financial data of last six years in summarized form is annexed.
9. The Company operates un-funded gratuity scheme for its employees as reflected in these financial statements.

COMPOSITION OF BOARD AND ITS COMMITTIES

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

Male: Five
Female: Two

The composition of the Board is as follows:

i. Independent Directors

Syed Khalid Ali
Mr. Umar Muneer

ii. Non-executive Directors

Khawaja Amer Khurshid

iii. Executive Directors

Mr. Aizad Amer
Mr. Anns Amer

iv. Female / Non-executive Directors

Mrs. Nazma Amer
Mrs. Yusra Amer

The Board has formed committees comprising of members given below:

Audit Committee

Mr. Umar Muneer	Chairman
Mrs. Yusra Amer	Member
Syed Khalid Ali	Member

HR and Remuneration Committee

Syed Khalid Ali	Chairman
Mr. Umar Muneer	Member
Mr. Anns Amer	Member

Nomination Committee

Mr. Umar Muneer	Chairman
Mrs. Yusra Amer	Member
Syed Khalid Ali	Member

Risk Management Committee

Mr. Anns Amer	Chairman
Mr. Umar Muneer	Member
Syed Khalid Ali	Member

Sustainability Committee

Mr. Umar Muneer	(Chairman)
Mrs. Yusra Amer	(Member)
Syed Khalid Ali	(Member)

NO. OF BOARD AND OTHER COMMITTEES' MEETINGS HELD:

Sr. #	Name	Board Of Directors Meeting	Audit Committee Meeting	HR & Remuneration Committee Meeting	Nomination Committee	Risk Management Committee	Sustainability Committee
1	Mrs. Nazma Amer	4/4	-	-	-	-	-
2	Mr. Aizad Amer	4/4	-	-	-	-	-
3	Khawaja Amer Khurshid	4/4	-	-	-	-	-
4	Mr. Anns Amer	4/4	-	1/1	-	1/1	-
5	Mrs. Yusra Amer	4/4	4/4	-	1/1	-	1/1
6	Syed Khalid Ali	4/4	4/4	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
7	Mr. Umar Muneer	4/4	4/4	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

The Board places on record its appreciation for the cooperation, commitment and hard work extended to the Company by the customers, suppliers, bankers and all the employees of the Company.

On behalf of the Board

FAISALABAD.
Dated: September 29, 2025

(Aizad Amer)
Chief Executive Officer

(Khawaja Amer Khurshid)
Director

ڈائریکٹرز کی شیئر ہولڈروں کو رپورٹ

کمپنی کے ڈائریکٹرز چوالیسویں سالانہ رپورٹ پیش کرتے ہوئے خوشی محسوس کررہے ہیں، جو کہ مشتمل ہے سالانہ فنانس رپورٹ برائے مالیاتی سال 30 جون 2025 بمعہ آڈیٹرز کی رپورٹ اور کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس کے مطابق دیگر معلومات فراہم کی گئی ہیں۔ پچھلے مالیاتی سال کے نتائج موازنہ کے لئے یہاں دوبارہ دیئے جارہے ہیں۔

مالیاتی نتائج:

	2025 (رقم ہزاروں میں)	2024 (رقم ہزاروں میں)
آمدنی	4,492,440	3,460,089
فروخت کی لاگت	(4,440,080)	(3,391,953)
مجموعی منافع	52,360	68,136
تقسیم کی لاگت	(6,942)	(5,507)
انتظامی اخراجات	(62,179)	(67,397)
دیگر اخراجات	(18)	(21,415)
	(69,139)	(94,319)
	(16,779)	(26,183)
دیگر آمدنی	369	5,070
آپریشنز سے نقصان	(16,410)	(21,113)
مالیاتی لاگت	(49,582)	(50,178)
ٹیکس اور لیوی سے پہلے نقصان	(65,992)	(71,291)
لیوی	(56,155)	(43,251)
ٹیکس سے پہلے نقصان	(122,147)	(114,542)
ٹیکس	19,140	4,166
ٹیکس کے بعد نقصان	(103,007)	(110,376)
نقصان فی حصہ اور بنیادی تنصیب (روپے)	(10.66)	(11.43)

کاروائی کے رزلٹ کا جائزہ:

زیرِنظر مالی سال میں آمدنی 29.84 فیصد سے بڑھ کر 3,460.089 ملین سے بڑھ کر 4,492.440 ملین ہوگئی۔جبکہ فروخت کی لاگت 30.90 فیصد سے بڑھ کر 3,391.953 سے بڑھ کر 4,440.080 ملین ہوگئی۔کمپنی کے پچھلے سال 68.136 ملین روپے کے مجموعی نفع کے مقابلے میں اس سال کمپنی نے 52.360 ملین روپے کا مجموعی نفع کمایا۔مزید براں کمپنی کو اس سال ٹیکس کے بعد 103.007 ملین کا نقصان ہوا۔جبکہ اس کے مقابل پچھلے سال ٹیکس کے بعد 110.376 ملین کا نقصان ہوا تھا۔

مالی سال 2024-25 میں پاکستانی ٹیکسٹائل کے شعبے میں خاص طور پر سپننگ کو شدید تناؤ کا سامنا رہا ہے۔یہ سست رجحان بنیادی طور پر ہمارے پڑوسی ممالک کے مقابلے میں کاروبار کو چلانے کی زائد قیمت ،توانائی کی بلند قیمتوں ،کم طلب اور مسابقتی درآمدات ،دھاگے کی غیر متناسب قیمت فروخت ،سیاسی عدم استحکام اور کم از کم اجرت میں مسلسل اضافے کی وجہ سے ہے۔

مستقبل کا ڈھانچہ:

پاکستان کی سپننگ انڈسٹری کے مستقبل کا نقطہ نظر محتاط طور پر پر امید دکھائی دیتا ہے۔جس کی حمایت ملکی اور عالمی دونوں طرح کی ٹیکسٹائل کی طلب میں بدتریج بحالی سے ہوتی ہے۔زرعی پیداوار کو بہتر بنانے پر حکومت کی توجہ،جس میں کپاس کے بیج کے بہتر معیار اور کیڑوں کے انتظام کے اقدامات شامل ہیں۔توقع کی جاتی ہے کہ اس سے خام کپاس کی دستیابی اور معیار میں اضافہ درآمدات پر کم انحصار اور کم لاگت سے استحکام ہوگا۔

تاہم صنعت کو توانائی کے زیادہ ٹیرف ،فرسودہ مشینری اور علاقائی کھلاڑیوں سے سخت مقابلے کا سامنا ہے۔کپاس کی قیمتوں میں اتار چڑھاو اور پالیسی کی متضاد حمایت کی وجہ سے بہت سے سپننگ یونٹس بہت تھوڑے سے مارجن پر کام کر رہے ہیں۔مسابقتی رہنے کے لیے تکنیکی اپ گریڈ کے ذریعے جدید کاری،توانائی کی بچت والی مشینری اور پیداواری صلاحیت میں

اضافہ اہم ہوگا۔ دھاگے کی برآمدات کو متنوع بنانے اور ویلیو ایڈیڈ سیگمنٹس کو تلاش کرنے کی کوششیں بھی اس شعبے کی طویل مدتی لچک کو مضبوط بنا سکتی ہے۔

مستقبل کو دیکھتے ہوئے پائیداری اور اختراع صنعت کی ترقی میں ایک واضح کردار ادا کرے گی۔ عالمی خریدار تیزی سے ماحول دوست اور ٹریس ایبل سپلائی چینز کو ترجیح دے رہے ہیں جو پاکستانی سپننگ کو کلینز پروڈکشن کے طریقوں اور سرٹیفکیشن کے معیارات کو اپنانے پر زور دے رہے ہے۔ اگر حکومت کی مستحکم پالیسیوں، توانائی کی اصلاحات اور جدید کاری میں سرمایہ کاری کی حمایت حاصل ہو تو پاکستان کی سپننگ انڈسٹری دوبارہ رفتار حاصل کر سکتی ہے۔ برآمدات کے ساتھ ساتھ مقامی آمدنی میں بھی اضافہ کر سکتی ہے۔ اور ٹیکسٹائل کی مجموعی ویلیو چین کو بحال کرنے میں اہم کردار ادا کر سکتی ہے۔

انتظامیہ ان چیلنجوں سے بخوبی واقف ہے کیونکہ وہ مارکیٹ میں حصہ بڑھانے کے لئے اپنی مارکیٹ کی کوششوں کو بڑھا کر اپنے منافع کو دوبارہ حاصل کرنے کی کوشش جاری رکھے ہوئے ہے۔ ہم اپنے اپریٹنگ اخراجات کو کم کرنے اور اپنے منافع کو زیادہ سے زیادہ کرنے کے لیے اپنی صلاحیتوں کو استعمال کرنے کے چیلنج پر بھی توجہ مرکوز کیے ہوئے ہے۔ مزید براں کمپنی اپنی بہترین صلاحیت پر کام کرئے گی۔ کیونکہ اسے کمپنی کے ڈائریکٹرز سے حاصل کیے گئے بلا سود قرضوں اور مالی ضروریات کو پورا کرنے کے لیے بینکوں سے قرض لینے کی سہولت حاصل ہے۔

نقصان فی حصہ دار:

فی حصہ دار نقصان مالی سال 30 جون 2025 کے اختتام پر مبلغ 10.66 روپے جبکہ مالی سال 30 جون 2024 کے اختتام پر نقصان مبلغ 11.43 روپے فی حصہ دار تھا۔

منافع بخش:

آپ کی کمپنی کے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے مالی سال 30 جون 2025 کے اختتام پر کوئی منافع فی حصہ تجویز نہیں کیا ہے۔

بقایا قانونی ادائیگی:

تمام ادائیگی نارمل ہیں اور معمول کے مطابق ہیں۔

شیئر ہولڈرز کا نقشہ:

30 جون 2025 کا شیئر ہولڈرز کا نقشہ ساتھ لگا دیا گیا ہے۔ کمپنی کے ڈائریکٹرز، CEO، CFO اور کمپنی کے سیکرٹری اور ان کی ازواج اور نابالغ بچوں کی طرف سے کوئی فروخت / خرید نہیں کی گئی ماسوائے اس خرید و فروخت کے جو کہ صفحہ نمبر ---79--- پر درج ہے۔

متعلقہ پارٹی کی لین دین:

متعلقہ پارٹیوں سے تمام لین دین بازار کے ریٹ کے مطابق ہیں جو کہ قابل موازنہ نا قابل کنٹرول طریقہ سے وضع کی گئیں۔ کمپنی نے پاکستان سٹاک ایکسچینج کے تمام قوانین کی اس معاملہ میں پابندی کی ہے۔

آڈیٹرز:

موجودہ آڈیٹرز میسرز ریاض احمد اینڈ کمپنی، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس ریٹائرڈ ہوئے اور یہ دوبارہ تعیناتی کے اہل ہیں۔ آڈٹ کمیٹی اور ڈائریکٹرز کے بورڈ نے پیش آمدہ سالانہ اجلاس عام میں میسرز ریاض احمد اینڈ کمپنی چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس آپ کی کمپنی کا بطور آڈیٹرز کی دوبارہ تعیناتی کی منظوری دی ہے۔

اہم خطرات

خطرات کا جائزہ لینا ایک جاری رہنے والا عمل ہے جس کے ذریعے ممکنہ غیر یقینی صورت حال کی نشاندہی ہوتی ہے۔ جو کمپنی کے اہداف کے حصول میں رکاوٹ بننے کا باعث بن سکتی ہے۔ اگر ان خطرات کا بروقت تدارک نہ کیا جائے تو اس کا نتیجہ نقصان کی صورت میں نکلتا ہے۔ ایسے خطرات کو غیر یقینی بیرونی عناصر کے ساتھ ساتھ کمپنی کے اندرونی عناصر کی وجہ سے پیدا ہو سکتے ہیں۔ وہ خطرات جو کمپنی کے معمولات پر اثر انداز ہو سکتے ہیں۔ وہ مندرجہ ذیل ہیں:

اسٹریٹجک خطرات

اسٹریٹجک خطرات جیسے کہ بجلی پیدا کرنے کے لئے گیس، بجلی اور متبادل ایندھن کی فراہمی، اور مقامی مسابقتی منظرنامے میں تبدیلیوں کی مستقل نگرانی کی جارہی ہے۔ مارکیٹ کی بدلتی صورتحال کے ساتھ کمپنی کے توسیعی منصوبوں اور نمو کے اہداف پر دوبارہ نظر ثانی کی گئی ہے۔ میکرو معاشی اشاروں میں بدلاؤ، حکومتی پالیسیوں میں متضاد/صوابدیدی تبدیلیاں اور قدرتی گیس، بجلی اور دیگر فیول کی قیمتوں میں نمایاں اضافے سے پیداوار کی لاگت میں اضافہ ہوا ہے۔ اور اس کی گہری نگرانی اور باقاعدہ غور بھی کیا جارہا ہے۔ ان خطرات کے اثرات کو قابل قبول سطح تک کم کرنے کے لئے مناسب تخفیف کی حکمت عملی مرتب کی گئی ہے۔

آپریشنل رسک

کاروباری تسلسل اور تباہی کی بحالی کے منصوبے زیر عمل ہے تاکہ پیداوار اور فروخت کے کاموں میں تسلسل کو یقینی بنایا جاسکے ۔ اہم ناکامیوں اور بندش کی صورت میں تسلسل، استحکام اور کاروبار میں کسی قسم کی رکاوٹ سے بچنے کو یقینی بنانا، خام مال کی سورسنگ، فرائض کی مناسب تفریق، ہمارے پلانٹوں میں بجلی کی پیداوار میں خود کفالت، موثر سپلائی چین اور لاجسٹک آپریشنوں نے ہمیں قابل قبول سطح پر آپریشنل رسک کو کم کرنے میں مدد فراہم کی ہے۔

مالی خطرات

ایک بہت اہم مالی خطرہ ذرمبادلہ کی شرح میں اتار چڑھاؤ ہے اور منفی محرکات براہ راست ہمارے خام مال کے اخراجات کو متاثر کرسکتی ہے۔ اور پیداواری لاگت میں اضافے کا باعث بھی بن سکتی ہے۔ کمپنی اس صورت حال سے واقف ہے اور کم از کم شاکس یقینی بنانے کے لئے اس طرح کے محرکات پر نظر رکھتی ہے۔ سخت مالی نظم وضبط، کیش فلو مینجمنٹ اور دستیاب فنڈز کی بہترین سرمایہ کاری سے ہمیں مالی خطرات کو کم سے کم کرنے میں مدد ملی ہے۔

تعمیل کے خطرات

قوانین اور ضوابط کی موثر تعمیل اور شفاف مالیاتی رپورٹنگ فریم ورک کی وجہ سے کمپنی کو درپیش تعمیل کے خطرات کو کم کیا گیا ہے

بورڈ کمپنی میں رسک مینجمنٹ اور تعمیل کے کلچر کو فروغ دیتا ہے۔ کمپنی کے خلاف اہم مقدمات میں ملوث قانونی چارہ جوئی کے خطرات کو جہاں بھی ضرورت ہو خصوصی ماہر معروف لاء فرموں کے ذریعے ہینڈل کیا جاتا ہے۔

صحت اور ماحولیات کی حفاظت

کمپنی کی پائیدار کارکردگی کے حصول کے لئے صحت اور ماحولیات کی حفاظت کے معیارات کو بہتر بنانے پر یقین رکھتی ہے۔ اور پوری طرح پر عزم ہے آپکی کمپنی کسی بھی موسمیاتی تبدیلی سے نمٹنے کے لئے معیاری آپریٹنگ پروسیجر (SOPs) کو نافذ العمل کرنے کے لئے تیزی سے کام کر رہی ہے۔

کارپوریٹ سماجی ذمہ داری

کمپنی معاشرے کے تئیں اپنی کارپوریٹ سماجی ذمہ داری (CSR) کو تسلیم کرتی ہے اور کمیونٹی کی حمایت میں یقین رکھتی ہے

کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس

بورڈ اس بات کو تسلیم کرتا ہے کہ کارپوریٹ گورننس کے اچھی طرح سے طے شدہ عمل احتساب کو بڑھانے کے لئے ضروری ہیں ہم اسٹیک ہولڈرز کی قدر کو برقرار رکھنے کے لئے کارپوریٹ گورننس کے اعلی معیار کو یقینی بنانے کے لئے پر عزم ہیں۔ بورڈ مستعد رہا ہے اور اس نے کمیٹی کو اس کے تمام اسٹریٹجک امور میں رہنمائی کرنے میں موثر طریقے سے تعاون کیا ہے۔ کمپنی سکیورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن آف پاکستان اور پاکستان اسٹاک ایکسچینج کے ساتھ قریبی تال میل برقرار رکھتی ہے۔ اور کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس کی مکمل طور پر تعمیل کرتی ہے۔ کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس کے بہترین طریقوں کی تعمیل کا بیانیہ لف ہے۔

کارپوریٹ اور مالیاتی رپورٹنگ کے فریم ورک پر بیان:

سٹاک ایکسچینج کے قوائد وضوابط اور کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017 کے مطابق ڈائریکٹرز آپ کو مندرجہ ذیل بیان کرتے ہوئے خوشی محسوس کرتے ہیں۔

1۔ کمپنی کی انتظامیہ کی طرف سے تیار کردہ مالیاتی سٹیٹمنٹس منصفانہ طور پر اس کے معاملات کی حالت، اس کے عوامل کے نتائج، کیش کا بہاؤ اور مساوات میں تبدیلی پر مشتمل ہے۔

2۔ اکاؤنٹس کی کتابیں مناسب طریقہ سے مرتب کی گئی ہیں۔

3۔ مالیاتی سٹیٹمنٹس کی تیاری میں اکاؤنٹنگ کی مخصوص پالیسیوں کو مسلسل لاگو کیا گیا ہے اور اکاؤنٹنگ کے تخمینہ جات مناسب اور ٹھوس فیصلوں پر مبنی ہیں۔

4۔ مالیاتی سٹیٹمنٹس کی تیاری اور انٹرنیشنل فنانشل رپورٹنگ کے معیارات جیسے پاکستان میں لاگو ہیں، ان کی پیروی کی گئی ہے اور ان سے کسی بھی رخصت پر مناسب وضاحت دی گئی ہے۔

5۔ اندرونی کنٹرول کا نظام ڈیزائن میں محفوظ ہے اور اس کا نفاذ اور نگرانی موثر طریقے سے کی گئی ہے۔

6۔ کمپنی میں متعلقہ معاملات کو جاری رکھنے کے لئے ممکنہ صلاحیت موجود ہے۔

7۔ کارپوریٹ نظام کے بہترین تجربہ سے مادی طور پر روگردانی ممکن نہیں۔

8۔ پچھلے چھ سال کا مالیاتی ڈیٹا لف ہے۔

9۔ کمپنی اپنے ملازمین کی فلاح و بہبود کے لئے گریجویٹی سکیم چلا رہی ہے جو کہ اس سٹیٹمنٹ میں بیان کی گئی ہے۔

بورڈ اور اس کی کمیٹیوں کا مرکّب

مندرجہ ذیل تفصیل کے مطابق سات ڈائریکٹرز ہیں:

مرد: پانچ

عورتیں: دو

بورڈ کا مرکّب مندرجہ ذیل ہے:

1۔ آزاد ڈائریکٹرز

عمر منیر

سید خالد علی

2۔ نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز

خواجہ عامر خورشید

3۔ ایگزیکٹوڈائریکٹرز

ایزد عامر

انس عامر

4۔ مونث / نان ایگزیکٹوڈائریکٹرز

مسز ناظمہ عامر

یسرٰی عامر

بورڈ نے جو کمیٹیاں بنائی ہیں ان کے ممبر مندرجہ ذیل ہیں:

آڈٹ کمیٹی

عمر منیر (چیئرمین)

یسرٰی عامر (ممبر)

سید خالد علی (ممبر)

HR اور معاوضہ کمیٹی میٹنگ

سید خالد علی (چیئرمین)

عمر منیر (ممبر)

انس عامر (ممبر)

نامینیشن کمیٹی

عمر منیر (چیئرمین)

یسرٰی عامر (ممبر)

سید خالد علی (ممبر)

رسک مینجمنٹ کمیٹی

انس عامر (چیئرمین)

عمر منیر (ممبر)

سید خالد علی (ممبر)

سسٹینیبیلٹی کمیٹی

عمر منیر (چیئرمین)

یسرٰی عامر (ممبر)

سید خالد علی (ممبر)

بورڈ اور دوسری کمیٹی میٹنگز کی تعداد

سیریل نمبر	نام	بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز میٹنگ	آڈٹ کمیٹی میٹنگ	HR اور معاوضہ کمیٹی میٹنگ	نامینیشن کمیٹی	رِسک مینجمنٹ کمیٹی	سسٹینیبیلٹی کمیٹی
1	مسز ناظمہ عامر	4/4	-	-	-	-	-
2	جناب ایزد عامر	4/4	-	-	-	-	-
3	جناب انس عامر	4/4	-	1/1	-	1/1	-
4	خواجہ عامر خورشید	4/4	-	-	-	-	-
5	محترمہ یسرٰی عامر	4/4	4/4	-	1/1	-	1/1
6	سید خالد علی	4/4	4/4	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
7	عمر منیر	4/4	4/4	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1

اعتراف:

بورڈ اپنے گاہکوں سپلائرز بینکرز اور ملازموں کے تعاون، عزم اور محنت کی تعریف کرتا ہے اور اس کو اپنے ریکارڈ میں لاتا ہے۔

منجانب: بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز

ایزد عامر

چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر

خواجہ عامر خورشید

ڈائریکٹر

فیصل آباد

مورخہ 29 ستمبر 2025

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

Name of Company: **AN Textile Mills Limited**
Year Ending: **30 June 2025**

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

1. The total number of Directors are seven as per the following:

    a. Male: Five
    b. Female: Two

2. The composition of the Board is as follows:

    i. Independent Directors

        Syed Khalid Ali
        Mr. Umar Muneer

    ii. Non-executive Director

        Khawaja Amer Khurshid

    iii. Executive Directors

        Mr. Aizad Amer
        Mr. Anns Amer

    iv. Female / Non-executive Directors

        Mrs. Nazma Amer
        Mrs. Yusra Amer

    * The fraction of independent directors is not rounded up as one because the fraction of 0.33 was less than 0.50.

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 Act and these Regulations;

7. The meetings of the Board were presided over by the Chairperson and, in her absence, by a director elected by the Board for this purpose. The Board has complied with the requirements of Act and the Regulations with respect to frequency, recording and circulating minutes of meeting of the Board;

8. The Board has a formal policy and transparent procedures for remuneration of directors in accordance with the Act and these Regulations;

9. Four directors, Mr. Aizad Amer, Mr. Anns Amer, Syed Khalid Ali and Mr. Umar Munir has already acquired the certification under Directors' Training Program (DTP) whereas another director, Khawaja Amer Khurshid meets the exemption criteria of minimum of 14 years of education and 15 years of experience on the Boards of listed companies, hence exempt from DTP.

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

Mr. Umar Muneer	(Chairman)
Mrs. Yusra Amer	(Member)
Syed Khalid Ali	(Member)

b) HR and Remuneration Committee

Syed Khalid Ali	(Chairman)
Mr. Umar Muneer	(Member)
Mr. Anns Amer	(Member)

c) Nomination Committee

Mr. Umar Muneer	(Chairman)
Mrs. Yusra Amer	(Member)
Syed Khalid Ali	(Member)

d) Risk Management Committee

Mr. Anns Amer (Chairman)
Mr. Umar Muneer (Member)
Syed Khalid Ali (Member)

e) Sustainability Committee

Mr. Umar Muneer (Chairman)
Mrs. Yusra Amer (Member)
Syed Khalid Ali (Member)

13. The terms of reference of the aforesaid committees have been formed, documented and advise to the committee for compliance;

14. The frequency of meetings of the committees were as follows-

Committee	Frequency
Audit committee	Quarterly
HR and remuneration committee	Yearly
Nomination committee	Yearly
Risk Management committee	Yearly
Sustainability committee	Yearly

15. The Board has set up an effective internal audit function by appointing Head of Internal Audit who is considered suitably qualified and experienced for the purpose andis 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 and registered with Audit Oversight Board of Pakistan, that they and all their partner are in compliance with International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) guidelines on code o ethics as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan and that they and th partners of the firm involved in the audit are not a close relative (spouse, parent, dependent an 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, these Regulations or any other regulator requirement and the auditors have confirmed that they have observed IFAC guidelines in thi 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; and

19. Explanation for non-compliance with requirements, other than regulations 3, 6, 7, 8, 27, 32, 33 and 36 are below:

Sr. No.	Requirement	Explanation for Non-compliance	Reg. No.
1	**Directors' Training Program:** It is encouraged that by 30 June, 2022 all the directors on the board to acquire the prescribed certification under any Director Training Program (DTP) offered by institutions.	The Board will arrange DTP for its remaining two directors in the next financial year.	19(1)(iii)
2	**Training of Head of Department:** Companies are encouraged to arrange training for at least one head of department every year under DTP from July 2022.	The Company will organize the training of its one head of department each year from next financial year.	19(3)(ii)

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

NAZMA AMER
Chairperson

AIZAD AMER
Chief Executive Officer

KEY OPERATING & FINANCIAL DATA
FOR LAST SIX YEARS

PARTICULARS	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
	......(Rupees in Thousand)......					
FINANCIAL POSITION						
Paid up capital	96,600	96,600	96,600	96,600	96,600	96,600
Share premium	17,250	17,250	17,250	17,250	17,250	17,250
Fixed assets at cost/revalued amount	2,190,586	2,121,371	2,093,101	1,839,197	1,758,151	1,554,811
Accumulated depreciation	943,393	884,465	826,745	780,085	731,980	692,754
Current assets	706,691	679,745	683,125	871,610	929,132	688,988
Current liabilities	1,089,743	952,239	876,706	843,447	956,477	840,786
INCOME						
Revenue	4,492,440	3,460,089	1,676,679	2,806,815	2,096,653	1,315,177
Other income	369	5,070	3,913	10,832	19,889	22,361
Pre tax (loss) / profit	(122,147)	(114,542)	(231,764)	105,969	239,024	(72,443)
Taxation	37,015	39,085	36,029	(9,472)	(119,529)	(7,884)
STATISTICS AND RATIOS						
Pre tax (loss) to sales %	(2.72)	(3.31)	(13.82)	3.78	11.4	(5.51)
Pre tax (loss) to capital %	(126.45)	(118.57)	(239.92)	109.70	247.44	(74.99)
Current ratio	1:0.65	1:0.71	1:0.78	1:1.03	1:0.97	1:0.82
Paid up value per share (Rs.)	10	10	10	10	10	10
(Loss) / Earnings after tax per share (Rs.)	(10.66)	(11.43)	(20.26)	9.99	12.37	(8.32)
Cash dividend %	-	-	-	-	7.00	-
Break up value per share (Rs.)	73.60	84.75	95.68	96.74	87.05	74.81

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT

To the members of AN Textile 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 AN Textile 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 & Co.

RIAZ AHMAD & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants

Faisalabad

Date: 29 September, 2025.

UDIN: CR202510184C3ih65FdO

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of AN Textile Mills Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of AN Textile 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 loss, 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 loss, other comprehensive loss, 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:

Sr. No.	Key audit matters	How the matters were addressed in our audit
1.	**Inventory existence and valuation** Inventories as at 30 June 2025 amounting to Rupees 378.424 million, break up of which is as follows: - Stores, spare parts and loose tools of Rupees 74.197 million - Stock in trade of Rupees 304.227 million Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. We identified existence and valuation of inventories as a key audit matter due to its size, representing 19.32% of the total assets of the Company as at 30 June 2025, and the judgment involved in valuation. For further information on inventories, refer to the following: - Material accounting policy information, Inventories (Note 2.7 to the financial statements). - Stores, spare parts and loose tools (Note 15) and Stock in trade (Note 16) to the financial statements.	Our procedures over existence and valuation of inventories included, but were not limited to: • To test the quantity of inventories at all locations, we assessed the corresponding inventory observation instructions and participated in inventory counts on site. 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. • 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. • In the context of our testing of the calculation, we analyzed individual cost components and traced them back to the corresponding underlying documents. • We also made inquiries from 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. • We also assessed the adequacy of the disclosures made in respect of the accounting policies and related notes to the financial statements.

Sr. No.	Key audit matters	How the matters were addressed in our audit
2.	**Revenue recognition** The Company recognized net revenue of Rupees 4,492.440 million for the year ended 30 June 2025. We identified recognition of revenue as a key audit matter because revenue is one of the key performance indicators of the Company and gives rise to an inherent risk that revenue could be subject to misstatement to meet expectations or targets. For further information, refer to the following: - Material accounting policy, Revenue recognition (Note 2.18 to the financial statements). - Revenue from contracts with customers (Note 23 to the financial statements).	Our procedures included, but were not limited to: • 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 Liaqat Ali Panwar.

Riaz Ahmad & co.

RIAZ AHMAD & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants

Faisalabad
Date: 29 September, 2025.
UDIN: AR2025101847F9Obaje4

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2025

	NOTE	2025	2024
		(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)	
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Authorized share capital			
10 000 000 (2024: 10 000 000) ordinary shares of Rupees 10 each		100,000	100,000
Issued, subscribed and paid up share capital	3	96,600	96,600
Directors' loans	4	360,000	360,000
Reserves			
Capital reserves			
Premium on issue of shares	5	17,250	17,250
Equity portion of shareholders' loans		44,778	44,778
Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment - net of deferred income tax	6	448,255	461,610
Total reserves		510,283	523,638
Accumulated loss		(255,886)	(161,588)
TOTAL EQUITY		710,997	818,650
LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deferred income tax liability	7	89,437	110,474
Staff retirement gratuity	8	68,041	39,312
		157,478	149,786
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	9	402,045	446,123
Short term borrowings	10	675,943	494,942
Accrued mark-up		10,732	10,151
Unclaimed dividend		1,023	1,023
		1,089,743	952,239
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,247,221	1,102,025
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	11		
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,958,218	1,920,675

	NOTE	2025	2024
		(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)	
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	12	1,247,193	1,236,906
Long term deposits and prepayments	13	4,144	3,824
Long term loans	14	190	200
		1,251,527	1,240,930
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stores, spare parts and loose tools	15	74,197	67,449
Stock in trade	16	304,227	197,565
Trade debts	17	155,726	267,206
Loans and advances	18	1,958	2,121
Taxation and levy - net	19	78,126	45,607
Short term deposits and prepayments	20	12,576	12,308
Other receivables	21	62,863	60,621
Cash and bank balances	22	17,018	26,868
		706,691	679,745
TOTAL ASSETS		1,958,218	1,920,675

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

AIZAD AMER	**KHAWAJA AMER KHURSHID**	**Muhammad Saqib Ehsan**
Chief Executive Officer	**Director**	**Chief Financial Officer**

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	NOTE	2025	2024
		(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)	
REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMER	23	4,492,440	3,460,089
COST OF SALES	24	(4,440,080)	(3,391,953)
GROSS PROFIT		52,360	68,136
DISTRIBUTION COST	25	(6,942)	(5,507)
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	26	(62,179)	(67,397)
OTHER EXPENSES	27	(18)	(21,415)
		(69,139)	(94,319)
		(16,779)	(26,183)
OTHER INCOME	28	369	5,070
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS		(16,410)	(21,113)
FINANCE COST	29	(49,582)	(50,178)
LOSS BEFORE LEVY AND TAXATION		(65,992)	(71,291)
LEVY	30	(56,155)	(43,251)
LOSS BEFORE TAXATION		(122,147)	(114,542)
TAXATION	31	19,140	4,166
LOSS AFTER TAXATION		(103,007)	(110,376)
LOSS PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED (RUPEES)	32	(10.66)	(11.43)

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

AIZAD AMER	**KHAWAJA AMER KHURSHID**	**Muhammad Saqib Ehsan**
Chief Executive Officer	**Director**	**Chief Financial Officer**

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	NOTE	2025	2024
		(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)	
LOSS AFTER TAXATION		(103,007)	(110,376)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) / INCOME			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Remeasurement (loss) / gain arising on staff retirement gratuity	8.4	(6,543)	6,642
Related deferred income tax liability		1,897	(1,926)
		(4,646)	4,716
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
Other comprehensive (loss) / income for the year - net of deferred income tax		(4,646)	4,716
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR		(107,653)	(105,660)

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

AIZAD AMER	KHAWAJA AMER KHURSHID	Muhammad Saqib Ehsan
Chief Executive Officer	Director	Chief Financial Officer

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	SHARE CAPITAL	DIRECTORS' LOANS	CAPITAL RESERVES				ACCUMULATED LOSS	TOTAL EQUITY
			Premium on issue of shares	Equity portion of shareholders' loans	Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment - net of deferred income tax	Total		
	(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)							
Balance as at 30 June 2023	96,600	360,000	17,250	44,778	475,667	537,695	(69,985)	924,310
Transfer from surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment on account of incremental depreciation - net of deferred income tax	-	-	-	-	(14,057)	(14,057)	14,057	-
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(110,376)	(110,376)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,716	4,716
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(105,660)	(105,660)
Balance as at 30 June 2024	96,600	360,000	17,250	44,778	461,610	523,638	(161,588)	818,650
Transfer from surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment on account of incremental depreciation - net of deferred income tax	-	-	-	-	(13,355)	(13,355)	13,355	-
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(103,007)	(103,007)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,646)	(4,646)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(107,653)	(107,653)
Balance as at 30 June 2025	96,600	360,000	17,250	44,778	448,255	510,283	(255,886)	710,997

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

AIZAD AMER
Chief Executive Officer

KHAWAJA AMER KHURSHID
Director

Muhammad Saqib Ehsan
Chief Financial Officer

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	NOTE	2025	2024
		(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash generated from operations	33	34,453	215,396
Finance cost paid		(49,001)	(56,078)
Mark-up paid against lease liability		-	(314)
Income tax and levy paid		(88,674)	(29,463)
Staff retirement gratuity paid	8.1	(18,104)	(14,644)
Net increase in long term deposits and prepayments		(320)	(23)
Net decrease / (increase) in long term loans		10	(200)
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities		(121,636)	114,674
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment	12	(69,839)	(25,361)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		624	459
Net cash used in investing activities		(69,215)	(24,902)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Short term borrowings - net		181,001	(90,980)
Repayment of lease liability		-	(1,583)
Net cash from / (used in) financing activities		181,001	(92,563)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(9,850)	(2,791)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		26,868	29,659
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	22	17,018	26,868

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

AIZAD AMER	**KHAWAJA AMER KHURSHID**	**Muhammad Saqib Ehsan**
Chief Executive Officer	**Director**	**Chief Financial Officer**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

1. THE COMPANY AND ITS OPERATIONS

AN Textile Mills Limited (the Company) is a public limited company incorporated in Pakistan under the Companies Act, 1913 (Now Companies Act, 2017) on 04 February 1982 and listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited on 08 March 1989. Its registered office and mills premises are situated at 35-Kilometers Sheikhupura Road, Faisalabad. The principal activity of the Company is manufacturing, sale and trading of yarn and cloth. A liaison office is situated at 404-405, 4th Floor, Business Centre, Mumtaz Hassan Road, Karachi.

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 the 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 and reporting 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:

Useful lives, patterns of economic benefits and impairments

The estimates for revalued amounts of different classes of property, plant and equipment, are based on valuation performed by external professional valuer and recommendation of technical teams of the Company. The said recommendations also include estimates with respect to residual values and depreciable lives. Further, the Company reviews the value of the assets for possible impairment on an annual basis. Any change in the estimates in future years might affect the carrying amounts of the respective items of property, plant and equipment with a corresponding effect on the depreciation charge and impairment.

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 realizable value and an allowance is recorded against the inventory balances for any such declines.

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. Instances where the Company's view differs from the view taken by the income tax department at the assessment stage and where the Company considers that its view on items of material nature is in accordance with law, the amounts are shown as contingent liabilities.

Allowance for expected credit losses

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

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 recognized provision is recognized in the statement of profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognized as part of cost of an asset.

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.

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.

Staff retirement gratuity

The actuarial valuation of staff retirement gratuity requires the use of certain assumptions related to future periods, including increase in future salary and the rate used to discount future cash flows to present value.

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 IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' – Non-current liabilities with covenants;
- Amendments to IFRS 16 'Leases' – Lease liability in a sale and leaseback transaction; and
- 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 recognized 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 and amendments to published approved accounting standards that are not yet effective but relevant to the Company

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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.

As per the current scenario, the Company will fall in Phase-III of the criteria as per the order from Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) dated 31 December 2024. Therefore the effective date of these two sustainability standards for the Company is for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 01 July 2027.

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- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments; and
- IAS 7 Statement of Cash flows.

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

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

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

There are other standards and amendments to published approved 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 Property, plant and equipment

a) Operating fixed assets

All operating fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any identified impairment loss, except those subject to revaluation which are stated at revalued amount less accumulated depreciation and any identified impairment loss. Cost of operating fixed assets consists of historical cost, borrowing cost pertaining to the construction / erection period of qualifying assets and other directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition.

Increases in the carrying amounts arising on revaluation of property, plant and equipment are recognized, net of deferred income tax, in other comprehensive income and accumulated in revaluation surplus in shareholders' equity. To the extent that increase reverses a decrease previously recognized in the statement of profit or loss, the increase is first recognized in the statement of profit or loss. Decreases that reverse previous increases of the same asset are first recognized 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 deferred income tax, is reclassified from surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment to accumulated 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 these are incurred.

Valuations are performed frequently enough to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount.

b) Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is charged to the statement of profit or loss applying the reducing balance method so as to write off the cost / depreciable amount of the assets over their estimated useful lives at the rates given in Note 12. The Company charges the depreciation on additions from the month when the asset is available for use and on deletions up to the month preceding the month when the asset is de-recognized. The residual values and useful lives are reviewed by the management, at each financial year-end and adjusted if impact on depreciation is significant.

c) De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is de-recognized upon 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 is included in the statement of profit or loss in the year the asset is de-recognized.

2.3 Leases

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. The cost comprises 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 and any initial direct costs incurred.

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 of these assets are recognized as expense on straight-line basis over the lease term.

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 these are incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortized 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.

2.4 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 reporting 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 asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. 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, if impairment losses had not been recognized. An impairment loss or reversal of impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

2.5 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as share capital 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.

2.6 Borrowing cost

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

2.7 Inventories

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

Stores, spare parts and loose tools

Usable stores, spare parts and loose tools are valued principally at moving average cost, while items considered obsolete are carried at nil value. In transit stores, spare parts and loose tools are valued at invoice amount plus other charges paid thereon.

Stock in trade

Cost of raw materials, work-in-process and finished goods is determined as follows:

(i) For raw materials:	Weighted average cost.
(ii) For work-in-process and finished goods:	Average manufacturing cost including a portion of production overheads

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

Net realizable value signifies the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated cost of completion and estimated costs necessary to make a sale. Provision for obsolete and slow moving items is made based on management's estimate.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, balance with banks in current and saving 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.

2.9 Staff retirement gratuity

The Company operates an unfunded gratuity scheme for its permanent employees, who have completed the minimum qualifying period of service as defined under the scheme, calculated from the date of their joining with the Company. The Company's obligation under the scheme is determined through actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Actuarial Cost Method. The method involves making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases and mortality rates. The latest actuarial valuation was conducted by an independent actuary. The obligation at the date of statement of financial position is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows. All contributions are charged to the statement of profit or loss for the year.

Actuarial gains and losses (remeasurement gains / losses) on staff retirement gratuity are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income.

2.10 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligations and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation.

2.11 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. 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 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 other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

2.12 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 it is declared and other appropriations are recognized in the period in which these are approved by the Board of Directors.

2.13 Financial instruments

i) Classification and measurement of financial instruments

Financial assets

a) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets 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.

b) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. The Company classifies its debt instruments at 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 amortized cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense is recognized in the statement of profit or loss. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition is recognized directly in profit or loss and presented in other income / (other expenses).

Financial liabilities

Classification and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified and measured at amortized cost. Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense is recognized in the statement of profit or loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is also included in statement of profit or loss.

ii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) on financial assets measured at amortized cost.

The Company measures loss allowance for ECLs at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs except for the bank balances and debt securities for which credit risk (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-months 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).

Loss allowance 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 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 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; or
- it is probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.

iii) De-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

(a) Financial assets

The Company de-recognizes 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 de-recognized financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

(b) Financial liabilities

The Company de-recognizes 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 expired.

iv) 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 legally 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.

2.14 Borrowings

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

2.15 Trade debts and other receivables

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

Other receivables are recognized at amortized cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

2.16 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.

2.17 Functional and presentation currency along with foreign currency transactions and translation

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. 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.

2.18 Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from contracts with customers - Sale of goods

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

ii) Interest

Interest income is recognized as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortized 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.

iii) Other revenue

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

iv) 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.

v) 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.

vi) 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 received. Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company accomplishes its performance obligations under the contract.

2.19 Earnings / (loss) per share

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

1. THE COMPANY AND ITS OPERATIONS

AN Textile Mills Limited (the Company) is a public limited company incorporated in Pakistan under the Companies Act, 1913 (Now Companies Act, 2017) on 04 February 1982 and listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited on 08 March 1989. Its registered office and mills premises are situated at 35-Kilometers Sheikhupura Road, Faisalabad. The principal activity of the Company is manufacturing, sale and trading of yarn and cloth. A liaison office is situated at 404-405, 4th Floor, Business Centre, Mumtaz Hassan Road, Karachi.

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 the 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 and reporting 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:

Useful lives, patterns of economic benefits and impairments

The estimates for revalued amounts of different classes of property, plant and equipment, are based on valuation performed by external professional valuer and recommendation of technical teams of the Company. The said recommendations also include estimates with respect to residual values and depreciable lives. Further, the Company reviews the value of the assets for possible impairment on an annual basis. Any change in the estimates in future years might affect the carrying amounts of the respective items of property, plant and equipment with a corresponding effect on the depreciation charge and impairment.

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 realizable value and an allowance is recorded against the inventory balances for any such declines.

Income tax and levy

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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 recognized provision is recognized in the statement of profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognized as part of cost of an asset.

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.

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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.

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2.2 Property, plant and equipment

a) Operating fixed assets

All operating fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any identified impairment loss, except those subject to revaluation which are stated at revalued amount less accumulated depreciation and any identified impairment loss. Cost of operating fixed assets consists of historical cost, borrowing cost pertaining to the construction / erection period of qualifying assets and other directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition.

Increases in the carrying amounts arising on revaluation of property, plant and equipment are recognized, net of deferred income tax, in other comprehensive income and accumulated in revaluation surplus in shareholders' equity. To the extent that increase reverses a decrease previously recognized in the statement of profit or loss, the increase is first recognized in the statement of profit or loss. Decreases that reverse previous increases of the same asset are first recognized 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 deferred income tax, is reclassified from surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment to accumulated 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 these are incurred.

Valuations are performed frequently enough to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount.

b) Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is charged to the statement of profit or loss applying the reducing balance method so as to write off the cost / depreciable amount of the assets over their estimated useful lives at the rates given in Note 12. The Company charges the depreciation on additions from the month when the asset is available for use and on deletions up to the month preceding the month when the asset is de-recognized. The residual values and useful lives are reviewed by the management, at each financial year-end and adjusted if impact on depreciation is significant.

c) De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is de-recognized upon 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 is included in the statement of profit or loss in the year the asset is de-recognized.

2.3 Leases

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. The cost comprises 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 and any initial direct costs incurred.

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 of these assets are recognized as expense on straight-line basis over the lease term.

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 these are incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortized 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.

2.4 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 reporting 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 asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. 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, if impairment losses had not been recognized. An impairment loss or reversal of impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

2.5 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as share capital 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.

2.6 Borrowing cost

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

2.7 Inventories

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

Stores, spare parts and loose tools

Usable stores, spare parts and loose tools are valued principally at moving average cost, while items considered obsolete are carried at nil value. In transit stores, spare parts and loose tools are valued at invoice amount plus other charges paid thereon.

Stock in trade

Cost of raw materials, work-in-process and finished goods is determined as follows:

(i) For raw materials:	Weighted average cost.
(ii) For work-in-process and finished goods:	Average manufacturing cost including a portion of production overheads

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

Net realizable value signifies the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated cost of completion and estimated costs necessary to make a sale. Provision for obsolete and slow moving items is made based on management's estimate.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, balance with banks in current and saving 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.

2.9 Staff retirement gratuity

The Company operates an unfunded gratuity scheme for its permanent employees, who have completed the minimum qualifying period of service as defined under the scheme, calculated from the date of their joining with the Company. The Company's obligation under the scheme is determined through actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Actuarial Cost Method. The method involves making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases and mortality rates. The latest actuarial valuation was conducted by an independent actuary. The obligation at the date of statement of financial position is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows. All contributions are charged to the statement of profit or loss for the year.

Actuarial gains and losses (remeasurement gains / losses) on staff retirement gratuity are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income.

2.10 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligations and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation.

2.11 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. 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 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 other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

2.12 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 it is declared and other appropriations are recognized in the period in which these are approved by the Board of Directors.

2.13 Financial instruments

i) Classification and measurement of financial instruments

Financial assets

a) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets 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.

b) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. The Company classifies its debt instruments at 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 amortized cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense is recognized in the statement of profit or loss. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition is recognized directly in profit or loss and presented in other income / (other expenses).

Financial liabilities

Classification and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified and measured at amortized cost. Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense is recognized in the statement of profit or loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is also included in statement of profit or loss.

ii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) on financial assets measured at amortized cost.

The Company measures loss allowance for ECLs at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs except for the bank balances and debt securities for which credit risk (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-months 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).

Loss allowance 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 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 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; or
- it is probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.

iii) De-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

(a) Financial assets

The Company de-recognizes 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 de-recognized financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

(b) Financial liabilities

The Company de-recognizes 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 expired.

iv) 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 legally 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.

2.14 Borrowings

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

2.15 Trade debts and other receivables

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

Other receivables are recognized at amortized cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

2.16 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.

2.17 Functional and presentation currency along with foreign currency transactions and translation

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. 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.

2.18 Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from contracts with customers - Sale of goods

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

ii) Interest

Interest income is recognized as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortized 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.

iii) Other revenue

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

iv) 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.

v) 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.

vi) 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 received. Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company accomplishes its performance obligations under the contract.

2.19 Earnings / (loss) per share

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

2.20 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.

2.21 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; or the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that arises from past events but it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with settlement reliability.

3. ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP SHARE CAPITAL

2025	2024		2025	2024
(NUMBER OF SHARES)			(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)	
9 060 000	9 060 000	Ordinary shares of Rupees 10 each fully paid in cash	90,600	90,600
600 000	600 000	Ordinary shares of Rupees 10 each issued as fully paid bonus shares	6,000	6,000
9 660 000	9 660 000		96,600	96,600

3.1 All shares are equally eligible to receive dividends and the repayment of capital. Moreover each share represents one vote at shareholders' meeting of the Company.

4. DIRECTORS' LOANS

These represent unsecured interest free loans obtained from the directors of the Company to meet the liquidity requirements of the Company. These loans are repayable at the discretion of the Company.

5. PREMIUM ON ISSUE OF SHARES

This reserve can be utilized by the Company only for the purpose specified in section 81 of the Companies Act,

6. SURPLUS ON REVALUATION OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - NET OF DEFERRED INCOME TAX

	2025	2024
Balance as at 01 July	461,610	475,667
Less: Transferred to accumulated loss in respect of incremental depreciation charged during the year - net of deferred income tax	13,355	14,057
Balance as at 30 June	448,255	461,610

6.1 Freehold land, buildings thereon, plant and machinery, electric installations / appliances, generators and laboratory equipment of the Company were revalued by an independent valuer, Messrs Zafar Iqbal and Company on 27 June 2023 on the basis of present prevailing market prices. Previously these assets were revalued by independent valuers on 30 June 2020, 29 June 2019, 30 June 2016, 28 June 2013, 10 April 2007, 01 July 2003 and 30 September 2001.

7. DEFERRED INCOME TAX LIABILITY

	2025	2024
Taxable temporary difference		
Accelerated tax depreciation	239,760	232,082
Deductible temporary differences		
Staff retirement gratuity	(19,732)	(11,400)
Provision for doubtful loans and advances	(73)	(72)
Provision for doubtful other receivables	(187)	(187)
Provision for obsolete stores, spare parts and loose tools	(5,912)	(5,912)
	(204)	(199)
Unused tax losses and unabsorbed tax depreciation	(124,215)	(103,838)
	(150,323)	(121,608)
	89,437	110,474

		2025	2024
		(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)	
7.1	**Movement in deferred income tax liability balance is as follows:**		
	At beginning of the year	110,474	112,714
	Add / (less):		
	- accelerated tax depreciation	7,678	(2,979)
	- right-of-use asset	-	(690)
	- staff retirement gratuity	(8,332)	407
	- provision for doubtful loans and advances	(1)	(72)
	- provision for doubtful other receivables	-	(187)
	- provision for obsolete stores, spare parts and loose tools	-	(5,912)
	- lease liability	-	459
	- allowance for expected credit losses	(5)	(39)
	- unused tax losses and unabsorbed tax depriciation	(20,377)	6,773
	Net movement of temporary differences (Note 7.1.1)	(21,037)	(2,240)
		89,437	110,474
7.1.1	**Charged to the statement of profit or loss:**		
	Net movement of temporary differences (Note 7.1)	(21,037)	(2,240)
	- on remeasurement of staff retirement gratuity	1,897	(1,926)
		(19,140)	(4,166)

8. STAFF RETIREMENT GRATUITY

The amount included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	2025	2024
Present value of defined benefit obligation	68,041	39,312

8.1 Movement in present value of defined benefit obligation

	2025	2024
Balance as at 01 July	39,312	40,714
Add:		
Provision for the year (Note 8.3)	40,290	20,514
Remeasurements chargeable to other comprehensive income (Note 8.4)	6,543	(6,642)
	86,145	54,586
Less:		
Retirement benefit paid	(18,104)	(14,644)
Benefits due but not yet paid	-	(630)
	(18,104)	(15,274)
Balance as at 30 June	68,041	39,312

8.2 Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation as at 30 June is given below:

	2025	2024
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at 01 July	39,312	40,714
Current service cost	30,413	15,139
Past service cost	5,414	-
Interest cost	4,463	5,375
Retirement benefit paid	(18,104)	(14,644)
Benefits due but not yet paid	-	(630)
Actuarial gain from changes in financial assumptions	(91)	(28)
Experience adjustments	6,634	(6,614)
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at 30 June	68,041	39,312

		2025	2024
		(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)	
8.3	**Provision for the year**		
	Current service cost	30,413	15,139
	Past service cost	5,414	-
	Interest cost	4,463	5,375
		40,290	20,514

8.3.1	**Provision for the year has been allocated as follows:**		
	Cost of sales (Note 24)	37,067	18,873
	Distribution cost (Note 25)	139	65
	Administrative expenses (Note 26)	3,084	1,576
		40,290	20,514

8.4	**Remeasurements chargeable to other comprehensive income**		
	Actuarial gain from changes in financial assumptions	(91)	(28)
	Experience adjustments	6,634	(6,614)
		6,543	(6,642)

		2025	2024
8.5	**Principal actuarial assumptions used**		
	Discount rate for interest cost in the statement of profit or loss charge (per annu	14.75%	16.25%
	Discount rate for year end obligation (per annum)	11.75%	14.75%
	Average duration of the benefit	5	5
	Mortality rates	SLIC 2001-05 set back 1 year	SLIC 2001-05 set back 1 year
	Withdrawal rate	Age based	Age based
	Retirement assumption	Age 60	Age 60

8.5.1 Assumptions regarding future mortality are based on actuarial advice in accordance with published statistics and experience in Pakistan.

8.6 The estimated expenses to be charged to the statement of profit or loss for the year ending on 30 June 2026 is Rupees 45.477 million.

8.7 Sensitivity analysis for actuarial assumptions:

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have resulted in present value of defined benefit obligation as stated below:

Discount rate	1.00%	1.00%
Increase in assumption (Rupees in thousand)	(3,230)	(2,020)
Decrease in assumption (Rupees in thousand)	3,653	2,278
Future salary increase	1.00%	1.00%
Increase in assumption (Rupees in thousand)	3,653	2,278
Decrease in assumption (Rupees in thousand)	(3,285)	(2,054)

The sensitivity analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit plan to significant actuarial assumptions, the same method (present value of the defined benefit plan calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to previous year, except for certain changes as given in Note 8.5.

8.8 Expected benefit payments for future years:

	Within 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	3 - 4 years	More than 4 years
	RUPEES IN THOUSAND				
2025	23,615	20,541	18,310	18,398	1,129,616
2024	10,204	8,577	7,781	7,317	723,015

8.9 Risks associated with the scheme

a) Final salary risk (linked to inflation risk)

The risk that the final salary at the time of cessation of service is greater than what we assumed. Since the benefit is calculated on the final salary (which will closely reflect inflation and other macroeconomic factors), the benefit amount increases as salary increases.

b) Demographic risks

i) Mortality risk

The risk that the actual mortality experience is different than the assumed mortality. This effect is more pronounced in schemes where the age and service distribution is on the higher side.

ii) Withdrawal risk

The risk of actual withdrawals experience is different from assumed withdrawal probability. The significance of the withdrawal risk varies with the age, service and the entitled benefits of the beneficiary.

	2025	2024
	(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)	
9. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
Creditors	138,991	138,009
Accrued liabilities and other payables (Note 9.1)	141,880	61,265
Contract liabilities - unsecured	68,376	198,737
Income tax deducted at source	2,075	2,306
Sales tax payable	43,154	38,237
Workers' welfare fund	7,569	7,569
	402,045	446,123

9.1 These include gratuity due but not paid to an ex-employee amounting to Rupees 0.630 million (2024: Rupees 0.630 million).

	2025	2024
10. SHORT TERM BORROWINGS		
From banking companies - secured		
Running and cash finances (Note 10.1)	346,844	187,843
Others - unsecured		
Related parties (Note 10.2)	329,099	307,099
	675,943	494,942

10.1 These finances are obtained from banking companies under mark-up arrangements and are secured against hypothecation of stocks and further secured against the pledge of cotton, tencel and yarn. These form part of total credit facility of Rupees 565 million (2024: Rupees 565 million). The rates of mark-up range from 13.59% to 21.72% (2024: 22.96% to 24.40%) per annum on the balance outstanding.

10.1.1 The main facilities of letters of credit and guarantees aggregate to Rupees 397.40 million (2024: Rupees 330 million). The amounts utilized at 30 June 2025 were Rupees 272.760 million (2024: Rupees 225.601 million). Securities of these facilities are the same as mentioned in Note 10.1.

10.2 These represent interest free loans obtained from directors of the Company to meet the Company's working capital requirements. These are repayable on demand.

11. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

a) Contingencies

i) An appeal has been filed by the Company before Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue, Lahore on 30 July 2021 against the order of Assistant Commissioner Inland Revenue for the tax year 2017 against demand of Rupees 8.966 million regarding non-deduction of withholding tax from certain parties under various clauses of section 153 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. The related provision is not made in these financial statements in view of favorable outcome of the appeal, on advice of legal counsel.

ii) An appeal has been filed by the Company before Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue, Lahore dated 16 April 2019 against the order of Additional Commissioner Inland Revenue (Appeals) dated 14 November 2018, for demand of Rupees 14.663 million by the tax department regarding disallowance of withholding taxes as adopted in income tax return for the tax year 2016. The related provision is not made in these financial statements in view of favorable outcome of the appeal, on advice of legal counsel.

iii) The Company filed appeal before Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue, Lahore on 21 March 2019 against the order of Additional Commissioner Inland Revenue for demand of Rupees 114.118 million related to nullifying the proration of the income between FTR and NTR as adopted by the Company for the tax year 2014. The related provision is not made in these financial statements in view of favorable outcome of the appeal, on advice of legal counsel.

iv) An appeal has been filed before Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue, Lahore in March 2019 because Additional Commissioner Inland Revenue amended the assessment for the tax year 2007 and created a demand of Rupees 5.766 million on the issue of proration of specific expenses related to normal tax regime to final tax regime. The related provision is not made in these financial statements in view of favorable outcome of the appeal, on advice of legal counsel.

v) A reference has been filed before the Lahore High Court, Lahore by Regional Tax Office (RTO), Faisalabad on 04 December 2019 against the order made by Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue, Lahore regarding an appeal filed by the Company dated 07 June 2017 against the demand of Rupees 22.378 million by the RTO, Faisalabad regarding the disallowance of minimum tax adjustment for the tax year 2011. The related provision is not made in these financial statements on the basis of the advice from legal counsel that the reference filed by the Department will not be successful.

vi) On 13 August 2020, the Supreme Court of Pakistan upheld the Gas Infrastructure Development Cess (GIDC) Act, 2015 to be constitutional and intra vires. In connection with this decision, the Company filed a writ petition in Lahore High Court, Lahore on 16 September 2020 against the charge of GIDC at the rate of captive power consumer instead of industrial consumer. Lahore High Court, Lahore suspended the payment of Rupees 26.344 million related to this difference, subject to furnishing of post dated cheques which have been submitted by the Company. Keeping in view the opinion of the legal counsel of the Company, the related provision is not made in these financial statements as there are strong grounds of favourable outcome of the petition.

vii) An appeal was filed in Lahore High Court, Lahore on 10 August 2017 against cost of supply of Re-Gasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) by Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited (SNGPL) amounting to Rupees 12.224 million. This appeal was allowed by Lahore High Court, Lahore on 13 December 2019 by asking Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority (OGRA) to conduct a public hearing to determine the level of cost of supply of RLNG. Keeping in view the opinion of the legal counsel of the Company, the related provision is not made in these financial statements as there are strong grounds that the decision of the proposed public hearing of OGRA will be decided in favour of the Company.

viii) Sindh High Court, Karachi made decision on 04 June 2021 about the levy of Sindh Infrastructure Cess, against which the Company was contingently liable for Rupees 3 million although guarantees were submitted by the Company's Bank for the same amount. Against the decision, the Company lodged a constitution petition no. 4719/2021 dated 13 August 2021 in Supreme Court of Pakistan (SCP). Thereafter, on 01 September 2021, SCP allowed the petition, suspended the judgement of Sindh High Court, Karachi and leave to appeal was granted. However the case is not yet fixed for hearing by SCP. On advice of legal counsel, in view of possible favourable outcome, no provision is accounted for in these financial statements.

ix) Guarantees of Rupees 142.960 million (2024: Rupees 104.052 million) are given by the banks of the Company to SNGPL against gas connections and Faisalabad Electric Supply Company Limited (FESCO) against electricity connection.

b) Commitments

i) Letters of credit for capital expenditure are of Rupees Nil as at 30 June 2025 (2024: Rupees 13.382 million).

ii) Letters of credit for other than capital expenditure are of Rupees 129.800 million as at 30 June 2025 (2024: Rupees 94.067 million).

12. **PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

	Freehold land	Buildings on freehold land		Plant and machinery	Electric installations / appliances	Solar equipment	Factory equipment	Generators	Laboratory equipment	Furniture, fixtures	Office equipment	Computers	Vehicles	Total
		Mills	Other											
	(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)													
At 30 June 2023														
Cost / revalued amount	207,818	283,743	83,501	1,263,783	54,284	-	1,768	119,802	16,191	4,011	3,444	3,955	50,801	2,093,101
Accumulated depreciation	-	(84,305)	(27,953)	(572,763)	(19,284)	-	(1,556)	(70,802)	(7,192)	(3,303)	(3,032)	(3,916)	(32,639)	(826,745)
Net book value	207,818	199,438	55,548	691,020	35,000	-	212	49,000	8,999	708	412	39	18,162	1,266,356
Year ended 30 June 2024														
Opening net book value	207,818	199,438	55,548	691,020	35,000	-	212	49,000	8,999	708	412	39	18,162	1,266,356
Additions	-	-	-	21,937	678	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,746	25,361
Transferred from right-of-use asset														
Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,368	3,368
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,424)	(1,424)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,944	1,944
Disposals:														
Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(459)	(459)
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	276	276
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(183)	(183)
Depreciation charge	-	(9,972)	(2,777)	(35,245)	(1,784)	-	(21)	(2,450)	(450)	(71)	(41)	(12)	(3,749)	(56,572)
Closing net book value	207,818	189,466	52,771	677,712	33,894	-	191	46,550	8,549	637	371	27	18,920	1,236,906
At 30 June 2024														
Cost / revalued amount	207,818	283,743	83,501	1,285,720	54,962	-	1,768	119,802	16,191	4,011	3,444	3,955	56,456	2,121,371
Accumulated depreciation	-	(94,277)	(30,730)	(608,008)	(21,068)	-	(1,577)	(73,252)	(7,642)	(3,374)	(3,073)	(3,928)	(37,536)	(884,465)
Net book value	207,818	189,466	52,771	677,712	33,894	-	191	46,550	8,549	637	371	27	18,920	1,236,906
Year ended 30 June 2025														
Opening net book value	207,818	189,466	52,771	677,712	33,894	-	191	46,550	8,549	637	371	27	18,920	1,236,906
Additions	-	-	-	19,852		49,738	-	-	-	86	-	-	163	69,839
Disposals:														
Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(624)	(624)
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	367	367
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(257)	(257)
Depreciation charge	-	(9,473)	(2,639)	(34,272)	(1,695)	(4,559)	(19)	(2,328)	(427)	(68)	(37)	(8)	(3,770)	(59,295)
Closing net book value	207,818	179,993	50,132	663,292	32,199	45,179	172	44,222	8,122	655	334	19	15,056	1,247,193
At 30 June 2025														
Cost / revalued amount	207,818	283,743	83,501	1,305,572	54,962	49,738	1,768	119,802	16,191	4,097	3,444	3,955	55,995	2,190,586
Accumulated depreciation	-	(103,750)	(33,369)	(642,280)	(22,763)	(4,559)	(1,596)	(75,580)	(8,069)	(3,442)	(3,110)	(3,936)	(40,939)	(943,393)
Net book value	207,818	179,993	50,132	663,292	32,199	45,179	172	44,222	8,122	655	334	19	15,056	1,247,193
Annual rate of depreciation (%)	-	5	5	5	5	10	10	5	5	10	10	30	20	

12.1 Forced sale value of revalued property, plant and equipment as per last revaluation carried out on 27 June 2023 was Rupees 997.459 million.

12.1.1 All items of property, plant and equipment disposed of during the year had net book value of less than Rupees 500,000.

12.2 Depreciation charge for the year is allocated as follows:

	2025	2024
	(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)	
Cost of sales (Note 24)	55,412	52,699
Administrative expenses (Note 26)	3,883	3,873
	59,295	56,572

12.3 Particulars of immovable properties are as follows:

Particulars	Location	Area	Covered area
		Kanals	Sq ft.
Manufacturing facility and Head Office	35-Kilometers, Sheikhupura Road, Faisalabad.	125.95	340 097

12.4 Had there been no revaluation, cost, accumulated depreciation and book value of the revalued assets would have been as follows:

	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value
	(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)		
Freehold land	13,299	-	13,299
Buildings on freehold land:			
Mills	121,939	87,225	34,714
Other	29,180	18,306	10,874
Plant and machinery	1,243,430	709,948	533,482
Electric installations / appliances	38,254	18,858	19,396
Generators	82,044	63,328	18,716
Laboratory equipment	11,533	8,130	3,403
2025	1,539,679	905,795	633,884
2024	1,519,828	873,771	646,057

		2025	2024
		(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)	

13. LONG TERM DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS

	2025	2024
Security deposits	3,726	3,726
Prepayments	1,524	1,306
	5,250	5,032
Less: Current portion shown under current assets (Note 20)	1,106	1,208
	4,144	3,824

14. LONG TERM LOANS

	2025	2024
Considered good - secured	466	464
Less: Current portion shown under current assets (Note 18)	276	264
	190	200

14.1 These long term loans to employees represent interest free loans given to employees, receivable in monthly installments. These loans are secured against balance to the credit of employees in the staff retirement gratuity. 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.

15. STORES, SPARE PARTS AND LOOSE TOOLS

	2025	2024
Stores (Note 15.1)	32,764	27,744
Spare parts	61,522	59,833
Loose tools	298	259
	94,584	87,836
Less: Provision for slow moving / obsolete stores, spare parts and loose tools	20,387	20,387
	74,197	67,449

15.1 These include stores in transit of Rupees Nil (2024: Rupees 0.989 million).

15.2 Stores and spare parts include items which may result in fixed capital expenditure but are not distinguishable.

16. STOCK IN TRADE

	2025	2024
Raw materials (Note 16.1)	199,548	116,875
Work-in-process	81,717	53,826
Finished goods	11,617	26,812
Waste	11,345	52
	304,227	197,565

16.1 These include raw material in transit of Rupees 24.874 million (2024: Rupees 57.084 million).

16.2 Stock in trade of Rupees 22.161 million (2024: Rupees 20.570 million) is being carried at net realizable value.

16.3 The aggregate amount of write-down of inventories to net realizable value recognized as an expense during the year was Rupees 2.421 million (2024: Rupees 0.777 million)

17. TRADE DEBTS

	2025	2024
Considered good:		
Unsecured	156,428	267,893
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses (Note 17.1)	702	687
	155,726	267,206

17.1 Allowance for expected credit losses

	2025	2024
Balance as on 01 July	687	552
Add: Recognized during the year (Note 27)	15	135
Balance as on 30 June	702	687

17.2 Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized at the time of delivery, while payment is generally due within 30 days from delivery.

		2025	2024
		(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)	
18.	**LOANS AND ADVANCES**		
	Considered good:		
	Employees - interest free:		
	Against salary	344	135
	Against expenses:		
	Executive	200	200
	Other employees	190	285
		390	485
		734	620
	Advances to suppliers / service providers	919	1,103
	Letters of credit	281	383
	Current portion of long term loans (Note 14)	276	264
		2,210	2,370
	Less: Provision for doubtful loans and advances (Note 18.1)	252	249
		1,958	2,121
18.1	**Provision for doubtful loans and advances**		
	Balance as on 01 July	249	-
	Add: Recognized during the year (Note 27)	3	249
	Balance as on 30 June	252	249
19.	**TAXATION AND LEVY - NET**		
	Advance income tax	134,281	88,858
	Less: Levy payable	56,155	43,251
		78,126	45,607
20.	**SHORT TERM DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS**		
	Deposits	10,927	11,100
	Prepaid insurance	543	-
	Current portion of long term deposits and prepayments (Note 13)	1,106	1,208
		12,576	12,308
21.	**OTHER RECEIVABLES**		
	Considered good:		
	Sales tax and special excise duty refundable	60,916	60,621
	Miscellaneous	2,591	644
		63,507	61,265
	Less: Provision for doubtful other receivables	644	644
		62,863	60,621
22.	**CASH AND BANK BALANCES**		
	With banks:		
	on current accounts	8,671	15,821
	on saving account (Note 22.1)	6,941	10,037
		15,612	25,858
	Cash in hand	1,406	1,010
		17,018	26,868

22.1 Saving account carried profit ranging from 0.05% to 0.12% per annum (2024: 0.07% per annum).

	2025	2024
	(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)	

23. REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

Sales of yarn	4,908,925	3,771,713
Waste	397,517	325,225
	5,306,442	4,096,938
Less: Sales tax	814,002	636,849
	4,492,440	3,460,089

23.1 The amount of Rupees 154.733 million included in contract liabilities (Note 9) as at 30 June 2024 has been recognized as revenue in 2025 (2024: Rupees 50.254 million).

23.2 Revenue is recognized at point in time as per the terms and conditions of underlying contracts with customers. Moreover all sales were made within Pakistan.

24. COST OF SALES

Raw materials consumed (Note 24.1)	2,665,503	1,986,805
Loading, unloading and weighment charges	270	197
Salaries, wages and other benefits	310,944	171,964
Staff retirement benefit (Note 8.3.1)	37,067	18,873
Stores, spare parts and loose tools consumed	121,263	93,746
Packing materials consumed	43,043	33,092
Repair and maintenance	406	359
Fuel and power	1,223,473	995,493
Insurance	3,728	3,436
Other factory overheads	2,960	2,319
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Note 12.2)	55,412	52,699
	4,464,069	3,358,983
Work-in-process		
Opening stock	53,826	33,537
Closing stock	(81,717)	(53,826)
	(27,891)	(20,289)
Cost of goods manufactured	4,436,178	3,338,694
Finished goods		
Opening stock	26,864	80,123
Closing stock	(22,962)	(26,864)
	3,902	53,259
	4,440,080	3,391,953

24.1 Raw materials consumed

Opening stock	116,875	199,819
Add: Purchased during the year	2,748,176	1,903,861
	2,865,051	2,103,680
Less: Closing stock	199,548	116,875
	2,665,503	1,986,805

		2025	2024
		(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)	
25.	**DISTRIBUTION COST**		
	Salaries and other benefits	1,236	1,113
	Staff retirement benefit (Note 8.3.1)	139	65
	Outward freight and handling	14	25
	Commission to selling agents	5,553	4,304
		6,942	5,507
26.	**ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES**		
	Salaries and other benefits	28,680	27,045
	Staff retirement benefit (Note 8.3.1)	3,084	1,576
	Rent, rates and taxes	2,240	3,602
	Insurance	2,286	2,679
	Travelling and conveyance	4,176	4,132
	Vehicles' running	5,867	8,822
	Entertainment	1,915	1,840
	Auditor's remuneration (Note 26.1)	1,125	1,075
	Advertisement	147	239
	Postage and telephone	1,473	1,446
	Utilities	2,733	4,917
	Printing and stationery	404	446
	Repair and maintenance	547	644
	Fee and subscription	1,720	2,162
	Legal and professional	847	736
	Miscellaneous	1,052	1,727
	Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Note 12.2)	3,883	3,873
	Depreciation on right-of-use asset	-	436
		62,179	67,397
26.1	**Auditor's remuneration**		
	Audit fee	950	900
	Half yearly review	125	125
	Other certification	50	50
		1,125	1,075
27.	**OTHER EXPENSES**		
	Allowance for expected credit losses (Note 17.1)	15	135
	Provision for doubtful loans and advances (Note 18.1)	3	249
	Provision for doubtful other receivables	-	644
	Provision for slow moving / obsolete stores, spare parts and loose tools	-	20,387
		18	21,415
28.	**OTHER INCOME**		
	Income from financial assets		
	Profit on saving account	2	1
	Income from non-financial assets		
	Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	367	276
	Credit balances written back	-	4,793
		367	5,069
		369	5,070

	2025	2024
	(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)	

29. FINANCE COST

	2025	2024
Mark-up on:		
Short term borrowings	47,936	48,678
Lease liability	-	314
Bank charges and commission	1,646	1,186
	49,582	50,178

30. LEVY

	2025	2024
Levy for the year	56,155	43,251

30.1 Levy represents minimum tax on turnover under section 113 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

31. TAXATION

	2025	2024
Deferred (Note 7.1.1)	(19,140)	(4,166)

31.1 The Company has unused tax losses of Rupees 428.328 million (2024: Rupees 358.062 million) representing unabsorbed depreciation of Rupees 247.790 million (2024: Rupees 177.524 million) and tax losses of Rupees 180.538 million (2024: Rupees 180.538 million). The tax losses apart from unabsorbed depreciation will expire in 2029. Reconciliation of tax expense and product of accounting profit multiplied by the applicable tax rate is not presented in view of unused tax losses of the Company. Alternative corporate tax for the year ended 30 June 2021 amounting to Rupees 28.475 million is available for carry forward under section 113C of the Ordinance. Total minimum tax available for carry forward under section 113 of the Ordinance as at 30 June 2025 is of Rupees 120.364 million. The Company has not recognized deferred income tax asset in respect of minimum tax available for carry forward and alternative corporate tax as sufficient taxable profits would not be available to utilize these in the forceable future. The alternate corporate tax and minimum tax would expire as follows:

Accounting year to which the alternate corporate tax relates	Amount of alternate corporate tax	Accounting year in which alternate corporate tax will expire
	RUPEES IN THOUSAND	
2021	28,475	2031

Accounting year to which the minimum tax relates	Amount of minimum tax	Accounting year in which minimum tax will expire
	RUPEES IN THOUSAND	
2025	56,155	2028
2024	43,251	2027
2023	20,958	2026
	120,364	

32. LOSS PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED

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

		2025	2024
Loss for the year	(Rupees in thousand)	(103,007)	(110,376)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	(Numbers)	9 660 000	9 660 000
Loss per share	(Rupees)	(10.66)	(11.43)

33. CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	2025	2024
	(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)	
Loss before levy and taxation	(65,992)	(71,291)
Adjustments for non-cash charges and other items:		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Note 12)	59,295	56,572
Depreciation on right-of-use asset	-	436
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment (Note 28)	(367)	(276)
Provision for staff retirement gratuity (Note 8.3)	40,290	20,514
Finance cost (Note 29)	49,582	50,178
Allowance for expected credit losses (Note 27)	15	135
Provision for doubtful loans and advances (Note 27)	3	249
Provision for doubtful other receivables	-	644
Credit balances written back	-	4,793
Provision for slow moving / obsolete stores, spare parts and loose tools	-	20,387
Working capital changes (Note 33.1)	(48,373)	133,055
	34,453	215,396

33.1 Working capital changes

(Increase) / decrease in current assets:		
Stores, spare parts and loose tools	(6,748)	9,726
Stock in trade	(106,662)	115,914
Trade debts	111,465	(172,570)
Loans and advances	160	(439)
Short term deposits and prepayments	(268)	(4,269)
Other receivables	(2,242)	(3,934)
	(4,295)	(55,572)
(Decrease) / increase in trade and other payables	(44,078)	188,627
	(48,373)	133,055

33.2 Reconciliation of movement of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities:

	2025		2024		
	Short term borrowings	Unclaimed dividend	Short term borrowings	Lease liability	Unclaimed dividend
	(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)				
Balance as at 01 July	494,942	1,023	585,922	1,583	1,023
Borrowing obtained / (repaid) - net	181,001	-	(90,980)	-	-
Repayment of lease liability	-	-	-	(1,583)	-
Balance as at 30 June	675,943	1,023	494,942	-	1,023

34. REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

The aggregate amount charged in the financial statements for remuneration including all benefits to the executives of the Company is as follows:

	Executives	
	2025	2024
	(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)	
Managerial remuneration	3,200	3,200
Allowances		
House rent	1,516	1,516
Utilities	84	84
	4,800	4,800
Number of persons	2	2

34.1 Chief Executive Officer, some of the directors and executives of the Company are provided with free Company maintained vehicles and entitled to reimbursement of travelling expenses, electricity, gas and water bills.

34.2 No remuneration was paid to any director and Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

35. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The related parties comprise directors and key management personnel. The Company in the normal course of business carries out transactions with various related parties. Detail of transactions with related parties, except for remuneration to key management personnel as discussed in Note 34, is as follows:

Particulars	Basis of relationship	Nature of transaction	2025	2024
			(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)	
Directors	Members of board of directors	Borrowings obtained / (repaid) - net	22,000	(152,517)

35.1 The Company had entered into transactions or have arrangements / agreements in place with following directors:

i) Mr. Aizad Amer
ii) Khawaja Amer Khurshid
iii) Mrs. Nazma Amer
iv) Mr. Anns Amer

36. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

	2025	2024
	(NUMBER OF PERSONS)	
Number of employees as at 30 June	911	531
Average number of employees during the year	694	432

37. PLANT CAPACITY AND ACTUAL PRODUCTION

		2025	2024
100% plant capacity converted to 20s count based on 3 shifts per day for 1 095 shifts (2024: 1 098 shifts)	(Kgs.)	14 275 000	14 314 110
Actual production converted to 20s count based on 3 shifts per day for 1 087 shifts (2024: 1 068 shifts)	(Kgs.)	10 993 840	7 425 387

37.1 REASONS FOR LOW PRODUCTION

The main reason for low production is due to manufacturing of fine counts of yarn, due to which the machines run on slow speed. Moreover, normal repair and maintenance was also the factor for low production.

38. ENTITY - WIDE INFORMATION

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of single reportable segment. All non-current assets of the Company at the reporting date are located and operating in Pakistan. There was large consumer mix during the year (2024: one major customer representing revenue of Rupees 649.022 million).

39. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

39.1 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 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, liquidity risk, investment of excess liquidity and use of non-derivative financial instruments.

(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 has no receivable / payable balance in foreign currency as at 30 June 2025 (2024: Nil).

(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 instruments traded in the market. The Company is not exposed to other price risk.

(iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is 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 exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to bank balance in saving account and short term borrowings. 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 as follows:

	2025	2024
	(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)	
Floating rate instruments		
Financial assets		
Balance in saving account (Note 22)	6,941	10,037
Financial liabilities		
Short term borrowings (Note 10)	346,844	187,843

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, fluctuates by 1% higher / lower with all other variables held constant, loss after taxation for the year would have been Rupees 3.399 million (2024: Rupees 1.778 million) higher / lower mainly as a result of higher / lower interest expense / income on floating rate financial instruments. This analysis is prepared assuming the amounts of financial instruments outstanding at reporting date 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:

Loans and advances	810	599
Deposits	14,653	14,826
Trade debts	155,726	267,206
Other receivables	700	-
Bank balances	15,612	25,858
	187,501	308,489

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.

	Rating			2025	2024
	Short Term	Long term	Agency	(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)	
Banks					
Conventional accounts					
Bank Alfalah Limited	A-1+	AAA	PACRA	958	3,461
Faysal Bank Limited	A-1+	AA	PACRA	80	80
Habib Bank Limited	A-1+	AAA	VIS	1	2
National Bank of Pakistan	A-1+	AAA	PACRA	1	1
Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited	A-1+	AA+	PACRA	177	7,101
MCB Bank Limited	A-1+	AAA	PACRA	89	88
Soneri Bank Limited	A-1+	AA-	PACRA	6	6
Bank AL Habib Limited	A-1+	AAA	PACRA	4	4
Sindh Bank Limited	A-1+	AA-	VIS	10	10
				1,326	10,753
Shariah compliant accounts					
Bank Alfalah Limited	A-1+	AAA	PACRA	1	1
AlBaraka Bank (Pakistan) Limited	A-1	AA-	VIS	634	634
Meezan Bank Limited	A-1+	AAA	VIS	6,703	4,426
Habib Bank Limited	A-1+	AAA	VIS	6,948	10,044
				14,286	15,105
				15,612	25,858

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measure expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade debts. Management uses actual historical credit loss experience, credit risk characteristics and past days due, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment to determine expected credit loss allowance.

To manage exposure of credit risk in respect of trade debts, management performs credit reviews taking into account the customer's financial position, past experience and other factors. Company's significant revenue is earned from customers where advance payment is received. Sales contracts and credit terms are approved by the senior management. The management has set a maximum credit period limit for each type of customer in order to reduce the credit risk.

The Company's exposure to credit risk and allowance for expected credit losses related to trade debts is as follows:

	GROSS AMOUNT		EXPECTED CREDIT	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)		(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)	
Not past due	85,798	160,776	-	-
Upto 1 month	14,628	37,838	-	-
1 to 6 months	44,576	68,475	-	-
6 months to 1 year	10,724	117	-	-
More than 1 year	702	687	702	687
	156,428	267,893	702	687

The management believes that all unimpaired amounts are collectable in full, based on historical payment behaviour and extensive analysis of consumer credit risk.

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

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or other financial asset. The Company's approach to manage liquidity risk is by maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. At 30 June 2025, the Company had Rupees 218.156 million (2024: Rupees 377.157 million) available funded borrowing limits from financial institutions and Rupees 17.018 million (2024: Rupees 26.868 million) cash and bank balances. The management believes the liquidity risk to be low. Following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including interest payments. The amounts disclosed in the table are undiscounted cash flows:

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	6 months or less
	--------(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)--------		
Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at 30 June 2025:			
Non-derivative financial liabilities:			
Trade and other payables	280,871	280,871	280,871
Short term borrowings	675,943	699,632	699,632
Accrued mark-up	10,732	10,732	10,732
Unclaimed dividend	1,023	1,023	1,023
	968,569	992,258	992,258
Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at 30 June 2024:			
Non-derivative financial liabilities:			
Trade and other payables	199,274	199,274	199,274
Short term borrowings	494,942	517,004	517,004
Accrued mark-up	10,151	10,151	10,151
Unclaimed dividend	1,023	1,023	1,023
	705,390	727,452	727,452

The contractual cash flows relating to the above financial liabilities have been determined on the basis of mark-up rates effective as at 30 June. The rates of mark-up have been disclosed in Note 10 to these financial statements.

39.2 Financial instruments by categories

	At amortized cost	
	2025	2024
	(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)	
Financial assets as per statement of financial position		
Loans and advances	810	599
Deposits	14,653	14,826
Trade debts	155,726	267,206
Other receivables	700	-
Cash and bank balances	17,018	26,868
	188,907	309,499
Financial liabilities as per statement of financial position		
Trade and other payables	280,871	199,274
Short term borrowings	675,943	494,942
Accrued mark-up	10,732	10,151
Unclaimed dividend	1,023	1,023
	968,569	705,390

39.3 Reconciliation to the line items presented in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	2025			2024		
	Financial assets	Other than financial assets	Assets as per statement of financial position	Financial assets	Other than financial assets	Assets as per statement of financial position
	(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)					
Long term deposits and prepayments	3,726	418	4,144	3,726	98	3,824
Long term loans	190	-	190	200	-	200
Trade debts	155,726	-	155,726	267,206	-	267,206
Loans and advances	620	1,338	1,958	399	1,722	2,121
Short term deposits and prepayments	10,927	1,649	12,576	11,100	1,208	12,308
Other receivables	700	62,163	62,863	-	60,621	60,621
Cash and bank balances	17,018	-	17,018	26,868	-	26,868
	188,907	65,568	254,475	309,499	63,649	373,148

	2025			2024		
	Financial liabilities	Other than financial liabilities	Liabilities as per statement of financial position	Financial liabilities	Other than financial liabilities	Liabilities as per statement of financial position
	(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)					
Trade and other payables	280,871	121,174	402,045	199,274	246,849	446,123
Short term borrowings	675,943	-	675,943	494,942	-	494,942
Accrued mark-up	10,732	-	10,732	10,151	-	10,151
Unclaimed dividend	1,023	-	1,023	1,023	-	1,023
	968,569	121,174	1,089,743	705,390	246,849	952,239

39.4 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

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

39.5 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 to be paid to shareholders, 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 short term borrowings obtained by the Company as referred to Note 10. Total capital employed includes 'total equity' as shown in the statement of financial position plus 'borrowings'.

		2025	2024
Borrowings	Rupees in thousand	675,943	494,942
Total equity	Rupees in thousand	710,997	818,650
Total capital employed	Rupees in thousand	1,386,940	1,313,592
Gearing ratio	Percentage	48.74	37.68

The increase in gearing ratio resulted mainly due to increase in borrowings of the Company.

40. RECOGNIZED FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value hierarchy

Certain financial assets and financial liabilities are not measured at fair value if the carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value. Due to the 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. Judgments and estimates are made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments 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 financial instruments into following three levels. However as at the reporting date, the Company has no such type of financial instruments which are required to be grouped into these levels. These levels are explained as under:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active market for identical assets or liabilities.

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 maximize 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: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market base (i.e. unobservable inputs).

41. RECOGNIZED FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS - NON FINANCIAL ASSETS

(i) Fair value hierarchy

The judgments and estimates made in determining the fair values of the non-financial assets that are recognized and measured at fair value in the 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:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	RUPEES IN THOUSAND			
At 30 June 2025				
Freehold land	-	207,818	-	207,818
Buildings on freehold land	-	230,125	-	230,125
Plant and machinery	-	663,292	-	663,292
Electric installations / appliances	-	32,199	-	32,199
Generators	-	44,222	-	44,222
Laboratory equipment	-	8,122	-	8,122
Total non-financial assets	-	1,185,778	-	1,185,778
At 30 June 2024				
Freehold land	-	207,818	-	207,818
Buildings on freehold land	-	242,237	-	242,237
Plant and machinery	-	677,712	-	677,712
Electric installations / appliances	-	33,894	-	33,894
Generators	-	46,550	-	46,550
Laboratory equipment	-	8,549	-	8,549
Total non-financial assets	-	1,216,760	-	1,216,760

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

There was no transfer between level 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 valuation for its freehold land, buildings thereon, plant and machinery, electric installations / appliances, generators and laboratory equipment (classified as property, plant and equipment). The management updates the assessment of the fair value of each property taking into account the most recent independent valuations. The management determines property's value 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 buildings. The best evidence of fair value of plant and machinery, electric installations / appliances, generators and laboratory equipment is to calculate fair depreciated market value by applying an appropriate annual rate of depreciation on the value of new plant and machinery, electric installations / appliances, generators and laboratory equipment of the same specifications.

Valuation processes

The Company engages external, independent and qualified valuers to determine the fair value of the Company's freehold land, buildings thereon, plant and machinery, electric installations / appliances, generators and laboratory equipment after significant intervals. The fair value of the freehold land, buildings thereon, plant and machinery, electric installations / appliances, generators and laboratory equipment has been determined by Messrs Zafar Iqbal and Company as at 27 June 2023.

Changes in fair values are analyzed at each reporting date during discussion between the management of the Company and the valuer. As part of this discussion the team presents a report that explains the reason for the fair value movements.

42. DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT FOR COMPANY NOT ENGAGED IN SHARIAH NON-PERMISSIBLE BUSINESS ACTIVITIES AS ITS CORE BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

Description	Note	2025	2024
		(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)	
Revenue earned from shariah compliant business	23	4,492,440	3,460,089
Shariah compliant bank deposits and bank balances			
Bank balances	39.1 (b)	14,286	15,105
Profit earned on shariah compliant bank account	28	2	1
Other income - shariah compliant			
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	28	367	276
Credit balances written back	28	-	4,793
Profits earned or interest paid on any conventional loan / advance			
Mark-up on short term borrowings	29	47,936	48,678
Mark-up on lease liability		-	314
Loans / advances obtained as per Islamic mode			
Contract liabilities	9	68,376	198,737
Short term borrowings	10	329,099	307,099

There is no dividend or profit earned on any investment, no exchange gain earned and no mark-up paid on Islamic mode of financing. Moreover there was no late payment or liquidity damages. Furthermore the relationship with shariah compliant banks is related to bank accounts as given in Note 39.1(b).

43. DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements were authorized for issue on September 29, 2025 by the Board of Directors of the Company.

44. CORRESPONDING FIGURES

Comparative figures have been re-arranged, wherever necessary, for the purpose of comparison. However, no significant re-arrangements have been made.

45. GENERAL

Figures have been rounded off to the nearest thousand of Rupees, unless otherwise stated.

AIZAD AMER	KHAWAJA AMER KHURSHID	Muhammad Saqib Ehsan
Chief Executive Officer	Director	Chief Financial Officer

FORM 20

THE COMPANIES ACT, 2017
(Section 227(2)(f))
PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING

1.1 Name of the Company **AN TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED**

2.1. Pattern of holding of the shares held by the shareholders as at **30-06-2025**

	----Shareholdings----		
2.2 No. of Shareholders	**From**	**To**	**Total Shares Held**
591	1	100	18,149
233	101	500	51,822
47	501	1,000	40,487
61	1,001	5,000	151,082
13	5,001	10,000	105,403
6	10,001	15,000	73,778
5	15,001	20,000	88,329
3	20,001	25,000	67,017
1	25,001	30,000	30,000
1	35,001	40,000	39,421
1	40,001	45,000	40,587
1	70,001	75,000	75,000
1	75,001	80,000	78,225
1	85,001	90,000	88,295
1	95,001	100,000	100,000
1	260,001	265,000	264,125
1	280,001	285,000	281,759
1	430,001	435,000	431,446
1	740,001	745,000	742,697
1	885,001	890,000	890,000
1	1,180,001	1,185,000	1,184,193
1	1,475,001	1,480,000	1,475,611
1	1,640,001	1,645,000	1,640,170
1	1,700,001	1,705,000	1,702,404
975			**9,660,000**

Categories of Shareholding required under Code of Corporate Governance (CCG)
As on June 30, 2025

Sr. No.	Name	No. of Shares Held	Percentage
Associated Companies, Undertakings and Related Parties (Name Wise Detail):		-	0.0000
Mutual Funds (Name Wise Detail)			
1	CDC - TRUSTEE GOLDEN ARROW SELECTED STOCK FUND (CDC)	6,500	0.0673
Directors and their Spouse and Minor Children (Name Wise Detail):			
1	MR. AIZAD AMER	1,740,170	18.0142
2	MRS. NAZIMA AMER	1,966,311	20.3552
3	MR. ANNS AMER	1,475,611	15.2755
4	MISS YUSRA AMER	890,000	9.2133
5	KHAWAJA AMER KHURSHED	1,994,163	20.6435
6	SYED KHALID ALI	1,000	0.0104
7	MR. MUHAMMAD UMAR MUNEER	1,000	0.0104
Executives:		-	-
Public Sector Companies & Corporations:		-	-
Banks, Development Finance Institutions, Non Banking Finance Companies, Insurance Companies, Takaful, Modarabas and Pension Funds:		41,246	0.4270

Shareholders holding five percent or more voting intrest in the listed company (Name Wise Detail)

S. No.	Name	Holding	% AGE
1	MRS. NAZIMA AMER	1,966,311	20.3552
2	KHAWAJA AMER KHURSHID	1,994,163	20.6435
3	MR. AIZAD AMER	1,740,170	18.0142
4	MR. ANNS AMER	1,475,611	15.2755
5	MISS YUSRA AMER	890,000	9.2133

All trades in the shares of the listed company, carried out by its Directors, Executives and their spouses and minor children shall also be disclosed:

S. No.	Name	Sale	Purchase
1	KHAWAJA AMER KHURSHID (CDC)	-	10,000
2	MRS. NAZIMA AAMIR (CDC)	-	39,421

GENDER PAY GAP STATEMENT UNDER CIRCULAR NO. 10 DATED 17 APRIL 2024

Following is gender pay gap calculated for the year ended 30 June 2024:

i.	Mean gender pay gap	:	Nil
ii.	Median gender pay gap	:	Nil
iii.	Any other data	:	Nil

Aizad Amer
Chief Executive Officer

29 September 2025

FORM OF PROXY

I/We____of ____being member(s) of **AN TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED** holding __________ordinary shares as per Registered Folio No./CDC A/c No. (for members who have shares in CDS) _______________________ hereby appoint Mr./Mrs./Miss ____of (full address) ____or failing him/her Mr./Mrs./Miss____of (full address)____ (being member of the Company) as my/our Proxy to attend, act and vote for me/us and on my/our behalf at the 44th Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on October 27, 2025 at 11:00 a.m. at its Registered Office 35 K.M. Sheikhupura Road, Faisalabad and/or any adjournment thereof.

As witness my/our hand seal this _________________day of _________________2025 Signed by ____in the presence of ____

Signatures on Rs.5/- Revenue Stamps

(Signature must agree with the specimen signatures registered with the Company)

Notes:

1. This proxy form duly completed and signed, must be received at the Office of the Share Registrar M/S Corplink (Pvt.) Limited, Wings Arcade, 01-K Commercial, Model Town, Lahore not less than 48 hours before the time of holding the meeting.
2. No person shall act as proxy unless he/she himself/herself is a member of the Company, except that a Corporation may appoint a person who is not a member.
3. If a member appoints more than one proxy and more than one instruments of proxy are deposited by a member with the Company, all such instruments of proxy shall be rendered invalid.
4. Any individual Beneficial Owner of the Central Depository Company, entitled to vote at this meeting must bring his / her National Identity Card with him/her to prove his/her identity, and in case of proxy, must enclose an attested copy of his / her National Identity Card. Representatives of Corporate members should bring the usual documents required for such purpose.

پروکسی فارم

میں/ہم-------------از-------------بحیثیت **اے این ٹیکسٹائل ملز لمیٹڈ** کے ممبر اور عام حصص یافتہ مطابق شیئر

رجسٹر فولیو/سی ڈی سی اکاؤنٹ نمبر-------------مقرر کرتا ہوں-------------فولیو/سی ڈی سی اکاؤنٹ نمبر-------------

سی این آئی نمبر یا پاسپورٹ نمبر-------------یا بصورت دیگر-------------فولیو/سی ڈی سی اکاؤنٹ نمبر-------------

سی این آئی نمبر یا پاسپورٹ نمبر-------------جو کمپنی کے ممبر بھی ہیں، کو کمپنی کے بدھ 27 اکتوبر 2025ء کو دن 11:00 بجے منعقد ہونیوالے چوالیسویں

سالانہ اجلاس میں اپنی جانب سے شرکت اور رائے دہی کیلئے اپنا پروکسی مقرر کرتا ہوں۔

دستخط مورخہ 2025ء

گواہی: 1: دستخط -------------

نام -------------

پتہ -------------

سی این آئی سی یا پاسپورٹ نمبر -------------

2: دستخط -------------

نام -------------

پتہ -------------

سی این آئی سی یا پاسپورٹ نمبر -------------

5 روپے کا
محصول ٹکٹ

دستخط -------------

(کمپنی کے پاس دستخط کے نمونے کے مطابق ہوں)

سی این آئی سی/پاسپورٹ نمبر-------------

ضروری:

-1 پروکسی فارم ہذا مکمل اور دستخط کے ہمراہ اجلاس کے انعقاد سے کم از کم اڑتالیس (48) گھنٹے قبل کمپنی کے رجسٹرڈ آفس یا شیئر رجسٹرار کے آفس مین میں جمع کرا دیا جائے۔

-2 فارم پر ممبر یا اس کا تحریراً مقرر کردہ اٹارنی دستخط کریگا۔ ممبر کارپوریشن ہونے کی صورت میں اس کی مہر فارم پر ثبت کرنی ہوگی۔

-3 اجلاس میں شرکت اور رائے دہی کا اہل ممبر اپنی جانب سے شرکت اور رائے دہی کیلئے دوسرے ممبر کو اپنا پروکسی مقرر کرسکتا ہے تاہم کارپوریشن کسی بھی غیر ممبر کو اپنا پروکسی مقرر کرسکتی ہے۔

برائے سی ڈی سی اکاؤنٹ ہولڈرز/ کارپوریشن اینٹٹی

مزید براں مندرجہ ذیل شرائط پر عمل کرنا ہوگا۔

(i) پروکسی فارم پر دو افراد کی گواہی ہونی چاہیے جن کے نام اور سی این آئی سی یا پاسپورٹ نمبر فارم پر درج ہوں۔

(ii) ممبر اور پروکسی کے سی این آئی سی یا پاسپورٹ کی تصدیق شدہ کاپیاں پروکسی فارم کے ہمراہ منسلک کرنی ہوں گی۔

(iii) پروکسی اجلاس کے وقت اپنا اصل سی این آئی سی یا اصل پاسپورٹ پیش کرنا ہوگا۔

(iv) کارپوریٹ اینٹٹی کی صورت میں بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی قرارداد/پاور آف اٹارنی معہ نامزد فرد کے دستخط کا نمونہ (اگر پہلے فراہم نہ کئے گئے ہوں) پروکسی فارم کے ہمراہ کمپنی کو پیش کرنے ہوں گے۔

AN TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED

35 K.M, Sheikhupura Road, Faisalabad.