

ASIM TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED

Financial Statements

For The Year Ended June 30, 2025

COMPANY INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

CHIEF EXECUTIVE:

DIRECTORS:

MR. ZAHID ANWAR
MR. IMRAN ZAHID
MR. ZEESHAN ZAHID
MS. NOORULAIN ZAHID
MR. ANWAR UL HAQ
MR. ZULQARNAIN
MR. ALI RAZA ZAFAR

AUDIT COMMITTEE:

CHAIRMAN:

MEMBER:

MEMBER:

MR. ZULQARNAIN
MR. ZEESHAN ZAHID
MR. ANWAR UL HAQ

HUMAN RESOURCES & REMUNERATION COMMITTEE:

CHAIRMAN:

MEMBER:

MEMBER:

MR. ANWAR UL HAQ
MS. NOORULAIN ZAHID
MR. ALI RAZA ZAFAR

COMPANY SECRETARY:

MR. AJMAL SHABAB

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER:

MR. ABRAR MOHSIN

AUDITORS:

KRESTON HYDER BHIMJI & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

BANKS:

AL BARAKA BANK (PAKISTAN) LIMITED
JS BANK LIMITED
NATIONAL BANK OF PAKISTAN
UNITED BANK LIMITED
MEEZAN BANK

LEGAL ADVISOR:

MR. ZIA-UL-HAQ (ADVOCATE)

REGISTERED OFFICE:

JK HOUSE, 32-W, SUSAN ROAD,
MADINA TOWN, FAISALABAD

SHARE REGISTRAR OFFICE:

HAMEED MAJEED ASSOCIATES (PVT) LTD
1ST FLOOR, H.M HOUSE, 7-BANK SQUARE
LAHORE.

MILLS:

32-KM, SHEIKHUPURA ROAD, FAISALABAD

WEB SITE:

www.asimtextile.com

VISION

**TO TURN AROUND THE COMPANY INTO A
PROFITABLE UNDERTAKING ITS LIFE
AND TO BE A MARKET LEADER BY BEING
THE BEST LEADER BY BEING THE BEST**

MISSION

**TO PROVIDE FINE QUALITY PRODUCTS
TO ITS CUSTOMERS AND BRING THE
COMPANY INTO PROFIT TO INCREASE
SHAREHOLDERS' WEALTH**

ASIM TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED

CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW

It is my privilege to present this report to the shareholders of Asim Textile Mills Ltd. (the "Company"), outlining the Board's overall performance and evaluating the effectiveness of its role in achieving the Company's strategic objectives.

Throughout the year, the Board Committees have continued to perform with exceptional proficiency. The Audit Committee has played a pivotal role in managing and controlling business risks, while the Human Resource and Remuneration Committee has ensured that HR policies concerning performance management, staffing, compensation, and benefits remain competitive, aligned with industry standards, and in accordance with the Company's performance and long-term success.

The Board has reaffirmed its unwavering commitment to the highest standards of corporate governance and adherence to industry best practices. The Board, along with its Committees, has diligently focused on ensuring full compliance with all applicable statutory and regulatory requirements. The Committees have provided invaluable insights and robust support to the Board, operating at an exemplary level of professionalism.

An annual self-assessment of the Board of Directors is conducted to evaluate and benchmark its overall performance and effectiveness in relation to the Company's strategic goals and objectives.

Overall, I am confident that the Company's strategic direction is sound and well-defined. Moreover, the processes undertaken to develop and review the Company's corporate strategy and achieve its objectives are commendable and reflect a deep commitment to driving sustainable growth and shareholder value.

For and on behalf of the Board



MR ANWAR UL HAQ

Chairman BOD

October, 07 2025

Faisalabad.

عاصم ٹیکسٹائل ملز لمیٹڈ

چیئرمین کا جائزہ

یہ میرے لئے اعزاز کی بات ہے کہ میں عاصم ٹیکسٹائل ملز لمیٹڈ کے شیئر ہولڈر کے سامنے یہ رپورٹ پیش کر رہا ہوں، جس میں بورڈ کی مجموعی کارکردگی اور کمپنی کے اسٹریٹجک مقاصد کے حصول میں اس کے کردار کی موثریت کا جائزہ لیا گیا۔

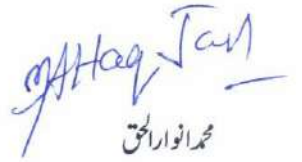
سال بھر کے دوران، بورڈ کی کمیٹیوں نے اپنی ذمہ داریاں انتہائی مہارت کے ساتھ سرانجام دیں۔ آڈٹ کمیٹی نے کاروباری خطرات کو موثر طریقے سے سنبھالنے اور کنٹرول کرنے میں اہم کردار ادا کیا۔ جبکہ انسانی وسائل اور معاوضہ کمیٹی نے اس بات کو یقینی بنایا کہ کارکردگی منجمنٹ، عملہ، معاوضہ اور فوائد سے متعلق ایچ آر پالیسیاں صنعت کے معیار کے مطابق اور کمپنی کی کارکردگی طویل مدتی کامیابی کے ساتھ ہم آہنگ رہیں۔

بورڈ نے بہترین کارپوریٹ گورننس اور صنعت کے بہترین طریقوں پر عمل پیرا ہونے کے عزم کا اعادہ کیا ہے۔ بورڈ اور اس کی کمیٹیوں نے تمام متعلقہ قانونی اور ضابطہ جاتی تقاضوں کی مکمل تعمیل یقینی بنانے کے لیے انتھک محنت کی ہے۔ کمیٹیوں نے بورڈ کو قیمتی بصیرت اور مضبوط معاونت فراہم کی ہے اور انتھائی پیشہ وارانہ انداز میں اپنے فرائض سرانجام دیے ہیں۔

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی سالانہ خود تشخیصی جانچ کی جاتی ہے تاکہ کمپنی کے اسٹریٹجک مقاصد کے حصول کے حوالے سے اس کی مجموعی کارکردگی اور مؤثریت کا جائزہ لیا جاسکے۔

مجموعی طور پر، مجھے یقین ہے کہ کمپنی کی اسٹریٹجک سمت مضبوط اور واضح ہے۔ مزید برآں، کمپنی کی کارپوریٹ اسٹریٹجی کی ترقی اور اس کے مقاصد کے حصول کے لیے کئے گئے اقدامات قابل تعریف ہیں اور پائیدار ترقی اور شیئر ہولڈرز کی قدر کو بڑھانے کے لئے گہری وابستگی کی عکاسی کرتے ہیں۔

بورڈ کی طرف سے


محمد انوار الحق

چیئرمین بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹر

7 اکتوبر 2025

فیصل آباد

ASIM TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED

KEY OPERATING & FINANCIAL DATA FOR LAST SIX YEARS

Particulars	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
<u>Financial Position</u>						
Paid up capital	151.770	151.770	151.770	151.770	151.770	151.770
Fixed assets	1,167.995	1,152.284	1050.010	979.778	978.326	889.392
Accumulated depreciation	552.148	523.486	496.539	472.989	446.371	422.675
Current assets	437.819	507.059	669.844	690.861	557.261	484.858
Current liabilities	712.204	722.336	761.521	744.778	711.506	668.505
<u>Income</u>						
Sales	1,812.690	354.678	2080.169	1726.224	1472.117	1786.446
Other income	27.931	32.752	16.830	10.93	14.953	8.586
Pre tax profit/(loss)	(39.299)	(41.223)	44.854	96.127	28.659	80.593
Taxation charge/(credit)	12.739	11.714	12.008	19.864	10.014	24.425
<u>Statistics & Ratios</u>						
Pre tax profit/(loss) to sales %	(2.17)	(11.62)	2.156	5.57	1.95	4.51
Pre tax profit/(loss) to capital %	(25.89)	(27.16)	29.554	63.3	18.9	53.1
Current ratio	1:1.61	1:1.70	1:1.87	1:1.92	1:1.78	1:1.73
Paid up value per share (Rs.)	10	10	10	10	10	10
Earnings/(loss) after tax per share (Rs.)	(1.75)	(1.94)	2.16	5.02	1.23	3.70
Cash dividend%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Break up value per share (Rs.)	8.18	9.23	10.64	7.88	1.83	(0.01)

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors of Asim Textile Mills Limited ('the Company') is delighted to present the Annual Report for the fiscal year ended on June 30, 2025, along with the audited Financial Statements and the accompanying Auditors' Report.

Industry Overview:

During FY 2025, Pakistan's textile sector recorded exports of USD 17.88 billion, reflecting a growth of 7.39% over the previous year. This increase was driven mainly by value-added segments such as knitwear, ready-made garments, and bedwear. However, traditional textile products showed a downturn, with cotton cloth exports declining by 3.05%, from USD 1.87 billion in FY 2024 to USD 1.81 billion in FY 2025. Cotton yarn exports experienced a more pronounced reduction of 28.76%, falling from USD 955 million to USD 680.7 million.

Cotton production also remained under pressure, with arrivals dropping to a 40-year low. Overall arrivals declined by more than 30% compared to the previous year, necessitating increased dependence on imported raw materials. As a result, imports of cotton and yarn rose to USD 4.24 billion, substantially increasing production costs for the industry.

The sector continued to face persistent challenges, including elevated energy tariffs, high interest rates, and growing competition from regional economies. Despite these constraints, the industry demonstrated resilience, supported by the stronger performance of the value-added export segments.

Operating Indicators	June 30, 2025 Rupees in Millions	June 30, 2024 Rupees in Millions
Sales	2,181.698	1,812.690
Gross Profit / Loss	90.258	(23.276)
Levies	(11.175)	(23.390)
Income tax	(21.910)	36.129
Profit / Loss for the year	19.875	(26.560)
Loss per share	1.31	(1.75)

Business Overview:

In FY 2025, the company recorded sales of Rs. 2,181.698 million, up from Rs. 1,812.690 million in FY 2024, reflecting enhanced operational activity and stronger market demand.

A major improvement was seen in gross results, with the company achieving a gross profit of Rs. 90.258 million, compared to a gross loss of Rs. (23.276) million in FY 2024. This turnaround indicates better capacity utilization and effective cost management.

The company reported a profit after tax of Rs. 19.875 million, against a loss of Rs. 26.560 million in FY 2024, and the loss per share improved to Rs. 1.31 from Rs. 1.75 per share in the previous year.

The company remains focused on sustaining profitability through operational efficiency and disciplined financial management.

Future Outlook:

The Company is steadfast on its stated strategic initiatives aimed at enhancing margins by drastically improving operations and affecting across the board cost reductions through efficiency in manufacturing. Steps are taken to improve the financial health of the company by overhauling plant and machinery to improve product quality and performance. Despite of the very challenging business conditions, we are immensely hopeful for positive prospects in future

Compliance to good Governance and social requirements

Your company is committed to fulfill its responsibilities towards good governance, social and environmental responsibilities. To protect health and safety of employees and environment, company provides able conditions and means to ensure compliance.

Human Resource and industrial relations

Under a defined and documented criteria in line with national and international laws people are recruited and hired. This is demonstrated at all level beyond any racism, cast, sex or religion and respects human rights, ethics and standards.

Trading in the Shares of the Company

Trading and holdings of company's shares by Directors & Executives or their spouses were notified in writing to the company Secretary along with the price, number of shares, form of share certificates and nature of transaction which were notified by the company Secretary to the Board, SECP & PSX, within the stipulated time. All such holdings have been disclosed in the Pattern of Shareholding.

Composition of Board

In line with the requirements of the CCG Regulations, 2019, the Company encourages representation of independent and non-executive directors, as well as gender diversity on its Board. The current composition of the Board is as follows:

Total number of Directors:

Male directors 6

Female director 1

Composition:

Category	Names
Independent Directors	Mr. Zulqarnain Mr. Anwar ul Haq
Other Non-executive Directors (excluding female director)	Mr. Zeeshan Zahid Mr. Ali Raza Zafar
Executive Directors	Mr. Zahid Anwar Mr. Imran Zahid
Female Director (Non-executive)	Ms. Noorulain Zahid

Performance Evaluation of Board of Directors:

The evaluation of the Board's role of oversight and its effectiveness is a continual process, which is appraised by the Board itself. The core areas of focus are:

- Alignment of corporate goals and objectives with the vision and mission of the Company;
- Strategy formulation and planning for sustainable operation;
- The Board's independence and effectiveness

Individual feedback was obtained and on the basis of that feedback, the average rating of the performance of the Board and role of the Chairman regarding governing the Board was found up to the mark.

Directors' Remuneration:

A formal Director's Remuneration policy approved by the Board is in place. The policy includes transparent procedure for remuneration of directors in accordance with the Companies Act, 2017 and CCG Regulations, 2019.

Internal Financial Controls;

The directors are aware of their responsibility with respect to internal financial controls. Through discussions with management and auditors (both internal and external), they confirm that adequate controls have been implemented by the Company.

Court Cases:

The company has instituted a suit in the Honorable Lahore High Court, Lahore against Faysal Bank Limited claiming damages on account of acquisition of un-remunerative agricultural land on the advice of FIBL for not providing timely cash finance facilities despite written commitments and for charging illegal profits against the principles of Islamic Banking and in contravention of the objective clause of its Memorandum of Association, Articles of Association and against circulars issued by the State Bank of Pakistan. The amount claimed for the first two counts is Rs.141.831 million (including claims of Central Excise Duty), whereas the amount of last count has been left for the Court to determine.

The counter suit filed by the Faysal Bank for recovery of Rs. 454.502 million along with costs and cost of funds before the Honorable Lahore High Court (Single Judge), Lahore has been adjudicated on 04.06.2015 against the company. The company has filed an appeal in Honorable Lahore High Court, Lahore (Division Bench) vide R.F.A. No. 1372/2015 on various grounds including the company being condemned unheard. The learned Division Bench graciously allowed the appeal on 20.02.2020 and impugned judgment and decree dated 04.06.2015 was set aside. Consequently leave to appeal was adjudged to have been granted to the appellant company and the case is directed to be proceeded on that basis after framing issues and recording of evidences. Due to litigation, the Bank is not responding and confirming the balance of the company. Having been undeterminable at this stage, provision for cost of funds has not been accounted for.

However, in this regard directors' and the management of the company are confident that these cases are based and being contested on strong legal grounds and are likely to be decided in Company's favor.

Auditor's Observations:

The auditors have expressed unmodified opinion and give emphasis of matter on the provision for cost of fund has not been accounted for in the Financial Statements in line with the decision of Lahore High Court, Lahore in counter suit filed by Faisal bank Limited as described in the auditors' report to the members.

The management has filed an appeal in the Lahore High Court, Lahore (D.B) vide R.F.A. No. 1372/2015 on various grounds including the company being condemned unheard, in which the learned Division Bench allow the appeal on 20.02.2020 and set aside impugned judgment. The management of the company is of the opinion that this case is based and being contested on strong legal grounds and is likely to be decided in Company's favor. Therefore, no provision for cost of funds is accrued.

Regarding the auditor's reservation of going concern relating to note 1.2 & 23.1 of financial statements, the management of the company is making its strenuous efforts, optimal production strategies and effective cost controls to improve the profitability of the company. The management is quite optimistic that balancing and modernization of plant and machinery, improvement in future industry situation and better

production efficiency will definitely improve the future financial results. The management positively looks forward to counter all challenges and is firmly committed to deliver the best possible results and will continue to meet its objectives and goals. Based upon these aspects and continuing financial support from directors and associates, the financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis.

We confirm that:

1. Financial statements have been prepared in conformity with the requirement of the Companies Act 2017 and present fairly state of affairs, results of its operation, cash flows and changes in equity.
 2. Proper books of accounts have been maintained in the manner required under Companies act 2017.
 3. Appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied in preparation of financial statements and accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgment.
 4. International Financial Reporting Standards, as applicable in Pakistan, have been followed in preparation of financial statements and any departure there from has been adequately disclosed and explained.
 5. The system of internal control is being implemented and monitored.
 6. There are no significant doubts about the company's ability to continue as a going concern.
 7. There has been no material departure from best practices of corporate governance, as detailed in listing regulations.
 8. The key operating and financial data of last six years is annexed to this report.
 9. Outstanding duties and taxes, if any, have been disclosed in the financial statements.
 10. The Chairman's review dealing with the performance of the Company during the year ended June 30, 2025 forms part of this report.
 11. Value of investments of Employees Provident Fund was Rs. **18.107/-** millions for the year ended June 30, 2025.
 12. Company has arranged in-house training program for its Directors.
 13. Statement of compliance with the Best Practices of Corporate Governance is annexed.
 14. We confirm that directors and CFO and their spouse and minor children have made no transactions of the Company's shares during the year.
 15. The pattern of shareholding as at June 30, 2025 is annexed with this report.
- During the year under review, six meetings of the Board were held:-

Mr. Zahid Anwar	6	Mr. Ali Raza Zafar	6
Mr. Imran Zahid	6	Mr. Zulqarnain	6
Mss. Noorulain Zahid	6	Mr. Anwar ul Haq	6
Mr. Zeeshan Zahid	6		

- The Audit Committee held four (4) meetings during the year. Attendance by each member was as follows:

Mr. Zulqarnain. (Chairman)	4	Mr. Zeeshan Zahid	4	Mr. Ali Raza Zafar	3
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- The HR Committee held one (1) meeting during the year. Attendance by each member was as follows:

Mr. Ali Raza Zafar (Chairman)	1	Mr. Zeeshan Zahid	1	Mr. Anwar ul Haq	1
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- Considering the financial position of the company, no dividend is recommended for the year ended June30, 2024.
- Present auditors, M/s Kreston Hyder Bhimji & Co Chartered Accountants have retired and M/s Kreston Hyder Bhimji & Co Chartered Accountants offers themselves for re-appointment. The Audit Committee has recommended the appointment of M/s Kreston Hyder Bhimji & Co as auditors for the year 2026.
- The remuneration of the Board members is approved by the Board itself. However in accordance with the code of Corporate Governance it is ensured that no Director takes part in deciding his own remuneration.
- No material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company have occurred between the end of the financial year to which this balance sheet relates and the date of the Director's Report.
- Transactions undertaken with related parties during the financial year have been ratified by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board.

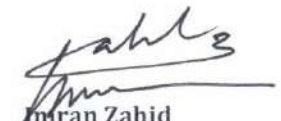
Acknowledgement

The Board of Directors would like to thank all stakeholders of the Company including, customers, shareholders, vendors, government agencies and all other business associates for their continued support during the year. Board also recognizes the contribution made by a very dedicated team who served the Company with enthusiasm, and hopes that the same spirit of devotion shall remain intact in the future as well.

On behalf of board of directors

Zahid Anwar
Chief Executive

October 07, 2025.
Faisalabad


Miran Zahid
Director

ڈائریکٹرز رپورٹ برائے ممبران

عاصم ٹیکسٹائل ملز لمیٹڈ (دی کمپنی) کے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کو آڈٹ شدہ مالی گوشواروں، مع آڈیٹرز رپورٹ کے ساتھ 30 جون 2025 کو ختم ہونے والے مالی سال کی سالانہ رپورٹ پیش کرتے ہوئے خوشی ہو رہی ہے

انڈسٹری کا جائزہ

مالی سال 2025 میں پاکستان کے ٹیکسٹائل شعبے کی برآمدات 17.88 ارب امریکی ڈالر رہیں، جو گزشتہ سال کے مقابلہ میں 7.39 فیصد اضافہ ظاہر کرتی ہیں۔ یہ اضافہ بنیادی طور پر پولیوائڈ مصنوعات، جیسے نٹ ویئر، ریڈی میڈ گارمنٹس اور بیڈویئر کی بہتر کارکردگی کی وجہ سے ہوا۔ تاہم روایتی ٹیکسٹائل مصنوعات میں کمی دیکھنے میں آئی، جہاں کاٹن کلاتھ کی برآمدات 3.05 فیصد کم ہو کر مالی سال 2024 کی 1.87 ارب ڈالر سے گھٹ کر مالی سال 2025 میں 1.81 ارب ڈالر رہ گئیں ہیں۔ کاٹن یارن کی برآمدات زیادہ نمایاں کمی ہوئی، جو 28.76 فیصد گھٹ کر 955 ملین ڈالر سے کم ہو کر 680.7 ملین ڈالر رہ گئیں۔

روٹی کی پیداوار بھی دباؤ کا شکار رہی، اور بھٹی کی آمد 40 سال کی کم ترین سطح تک گر گئی۔ مجموعی آمد گزشتہ سال کے مقابلہ میں 30 فیصد کم رہی، جس کے باعث درآمدی خام مال پر انحصار بڑھ گیا۔ ٹیچٹا، کاٹن اور یارن کی درآمدات بڑھ کر 4.24 ارب ڈالر تک پہنچ گئیں۔

یہ شعبہ بلند توانائی ٹیرف، زیادہ شرح سود اور علاقائی معیشتوں سے بڑھتی ہوئی مسابقت سمیت مستقبل چیلنجز کا سامنا کرتا رہا۔ ان رکاوٹوں کے باوجود قدر میں اضافے والی برآمدی مصنوعات کی بہتر کارکردگی کے باعث صنعت نے لچک اور استحکام کا مظاہرہ کیا۔

مالیاتی نتائج

روپے (ملین میں)

اختتام مالی سال	اختتام مالی سال
30.06.2025	30.06.2024
2,181.698	1,892.690
90.258	(23.276)
(11.175)	(23.390)
(21.910)	36.129
19.875	(26.560)
=====	=====
1.31	(1.75)

فی شیئر آمدنی / نقصان بنیادی (روپے)

کاروبار کا جائزہ

مالی سال 2025 میں کمپنی نے 2,181.698 ملین روپے کی فروخت ریکارڈ کی، جو مالی سال 2024 کی 1,812.690 ملین روپے کی فروخت کے مقابلہ میں زیادہ ہے۔ اس اضافے سے بہتر عملی سرگرمیوں اور مضبوط مارکیٹ طلب کی عکاسی ہوتی ہے۔

مجموعی نتائج میں نتائج میں نمایاں بہتری دیکھنے میں آئی، جہاں کمپنی نے مالی سال 2024 کے 23.276 ملین روپے کے مجموعی خسارے کے مقابلے 90.258 ملین روپے کا مجموعی منافع حاصل کیا۔ یہ بہتری بہتر پیداواری صلاحیت کے استعمال اور موثر لاگت کے انتظام کی نشاندہی کرتی ہے۔

کمپنی نے مالی سال 2024 کے 26.560 ملین روپے کے خسارے کے مقابلے میں 19.875 ملین روپے کا منافع بعد از ٹیکس رپورٹ کیا۔ اور فی حصص نقصان گزشتہ سال کے 1.75 روپے سے کم ہو کر فی حصص منافع 1.31 روپے ہو گیا۔

کمپنی عملی کارکردگی اور نظم و ضبط پر مبنی مالی انتظام کے ذریعے منافع کو برقرار رکھنے پر توجہ مرکوز کیے ہوئے ہے۔

مستقبل کا نقطہ نظر

کمپنی کاروباری لاگت میں کمی آپریشن میں بہتری کی بدولت منافع میں مسلسل اضافہ کے عزم پر قائم ہے۔ پائنت اور مشینری کی مرمت عمل میں لائی جا رہی ہے تاکہ اس کی کارکردگی اور مصنوعات کی کوالٹی میں اضافہ ہو سکے۔ انتہائی مشکل کاروباری حالات کے باوجود ہم مستقبل میں مثبت امکانات کے لئے بے حد پر امید ہیں۔

کارپوریٹ سماجی ذمہ داری

آپ کی کمپنی اچھی حکمرانی، سماجی اور ماحولیاتی ذمہ داریوں کے حوالے سے اپنی ذمہ داریوں کو پورا کرنے کے لئے پرعزم ہے۔ ملازمین اور ماحولیات کی صحت اور حفاظت کے لئے ذرائع فراہم کرتی ہے۔

انسانی وسائل اور صنعتی تعلقات

کمپنی نے قومی اور بین الاقوامی معیار کے مطابق ملازمین کی شمولیت کیلئے اصول وضع کر رکھے ہیں یہ اصول نسل پرستی، ذات اور جنس کو خاطر میں لائے بغیر وضع کیے ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ کمپنی میں دوستانہ ماحول میں کام کو یقینی بنانے کیلئے بھی اصول و ضوابط بنائے ہیں یہی چیز روزگار کے حصول کو منظم کرتی ہے۔

بورڈ کی ساخت:

ccg قواعد و ضوابط 2019 کی ضروریات کے پیش نظر کمپنی آزاد اور نان ایگزیکٹوز ڈائریکٹر کی نمائندگی کے ساتھ ساتھ اپنے بورڈ میں صنعتی تنوع کی حوصلہ افزائی کرتی ہے۔ بورڈ کی موجودہ تشکیل درج ذیل ہے۔

ممبران کی کل تعداد:

6 مرد ڈائریکٹر

1 خاتون ڈائریکٹر

ساخت:

2 خود مختار ڈائریکٹر

3 نان ایگزیکٹوز ڈائریکٹر

2 آزاد ڈائریکٹر

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی کارکردگی کا اندازہ:

بورڈ کے نگران کے کردار کا اندازہ اور اس کی موثرگی ایک مستقل عمل ہے جسے بورڈ خود تشخیص کرتا ہے۔ توجہ کے بنیادی شعبے درج ذیل ہیں۔

(1) کمپنی کے ویژن اور مشن کے ساتھ کارپوریٹ اہداف کی ہم آہنگی۔

(2) پائیدار آپریشن کے لیے حکمت عملی کی تشکیل اور منصوبہ بندی۔

(3) بورڈ کی خود مختاری اور موثرگی۔

ڈائریکٹر کا مشاہرہ:

بورڈ سے منظور شدہ ڈائریکٹرز کے مشاہرے کی ایک رسمی پالیسی موجود ہے۔ پالیسی میں کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017 اور CCG ضوابط 2019 کے مطابق ڈائریکٹرز کے مشاہرے کا شفاف طریقہ کار شامل ہے۔

اندرونی مالیاتی کنٹرولز:

ڈائریکٹر ز اندرونی مالیاتی کنٹرول کے حوالے سے اپنی ذمہ داری سے آگاہ ہیں۔ انتظامیہ اور اندرونی و بیرونی آڈیٹرز کے ساتھ بات چیت کے ذریعے وہ یقینی بناتے ہیں کہ کمپنی نے مناسب کنٹرولز لاگو کر رکھے ہیں۔

کورٹ کیسز

کمپنی نے فیصلہ بنک لمیٹڈ کی تجویز پر غیر زرعی زمین خریدی اور رقم کی بروقت ادائیگی کیلئے پیشگی تحریری معاہدہ بھی کیا تاہم فیصلہ بنک نے بروقت رقم نہیں دی جس سے کمپنی کو نقصان پہنچا اور فیصلہ بنک نے اسلامی بینک کے اصولوں، میمورنڈم آف ایسوسی ایشن، آرٹیکل آف ایسوسی ایشن اور سٹیٹ بینک کی جانب سے جاری کردہ سرکلرز کے خلاف کمپنی سے منافع وصول کیا۔ اس بنا پر کمپنی نے نقصان کے ازالے کیلئے فیصلہ بینک کے خلاف لاہور ہائی کورٹ لاہور میں کیس دائر کیا ہوا ہے۔ پہلی دو شماروں کی رقم 141.831 ملین روپے بنتی ہے جس میں سینٹرل ایکسائز ڈیوٹی کی رقم بھی شامل ہے۔

فیصلہ بنک کی جانب سے بھی 454.502 ملین روپے کی وصولی کیلئے لاہور ہائی کورٹ (سنگل جج) کی عدالت میں کیس دائر کیا گیا جس کا فیصلہ مورخہ

04.06.2015 کو کمپنی کے خلاف آیا تاہم کمپنی نے لاہور ہائی کورٹ لاہور ڈویژن پنج میں مختلف وجوہ بشمول کمپنی کا موقف نہ سنا جانا کی بنیاد پر بحوالہ نمبر R.F.A. 1372/2015 کی رو سے کیس دائر کی جس میں فاضل ڈویژن پنج نے 20-02-2020 اپیل کی اجازت دی اور 04-06-2015 کے فیصلے اور حکم نامہ کو ایک طرف رکھ دیا جس کے نتیجے پر اپیل کی اجازت مل گئی تاکہ کیس کے شوہد کی ریکارڈنگ کے بعد اس بنیاد پر آگے بڑھنے کی ہدایت کی گئی۔

آڈیٹرز کے مشاہدات

آڈیٹرز نے اپنی آڈٹ رپورٹ میں غیر مشروط رائے (Unmodified Opinion) کا اظہار کیا ہے زور بیان (Emphasis of Matter) کے طور پر نکتہ اجاگر کیا اور Cost of Fund کی رقم کو مالیاتی تفصیلات میں شامل نہیں کیا گیا جو کہ فیصلہ بنک کی جانب سے دائر کردہ کیس میں لاہور ہائی کورٹ لاہور کے فیصلے کے مطابق ہے جیسا کہ آڈیٹر ز رپورٹ میں بیان کیا گیا ہے۔

انتظامیہ نے لاہور ہائی کورٹ لاہور میں مکمل طور پر نہ سنے جانے اور مختلف وجوہات کی بنا پر اپیل نمبر R.F.A. 1372/2015 دائر کی جس میں 20.02.2020 کو لاہور ہائی کورٹ لاہور نے متنازعہ فیصلہ کا عدم قرار دے دیا۔ کمپنی کی انتظامیہ کی رائے میں یہ مقدمہ مضبوط قانونی بنیادوں پر مبنی ہے اور اسے بھرپور انداز میں لڑا جاسکتا ہے۔ اور غالب امکان کہ فیصلہ کمپنی کے حق میں ہوگا۔

کمپنی کی انتظامیہ اس حوالے سے پر امید ہے کہ کمپنی کے چلتے رہنے میں کوئی شک نہیں جیسا کہ مالیاتی تفصیلات کے نوٹ نمبر 1.2 اور 22.1 میں بیان کیا گیا ہے۔

کمپنی کی انتظامیہ کمپنی کے منافع کو بہتر بنانے کے لئے اپنی سخت کوششیں، بہترین پیداواری حکمت عملی اور لاگت کو کنٹرول کر رہی ہے۔ انتظامیہ کافی پر امید ہے کہ پلانٹ اور مشینری میں توازن اور جدید کاری، مستقل کی صورت حال میں بہتری اور بہتر پیداواری کارکردگی یقینی طور پر مستقبل کے مالیاتی نتائج میں بہتری لائے گی۔ انتظامیہ مثبت طور پر تمام چیلنجوں کا مقابلہ کرنے کے لئے اور بہترین نتائج فراہم کرنے کے لئے پرعزم ہے۔ اور اپنے مقاصد اور اہداف کو پورا کرتی رہے گی۔

ہم تصدیق کرتے ہیں کہ:

(1) مالیاتی بیانات کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017 کے تقاضوں کے مطابق تیار کئے گئے ہیں اور معاملات کی منصفانہ حالت، اس کے آپریشن کے نتائج، نقد بہاؤ اور ایکٹیوٹی میں تبدیلیاں پیش کی گئی ہیں۔

(2) کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017 کے تحت مطلوبہ بکس آف اکاؤنٹس تیار کی گئی ہیں۔

(3) مناسب حساب کتاب کی پالیسیوں کو مالی بیانات کی تیاری میں مستقل طور پر لاگو کیا گیا ہے۔ اور حساب کتاب کا تخمینہ معقول اور سمجھدار فیصلے پر مبنی ہے۔

ہے اور وضاحت کی گئی ہے

- (5) اندرونی کنٹرول کا نظام نافذ اور مانیٹر کیا جا رہا ہے۔
- (6) کمپنی کی جاری تشریحات کے طور پر جاری رکھنے کی صلاحیت کے بارے میں کوئی خاص شبہات نہیں ہیں۔
- (7) کارپوریٹ گورننس کے بہترین طریقوں سے کوئی مادی روائی نہیں ہوئی۔ جیسا کہ فہرست سازی کے قواعد و ضوابط میں تفصیل ہے۔
- (8) پچھلے چھ سالوں کے اہم آپریٹنگ اور مالیاتی اعداد و شمار اس رپورٹ سے منسلک ہیں۔
- (9) بقایا فرائض اور ٹیکس، اگر کوئی ہے، مالی بیانات میں ظاہر کیا گیا ہے۔
- (10) 30 جون 2025 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے دوران کمپنی کی کارکردگی سے متعلق چیرمین کا جائزہ اس رپورٹ کا حصہ ہے۔
- (11) 30 جون 2025 کو ختم ہونے والے سال میں ایمپلائز پروویڈنٹ فنڈ کی سرمایہ کاری - 18.1071 ملین روپے تھی۔
- (12) کمپنی نے اپنے ڈائریکٹرز کیلئے اندرون خانہ تربیتی پروگرام کا اہتمام کیا ہے۔
- (13) کارپوریٹ گورننس کے بہترین طریقوں کی تعمیل منسلک ہے
- (14) ہم تصدیق کرتے ہیں کہ ڈائریکٹرز سی اف او اور ان کے بچوں نے مذکورہ مالی سال میں کمپنی کے حصص میں کوئی کاروبار نہ کیا ہے
- (15) 30 جون 2023 تک شیئر ہولڈنگ کا پیرن اس رپورٹ کے ساتھ منسلک ہے۔

زیر جائزہ سال کے دوران چھ اجلاس منعقد ہوئے ہر ایک ڈائریکٹر کی حاضری حسب ذیل ہے۔

نام ڈائریکٹر	تعداد حاضری
جناب زاہد انوار (CEO)	6
جناب عمران زاہد	6
محترمہ نور العین زاہد	6
جناب ذیشان زاہد	6
جناب انوار الحق	6
جناب علی رضا ظفر	6
جناب ذقرنین	6
آڈٹ کمیٹی کی طرف سے سال کے دوران چار اجلاس منعقد ہوئے ہر ایک ڈائریکٹر کی حاضری حسب ذیل ہے۔	
جناب ذقرنین	4
جناب ذیشان زاہد	4
جناب علی رضا ظفر	3
ایچ آر کمیٹی کی طرف سے سال کے دوران ایک اجلاس منعقد ہوا ہر ایک ڈائریکٹر کی حاضری حسب ذیل ہے	
جناب علی رضا ظفر	1
جناب ذیشان زاہد	1
جناب انوار الحق	1

کمپنی کے گزشتہ سالوں کے نقصانات کو دیکھتے ہوئے کسی قسم کے ڈیوڈنڈ کی منظوری نہیں دی گئی۔

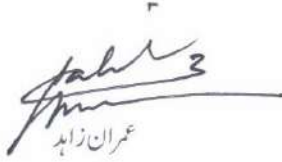
موجودہ آڈیٹرز میسر کریمسن حیدرہیم جی چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس ریٹائر ہو گئے تاہم دوبارہ تعیناتی کی پیشکش کی گئی جنہیں دوبارہ تعیناتی کیلئے آڈٹ کمپنی نے تجویز بھی دی ہے۔

حصہ نہ لے۔

بیلنس شیٹ ڈیٹ اور ڈائریکٹر پورٹ کی تاریخ کے درمیان کمپنی کی مالی پوزیشن کو متاثر کرنے والی کوئی اہم تبدیلیاں نہیں ہوئی۔
مالی سال کے دوران متعلقہ فریقوں کے ساتھ کیے گئے لین دین کی آڈٹ کمیٹی نے توثیق کی اور بورڈ نے ان کی منظوری دی ہے۔

اعتراف

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹر کمپنی کے تمام اسٹیک ہولڈر، بشمول صارفین، شیئر ہولڈرز، وینڈرز، سرکاری ادارے اور دیگر تمام کاروباری شراکت داروں کا سال بھر تعاون پر شکریہ ادا کرتا ہے۔ بورڈ کمپنی کی خدمت کرنے والی ایک انتہائی محنتی ٹیم کی کاوشوں کو بھی سراہتا ہے، جنہوں نے بھرپور جوش و جذبے کے ساتھ کمپنی کی خدمت کی، اور امید کرتا ہے کہ یہی جذبہ آئندہ بھی برقرار رہے گا۔


عمران زاہد
ڈائریکٹر

بورڈ کی جانب سے
زاہد انوار
چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر
تاریخ: 7 اکتوبر 2025
فیصل آباد

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

LISTED COMPANIES (CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE) REGULATIONS, 2019

Name of Company: Asim Textile Mills Limited

Year Ending: June 30, 2025

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

1. The total number of directors are Seven (7) as per the following:

- a. Male: Six (6)
- b. Female: One (1)

2. The composition of the board is as follows:

Category	Names
Independent Directors	Mr. Zulqarnain Mr. Anwar ul Haq
Other Non-executive Directors (excluding female director)	Mr. Zeeshan Zahid Mr. Ali Raza Zafar
Executive Directors	Mr. Zahid Anwar Mr. Imran Zahid
Female Director (Non-Executive)	Ms. Noorulain Zahid

Note: -

For a Board comprising of seven members, one-third equates to 2.33. Two independent directors have been appointed, however, the fraction of 0.33 in such one-third is not rounded up as one since the fractions is below half (0.5);

- 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 Board/ shareholders as empowered by the relevant provisions of the Company Act 2017 (the "Act") and the Regulations;
- 7. The meetings of the Board were presided over by the Chairman and, in his absence, by a director elected by the Board for this purpose. The Board has complied with the requirements of 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 the Regulations;
9. The directors were apprised about the changes in the Code, applicable laws and their duties and responsibilities to effectively manage the affairs of the Company for and on behalf of the shareholders. Four directors of the Company having 14 years of education and 15 years of experience are exempt from the requirement of directors' training program, under purview of regulation 19(2) of the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019. Further two directors have obtained Directors' Training Program certification from PICG, However one board member neither qualify for exemption nor obtained Directors' Training Program certification. The Company will arrange the training program for remaining director as provided under the Regulations in future.
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**
 1. Mr. Zulqarnain (Chairman)
 2. Mr. Zeeshan Zahid (Member)
 3. Mr. Ali Raza Zafar (Member)
 - b) **HR and Remuneration Committee**
 1. Mr. Ali Raza Zafar (Chairman)
 2. Mr. Zeeshan Zahid (Member)
 3. Mr. Anwar ul Haq (Member)
13. The terms of reference of the audit committee and HR and Remuneration Committee have been formed, documented and advised to the committee for compliance;
14. The frequency of meetings (quarterly/half yearly/yearly) of the committee was as follows:
 - a) **Audit Committee - Quarterly**
 - b) **HR and Remuneration - On requirement basis**
15. The Board has set up an effective internal audit function that is considered suitably qualified and experienced for the purpose and is 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 partners are in compliance with International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) guidelines on code of ethics as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan and that they and the partners of the firm involved in the audit are not a close relative (spouse, parent, dependent and non-dependent children) of the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Head of Internal Audit, Company Secretary or Director of the Company;
17. The statutory auditors or the persons associated with them have not been appointed to provide other services except in accordance with the Act, the regulations or any other regulatory requirement and the auditors have confirmed that they have observed IFAC guidelines in this regard;

18. We confirm that all requirements of regulations 3, 6, 7, 8, 27, 32, 33 and 36 of the Regulations have been complied with; and
19. Explanation for non-compliance with requirements, other than regulations 3, 6, 7, 8, 27, 32, 33 and 36 are below.

Sr. No.	Non-Mandatory Requirement	Reg. No.	Explanation
1	Directors' Orientation Program. All companies shall make appropriate arrangements to carry out orientation for their directors to acquaint them with these Regulations, applicable laws, their duties and responsibilities to enable them to effectively govern the affairs of the listed company for and on behalf of shareholders.	19	Four directors of the Company having 14 years of education and 15 years of experience are exempt from the requirement of directors' training program, under purview of regulation 19(2) of the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019. Further two directors have obtained Directors' Training Program certification from PICG, However one board member neither qualify for exemption nor obtained Directors' Training Program certification. The Company will arrange the training program for remaining directors as provided under the Regulations in future.

Zahid Anwar
Chief Executive

Faisalabad
October, 07 2025


Imran Zahid
Director

**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) Regulation, 2019 (the Regulations) prepared by the Board of Directors of Asim Textile Mills Limited (the Company) for the year ended June 30, 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 system 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 recommendations 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 June 30, 2025.

DATED: October 07, 2025
PLACE: FAISALABAD
UDIN: CR2025101999ka4Fbfd3



Kreston Hyderabad & Co.
KRESTON HYDER BHIMJI & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Engagement Partner: Khan Muhammad-FCA

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Asim Textile Mills Limited
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of **Asim Textile Mills Limited ("the Company")**, which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2025, 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 comprising 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 purpose of the audit.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes forming part thereof conform with 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 June 30, 2025 and of the profit, other comprehensive income, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 22 and 23 to the financial statements, which state that short term borrowings include Morabaha Finance obtained from Faysal Bank Limited amounting to Rs. 417.590 million on 31st October 1999 in respect of which the Company has filed suit against the bank for charging illegal profits against principal of Islamic Banking and against circulars issued by State Bank of Pakistan and in contravention of objective clause of its Memorandum & Article of Association. Faysal Bank Limited has also filed a counter suit which has been adjudicated on 04th June 2015 against the Company as a result of which the Company has to settle the loan along with costs and cost of fund. Profit on these loans amounting to Rs. 194.161 million have already been provided for; however, provision for cost of funds has not been accounted for, having been undeterminable at this stage by the management. Being aggrieved, the Company has filed an appeal in Honorable Lahore High Court, Lahore (Division Bench) vide R.F.A No. 1372/2015 based on infield favorable judgments of Honorable Lahore High Court, Lahore, which is pending adjudication. Consequent to the litigation, the bank

account balance maintained with the concerned bank remained unverified. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our audit report.

Following are the Key Audit Matter(s):

S. No	Key Audit Matter(s)	How the Matter was addressed in audit
1.	Contingencies: (Refer notes 23 to the financial statements)	
	There are certain legal, taxation and regulatory matters which are beyond the control of the Company. Consequently, the management makes judgments about the incidence and quantum of such liabilities arising from litigation, taxation and regulatory claims which leads to the impacts for the future outcome of legal or regulatory processes. There is an inherent risk that legal exposures are not identified and considered for financial reporting purposes on a timely basis. Importantly, the decision to recognize a provision and the basis of measurement are judgmental.	• We assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the controls over the identification, evaluation, provisioning and reporting of legal, tax and regulatory matters. We determined that we could rely on these controls for the purposes of our audit. • In view of the significant judgements required, we evaluated the Company's assessment of the nature and status of litigation, claims and provision assessments, and discussed with management to understand the legal position and the basis of material risk positions. We received legal letters from the Company's external counsel setting out their views in major cases. • Specifically, we challenged the timing of recognition for cases where there was potential exposure but it was not clear that a provision should be raised e.g. where obtaining reliable estimates are not considered possible. • As set out in the financial statements, the

		outcome of litigation and regulatory claim is dependent on the future outcome of continuing legal and regulatory processes and consequently the calculation of the provision is subject to inherent uncertainty. •
2.	Revenue recognition: (Refer note 24 to the financial statements)	
	We identified recognition of revenue of the Company as a key audit matter because revenue is one of the key performance indicators and gives rise to an inherent risk that revenue could be subject to misstatement to meet expectations or targets. Revenue is recorded in accordance with the requirements of IFRS-15 which provides a comprehensive model of revenue recognition and requires the Company to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying the model to contracts with customers. The Company's material accounting policy information on revenue recognition is disclosed in note 5.12 to the financial statements.	We performed a range of audit procedures in relation to revenue including the following: • 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 performed analytical review procedures and other test of details over various revenue streams including the cut-off procedures to check that revenue has been recognized in the appropriate accounting period; • We assessed the adequacy of the disclosures as per the guidelines set out in the applicable financial reporting requirements.
3.	Inventory existence and valuation: (Refer notes 8 and 9 to the financial statements)	
	The Company has significant levels of inventories amounting to Rs. 141.341 million as at the reporting date, being 11.18% of the total assets of the Company. There is a risk in estimating the eventual NRV of items held, as well as assessing	Our audit procedures over existence and valuation of inventory included, but were not limited to: • To test the quantity of inventories, we assessed the corresponding inventory observation instructions and participated in inventory counts on sites. Based on samples, we

which items may be slow-moving or obsolete. The Company's principal accounting policy on stores and spares and stock in trade are disclosed in notes – 5.3 and 5.4 to the financial statements. The significance of the balance coupled with the judgments and estimates involved on their valuation has resulted in the inventories being considered as a key audit matter.	performed test counts and compared the quantities counted by us with the results of the counts of the management; • For a sample of inventory items, re-performed the weighted average cost calculation and compared the weighted average cost appearing on valuation sheets; • We tested that the ageing report used by management correctly aged inventory items by agreeing a sample of aged inventory items to the last recorded invoice; • On a sample basis, we tested the net realizable value of inventory items to recent selling prices and reperformed the calculation of the inventory write down, if any; • We also made enquiries from management, and considered the results of our testing above to determine whether any specific write downs were required.
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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 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 the Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan, the requirements of the 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.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' 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 to 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 Khan Muhammad - FCA.

Date: October 7, 2025
Place: Faisalabad
UDIN: AR202510199ZYJCf3qW6



Kreston Hyder Bhimji
KRESTON HYDER BHIMJI & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

ASIM TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT JUNE 30, 2025

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
ASSETS			
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	6	731,040,806	615,846,832
Long term deposits	7	34,494,012	33,956,795
		<u>765,534,818</u>	<u>649,803,627</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stores and spares	8	21,006,040	26,913,459
Stock in trade	9	120,334,695	133,618,943
Trade debts	10	8,205,921	22,877,301
Advances, deposit and prepayments	11	13,918,023	28,266,266
Short term investment	12	20,493,559	18,531,627
Accrued income	13	2,575,916	3,131,479
Tax refunds due from the Government	14	55,532,281	55,701,139
Cash and bank balances	15	256,105,503	148,778,968
		<u>498,171,938</u>	<u>437,819,182</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>1,263,706,756</u>	<u>1,087,622,809</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Authorized share capital 17,500,000 ordinary shares of Rs.10 each		<u>175,000,000</u>	<u>175,000,000</u>
Issued, subscribed and paid up share capital	16	151,770,000	151,770,000
Accumulated profit/(loss)		20,638,273	(27,675,302)
Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	17	<u>271,980,543</u>	<u>205,603,211</u>
		<u>444,388,816</u>	<u>329,697,909</u>
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deferred taxation	18	82,988,320	45,720,945
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	19	104,014,565	81,934,730
Contract Liabilities	20	20,562,926	18,517,096
Accrued markup	21	194,161,422	194,161,422
Short term borrowings	22	417,590,707	417,590,707
		<u>736,329,620</u>	<u>712,203,955</u>
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	23	-	-
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>1,263,706,756</u>	<u>1,087,622,809</u>

The annexed notes 1 to 43 form an integral part of these financial statements.


CHIEF EXECUTIVE


CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER


DIRECTOR

ASIM TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Revenue from contracts with customers - net	24	2,181,698,425	1,812,689,595
Cost of sales	25	(2,091,440,055)	(1,835,965,811)
Gross profit/(loss)		90,258,370	(23,276,216)
Operating expenses			
Distribution cost	26	(932,550)	(329,488)
Administrative expenses	27	(36,126,805)	(41,973,469)
Other operating expenses	28	(19,633,882)	(1,549,130)
		(56,693,237)	(43,852,087)
Profit/(loss) from operations		33,565,133	(67,128,303)
Finance cost	29	(316,710)	(101,868)
Other income	30	19,711,632	27,930,683
Profit/(loss) before levies and income tax		52,960,055	(39,299,488)
Levies	31	(11,175,263)	(23,389,878)
Profit/(loss) before income tax		41,784,792	(62,689,366)
Income tax	32	(21,909,642)	36,129,048
Profit/(loss) for the year		19,875,150	(26,560,318)
Earnings/(loss) per share - basic and diluted	33	1.31	(1.75)

The annexed notes 1 to 43 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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CHIEF EXECUTIVE

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

DIRECTOR

ASIM TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Profit/(loss) for the year	19,875,150	(26,560,318)
Other comprehensive income for the year		
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Gain realised on disposal of short term investments	-	2,026,141
Related effect of deferred tax liability	-	(587,581)
	-	1,438,560
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	127,126,151	-
Related effect of deferred tax liability	(32,310,394)	-
	94,815,757	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	114,690,907	(25,121,758)

The annexed notes 1 to 43 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Handwritten signature in blue ink

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

DIRECTOR

ASIM TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

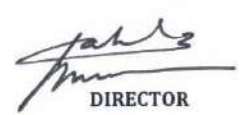
	Share Capital	Accumulated (loss)/profit	(Deficit)/surplus on remeasurement of investments	Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	Total
	[R u p e e s]				
Balance as at July 01, 2023	151,770,000	(10,246,922)	(1,438,560)	214,735,149	354,819,667
Loss for the year	-	(26,560,318)	-	-	(26,560,318)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,438,560	-	1,438,560
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(26,560,318)	1,438,560	-	(25,121,758)
Incremental depreciation on revalued property, plant and equipment	-	12,861,884	-	(12,861,884)	-
Related effect of deferred tax liability	-	(3,729,946)	-	3,729,946	-
	-	9,131,938	-	(9,131,938)	-
Balance as at June 30, 2024	151,770,000	(27,675,302)	-	205,603,211	329,697,909
Profit for the year	-	19,875,150	-	-	19,875,150
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	94,815,757	94,815,757
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	19,875,150	-	94,815,757	114,690,907
Incremental depreciation on revalued property, plant and equipment	-	12,105,266	-	(12,105,266)	-
Related effect of deferred tax liability	-	(3,510,527)	-	3,510,527	-
	-	8,594,739	-	(8,594,739)	-
Surplus realized on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	27,948,854	-	(27,948,854)	-
Related effect of deferred tax liability	-	(8,105,168)	-	8,105,168	-
	-	19,843,686	-	(19,843,686)	-
Balance as at June 30, 2025	151,770,000	20,638,273	-	271,980,543	444,388,816

The annexed notes 1 to 43 form an integral part of these financial statements.



CHIEF EXECUTIVE


CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER


DIRECTOR

ASIM TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
a) CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit/(loss) before levies and income tax		52,960,055	(39,299,488)
Adjustments for non cash and other items:			
Depreciation		32,296,968	31,944,155
Profit on deposit accounts		(15,615,735)	(18,398,502)
Profit on deposit with SNGPL		(1,228,682)	(822,977)
Loss/(gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment		15,151,545	(5,386,587)
Balances written back		(253,295)	-
Workers' profit participation fund		2,872,120	-
Workers' welfare fund		1,610,217	-
Balances written off		-	67,000
Exchange (gain)/loss on foreign currency translation		(5,850)	14,232
Realized loss on investment in mutual funds		-	1,467,898
Un-realized gain on investment in mutual funds		(23,517)	(49,352)
Finance cost		316,710	101,868
Operating cash flows before working capital changes		88,080,536	(30,361,753)
Changes in working capital			
(Increase)/decrease in current assets			
Stores and spares		5,907,419	1,471,827
Stock in trade		13,284,248	64,709,478
Trade debts		14,810,023	(21,126,238)
Advances, deposit and prepayments		14,348,243	(23,697,819)
Short term investment in mutual funds - net		(1,938,415)	(11,725,591)
Tax refunds due from the Government		9,859,729	10,687,866
Increase/(decrease) in current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		18,548,445	10,865,526
Contract liabilities		2,045,830	(20,997,145)
		76,865,522	10,187,904
Cash generated from/(used in) operations		164,946,058	(20,173,849)
Profit on deposit with SNGPL received		632,020	567,278
Finance cost paid		(316,710)	(101,868)
Workers welfare fund paid		(836,295)	-
Income tax and levies paid		(37,818,795)	(26,265,953)
Exchange gain/(loss) on foreign currency translation		5,850	(14,232)
Long term deposit paid		(537,217)	(11,396,000)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities		126,074,911	(57,384,624)
b) CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Addition in property, plant and equipment		(52,866,336)	(19,406,414)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		17,350,000	5,800,000
Profit on deposit accounts received		16,767,960	17,252,247
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities		(18,748,376)	3,645,833
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(a+b)	107,326,535	(53,738,791)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		148,778,968	202,517,759
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	15	256,105,503	148,778,968

The annexed notes 1 to 43 form an integral part of these financial statements.


CHIEF EXECUTIVE


CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER


DIRECTOR

ASIM TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

1. THE COMPANY AND ITS OPERATIONS

Asim Textile Mills Limited ("the Company") was incorporated in Pakistan on 29 July, 1990 under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now Companies Act, 2017) and is listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange limited. The registered office of the Company is situated at JK House, 32-W, Susan Road, Madina Town, Faisalabad and the Mill is situated at 32 - KM, Main Sheikhpura Road, Tehsil Jaranwala, District, Faisalabad in the province of Punjab. The principal business activity of the Company is manufacturing and sale of yarn.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 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 (IFRS Standards) 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 (IFRS Standards), the provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 have been followed.

2.2 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as otherwise stated in the respective policy notes.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Pakistani Rupee which is also the Company's functional and presentation currency.

3. NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS, AMENDMENTS AND IMPROVEMENTS

3.1 Standards, interpretations and amendments to approved accounting standards which became effective during the year

There are certain amendments to the accounting and reporting standards which became effective during the year and are adopted by the Company for the financial year beginning on July 01, 2024. However, these amendments do not have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

- **Amendments to IAS 1 - 'Presentation of Financial Statements'**

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

(Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024)

The amendments aim to enhance consistency in classifying liabilities in the statement of financial position, particularly where the timing of settlement is uncertain. They clarify that classification depends on whether the entity has a right to defer settlement at the end of the reporting period, regardless of expectations of settlement. In addition, the amendments address non-current liabilities with covenants that must be complied with within twelve months after the reporting date. Only covenants with which an entity is required to comply on or before the reporting date affect the classification of a liability as current or non-current. Entities are now required to provide enhanced disclosures to help users assess the risk of early repayment if those covenants are not met.

These amendments do not affect the measurement, recognition, or presentation of any item in these financial statements.

- **Amendments to IFRS 16 - 'Leases'**

Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

(Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024)

The amendments clarify the requirements for a seller-lessee in a sale and leaseback transaction, particularly in relation to the subsequent measurement of lease liabilities and recognition of any gains or losses. These amendments ensure that the seller-lessee continues to account for the lease liability arising from the leaseback in a way that does not recognize any gain relating to the right of use retained. The new requirements do not prevent a seller-lessee from recognizing in profit or loss any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of a lease. A seller-lessee applies the amendments retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application.

The amendments had no impact on these financial statements.



- **Amendments to IAS 7 - 'Statement of Cash Flows' and IFRS 7 - 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures'**
Supplier Finance Arrangements, disclosure requirements to enhance the transparency of supplier finance arrangements and their effects on a Company's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk

(Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024)

These amendments introduce new disclosure requirements that are supplemental to existing disclosure requirements of IFRSs and are aimed at enhancing the transparency of supplier finance arrangements. These require a Company to disclose;

- i) the terms and conditions of arrangements;
- ii) the amount of the liabilities that are part of the arrangements, breaking out the amounts for which the suppliers have already received payment from the finance providers, and stating where the liabilities stand on the statement of financial position;
- iii) ranges of payment due dates;
- iv) liquidity risk information.

These amendments had no impact on the recognition or measurement of items in these financial statements.

3.2 **Standards, interpretations, amendments and improvements to approved accounting standards that are issued but not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Company**

The following standards, amendments and improvements with respect to the approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan would be effective from the dates mentioned below and have not been early adopted by the Company:

Standards	Standards, Interpretations, Amendments and Improvements	(Annual periods beginning on or after)
IAS 21	'The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates', Lack of exchangeability — (Amendments)	01 January 2025
IFRS 9	'Financial instruments: Disclosures', To address matters identified during the post-implementation review of the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9 — (Amendments)	01 January 2026
IFRS 9 IFRS 7	'Financial Instruments' and 'Financial instruments: Disclosures', Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity — (Amendments)	01 January 2026
IFRS 17	'Insurance contracts'	01 January 2026
Annual Improvement	Annual Improvements to IFRSs — Volume 11 (related to IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7)	01 January 2026
IFRS S1	'General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-Related Financial Information'	01 July 2025
IFRS S2	'Climate-Related Disclosures'	01 July 2025

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

Standards	
IFRS 1	First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards
IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements
IFRS 19	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

The management expects that the adoption of above standards, amendments and improvements will not have any material impact on the Company's financial statements except for presentation and disclosures.

4. **CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the approved accounting standards require management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods. Judgments made by management in application of the approved accounting standards that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustments in the next year are discussed in respective policy notes. The areas where various assumptions and estimates are significant to the Company's financial statements or where judgment was exercised in application of accounting policies are as follows:

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- Estimate of useful life of property, plant and equipment - note 5.1
- Impairment of non financial assets - note 5.2
- Stores and spares - note 5.3
- Stock in trade - note 5.4
- Provisions - note 5.10
- Contingencies - note 5.11
- Taxation - note 5.14

5. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The material accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

5.1 Property, plant and equipment

5.1.1 Operating fixed assets

Property, plant and equipment except free hold land, building on freehold land, plant and machinery and electric installations are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Building on freehold land, plant and machinery and electric installations are stated at revalued amounts less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Freehold land is stated at revalued amount.

Cost in relation to operating fixed assets signifies historical cost. Historical cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of assets.

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 them will flow to the entity and its cost can be reliably measured. Cost incurred to replace a component of an item of operating fixed assets is capitalized and the asset so replaced is retired from use. Normal repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged to statement of profit or loss applying the reducing balance method so as to write off the historical cost of the assets over their expected useful life at the rates mentioned in note 6.1 of these financial statements.

Depreciation on additions during the year is charged for the full month in which the asset is available for use while no depreciation is charged in the month in which the asset is disposed off. The residual values and useful lives are reviewed by the management at each financial year end and adjusted if impact on depreciation is significant.

Any gain or loss on disposal of assets is included in statement of profit or loss in the year in which the assets are derecognized.

5.1.2 Capital work in progress

Capital work in progress is stated at cost less any identified impairment loss and represents direct cost of material, labour, applicable overheads and borrowing costs on qualifying assets. Transfers are made to relevant operating fixed assets category as and when assets are available for its intended use.

5.2 Impairment of non financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than stock in trade and stores and spares, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite lives or that are not yet available for use, recoverable amount is estimated at each reporting date.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that largely are independent from other assets and groups.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit and loss. Impairment losses recognized in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets of the unit on a pro-rata basis. Impairment losses on goodwill shall not be reversed.

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized. Prior impairments of non-financial assets are reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

5.3 Stores and spares

These are valued at moving average cost except items-in-transit which are valued at cost accumulated to the balance sheet date. Store and spares are regularly reviewed by the management to assess their net realizable value (NRV). Provision is made for slow moving and obsolete store items when so identified.

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5.4 Stock in trade

These are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined as follows:

Raw material	- At factory	Monthly average cost.
	- In Transit	Invoice value plus direct charges in respect thereof.
Work in process and finished goods		Prime cost including a proportion of production overheads.

Wastes are valued at net realizable value.

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

5.5 Trade debts and other receivables

Trade debts are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently carried at amortized cost which approximate fair value of the consideration receivable, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

The Company has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

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

5.6 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of cash flow statement cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash and cheques in hand and at banks and include short term highly liquid investments. The cash and cash equivalents are readily convertible to known amount of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of change in value.

5.7 Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment

Increases in the carrying amounts arising on revaluation of property, plant and equipment are recognized, net of tax, in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under the heading 'Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment'. However the increase is recognized in statement of profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognized in statement of profit or loss.

Decreases in the carrying amounts arising on revaluation of property, plant and equipment are recognized, net of tax, in profit or loss. However revaluation decrease that reverse previous increases of the same asset is recognized in other comprehensive income to the extent of the remaining surplus attributable to that asset. The decrease recognized in other comprehensive income reduces the amount accumulated in equity under the heading 'Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment'.

Following amounts are transferred directly to retained earnings from equity under the heading 'Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment' through the Statement of Changes in Equity:

- an amount equal to the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset and depreciation based on the original cost of that asset; or
- an amount equal to carrying amount of revaluation surplus of the asset on its disposal.

All transfers to / from the account of 'surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment' are net of applicable deferred income tax. Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment reported under equity is not available for distribution of dividend.

5.8 Staff retirement benefits

Defined contribution plan

There is a contributory provident fund for all employees of the Company for which contributions are charged to profit or loss as and when incurred.

The Company makes monthly contribution to the fund at the rate of 8.33% whereas employees of the Company also make monthly contributions to the fund at the rate of 8.33% of basic salary. The assets of the fund are held separately under the control of trustees.

5.9 Trade and other payables

Liabilities for trade and other payables are carried at their amortized cost, which approximate fair value of the consideration to be paid in future for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the Company. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation in respect of liabilities in foreign currency are added to the carrying amount of the respective liabilities.

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5.10 Provisions

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

5.11 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.

5.12 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company is expected to be entitled in exchange for rendering of services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the Company;

- (i) identifies the contract with a customer;
- (ii) identifies the performance obligations in the contract;
- (iii) determines the transaction price;
- (iv) allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations in the contract; and
- (v) recognizes revenue when each performance obligation is satisfied.

Variable consideration within the transaction price is estimates and determined using either the 'expected value' or 'most likely amount' method. The measurement of variable consideration is subject to a constraining principle whereby revenue will only be recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur. The measurement constraint continues until the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Amounts received that are subject to the constraining principle are initially recognized as deferred revenue in the form of a separate refund liability.

a) 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.

b) Interest income

Profit on bank balances in deposit accounts and interest income on deposit with Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited (SNGPL) are recognized on a time proportion basis on the principal amount outstanding and at the applicable rate.

c) Profit on fair value through other comprehensive income investments

Unrealized gains / (losses) arising on fair value measurements of investments classified as 'fair value through other comprehensive income' are included in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

Gains / (losses) arising on disposal of investments are recognized on the date when the transaction takes place. When the investment is disposed off or derecognized, the cumulative gains / (losses) previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognized in other income / (other expenses).

d) Profit on fair value through profit or loss investments

Gains / (losses) arising on disposal of investments are included in income currently and are recognized on the date when the transaction takes place.

Unrealized gains / (losses) arising on fair value measurements of investments classified as 'fair value through profit or loss' are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

e) Other revenue

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

5.13 Foreign currency translation

All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into rupees at exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into rupees at exchange rates prevailing at the date of transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated into rupees at exchange rates prevailing at the date of transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency that are stated at fair value are translated into rupees at exchange rates prevailing at the date when fair values are determined. Exchange gains and losses are included in the statement of profit or loss immediately.

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5.14 Taxation

Income tax

The charge for current income tax is based on taxable income at current rates of taxation after taking into account tax credits, rebates and exemptions available, if any. The charge for current tax also includes adjustments, where considered necessary, and the tax assessed from assessments framed during the year for such years is over/under the provision of tax then made.

The Company designate the amount calculated on taxable income using the notified tax rate as an income tax within the scope of IAS 12 'Income Taxes' and recognise it as current income tax expense. Any excess over the amount designated as income tax, is then recognised as a levy falling under the scope of IFRIC 21/IAS 37.

Levies

The Company recognise the charge for minimum and final taxes, calculated under the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, as levies. The charge for levies are not based on 'taxable profit' as defined in IAS 12 but calculated on turnover or other basis as per provisions and applicable tax rates under minimum and final tax regime. The charge for levies also includes adjustments, where considered necessary, and the tax assessed from assessments framed during the year for such years is over/under the provision of tax then made.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax basis used in the computation of taxable income. Deferred tax is calculated by using the tax rates enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liability is recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax asset is recognized for all deductible temporary differences and carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits, if any, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which these can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

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.

Sales tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognized net of amount of sales tax except:

- Where the sales tax incurred on purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from Federal Board of Revenue and respective provincial tax authorities, in which case the sales tax is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of sales tax.

The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is recorded as part of sales tax receivables or payables in the statement of financial position accordingly.

5.15 Related party transactions

All transactions with related parties are carried out at arm's length. The prices are determined in accordance with comparable uncontrolled price method.

5.16 Dividend and other appropriations

Dividend is recognized as a liability in the period in which it is approved. Appropriations of profits are reflected in the statement of changes in equity in the period in which such appropriations are made.

5.17 Events after the reporting period

If the Company receives information after the reporting period, but prior to the date of authorization for issue, about conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the Company will assess if the information affects the amounts that it recognizes in the financial statements.

The Company will adjust the amounts recognized in its financial statements to reflect any adjusting events after the reporting period and update the disclosures that relate to those conditions in the light of the new information. For non-adjusting events after the reporting period, the Company does not change the amounts recognized in its financial statements but will disclose the nature of the non-adjusting event and an estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made, if applicable.

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5.18 Earnings per share

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

5.19 Financial instruments

5.19.1 Financial assets

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it is held in order to collect contractual cash flows which arise on specified dates and that are 'solely payment of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. A debt investment is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held in order to collect contractual cash flows which arise on specified dates that are solely principal and interest and as well as selling the asset on the basis of its fair value. All other financial assets are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss unless the Company makes an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on equity instruments in other comprehensive income. Despite these requirements, a financial asset may be irrevocably designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss to reduce the effect of, or eliminate, an accounting mismatch.

A. Classification and measurement of financial assets

Investments and other financial assets

Classification:

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

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

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

Measurement:

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

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

Debt instruments

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

- Amortized cost

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

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- **Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)**

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

- **Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortized cost or at FVTOCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

B. Derecognition:

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized when:

The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership.

When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

C. Impairment:

The Company record an allowance for a forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach for all loans and other debt financial assets not held at FVPL.

ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive. The shortfall is then discounted at an approximation to the asset's original effective interest rate.

For trade and other receivables, the Company has applied the standard's simplified approach and has calculated ECLs based on lifetime expected credit losses. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company.

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5.19.2 Financial liabilities

A. Classification and measurement:

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

- **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

- **Loans and borrowings**

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

B. Derecognition:

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

5.19.3 Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

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.



6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Operating fixed assets

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
6.1		731,040,806	615,846,832

6.1 OPERATING FIXED ASSETS

DESCRIPTION	2025												W. D. V				Rate %
	COST / REVALUED AMOUNT						ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION						As at				
	As at July 1, 2024	Additions	(Disposals)	Revaluation Surplus	Revaluation Adjustment	As at June 30, 2025	For the year			Revaluation Adjustment	As at June 30, 2025	As at June 30, 2025					
							As at July 1, 2024	(Disposals)									
	E	E	E	E	E	P	S	S									
Owned																	
Freehold land	63,754,000	-	-	15,711,000	-	79,465,000	-	-	-	-	-	79,465,000					
Building on freehold land	202,427,414	-	-	47,832,227	(90,649,841)	159,609,800	-	5,883,030	-	(90,649,841)	-	159,609,800					
Plant and machinery	805,814,212	37,544,336	(39,400,000)	37,175,004	(420,633,552)	420,500,000	-	20,470,279	(8,779,316)	(420,633,552)	-	420,500,000					
Electric installations	58,624,662	-	-	26,407,920	(35,032,582)	50,000,000	-	2,621,342	-	(35,032,582)	-	50,000,000					
Factory equipment	355,750	-	-	-	-	355,750	-	343,373	-	-	-	344,611					
Office equipment	3,206,122	-	-	-	-	3,206,122	-	2,280,856	92,527	-	-	2,373,383					
Furniture and fixtures	659,633	-	-	-	-	659,633	-	561,664	9,797	-	-	571,461					
Vehicles	33,152,901	15,322,000	(7,338,992)	-	-	41,135,909	-	22,841,329	3,218,755	(5,458,131)	-	20,601,953					
Total	1,167,994,694	52,866,336	(46,738,992)	127,126,151	(546,315,975)	754,932,214		552,147,862	32,296,968	(14,237,447)	(546,315,975)	23,891,408					
DESCRIPTION	2024												W. D. V				Rate %
	COST / REVALUED AMOUNT						ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION						As at				
	As at July 1, 2023	Additions	(Disposals)	Revaluation Surplus	Revaluation Adjustment	As at June 30, 2024	For the year			Revaluation Adjustment	As at June 30, 2024	As at June 30, 2024					
							As at July 1, 2023	(Disposals)									
	E	E	E	E	E	P	S	S									
Owned																	
Freehold land	63,754,000	-	-	-	-	63,754,000	-	-	-	-	-	63,754,000					
Building on freehold land	202,427,414	-	-	-	-	202,427,414	-	6,192,663	-	-	-	84,766,811					
Plant and machinery	794,210,728	11,603,484	-	-	-	805,814,212	-	20,692,819	-	-	-	396,871,623					
Electric installations	58,624,662	-	-	-	-	58,624,662	-	2,912,603	-	-	-	26,213,422					
Factory equipment	355,750	-	-	-	-	355,750	-	341,998	1,375	-	-	343,373					
Office equipment	3,206,122	-	-	-	-	3,206,122	-	2,178,049	102,807	-	-	2,280,856					
Furniture and fixtures	659,633	-	-	-	-	659,633	-	550,778	10,886	-	-	561,664					
Vehicles	29,046,171	7,802,930	(3,696,200)	-	-	33,152,901	-	24,093,114	2,031,002	(3,282,787)	-	22,841,329					
Total	1,152,284,480	19,406,414	(3,696,200)	-	-	1,167,994,694		523,486,494	31,944,155	(3,282,787)	-	552,147,862					

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6.2 The detail of operating fixed asset disposed off during the year are as follows:

Description	Cost / Revalued Amount	Accumulated Depreciation	Book Value	Sale Proceeds	Gain /(Loss)	Mode of Disposal	Particulars of Buyers
[R U P E S]							
Assets having book value exceeding Rs. 500,000/- each							
Plant and machinery							
Ring Frames Howa	35,200,000	7,843,450	27,356,550	4,400,000	(22,956,550)	Negotiation	Aims Textile Services P-4, Street No. 1, Ahmad Town, Opp. Aspire College, Khurrianwala, Faisalabad.
Auto Cone Murata	4,200,000	935,866	3,264,134	1,000,000	(2,264,134)		
	39,400,000	8,779,316	30,620,684	5,400,000	(25,220,684)		
Vehicles							
Toyota Fortuner	6,343,992	4,816,767	1,527,225	10,700,000	9,172,775	Negotiation	Muhammad Arshad Dar, Mohalla Raheem Colony, Daska, Sialkot.
Assets having book value below Rs. 500,000/- each							
	995,000	641,364	353,636	1,250,000	896,364		
2025	46,738,992	14,237,447	32,501,545	17,350,000	(15,151,545)		
2024	3,696,200	3,282,787	413,413	5,800,000	5,386,587		

2025 Rupees

2024 Rupees

6.3 Depreciation charge for the year has been allocated as under:

Cost of sales	25	28,975,889	29,799,460
Administrative expenses	27	3,321,079	2,144,695
		32,296,968	31,944,155

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6.4 Had there been no revaluation, the related figures of freehold land, building on freehold land, plant and machinery and electric installations as at June 30 would have been as follows:

2025			
Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Written down value	
[R U P E E S]			
Freehold land	4,061,667	-	4,061,667
Building on freehold land	58,068,771	37,352,885	20,715,886
Plant and machinery	679,238,457	368,078,189	311,160,268
Electric installations	22,543,028	17,341,638	5,201,390
763,911,923	422,772,712	341,139,211	
2024			
Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Written down value	
[R U P E E S]			
Freehold land	4,061,667	-	4,061,667
Building on freehold land	58,068,771	36,262,575	21,806,196
Plant and machinery	650,844,121	359,355,216	291,488,905
Electric installations	22,543,028	16,763,706	5,779,322
735,517,587	412,381,497	323,136,090	

6.5 Forced sale values of revalued assets

The forced sale values of revalued assets are based on fair value measurement as at June 30, 2025.

Forced Sale Values		
	2025	2024
	[Rupees]	
Freehold land	67,545,250	54,190,900
Building on freehold land	135,668,330	99,474,120
Plant and machinery	336,400,000	237,960,000
Electric installations	40,000,000	29,600,000
	579,613,580	421,225,020

6.6 Details of immovable property in the name of the Company:

Usage	Location	Area
Production unit	Chak # 69 - R.B. 32 - KM, Main Sheikhpura Road, Tehsil Jaranwala, District, Faisalabad.	56 Kanals 18 Marlas 4 Sarsai

[Signature]

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
7. LONG TERM DEPOSITS			
Security deposits			
- Sui gas	7.1	24,573,634	24,036,417
- FESCO		2,734,078	2,734,078
- WASA		8,550	8,550
- CDC		37,500	37,500
		27,353,762	26,816,545
Bank guarantee margin		7,140,250	7,140,250
		<u>34,494,012</u>	<u>33,956,795</u>
7.1	This represent the security deposit with Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited (SNGPL) against supply of natural gas to the Company. It is subject to mark up at the rate of 1 year KIBOR minus 3% per annum or fixed rate of 5% per annum whichever is lower receivable in arrears.		
8. STORES AND SPARES			
Stores		7,109,692	10,125,764
Spares		13,896,348	16,787,695
		<u>21,006,040</u>	<u>26,913,459</u>
9. STOCK IN TRADE			
Raw materials			
- Cotton		67,400,701	59,939,703
- Polyester		14,683,899	31,495,482
		82,084,600	91,435,185
Work in process		22,313,323	18,387,580
Finished goods	9.1	15,936,772	23,796,178
		<u>120,334,695</u>	<u>133,618,943</u>
9.1	It includes waste stock amounting to Rs. 1,537,500/- (2024: Rs. 4,506,226/-) measured at net realizable value.		
10. TRADE DEBTS			
Considered good:			
Local - unsecured		8,205,921	22,877,301
11. ADVANCES, DEPOSIT AND PREPAYMENTS			
Advances - considered good			
Advances to suppliers		12,743,119	26,961,539
Advances to employees		250,000	250,000
Deposit			
Letter of credit		-	662,693
Prepayments			
Prepaid insurance		367,367	392,034
Other		557,537	-
		<u>13,918,023</u>	<u>28,266,266</u>
12. SHORT TERM INVESTMENT			
Fair value through profit or loss:			
NBP Islamic Money Market Fund	12.1	20,493,559	18,531,627
12.1	These have been valued using published net asset value (NAV) as at reporting date. The number of units held by the Company are 2,014,702.9577 units (June 30, 2024: 1,823,961.0349 units).		
13. ACCRUED INCOME			
Interest on SNGPL deposit	7.1	2,062,049	1,465,387
Interest on bank deposit		513,867	1,666,092
		<u>2,575,916</u>	<u>3,131,479</u>

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
14. TAX REFUNDS DUE FROM GOVERNMENT			
Sales tax refundable		31,391,200	41,250,929
Income tax refundable		24,141,081	14,450,210
		<u>55,532,281</u>	<u>55,701,139</u>
15. CASH AND BANK BALANCES			
Cash in hand		2,728,648	139,478
Cash at bank			
- In current accounts	15.1	182,144,046	23,700,432
- In deposit accounts	15.2	71,232,809	124,939,058
		<u>253,376,855</u>	<u>148,639,490</u>
		<u>256,105,503</u>	<u>148,778,968</u>

15.1 It includes foreign currency amounting to USD 1,000/- (2024: USD 1,000/-) and SAR Nil (2024: SAR 2,461/-).

15.2 The rate of profit on deposit accounts is ranging from 2.78% to 19% per annum (2024: 6.75% to 20.5% per annum).

16. ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP SHARE CAPITAL

2025	2024		
Number of shares			
<u>15,177,000</u>	<u>15,177,000</u>	Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid in cash	<u>151,770,000</u> <u>151,770,000</u>

16.1 All ordinary shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets. Holders of these shares are entitled to dividends from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at the general meetings of the Company.

17. SURPLUS ON REVALUATION OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Opening balance	205,603,211	214,735,149
Add: Surplus arise on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	127,126,151	-
Less: Related effect of deferred tax liability	(32,310,394)	-
	94,815,757	-
Less: Incremental depreciation on revalued property, plant and equipment transferred to unappropriated profit	(12,105,266)	(12,861,884)
Add: Related effect of deferred tax liability	3,510,527	3,729,946
	(8,594,739)	(9,131,938)
Less: Surplus realized on disposal of revalued property, plant and equipment	(27,948,854)	-
Add: Related effect of deferred tax liability	8,105,168	-
	(19,843,686)	-
Closing balance	<u>271,980,543</u>	<u>205,603,211</u>

- First revaluation of the Company's building on freehold land and plant and machinery was carried out as on September 30, 1995 by an independent valuer M/s Iqbal A. Nanjee & Co. Lahore on the basis of depreciated replacement values.
- Second revaluation of the Company's freehold land, building on freehold land and plant and machinery was carried out on September 30, 2000 by an independent valuer Inspectorates Corporation International (Pvt) Ltd., Lahore and the same was verified by SBP's approved auditors on the basis of depreciated replacement values.
- Third revaluation of the Company's freehold land, building on freehold land, plant and machinery and electric installations was carried out on June 30, 2012 by an independent valuer M/s Nizamy Associates, Faisalabad on the basis of depreciated replacement values.
- Fourth revaluation of the Company's freehold land, building on freehold land, plant and machinery and electric installations was carried out on Sep 30, 2015 by an independent valuer M/s Amir Evaluators & Consultants, Peshawar on basis of depreciated replacement values.
- Fifth revaluation of the Company's freehold land, building on freehold land, plant and machinery and electric installations has been carried out on June 30, 2020 by an independent valuer M/s S.A. Associates, Lahore on basis of depreciated replacement values.
- Sixth revaluation of the Company's freehold land, building on freehold land, plant and machinery and electric installations has been carried out on June 30, 2025 by an independent valuer M/s S.A. Associates, Lahore on basis of depreciated replacement values.

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The fair valuation of the revalued assets are considered to represent a level 2 valuation based on significant non-observable inputs being the location and condition of the assets. The fair value are subject to change owing to change in input. However, the management does not expect there to be a material sensitivity to the fair values arising from the non-observable inputs. The basis of revaluation for items of these fixed assets were as follows:

Freehold land

Property brokers, dealers and estate agents were contacted to ascertain the asking and selling prices for properties of the same nature in the immediate neighbourhood and adjoining areas. Neighbouring properties which have been recently sold or purchased, were investigated to ascertain a reasonable selling / buying price. Properties that were up for sale were examined for asking price. An average of the above values was then assigned to the property.

Building on freehold land

Construction specifications were noted for each factory and residential building / structure and current construction rates were used to obtain replacement values of building, to which a depreciation formula was applied, based upon the Company's estimates of balance life to arrive at the current assessed value.

Plant and machinery

Plant and machinery have been evaluated / assessed by keeping in view their present physical condition, the remaining useful life / economic life and technological obsolescence. Further, new replacement values were arrived by using current local and foreign market values for the similar type of plant and machinery. These current local and foreign market values were taken into account on the basis of technical obsolescence, efficiency, maintenance, replacement and other related factors involved.

Electric installations

These were evaluated / assessed by keeping in view their present physical condition and the remaining useful life / economic life. Further, new replacement values were arrived by using current market values for the similar type of assets. These current market values were taken into account on basis of efficiency, maintenance, replacement and other related factors involved.

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
18. DEFERRED TAXATION			
Opening balance		45,720,945	81,262,412
Adjusted during the year		37,267,375	(35,541,467)
Closing balance	18.1	82,988,320	45,720,945
18.1 Movement in deferred tax liability is as follows;			
Opening balance		45,720,945	81,262,412
Deferred tax credit recognized in profit or loss		4,956,981	(36,129,048)
Deferred tax expense recognized in other comprehensive income		32,310,394	587,581
		37,267,375	(35,541,467)
Closing balance		82,988,320	45,720,945
18.1.1 This comprise of following:			
Taxable temporary differences arising in respect of;			
Accelerated tax depreciation allowance		41,332,236	37,019,945
Short term investments		21,132	14,312
Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment		96,455,046	75,760,347
Deductible temporary differences arising in respect of;			
Minimum tax		(37,861,492)	(44,056,371)
Taxable loss		(16,958,602)	(23,017,288)
		82,988,320	45,720,945

18.1.2 The liability of deferred tax has been computed by applying the tax rate of 29%.

19. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade creditors	19.1	17,579,224	21,642,109
Accrued expenses		64,220,083	44,302,305
Provident fund trust	19.2	712,504	1,170,702
Withholding tax payable		631,805	1,000,182
Due to related parties	19.3	10,164,810	7,759,335
Workers' profit participation fund	19.4	2,872,120	-
Workers' welfare fund	19.5	6,834,019	6,060,097
Other payables		1,000,000	-
		104,014,565	81,934,730

- 19.1** This includes amount of Rs. 9,807,917/- (2024: Rs. 13,807,917/-) payable to Zeeshan Energy Limited- a related party against purchase of electricity.
- 19.2** This represents amount due to provident fund trust for the month of June - 2025 for which payment was made at July 11, 2025 (2024: July 17, 2024).
- The investments out of provident fund have been made in accordance with the provisions of section 218 of the Companies Act, 2017 and conditions specified thereunder.
- 19.3** This represents chief executive and directors current account balances maintained with the Company and is payable on demand.

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
19.4 Workers' profit participation fund			
Opening balance		-	2,501,550
Interest on funds utilized in the Company's business		-	69,396
		-	2,570,946
Allocation for the year	28	2,872,120	-
		2,872,120	2,570,946
Payments made during the year		-	(2,570,946)
Closing balance		2,872,120	-
19.5 Workers' welfare fund			
Opening balance		6,060,097	6,060,097
Provision for the year	28	1,610,217	-
		7,670,314	6,060,097
Paid during the year		(836,295)	-
Closing balance		6,834,019	6,060,097

20. CONTRACT LIABILITIES

Advances from customers	20.1	20,562,926	18,517,096
20.1	The contract liabilities primarily relate to the advance consideration received from customers for sale of goods, for which revenue is recognized at point in time when goods are transferred. Out of Rs. 18.517 million recognized in contract liabilities as on June 30, 2024, amount of Rs. 18.327 million has been adjusted and recognized as revenue during the year.		

21. ACCRUED MARKUP

Accrued markup on secured morabaha finance	21.1	194,161,422	194,161,422
21.1	The Company has ceased the payment of markup since July 01, 2006, as it has filed a suit against Faysal Bank Limited in the Honorable Lahore High Court, Lahore. The facts of the litigation are explained in note 23.1.1.		

22. SHORT TERM BORROWINGS

From banking company

Secured

Morabaha I	22.1	{	340,901,898	340,901,898
Morabaha II			74,145,100	74,145,100

Unsecured

Interest free bank overdraft	22.2	2,543,709	2,543,709
		417,590,707	417,590,707

- 22.1** Morabaha I represents secured finance by converting various morabaha finances into long term finance at interest rate of 13% per annum, whereas, the Morabaha II represents an interest free morabaha finance by converting various unpaid markups. These loans are secured against first charge of Rs. 505 million on fixed assets and personal guarantees of directors and Chief Executive of the Company.

- 22.1.1** The Company is not repaying the morabaha finances as it has filed a suit against Faysal Bank Limited in the Honorable Lahore High Court, Lahore. The bank has also filed a counter suit praying for a decree to be passed in its favor for a sum of Rs. 454.502 million against the defendants jointly and severally, with cost of funds at the rate of 20% or as certified by State Bank of Pakistan from date of default and 20% liquidated damages plus service charges and all costs, charges, expenses payable or to be incurred by the plaintiff bank till the final payment / realization of the afore-mentioned amount. The facts and status of the litigations are further explained in note 23.1.1.

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- 22.2 The Company has obtained interest free bank overdraft facility from Faysal Bank Limited but ceased the repayment of the overdraft due to litigation in courts. The facts of the litigation are explained in note 23.1.1.

23. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

23.1 Contingencies

- 23.1.1 The Company has instituted a suit in the Honorable Lahore High Court, Lahore against Faysal Bank Limited (FBL) claiming damages on account of acquisition of un-remunerative agricultural land on the advice of FBL for not providing timely cash finance facilities despite written commitments and for charging illegal profits against the principles of Islamic Banking and circulars issued by the State Bank of Pakistan in addition to contravention of the objective clause of its Memorandum & Articles of Association. The amount claimed for the first two counts is Rs. 141.831 million (including claims of Central Excise Duty), whereas the amount of last count has been left for the Court to determine.

The counter suite filed by the Faysal Bank for recovery of Rs. 454.502 million along with costs and cost of funds before the Honorable Lahore High Court (Single Judge), Lahore has been adjudicated on 04.06.2015 against the Company. The Company has filed an appeal in Honourable Lahore High Court, Lahore (Division Bench) vide R.F.A. No. 1372/2015 on various grounds including the Company being condemned unheard. The learned Division Bench garaciously allowed the appeal on 20.02.2020 and impugned judgment and decree dated 04.06.2015 was set aside. Consequently leave to appeal was adjudged to have been granted to the appellant Company and the case is directed to be proceeded on that basis after framing issues and recording of evidences. Due to litigations, the Bank is not responding and confirming the balance to the Company. Having been undeterminable at this stage, provision for cost of funds has not been accounted for.

23.2 Commitments

There are no significant commitments at the reporting date which need to be disclosed in the financial statements.

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
24. REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS - NET			
Local sales			
Yarn sales		2,563,526,459	2,128,320,865
Waste sales		10,877,683	10,652,858
		2,574,404,142	2,138,973,723
Less: Sales tax		(392,705,717)	(326,284,128)
		<u>2,181,698,425</u>	<u>1,812,689,595</u>
25. COST OF SALES			
Raw material consumed	25.1	1,274,256,252	1,047,340,813
Stores and spares consumed		32,149,075	34,589,421
Packing material consumed		23,098,399	8,396,018
Salaries, wages and benefits	25.2	131,102,776	114,653,270
Fuel and power		590,037,371	519,447,376
Repairs and maintenance		563,432	3,443,523
Postage and telecommunication		84,550	64,530
Insurance		5,942,282	5,631,941
Depreciation	6.3	28,975,889	29,799,460
Others		1,296,366	1,520,683
		<u>2,087,506,392</u>	<u>1,764,887,035</u>
Work in process			
Opening balance		18,387,580	29,404,558
Closing balance		(22,313,323)	(18,387,580)
		<u>(3,925,743)</u>	<u>11,016,978</u>
Cost of goods manufactured		<u>2,083,580,649</u>	<u>1,775,904,013</u>
Finished goods			
Opening balance		23,796,178	83,857,976
Closing balance		(15,936,772)	(23,796,178)
		<u>7,859,406</u>	<u>60,061,798</u>
		<u>2,091,440,055</u>	<u>1,835,965,811</u>

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	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
25.1 Raw material consumed			
Opening balance		91,435,185	85,065,887
Purchases		1,264,905,667	1,053,710,111
		<u>1,356,340,852</u>	<u>1,138,775,998</u>
Closing balance		<u>(82,084,600)</u>	<u>(91,435,185)</u>
		<u>1,274,256,252</u>	<u>1,047,340,813</u>
25.2	Salaries, wages and benefits include Rs. 5.578 million (2024: Rs. 4.117 million) in respect of the provident fund contribution.		
26. DISTRIBUTION COST			
Selling commission		<u>932,550</u>	<u>329,488</u>
27. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES			
Director's remuneration		6,000,000	6,000,000
Staff salaries and benefits	27.1	14,267,658	17,944,209
Postage and telecommunication		708,571	636,469
Electricity and water		1,400,843	1,693,773
Printing and stationery		100,908	143,700
Traveling and conveyance		29,049	625,256
Fee and subscriptions		1,281,381	1,033,605
Rent, rates and taxes		796,584	839,250
Legal and professional		308,507	533,574
Entertainment		48,778	192,722
Repairs and maintenance		55,720	124,677
Vehicle running and maintenance		5,509,147	7,561,458
Auditors' remuneration	27.2	900,000	850,000
Insurance		1,232,226	1,274,066
Advertisement		97,500	131,625
Depreciation	6.3	3,321,079	2,144,695
Others		68,854	244,390
		<u>36,126,805</u>	<u>41,973,469</u>
27.1	Salaries, wages and benefits include Rs. 0.621 million (2024: Rs. 0.502 million) in respect of the provident fund contribution.		
27.2 Auditors' remuneration			
Statutory audit fee		850,000	800,000
Half yearly review		50,000	50,000
		<u>900,000</u>	<u>850,000</u>
28. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES			
Workers' profit participation fund	19.4	2,872,120	-
Workers' welfare fund	19.4	1,610,217	-
Balances written off		-	67,000
Exchange loss on foreign currency translation		-	14,232
Realized loss on investment in mutual funds		-	1,467,898
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		15,151,545	-
		<u>19,633,882</u>	<u>1,549,130</u>
29. FINANCE COST			
Bank charges and commission		<u>316,710</u>	<u>101,868</u>
30. OTHER INCOME			
Income from financial assets			
Profit on deposit accounts		15,615,735	18,398,502
Dividend income on investment in mutual funds		2,584,553	3,273,265
Unrealized gain on investment in mutual funds		23,517	49,352
Exchange gain on foreign currency translation		5,850	-
Profit on deposit with SNGPL		1,228,682	822,977
Income from non-financial assets			
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	5,386,587
Balances written back		253,295	-
		<u>19,711,632</u>	<u>27,930,683</u>

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
31. LEVIES			
Minimum tax		10,529,125	22,898,888
Final tax		646,138	490,990
	31.1 & 32.1	11,175,263	23,389,878
31.1	These represent minimum tax under section 113, over and above the amount calculated on taxable income using the notified tax rate, and final tax under section 150 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, representing levies in terms of requirements of IFRIC 21/IAS 37.		
32. INCOME TAX			
Current year	32.1	16,952,661	-
Deferred tax			
Deferred tax relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences		4,956,981	(36,129,048)
		21,909,642	(36,129,048)
32.1	Reconciliation of current tax as per tax laws for the year, with current tax recognized in statement of profit or loss is as follows		
Current tax liability for the year as per applicable tax laws		28,127,924	23,389,878
Current tax liability as per tax laws, representing income tax under IAS 12		(16,952,661)	-
Current tax liability as per tax laws, representing levies in terms of requirements of IFRIC 21/IAS 37		(11,175,263)	(23,389,878)
		-	-
32.1.1	The aggregate of levies and income tax, amounting to Rs. 28,127,924/- represents tax liability of the Company calculated in terms of provision of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.		
32.2	Relationship between income tax and profit before income tax:		
Profit/(loss) before income tax		41,784,792	(62,689,366)
Income tax rate		29%	29%
Income tax on profit before income tax		12,117,590	(18,179,916)
Tax effect of:			
- Inadmissible expenses		16,316,676	10,258,726
- Admissible expenses		(8,793,905)	(10,226,025)
- Taxable loss		(5,928,526)	
- Levies		3,240,826	6,783,065
- Minimum tax regime and others		-	11,364,150
- Deferred tax		4,956,981	(36,129,048)
		9,792,052	(17,949,132)
		21,909,642	(36,129,048)
33. EARNINGS/(LOSS) PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED		2025	2024
33.1	Earnings/(loss) per share - basic		
Profit/(loss) for the year (Rupees)		19,875,150	(26,560,318)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year		15,177,000	15,177,000
Earnings/(loss) per share - basic (Rupees)		1.31	(1.75)
33.2	Earnings/(loss) per share - diluted		

A diluted earnings/(loss) per share have not been presented as the Company does not have any convertible instruments in issue as at June 30, 2025 and 2024 which would have any effect on the earnings/(loss) per share if the option to convert is exercised.

34. REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

2025			
	Chief Executive	Directors	Executives
	[Rupees]		
Managerial remuneration	2,400,000	3,600,000	2,946,660
House rent allowance	-	-	1,178,660
Utilities allowance	-	-	294,680
Provident Fund	-	-	129,054
	2,400,000	3,600,000	4,549,054
Number of persons	1	2	3
2024			
	Chief Executive	Directors	Executives
	[Rupees]		
Managerial remuneration	2,400,000	3,600,000	2,026,663
House rent allowance	-	-	810,665
Utilities allowance	-	-	202,666
	-	-	16,660
	2,400,000	3,600,000	3,056,655
Number of persons	1	2	2

35. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The related parties comprise associated undertakings, entities under common directorship, directors, major shareholders, key management personnel and retirement benefit fund. The Company in the normal course of business carries out transactions with these related parties. Amounts due from and due to related parties, if any, are shown under relevant notes to financial statements. Remuneration to chief executive, directors and key management personnel is disclosed in note 34. Detail of transactions with related parties, other than those which have been specifically disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements are as follows:

Name	Nature of transactions	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Zeeshan Energy Limited	Purchase of electricity	-	82,768,323
Asim Textile Mills Limited, Employees' Provident Fund Trust	Company's contribution to the fund	6,199,216	4,620,013
CEO/directors/members	Expenses paid - net	3,594,525	2,981,652

35.1 Following are the related parties with whom the Company had entered into transactions or have arrangements / agreements in place.

Company Name	Basis of Relationship	Common Directorship / Percentage of shareholding	Address and Country of Incorporation
J.A. Textile Mills Limited	Associated Undertaking	Common Directors	JK House, 32-W, Susan Road, Madina Town, Faisalabad, Pakistan.
Zeeshan Energy Limited	Associated Undertaking	Common Directors	JK House, 32-W, Susan Road, Madina Town, Faisalabad, Pakistan.
Asim Textile Mills Limited, Employees' Provident Fund Trust	Trustees	N/A	JK House, 32-W, Susan Road, Madina Town, Faisalabad, Pakistan.

36. PLANT CAPACITY AND ACTUAL PRODUCTION

	[UOM]	2025	2024
Installed capacity after conversion into 20/s	[KGs]	11,407,803	11,407,803
Actual production after conversion into 20/s	[KGs]	6,571,984	5,191,813

36.1 Reasons for shortfall

The decrease in actual production during the year when compared with installed capacity is mainly due to market orders and demands in hand.



37. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	2025	2024
Average number of employees during the year	246	324
Number of employees at end of the year	259	222

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
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38. SHARIAH COMPLIANCE DISCLOSURE

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Assets:

Shariah compliant investments and bank deposits/bank balances

Short term investment	12	20,493,559	18,531,627
Bank balances	15	219,421,773	93,061,838

Liabilities:

Financing as per Islamic mode

Short term borrowings	22	417,590,707	417,590,707
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Accrued mark up as per Islamic mode

Short term borrowings	21	194,161,422	194,161,422
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STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

Revenue earned from a shariah compliant business	24	2,181,698,425	1,812,689,595
--	----	---------------	---------------

Realized loss on investment in mutual funds	28	-	1,467,898
---	----	---	-----------

Source and detailed break up of other income

Other income earned from shariah compliant:	30		
---	----	--	--

Profit on deposit accounts		8,455,400	15,448,246
----------------------------	--	-----------	------------

Dividend income on investment in mutual funds		2,584,553	3,273,265
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Unrealized gain on investment in mutual funds		23,517	49,352
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Profit on deposit with SNGPL		1,228,682	822,977
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Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	5,386,587
---	--	---	-----------

Balances written back		253,295	-
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Other income earned from non - shariah compliant:	30		
---	----	--	--

Profit on deposit accounts		7,160,335	2,950,256
----------------------------	--	-----------	-----------

Exchange gain on foreign currency translation		5,850	-
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Relationship with shariah compliant banks

Name of institutions	Relationship with institutions
Al Barka Bank Pakistan Limited	Bank balance
Meezan Bank Limited	Bank balance
Faysal Bank Limited	Short term borrowings

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39. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying values of the financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their fair values. Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Fair value hierarchy

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to settle a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Underlying the definition of fair value is the presumption that the Company is a going concern and there is no intention or requirement to curtail materially the scale of its operations or to undertake a transaction on adverse terms.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement' requires the Company to classify fair value measurements and fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements of fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

Level 1 : Fair value measurements using quoted (unadjusted) in active markets for identical asset or liability.

Level 2 : Fair value measurements using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 : Fair value measurements using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (i.e. unobservable inputs).

Transfer between levels of the fair value hierarchy are recognized at the end of the reporting period during which the changes have occurred.

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

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2025									
Carrying Amount					Fair Value				
Fair value through profit or loss	Amortized cost	Cash and cash equivalents			Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	[	R	U	P	E	E	S	J	
20,493,559	-	-	-	-	20,493,559	20,493,559	-	-	20,493,559
Financial assets measured at fair value									
Short term investments									
Financial assets not measured at fair value									
Long term deposits	34,494,012	-	-	-	34,494,012	-	-	-	-
Trade debts	8,205,921	-	-	-	8,205,921	-	-	-	-
Accrued income	2,575,916	-	-	-	2,575,916	-	-	-	-
Cash and bank balances	-	256,105,503	-	-	256,105,503	-	-	-	-
20,493,559	45,275,849	256,105,503	-	-	321,874,911	20,493,559	-	-	20,493,559

2024									
Carrying Amount					Fair Value				
Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortized cost	Cash and cash equivalents			Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
-	705,428,750	-	-	-	705,428,750	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at fair value									
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value									
Trade and other payables	93,676,621	-	-	-	93,676,621	-	-	-	-
Accrued markup	194,161,422	-	-	-	194,161,422	-	-	-	-
Short term borrowings	417,590,707	-	-	-	417,590,707	-	-	-	-
-	705,428,750	-	-	-	705,428,750	-	-	-	-

2024									
Carrying Amount					Fair Value				
Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortized cost	Cash and cash equivalents			Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
18,531,627	-	-	-	-	18,531,627	18,531,627	-	-	18,531,627
Financial assets measured at fair value									
Short term investments									
Financial assets not measured at fair value									
Long term deposits	33,956,795	-	-	-	33,956,795	-	-	-	-
Trade debts	22,877,301	-	-	-	22,877,301	-	-	-	-
Accrued income	3,131,479	-	-	-	3,131,479	-	-	-	-
Cash and bank balances	-	148,778,968	-	-	148,778,968	-	-	-	-
18,531,627	59,965,575	148,778,968	-	-	227,276,170	18,531,627	-	-	18,531,627

2024									
Carrying Amount					Fair Value				
Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortized cost	Cash and cash equivalents			Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at fair value									
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value									
Trade and other payables	74,874,451	-	-	-	74,874,451	-	-	-	-
Accrued markup	194,161,422	-	-	-	194,161,422	-	-	-	-
Short term borrowings	417,590,707	-	-	-	417,590,707	-	-	-	-
-	686,626,580	-	-	-	686,626,580	-	-	-	-

Financial assets measured at fair value

Short term investments

Financial assets not measured at fair value

Long term deposits

Trade debts

Accrued income

Cash and bank balances

Financial liabilities measured at fair value

Financial liabilities not measured at fair value

Trade and other payables

Accrued markup

Short term borrowings

Financial assets measured at fair value

Short term investments

Financial assets not measured at fair value

Long term deposits

Trade debts

Accrued income

Cash and bank balances

Financial liabilities measured at fair value

Financial liabilities not measured at fair value

Trade and other payables

Accrued markup

Short term borrowings

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40. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company finances its operations through equity, borrowings and management of working capital with a view to maintain an appropriate mix between various sources of finance to minimize risk. The Company follows an effective cash management and planning policy and maintains flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available. Market risks are managed by the Company through the adoption of appropriate policies to cover currency risks and interest rate risks.

The Company has exposures to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Market risk
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk

40.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk such as equity risk. The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at June 30, 2025 and 2024.

40.1.1 Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk represents the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Majority of the interest rate exposure arises from deposit with SNGPL and balances in deposit accounts.

At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Company's interest bearing financial instruments is as follows:

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Variable rate instruments		
Security deposit with SNGPL	24,573,634	24,036,417
Bank balances in deposit accounts	71,232,809	124,939,058

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

The following analysis demonstrates the sensitivity to a change in interest rates of 1%, with all other variables held constant, of the Company's profit before tax. This analysis is prepared assuming the amounts of floating rate instruments outstanding at reporting date were outstanding for the whole year.

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Effect on profit and loss of an increase in interest rate for deposit with SNGPL	228,781	240,364
Effect on profit and loss of an increase in interest rate for balances in deposit accounts	663,177	1,249,391
	<u>891,958</u>	<u>1,489,755</u>

Decrease in interest rates at June 30 would have had the equal but opposite effect of these amounts. Sensitivity analysis has been prepared on symmetric basis.

40.1.2 Currency risk / Foreign Exchange 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. Foreign currency risk arises mainly where receivables and payables exist due to foreign currency transactions.

Exposure to Currency Risk

The Company's exposure to currency risk is restricted to the balance in foreign currency bank account. The Company's exposure to currency risk is as follows:

Particulars	Currency	2025		2024	
		F.Currency	Rupees	F.Currency	Rupees
Bank balance	US \$	1,000	283,600	1,000	278,250
	SAR	-	-	2,461	182,409
			<u>283,600</u>		<u>460,659</u>

The following significant exchange rates have been applied as at reporting date:

Foreign Currency	2025		2024	
	Selling	Buying	Selling	Buying
	[R U P E E S]		[R U P E E S]	
US \$	284.10	283.60	278.80	278.25
SAR	75.75	75.62	74.25	74.12

Currency rate sensitivity analysis

If the functional currency, at reporting date, had weakened by 5% against the foreign currencies with all other variables held constant, the profit before taxation would have increased for the year 2025 and 2024 by the following amounts:

Foreign Currency	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
US \$	13,202	13,913
SAR	-	9,120
	<u>13,202</u>	<u>23,033</u>

A 5% strengthening of the functional currency against foreign currencies at June 30 would have had the equal but opposite effect of these amounts.

Currency risk sensitivity to foreign exchange movements has been calculated on a symmetric basis. The analysis assumes that all other variables remained constant.

40.1.3 Other price risk:

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

Short term investment include fair value through profit or loss investment of Rs. 20,493,559/- (2024: Rs. 18,531,627/-) which was subject to price risk.

If redemption price on mutual funds, at the year end date, fluctuate by 5% higher / lower with all other variables held constant, profit before tax for the year would have been Rs. 953,975/- (2024: Rs. 926,581/-) higher / lower, mainly as a result of higher / lower redemption price on units of mutual funds.

40.2 Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk representing accounting loss that would be recognized at the reporting date if one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or its failure to perform duties under the contract as contracted. Concentration of credit risk arises when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations that is susceptible to changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentration of credit risk indicates the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is as follows :

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Long term deposits	34,494,012	33,956,795
Trade debts	8,205,921	22,877,301
Short term investments	20,493,559	18,531,627
Accrued income	2,575,916	3,131,479
Bank balances	<u>253,376,855</u>	<u>148,639,490</u>
	<u>319,146,263</u>	<u>227,136,692</u>

Long term deposits have been mainly placed with suppliers of electricity, gas and telecommunication services and bank guarantee margin. Considering the financial position and credit quality of the institutions, the Company's exposure to credit risk is not significant.

For trade debts, internal risk assessment process determines the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial positions, past experiences and other factors. Moreover, the management regularly monitors and reviews customers' credit exposure. Accordingly, the Company is not exposed to any significant credit risk.

Short term investments are investment in mutual funds. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because counter party is bank with reasonably high credit ratings.

	2025 [Credit Ratings]	2024 [Credit Ratings]
NBP Fund Management Limited	AM1	AM1

Accrued income constitute accrued profits receivable from SNGPL and banks. Considering the financial position and credit quality of the institutions, the Company's exposure to credit risk is not significant.

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The credit quality of the Company's bank balances can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings or to historical information about counterparty default rate:

Name of Bank	Date	Long term	Short term	Outlook	Agency
Al-Barka Bank (Pakistan) Limited	27-Jun-25	AA-	A-1	Stable	JCR-VIS
Dubai Islamic Bank Pakistan Limited	30-Jun-25	AA	A1+	Positive	JCR-VIS
Faysal Bank Limited	30-Jun-25	AA+	A1+	Stable	JCR-VIS
Habib Bank Limited	30-Jun-25	AAA	A1+	Stable	JCR-VIS
JS Bank Limited	28-Jun-25	AA	A1+	Stable	PACRA
MCB Bank Limited	23-Jun-25	AAA	A1+	Stable	PACRA
Meezan Bank Limited	30-Jun-25	AAA	A-1+	Stable	JCR-VIS
National Bank of Pakistan	23-Jun-25	AAA	A1+	Stable	PACRA
United Bank Limited	30-Jun-25	AAA	A-1+	Stable	JCR-VIS

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

40.3 Liquidity risk

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

The Company's approach to manage liquidity risk is to maintain sufficient level of liquidity by holding highly liquid assets and the availability of funding. This includes maintenance of liquidity ratios through working capital management. Further, liquidity position of the Company is closely monitored through budgets, cash flow projections and comparison with actual results by the Board. The management believes that the Company is not exposed to any liquidity risk.

The following are the contractual maturity analysis of financial liabilities as at June 30, 2025 and 2024:

2025					
Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Within 6 months	More than 6 months and up to 1 year	More than 1 year and up to 5 years	
[R u p e e s]					
Financial Liabilities :					
Trade and other payables	93,676,621	93,676,621	93,676,621	-	-
Accrued markup	194,161,422	194,161,422	194,161,422	-	-
Short term borrowings	417,590,707	417,590,707	417,590,707	-	-
	<u>705,428,750</u>	<u>705,428,750</u>	<u>705,428,750</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
2024					
Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Within 6 months	More than 6 months and up to 1 year	More than 1 year and up to 5 years	
[R u p e e s]					
Financial Liabilities :					
Trade and other payables	74,874,451	74,874,451	74,874,451	-	-
Accrued markup	194,161,422	194,161,422	194,161,422	-	-
Short term borrowings	417,590,707	417,590,707	417,590,707	-	-
	<u>686,626,580</u>	<u>686,626,580</u>	<u>686,626,580</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

41. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, maintain healthy capital ratios, strong credit rating and optimal capital structures in order to ensure ample availability of finance for its existing and potential investment projects, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders thereby maximizing their wealth, benefits for other stakeholders and reduce the cost of capital.

The Company manages the capital structure in the context of economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may, for example, adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

As at June 30, 2025 and 2024, the Company had surplus reserves to meet its requirements.

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42. GENERAL

42.1 Corresponding figures

Corresponding figures have been rearranged and reclassified wherever necessary for the purpose of better presentation. During the year no reclassifications are made in the corresponding figures.

42.2 Following nomenclature has been changed during the year

Current year nomenclature

Revenue from contracts with customers - net

Previous year nomenclature

Sales - net

42.3 Rounding

Figures have been rounded off to the nearest Rupee.

43. DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE

The financial statements were authorized for issue on 07 OCT 2025 by the Board of Directors of the Company.

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CHIEF EXECUTIVE


CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER


DIRECTOR



Asim Textile Mills Ltd

Gender Pay Gap Statement

Financial Year 2024-25

Asim Textile Mills Ltd.

Asim Textile Mills Ltd. is committed to fair, equitable, and non-discriminatory compensation practices across all levels of the organization. For the financial year 2024-25, the Company confirms that there is no gender pay gap within its workforce.

All salary structures, allowances, benefits, and increments are determined solely based on merit, job responsibilities, qualifications, and performance. A review of compensation for male and female employees performing comparable roles indicates parity in pay, with no disparity attributable to gender.

Following is gender pay calculated under circular no. 10 dated April 17, 2024 of Securities and exchange commission of Pakistan (SECP)

	2025	2024
1. Mean gender pay gap	Nil	Nil
2. Median gender pay gap	Nil	Nil

In compliance with applicable regulatory requirements, this Gender Pay Gap Statement has also been uploaded and made available on the Company's official website for public access.

For Asim Textile Mills Ltd.

Chairman Board of Director

ASIM TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED
PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING
AS ON 30-06-2025

Count of folio	Shareholding from	To	Sharesheld	Percentage
157	1.00	100.00	11,519.00	0.0759
1625	101.00	500.00	765,382.00	5.043
67	501.00	1,000.00	62,304.00	0.4105
88	1,001.00	5,000.00	233,686.00	1.5397
28	5,001.00	10,000.00	203,574.00	1.3413
12	10,001.00	15,000.00	151,018.00	0.995
3	15,001.00	20,000.00	53,849.00	0.3548
3	20,001.00	25,000.00	69,581.00	0.4585
1	25,001.00	30,000.00	26,000.00	0.1713
2	30,001.00	35,000.00	60,725.00	0.4001
1	45,001.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	0.3294
2	60,001.00	65,000.00	125,400.00	0.8262
1	80,001.00	85,000.00	82,700.00	0.5449
2	100,001.00	105,000.00	202,300.00	1.3329
1	130,001.00	135,000.00	134,256.00	0.8846
1	160,001.00	165,000.00	163,841.00	1.0795
1	195,001.00	200,000.00	197,400.00	1.3013
2	245,001.00	250,000.00	500,000.00	3.2944
1	335,001.00	340,000.00	336,765.00	2.2189
1	770,001.00	775,000.00	771,300.00	5.082
1	1,130,001.00	1,135,000.00	1,130,038.00	7.4457
1	1,255,001.00	1,260,000.00	1,257,937.00	8.2884
2	2,035,001.00	2,040,000.00	4,077,350.00	26.8651
1	4,510,001.00	4,515,000.00	4,510,075.00	29.7163
2,004			15,177,000.00	100.00

ASIM TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED
DETAIL CATEGORIES OF SHAREHOLDERS
AS ON 30-06-2025

CATEGORIES OF SHAREHOLDERS	TOTAL SHARES	%
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5.1 Directors/Chief Executive Officer and their spouse and minor Children

1	Mr. Zahid Anwar	4,510,075	29.72
2	Mr. Imran Zahid	2,140,175	14.10
3	Mr. Zeeshan Zahid	2,038,675	13.43
4	Ms. Noorulain Zahid	1,257,938	8.29
5	Mr. Muhammad Anwar Ul Haq	500	0.00
6	Mr. Muhammad Zulqarnan	500	0.00
7	Mr. Ali Raza Zafar	500	0.00
TOTAL:		9,948,363	65.55

5.2 Associated Companies, Undertakings and related parties

TOTAL:		0	0.00

5.3 NIT and ICP

1	INVESTMENT CORP.OF PAKISTAN	23,500	0.15
TOTAL:		23,500	0.15

5.4 Banks, DFIs, NBFIs

1	THE BANK OF KHYBER	26,000	0.17
2	NATIONAL BANK OF PAKISTAN	642	0.00
3	NATIONAL BANK OF PAKISTAN	121	0.00
TOTAL:		26,763	0.18

5.5 Insurance Companies

TOTAL:		0	0.00

5.6 Modarabas and Mutual Funds

1	CDC - TRUSTEE NATIONAL INVESTMENT (UNIT) TRUST	771,300	5.08
TOTAL:		771,300	5.08

5.7 Shareholding 5% or more

1	CDC - TRUSTEE NATIONAL INVESTMENT (UNIT) TRUST	771,300.00	5.08
2	MR. IMRAN ZAHID	2,038,675.00	13.43
3	MISS NOORULAIN ZAHID	1,257,938.00	8.29

ASIM TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED
DETAIL CATEGORIES OF SHAREHOLDERS
AS ON 30-06-2025

CATEGORIES OF SHAREHOLDERS		TOTAL SHARES	%
4	MISS KURRATULAIN ZAHID	1,130,038.00	7.45
5	MR. ZAHID ANWAR	4,510,075.00	29.72
6	MR.ZEESHAN ZAHID	2,038,675.00	13.43
TOTAL:		11,746,701.00	77.40

5.8 General Public

1,996	a- Local	4,330,073.00	28.53
	b- Foreign		0.00
TOTAL:		4,330,073.00	28.53

5.9 Others - Joint Stock Companies

1	NH HOLDINGS (PVT) LTD	1,000.00	0.01
2	MAPLE LEAF CAPITAL LIMITED	1.00	0.00
3	NCC - PRE SETTLEMENT DELIVERY ACCOUNT	2,500.00	0.02
4	ASDA SECURITIES (PVT) LTD	23,500.00	0.15
TOTAL:		27,001.00	0.18

5.9 Others - Trust

TOTAL:		0	0.00

5.9 Others

1	BROADAXIS TECHNOLOGIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED	50,000.00	0.33
2			0.00
TOTAL:		50,000	0.33

Grand Total:		15,177,000	100.00
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* Shareholders having 5% or above shares exist in other categories therefore not included in total.

ASIM TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

FORM OF PROXY

IMPORTANT

This Form of Proxy, in order to be effective, must be deposited duly completed at the Company's Registered Office JK House, 32-W, Susan Road, Madina Town, Faisalabad, not less than 48 hours before the time of holding the meeting.

A proxy must be a member of the Company. Signature should agree with the specimen registered with the company

Please quote Registered Folio Number

I/We-----
of-----
being a member of the Asim Textile Mills Limited-----and holder
of-----ordinary shares, hereby appoint
-----of-----

who is also a member of the company as my/our proxy in my/our absence to attend and vote for me / us and on my / our behalf at the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held at registered office of the Company, JK House, 32-W, Susan Road, Madina Town, Faisalabad, on **28.10.2025** at 9:30 a.m or at any adjournment thereof.

As witness my/our hand this -----day of -----2025

Signed by the said-----in the presence of

Date: _____ (Member's Signature)

Place _____ (Witness's Signature)

Affix Rs. 5/-
revenue stamp which
must be cancelled
either by signature
over it or by some
other means

پراسی فارم (مختار عامہ)

کمپنی سیکرٹری

عاصم ٹیکسٹائل ملز لمیٹڈ

W-32 سوسائ روڈ مدینہ ٹاؤن فیصل آباد

میں / ہم

ساکن

بحیثیت رکن عاصم ٹیکسٹائل ملز لمیٹڈ اور حامل عام حصص بمطابق شیئر رجسٹر فوئیو نمبر _____
(بصورت سنٹرل ڈیپازٹری سسٹم اکاؤنٹ ہولڈر نمبر _____ پارٹیسپٹ آئی ڈی نمبر _____)

بذریعہ ہذا

محترم / محترمہ _____ ساکن _____

جو کمپنی کا ممبر ہے بمطابق شیئر رجسٹر فوئیو نمبر _____ یا (اسکی غیر موجودگی میں محترم / محترمہ _____
ساکن _____ جو کمپنی کا ہے بمطابق شیئر رجسٹر فوئیو نمبر _____ کو

مورخہ 28 اکتوبر 2025 صبح 09:30 منعقد ہونے والے کمپنی کے صدر دفتر W-32 سوسائ روڈ مدینہ ٹاؤن فیصل آباد میں اجلاس عام میں حق رائے دہی استعمال کرنے، تقریری اور شرکت کرنے کیلئے اپنا / ہمارا بطور مختار نامہ یا پروکسی فارم مقرر کرتا ہوں / کرتے ہیں۔

بطور گواہ میرے دستخط ----- آج بروز ----- بتاریخ ----- 2025

دستخط گواہ -----

دستخط گواہ -----

نوٹ:

5 روپے کارسیدی

ٹکٹ چسپاں کریں

1- پراکسیاں تاکہ نمونہ ہو سکیں کمپنی کارجر دفتر / صدر دفتر میں باقاعدہ ممبر، دستخط اور گواہی شدہ اجلاس سے کم از کم 48 گھنٹے قبل پہنچ جانی چاہیں۔

2- دستخط کمپنی کے ہاں رجسٹرڈ نمونہ دستخطوں کے مطابق ہونے چاہئیں۔

ASIM TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that Annual General Meeting of the company will be held on Monday the 28th October, 2025 at 09:30 AM at its registered office, JK House, 32-W, Susan Road, Madina Town, Faisalabad to transact the following business :-

1. To confirm the minutes of the Annual General Meeting held on 28.10.2024.
2. To receive, consider and adopt the audited accounts of the company for the year ended June 30, 2025 together with the Directors' and Auditor's reports thereon.
3. To appoint auditors for the year ending June 30, 2026 and fix their remuneration. The Company received a notice to appoint M/S Kreston Hyder Bhimji & Co. Chartered Accountants for appointment as auditors of the company for the next year.

Special business:

4. To consider, and if deemed appropriate, to pass the following resolutions (with or without modifications) which would enable the Company to circulate the annual audited financial statements by way of QR enabled code and weblink to its shareholders as a part of the notice for annual general meeting.

"RESOLVED THAT subject to passing of a resolution of Asim Textile Mills Limited ("Company") by way of simple majority, permission and approval to the Company be and is hereby accorded for circulation of annual audited financial statements to members through QR enabled code and weblink within and as a part of the notice of general meeting, in line with Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan notification number S.R.O. 389(I)/2023, and as a consequence thereof, the practice of circulation of annual audited financial statements through CD be discontinued."

"FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the company shall ensure all times the requirements given in Securities and Exchange Commission Notification S.R.O. 389 (I)/2023 dated March 21, 2023 and all other applicable laws in connection with transmission of Notice of General meeting and circulation of annual report to the members are complied with."

5. To transact any other business with the permission of the chair.

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD
AJAML SHABAB
(Company Secretary)

FAISALABAD: 07.10.2025

NOTES:

1. The share transfer books of the company will remain closed from 21.10.2025 to 28.10.2025 (both days inclusive). Transfer received at the office of Share Registrar of the company, M/s. Hameed Majeed Associates (Pvt) Ltd., H. M. House, 7-Bank Square, Lahore, by the close of business on 20 October 2024 will be treated in time.
2. A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting may appoint another member of the company as a proxy to attend and vote instead of him/her. Proxy Form duly completed should reach the Registered Office of the Company at least 48 hours before the time of meeting.
3. Any individual beneficial owner of CDC entitled to attend and vote at this meeting must bring his/her CNIC or Passport to prove his/her identity, and in case of Proxy must enclose an attested copy of his/her CNIC or Passport. Representative of Corporate Member should bring the usual documents required for such purpose.
4. Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) vide its S.R.O. 779(I)/2011 dated August 18, 2011 has directed all listed companies to ensure that Dividend Warrants should bear the Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC) Numbers of the registered members. Members who have not yet provided attested copies of their valid CNICs / NTN (in case of corporate entities) are requested to send the same directly to the Share Registrar at aforementioned address.
5. In pursuance of the directions given by SECP vide SRO 787 (I)/2014 dated September 8, 2014, those shareholders who desire to receive Notice & Annual Financial Statements in future through email instead of receiving the same by Post are advised to give their formal consent along with their valid email address on a standard request from which is available at the Company's website i.e. www.asimtextile.com and send the said form duly filled in and signed along with copy of his/her CNIC/ Passport to the Company's Share Registrar. Please note that giving email address for receiving of Notice & annual Financial Statement instead of receiving the same by post is optional, in case you do not wish to avail this facility please ignore this notice and, in such case, Notice & Annual Financial Statement will be sent at your registered address, as per normal practice.
6. Agenda Item No. 5: Circulation of Financial Statements Via QR Code & Weblink SECP vide SRO 389(I)/2023 dated March 21, 2023, allowed listed companies to circulate the annual audited financial statements to its members through QR-enabled code and web link subject to approval by the shareholders by simple majority. This facility will assist all members, regardless of their location, in accessing the Company's financial statements. The proposed change seeks to address technological challenges and improve accessibility while preserving members' rights and privileges. Importantly, it should be noted that this amendment does not impact the existing right of members to receive a printed version of the financial statements, which will continue to be available upon request.
Web link: <https://www.asimtextile.com/AnnualReport/AnnualReport2025.pdf>

Scan QR code for Annual Account 2025



7. Shareholders interested in attending the AGM virtually are hereby advised to get themselves registered with the Company by providing the following information through email at export@jkhhouse.biz

Name of Shareholder	CNIC No.	Folio No./CDC Account No.	No of Shares	Contact No.	Email Address
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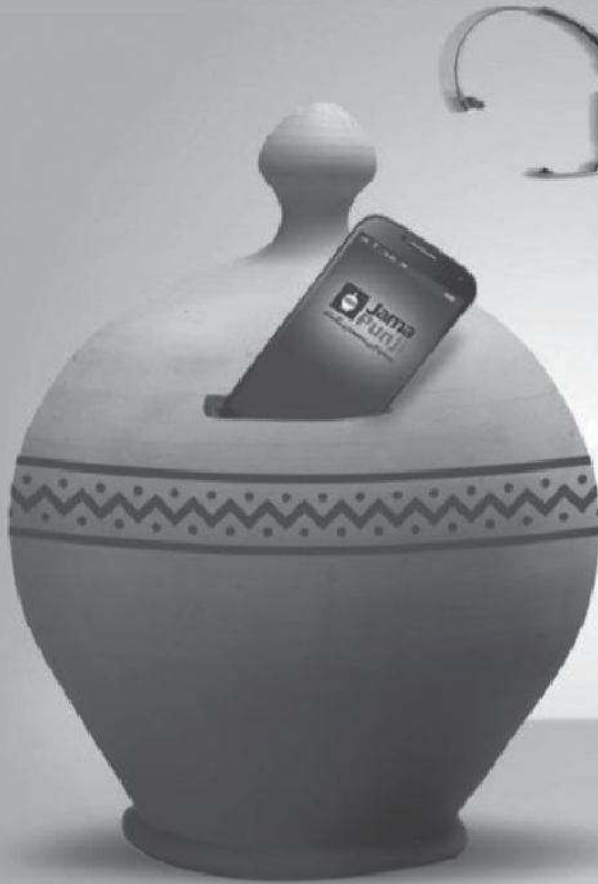
Online meeting link and login credentials will be shared with only those Members whose emails, containing all the required particulars, are received at the given email address by the end of business on October 27, 2025. The login facility shall remain open from 09:30 am till the start of the Meeting on October 28, 2025.

8. Pursuant to section 132(2) of the Companies Act, 2017, if company receives consent from shareholders holding aggregate 10% or more shareholding residing at geographical location to participate in the meeting through video conference at least 7 days prior to the date of meeting, the company will arrange video conference facility in that city subject to availability of such facility in that city. To avail this facility please provide following information and submit it to the registered office of the Company.

I/We.....of.....being a member of ASIM TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED, holder ofOrdinary Shares as per Register Folio No./CDC A/C No.....hereby opt for Video conference facility at.....

Signature of members

Members of the Company are requested to immediately notify the change of address, if any, and ask for consolidation of their folio numbers.



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