



of Companies

37th Annual Report 2024

UMER GROUP OF COMPANIES

BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED



Vision

A leader company maintaining an excellent level of ethical and professional standards.



Mission Statement

To become an exceptional manufacturer of textile products global market.

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Corporate Information

Governing Board

Mr. Mohammad Salim	Non-Executive Director / Chairman
Mr. Muhammad Shaheen	Executive Director
Mr. Adil Shakeel	Executive Director
Mr. Khurram Salim	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Bilal Sharif	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Muhammad Amin	Executive Director /CEO
Mrs. Samia Bilal	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Tauqeer Ahmed Sheikh	Independent Director
Mr. Asif Elahi	Independent Director
Mr. Mustafa Tanvir	Independent Director

Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Abdul Basit Janjua	FCA
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Company Secretary

Mr. Ghulam Mohiuddin	ACMA
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Audit Committee

Mr. Tauqeer Ahmed Sheikh	Chairman
Mr. Bilal Sharif	Member
Mr. Khurram Salim	Member

Human Resource Committee

Mr. Tauqeer Ahmed Sheikh	Chairman
Mr. Adil Shakeel	Member
Mr. Khurram Salim	Member

Statutory Auditors

M/s Rehman Sarfraz Rahim Iqbal Rafiq (Chartered Accountants)
72, Faisal Town, Lahore.

Legal Advisor

M. Zahid Farooq- Advocate Lahore High Court

Bankers

Bank Alfalah Limited	Samba Bank Limited
Dubai Islamic Bank	United Bank Limited
Faysal Bank Ltd	Bank Islami Pakistan Ltd
Habib Bank Limited	Bank Al Habib Limited
MCB Bank Limited	Habib Metropolitan Bank Ltd
Meezan Bank Limited	Askari Bank Ltd
The Bank of Punjab	

Share Registrar

Hameed Majeed Associated (Private) Limited
5th Floor Karachi Chamber, Karachi.

Registered Office

Umer House, 23/1, Sector 23, S. M. Farooq Road,
Korangi Industrial Area, Karachi, Pakistan
Tel : 021 35115177 - 80
Email: khioff@umergroup.com
URL : <http://www.umergroup.com>

Liaison / Correspondence Office

9th Floor, City Towers, 6-K, Main Boulevard
Gulberg - II, Lahore, Pakistan
Tel : 042 111 130 130 ; Fax: 042 -35770015
Email: lhroff@umergroup.com

Manufacturing Units

Spinning Units I & III and Weaving Unit - II are located at:
Ferozewatwaan, Sheikhpura, Punjab. Tel: 056- 3731446-7

Spinning Units - IV is located at:
18KM Sheikhpura Faisalabad Road, Ferozewattoan

BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the 37th Annual General Meeting of the members of **Blessed Textiles Limited** will be held on Monday, 28th October 2024 at 03:30 pm at the registered office of the company i.e. Umer House, 23/1, Sector 23, S. M. Farooq Road, Korangi Industrial Area, Karachi, to transact the following business:

The following ordinary and special business is proposed to be conducted in the meeting:

Ordinary Business:

1. To confirm the minutes of the last annual general meeting held on 27th October, 2023.
2. To receive, consider and adopt the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 30th June, 2024 together with the auditors' and directors' report thereon.

In accordance with Section 223 of the Companies Act, 2017, and pursuant to S.R.O. 389(I)/2023 dated March 21, 2023, the financial statements of the Company have been uploaded on the website of the Company which can be downloaded from the following web link and QR enabled code:



URL:<http://www.umergroup.com/blessed-financial-reports.html>

3. To appoint the auditors for the next term i.e. year 2024-2025 and fix their remuneration as per last year at PKR 2,000,000.00. The retiring auditor Messer's Rahman Sarfaraz Rahim Iqbal Rafiq, Chartered Accountants, being eligible, offer themselves for reappointment.

4. Special Business:

(A) To approve by way of special resolution with or without modification the following resolutions in respect of related party transactions under the provisions of Section 208 of the Companies Act, 2017:

(i) "Resolved That Related Parties Transactions carried out during the year as disclosed in the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024, be and are hereby ratified, approved and confirmed."

(ii) "Resolved That the Board of Directors of the Company be and are hereby authorized to approve the transactions to be conducted with Related Parties on case to case basis during the financial year ending June 30, 2025.

Further Resolved That that transactions approved by Board shall be deemed to have been approved by the shareholders and shall be placed before the shareholders in the next general meeting for their formal ratification/approval."

5. Any Other Business:

To transact any other business with the permission of the chairman.

The statement of material facts in relation to aforesaid special business as required under section 134(3) of the Act and SRO 423 (I)/2018 is enclosed.

Moreover, the notice along with statement of material fact have been dispatched to the shareholders by post and uploaded placed on company website at "www.umergroup.com".

Karachi:

(By the order of the Board)

Dated: 30th September, 2024

**Ghulam Mohiuddin
Company Secretary**

Notes:

1. For attending the meeting electronically

In pursuance of SMD/SE/2(20)2021/117 to ensure the participation of members in the general meeting electronically, the members can attend the meeting through video link facility, "Zoom" which is available on Google Play or Apple App Store. The entitled member(s) can access with following ID and password:

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us05web.zoom.us/j/4444034718?pwd=dTlrcUxGTWdzWEowci9qV01uMm4vUT09>

Meeting ID: 444 403 4718

Passcode: btlcorp

2. The Shares Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed from 21st October 2024 to 28th October, 2024 (both days inclusive). Transfers received in order at the registered office of the company situated at Umer House, 23/I, Sector 23, S. M. Farooq Road, Korangi Industrial Area, Karachi by 20th October 2024 will be treated in time for the purpose of entitlement of dividend (if any) and to attend the Annual General Meeting of the company.
3. Members interested to attend the virtual meeting through some other member as proxy are requested to send their proxy form (Enclosed) via email at btl.corporate@umergroup.com or at the registered office of the company not later than 48 hours before the time of holding the meeting.
4. Pursuant to section 132(2) of Companies Act, 2017 the company shall facilitate its members to attend the annual general meeting through video-link by providing video-conference facility, if available, in the city where 10% or more shareholders of the company reside, provided that the Company receives their demand to participate in annual general meeting through video-link at least seven (07) days prior to the date of meeting.

In this regard, it is requested to fill the following Form and submit at the registered address of the Company at least 10 days before holding of the Annual General Meeting:

*"I/We, _____ being a member of **Blessed Textiles Limited**, holder of _____ Ordinary Shares vide folio _____ hereby opt for video conference facility at _____."*

Signature of Member

5. In compliance of SRO 1013(1)/2017 dated 6th September, 2017 the claimant wise details of unclaimed shares and dividend or modarba certificates as on June 30, 2024 have been uploaded on our website: www.umergroup.com. In this regard, the said shareholders are requested to approach the Company Registered Office or Share Registrar Office regarding any unclaimed dividend, shares or modarba certificates. In case of failure to lodge the claim for unclaimed dividends that were overdue for more than 3 years within 90 days of this notice, the amount of such unclaimed dividends shall be deposited to the credit of Federal Government in accordance with the requirement of the Companies Act, 2017.
6. Members are requested to immediately inform us on any change in their addresses and bank details to our share Registrar, Hameed Majeed Associates (Private) Limited.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Finance Act 2024 effective July 1, 2024, the rates of deduction of income tax from dividend payments under section 150 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 have been revised as follows:

- a. For filer of income tax return 15%
- b. For non-filers of income tax return 30%

To enable the Company to make tax deduction on the amount of cash dividend @ 15% instead of 30%, shareholders whose names are not entered into the Active Taxpayers List (ATL) provided on the website of FBR, despite the fact that they are filers, are advised to make sure that their names are entered in ATL before the first day of book closure, otherwise tax on their cash dividend will be deducted @ 30% instead of 15%.

Withholding Tax exemption from the dividend income, shall only be allowed if copy of valid tax exemption certificate or stay order from a competent court of law is made available to Hameed Majeed Associates (Private) Limited, by the first day of Book Closure.

Further, according to clarification received from Federal Board of Revenue (FBR), with-holding tax will be determined separately on 'Filer/Non-Filer' status of Principal shareholder as well as joint holder(s) based on their shareholding proportions, in case of joint accounts. In this regard all shareholders who hold shares jointly are requested to provide shareholding proportions of Principal shareholder and Joint-holder(s) in respect of shares held by them (only if not already provided) to our Share Registrar, in writing.

In the event of non-receipt of the information by 20th October 2024, each shareholder will be assumed to have equal proportion of shares and the tax will be deducted accordingly

7. Section 242 of Companies Act 2017 which states that, "Any dividend payable in cash shall only be paid through electronic mode directly into the bank account designated by the entitled shareholders". In compliance of section 242 SECP issued a circular CLD/CCD/PR(11)/2017 No.18/2017 dated 1-Aug-17 requiring listed companies to obtain electronic dividend mandate from the Shareholders and in this regard a notice had already been sent to all the shareholders.

Further, Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) vide notification No. SRO 1145(1)2017 dated November 6, 2017 in terms of provision of section 242 of the Companies Act, 2017 issued regulations for distribution of dividends by the listed companies requiring entitled shareholders to provide valid information pertaining to designated bank account including name of bank, title of account, address of bank branch and international bank account number. In this regard we request all registered shareholders to provide the bank details in order to credit their cash dividends directly to their bank account, if declared. Also provide us verification of bank detail with your concern bank and submit to in case of book-entry securities in CDS, to CDS participants and in case of physical securities to the Company's Share Registrar.

8. Pursuant to Notification vide SRO 787(1)/2014 of September 08, 2014, SECP has directed to facilitate the members of the company receiving Annual Financial Statements and Notices through electronic mail system (e-mail). We are pleased to offer this facility to our members who desire to receive Annual Financial Statements and Notices of the Company through e-mail in future. In this respect members are hereby requested to convey their consent via e-mail on a standard request form which is available at the Company website i.e. www.umergroup.com. Please ensure that your e-mail has sufficient rights and space available to receive such e-mail which may be larger than 2MB file in size. Further, it is the responsibility of the member to timely update the Share Registrar of any change in the registered e-mail address.

9. E-Voting and Postal Ballot

The schedule and procedure of postal ballot / E-Voting will be placed on the company's website i.e., www.umergroup.com before seven (7) days of the meeting. Members can exercise their right to demand a poll subject to meeting requirements of Section 143 -145 of the Act and applicable clauses of Companies (Postal Ballot) Regulations 2018 issued vide amended SRO 254(1)/2018.

a) **E-Voting**

- i) The procedure for e-voting facility will be shared through email with those members of the company who have valid cell numbers/email addresses (Registered email ID) available in the register of members by the end of 20th October, 2024. Thus, those members who intends to exercise their right to vote through E-Voting shall provide their valid cell numbers and email on or before 20th October, 2024 with the registrar of the company or email us at: "btl.corporate@umergroup.com".
- ii) The web address, login details and security codes will be communicated to members via email by Hameed Majeed Associates (being the e-voting service provider).
- iii) Identity of the Members intending to cast vote through e-Voting shall be authenticated through authentication for email login.
- iv) E-Voting lines will start from October 25, 2024, 9:00 a.m. and shall close on October 27, 2024 at 5:00 p.m. Members can cast their votes any time in this period. Once the vote on a resolution is casted by a Member, he / she shall not be allowed to change it subsequently.

b) **Postal Ballot**

- i) Members may alternatively opt for voting through postal ballot and for their convenience, Ballot Paper is annexed to this notice and the same is also be downloaded from the Company's website www.umergroup.com.
- ii) The members shall ensure that duly filled and signed ballot paper, along with copy of Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC) should reach the Chairman of the meeting through post at Umer House, 23/1, Sector 23, S. M. Farooq Road, Korangi Industrial Area, Karachi (Attention of the Company Secretary/ Chairman) by Saturday, October 26, 2024 before 5:00 p.m. The signature on the ballot paper shall match with the signature on CNIC/record of the Company. A postal ballot received after this time / date shall not be considered for voting.
- c) The board of directors under the clause 5 of SRO 254(1)/2018 have appointed the share registrar of the company M/s Hameed Majeed & Associates (Pvt) Ltd to conduct the e-Voting services. They have their own secured web portal system to perform the services adequately in a smooth manner.
- d) The board of directors under the clause 11 of SRO 254(1)/2018 have appointed Messer's Mushtaq and Company, Chartered Accountants, being eligible with satisfactory QCR rating from ICAP. They possess necessary knowledge and experience to independently scrutinize and conduct the voting services.

10. Under the provision of Section 72 of the Act, the shareholders are now required to replace their physical shares with book-entry form at earliest. Accordingly, the physical shares are now required to be converted into Book-Entry Form and kept by Shareholders in their Central Depository System (CDS) Accounts. The CDS Account can be opened and maintained by any CDC Participant {Stock Broker or CDC Investor Account Services Department (CDC IAS) of Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited situated at Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad.

The following are key features of holding shares in book-entry form in CDC:

- Book-Entry shares cannot be lost, stolen or spoiled.
- No need for issuance of duplicate shares.
- Book-Entry shares can instantly be traded (Sell/Purchase) in Stock Market.
- No requirement of transfer deed for transfer/sale of Book-Entry shares.
- Book-Entry shares can be pledged for availing of any financing facility.
- Instant credit of Bonus and Right shares entitlements in Book-Entry form.
- 24/07 online access of CDS Accounts for reviewing portfolio information.
- Easy access of periodic Account statements of CDS Accounts.

Statement of Material Facts Under Section 134 (3) of The Companies Act, 2017

Items pertaining to 5(A)(i) of the notice for ratification and approval of the related party transactions during the year ended June 30, 2024.

The related party transactions (RPT) were carried out at arm's length during the normal course of business activity during the year ended June 30, 2024 with its associated undertaking and related parties in accordance with its corporate policy, applicable laws and regulations in compliance with the provisions of IAS 24. All the RPT reviewed and approved by the board of directors were duly placed before head of internal audit for approval, followed by the approval of audit committee

However, since common directorship exists between the related parties (by virtue of being the shareholder or common directorship), these transactions are being placed for the approval by shareholders in the Annual General Meeting. All transactions with related parties to be ratified have been disclosed in the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024.

The transactions entered with the related parties include, but are not limited to, sale & purchase of goods, dividends paid and received, investments and divestment made (in accordance with the approval of shareholders and board where applicable). The nature of relationship with these related parties has also been stated in the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024.

TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES

Related parties from the Company's perspective comprise associated companies and key management personnel. Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, and includes the Chief Executive and Directors of the Company. The details of Company's related parties, with whom the Company had transactions during the year or has balances outstanding as at the reporting date are as follows:

Name of related party	Nature of relationship	Basis of relationship	Aggregate %age of shareholding in
Faisal Spinning Mills Limited	Associated company	Common directorship	18.49%
Bhanero Textiles Mills Limited	Associated company	Common directorship	0.00%
Bhanero Energy Limited	Associated company	Common directorship	0.00%
Admiral (Private) Limited	Associated company	Common directorship	0.00%
Mohammad Amin	Key management personnel	Chief executive officer	4.39%
Adil Shakeel	Key management personnel	Director	4.12%
Mohammad Shaheen	Key management personnel	Director	1.07%

Transactions with key management personnel are limited to payment of short term employee benefits only. The Company in the normal course of business carries out various transactions with associated companies and continues to have a policy whereby all such transactions are carried out on commercial terms and conditions which are equivalent to those prevailing in an orderly transaction between market participants

There are no balances outstanding with related parties as at the reporting date. Detail of transactions with related parties is as follows:

		30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
		<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
Transactions with related parties			
Nature of relationship	Nature of transactions		
Associated companies	Sale of yarn	3,844,879,526	3,356,216,662
	Sale of fabric	537,897,581	1,051,083,659
	Sale of cotton	342,648,825	703,026,274
	Sale of machinery	12,862,000	-
	Purchase of cotton	24,427,555	42,394,987
	Purchase of yarn	329,992,824	260,596,294
	Purchase of fabric	2,867,130	5,775,328
	Purchase of machinery	708,000	
	Purchase of electricity	1,212,068	3,995,550
	Services received	618,000	309,000
Sponsors	Loan from sponsors obtained	-	22,113,900
Sponsors	Loan from sponsors obtained		80,546,600

Items pertaining to 5(A)(ii) of the notice for board authorization to approve related party transactions that will be conducted during the period July 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025.

The Company shall be entering into transactions with its related parties during the year ending June 30, 2025 on an arm's length basis as per the approved policy with respect to 'transactions with related parties' in the normal course of business activity. Since, there has been common directorship in the related party transactions, the Board seeks member's consent to approve such transactions with the related parties from time-to-time on case to case basis for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025 and such transactions shall be deemed to be approved by the shareholders. The nature and scope of such related party transactions is explained above and these transactions shall be placed before the shareholders in the next AGM for their formal approval/ratification.

Chairman Review Report

Enclosed Chairman Review Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 to present assessment on the overall performance of the board of Blessed Textiles Limited ("BTL") in achieving its objectives as required under the provisions of section 192(4) of the Companies Act, 2017. The board at BTL has applied governance standards in an efficient and transparent manner as per regulations under Code of Corporate Governance Regulations 2019 (Code), guidelines and provisions of Companies Act 2017 (Act), Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (Commission) and Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX).

The textile sector, which is one of Pakistan's economic engines, is tragically mired in indifference however, in the current situation a replenished and focused approach toward this sector is the need of the hour. The potential is enormous, but to take advantage of the opportunities, one must have the desire and vision to recognize how market dynamics are changing globally and to embrace innovation. Pakistan's textile industry is deeply interwoven with the country's cultural heritage, with a vast tradition of cottage industries. Millions of families rely on these small-scale businesses for their income, and they are essential in providing raw materials to larger manufacturing facilities. The textile industry's resilience to the economic ups and downs over the past 77 years can be attributed to the collaboration between small-scale and large-scale enterprises. Beyond its financial benefits, the industry is important since it supports many households and is essential to Pakistan's cultural identity.

At BTL the board takes up extraordinary efforts to have high-level oversight of corporate activities and performance in existing situation. Some individual board members of BTL are deeply involved to play an activist roles since directors' decisions have a critical impact on a company's profitability.

Code of Corporate Governance

By creating risk management procedures, the BTL board oversees risk governance and establishing the company's risk tolerance. To ensure the effectiveness of a sound system of risk identification, risk management, and related systemic and internal controls to protect the company's assets, resources, reputation, and interests, the board regularly reviews business risks or investigates them in the event of unusual circumstances. The purpose of BTL's board of directors is to evaluate the effectiveness of the company's corporate strategy and governance procedures by creating, adopting, and reviewing a vision and mission statement. The board guarantees that the business maintains an accurate record of all the details of the key policies, together with the dates of approval or amendment.

Assignments of Roles & Responsibilities by the Chairman

The board chair of BTL holds the premier supervisory positions. The board selects CEOs, sets their compensation, authorizes specific management decisions, and oversees the long-term strategy of the business. As the head of the board of directors, the chairman has significant influence over all these

decisions. For this reason, at the beginning of each director's term, the chairman sends a letter to the directors detailing their roles, responsibilities, authority, and duties under the Act and the company's articles of association, along with their pay and benefits. Each member of the Board comprehends their respective roles and responsibilities effectively because they are all accredited in accordance with the Code for Directors Training Program (DTP) standards.

Board Evaluation

The performance evaluation is vital to determine the strengths as well as weaknesses of overall board, its committees and individual board members in order to increase their overall effectiveness. The conduct of the board evaluation process at BTL assists in regular assessments and encourages collaborative decision making which results in higher performance by individual directors. Besides, it also encourages directors to work together effectively to reduce conflict in the boardroom and embed a culture of good governance and team spirit.

The BTL conducts the board evaluation process internally which is headed by chairman along with company secretary with primarily focused on the following corporate governance areas:

- *Composition of board, diversity and leadership structure.*
- *Long-term strategy, corporate purpose, and sustainability issues*
- *Adherence to social and environmental regulations, ethics, and good governance standards.*
- *Compensation and management of human capital.*
- *Engagement of stakeholders and shareholders.*
- *Programs for induction, development, training, and succession planning.*
- *Internal controls, risk management, and corporate strategies.*
- *Material transaction with related parties.*

Stakeholder Management

Every stakeholder's needs are first evaluated by BTL and then customized for quick information distribution. One of the main factors contributing to our success is the regular interaction that the board has developed with both internal and external stakeholders through excellent communication vehicles. A quick and efficient process has been put in place to address any complaints from shareholders.



Mohammad Salim

(Chairman)

30th September 2024, Karachi.

Directors Report

The Board of Directors of Blessed Textiles Limited are pleased to present Annual Report along with the audited financial statements of company together with auditors' report thereon for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Financial Recitals

Financial results of company for the year ended to June 30, 2024 are:

Statement of Profit or Loss For The Year Ended 30 June 2024

	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
	<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
Revenue from contracts with customers - net	31,821,773,255	24,156,586,324
Cost of sales	(30,599,709,962)	(21,584,363,517)
Gross profit	1,222,063,293	2,572,222,807
Selling and distribution expenses	(484,723,784)	(427,916,625)
Administrative expenses	(287,991,423)	(240,788,101)
Other expenses	(510,976)	(3,100,000)
	(773,226,183)	(671,804,726)
Impairment (allowance)/reversals for expected credit losses	4,635,857	89,113,977
	453,472,967	1,989,532,058
Other income	128,518,564	92,851,253
Operating profit	581,991,531	2,082,383,311
Finance cost	(1,988,895,082)	(997,356,701)
(Loss) / profit before statutory levies and taxation	(1,406,903,551)	1,085,026,610
Provision for statutory levies	(299,327,914)	(392,253,494)
(Loss) / profit before taxation	(1,706,231,465)	692,773,116
Provision for taxation	-	228,267,419
(Loss) / profit after taxation	(1,706,231,465)	921,040,535
(Loss) / Earnings per share - basic and diluted	(265.27)	143.20

The company posted a loss before and after tax of PKR (1,706,231,465) during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024. There has been a sales growth by 78.52 percent during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 as our new spinning unit has become fully operational during the current fiscal year which contributed almost 32 percent in the annual turnover of the company.

During the current fiscal year, the company faced various challenges that caused the disappointing financial results where following factors contributing to our unsatisfactory performance:

The record-high inflation rate of 38 percent in May 2023 forced the State Bank of Pakistan to implement aggressive monetary policies, including raising interest rates to 22 percent. This resulted in a 2 percent increase in our debt servicing costs during the corresponding years.

The government's removal of energy subsidies to meet IMF loan requirements led to surge in energy prices. Combined with fluctuations in cotton and yarn prices, this significantly impacted our gross margins, which decreased by approximately 7 percent during the corresponding years.

The implementation of stringent government fiscal policies, including the removal of tax exemptions for local inputs in exports, the introduction of new sales tax and income tax regulations, delayed tax refunds, high interest rates, and global fluctuations in cotton and yarn prices, have negatively impacted our profitability and gross margins. Further, amid ongoing and escalating conflict in middle east and Ukraine-Russia also impacted the global economy since it disrupted the energy supplies, affected agriculture production particularly wheat that led to food shortage in some regions.

The industry's profitability is going to be strained further by the government's commitment with IMF to phase out of captive power plants from the gas grid by January 2025. This transition poses significant challenges for the struggling textile sector.

Despite the current challenges, we are committed to improve the company's financial performance in the coming years. The management team has implemented proactive strategies to address the issues that contributed to our subpar results.

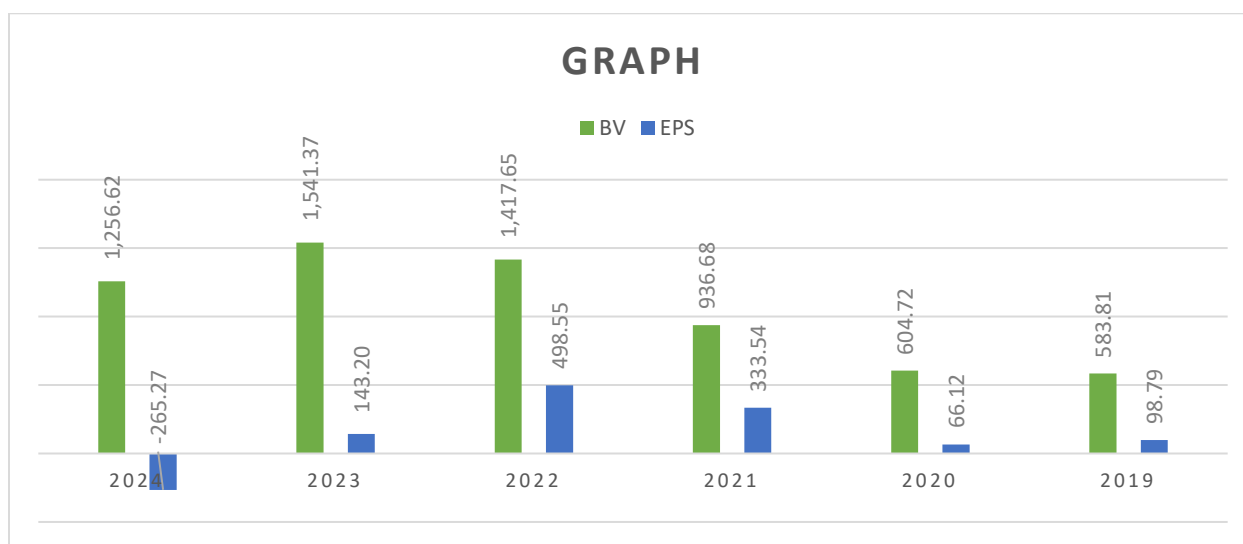
Given the declining inflation rate, we anticipate that the State Bank of Pakistan will further reduce the policy rate, which will help in lowering our borrowing costs, especially for short-term financing. Additionally, we are exploring ways to reduce inventory levels and implement renewable energy initiatives to lower energy costs. We are also adopting aggressive marketing strategies to improve pricing and increase sales.

Dividend and General Reserves Appropriation

The board of directors have not declared dividends for fiscal year ending June 30,2024 following the recommendation of the audit committee since company has posted a significant loss during the current year. Nonetheless, the consideration will be given for the declaration of interim dividends by the board of directors depending on profitability and economic viability during the year.

Earnings per Share and Break-up Value of Share

Earnings per share (EPS) is a crucial metric used to determine the portion of a company's profit that goes to common shareholders. Investors, on the other hand, use the breakup value to evaluate a company's financial health and identify the optimal entry point for investment. The governing board of the company seeks to maintain the company's financial health while maximizing returns to shareholders.



The company's reported loss per share of PKR (265.27) for the year ending June 30, 2024 whereas it has an EPS of PKR 143.20 in the corresponding year.

The breakup value of share during the current fiscal year ending June 30, 2024 is PKR 1,256.62 (Year 2023: PKR 1,541.37).

Working Capital Management

The sound financial foundation and operational performance of a firm depend on effective working capital management. The capacity to use working capital management to maintain a strong balance between growth, profitability, and liquidity is a sign of successful business management. The board makes sure a business runs smoothly by keeping an eye on and making the best use of its current assets and obligations.

Though there's has been a marginal decrease in current ratio during the corresponding years from 1.49 to 1.38 in June 30, 2024, it still depicts company ability to pay its current obligation effortlessly. During the current year the company has paid PKR 612.799 million on account long term finances whereas PKR 1,798.611 million has been paid for debt servicing.

Financing Structure

With the right financial mix of capital, shareholders' capital is maximized and the overall cost of capital is decreased. The board effectively manages maintain an optimal mix between debt and equity that a business uses to finance its assets, continuing operations and future growth by avoiding excess or undercapitalization. This makes it more profitable which eventually given to shareholders in the form of larger returns.

The company's gearing ratio is 1.40 (Year 2023: 1.42) which has been marginally decreased from corresponding year.

Renewable Energy Initiatives

So far, the company has taken renewable energy initiatives amounting to PKR 350.00 million approximately for the installation of around 3.4 megawatts of solar energy in the units located in Punjab.

Credit Rating

The entity's rating reaffirmed at 'A/A-1' (Single A/A-One) with 'Stable' outlook on given ratings is based on assessment by Messer's VIS Credit Rating Company Limited on September 26, 2023.

Financial Statements

As required under Companies Act 2017, listing regulations of PSX and directives issued by the SECP the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer presented the financial statements of the company for the year ended June 30, 2024, duly endorsed under their respective signatures for consideration, approval and authorization by the board of directors for issuance and circulation.

The financial statements of the company have been duly audited by the auditors of the company, Rahman Sarfaraz Rahim Iqbal Rafiq, Chartered Accountants and the auditors have issued clean audit report on the financial statements for the year ended 30th June 2024 and clean review report on Statement of Code of Corporate Governance Regulations, 2019 "Code". These reports are attached with the financial statements.

Accounting Standards

The accounting policies of the Company fully reflect the requirements of the Companies Act, 2017 and such approved International Accounting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards as have been notified under this Act as well as through directives issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan.

Economic Outlook of the Economy

Pakistan's provisional GDP growth rate for the 2023–2024 fiscal year is 2.38 percent, which is lower than the 3.5 percent target. The International Monetary Fund has forecasted that Pakistan's economy will grow by 3.50 percent in the fiscal year 2024-25 whereas World Bank (WB) projects that Pakistan's GDP growth rate will be 2.3% for the fiscal year 2024-25.

Pakistan is facing serious economic challenges where achieving economic prosperity is of utmost importance, as it is essential to our existence and national security. It's apparent we're at the verge of losing current textile markets if corrective actions are not taken immediately as such loss have not been affordable for an economy. The textile sector, which accounts for approximately 60 percent of the country's total exports, is currently grappling with various challenges. Local manufacturers are under a great deal of strain due to record-high lending rates and rising energy expenses. The industry mainly depends on debt to cover its working capital needs, and rising interest rates have made financing costs much more expensive, which is making matters worse.

Apart from fiscal difficulties, the textile sector is encountering weak demand due to downturn in the worldwide economy and unattractive export goods. Increases in energy prices have put additional pressure on manufacturers, who find it difficult to develop new products. The textile sector is less competitive in terms of pricing since it bears the brunt of the highest electricity costs among its regional competitors, 17.5 cents per kWh.

Textile sector is plagued with several challenges, foremost being the rising production costs like phenomenal increase in energy tariff and borrowing cost. Consequently, exports came down from \$22.1 billion in FY 2022 to \$16.5 billion in FY 2023 and in FY 2024 struggled to reach \$16.65 billion.

Since the associated power tariffs were hiked from 9 cents/kWh to 17.5 cents/kWh over the period along with massive increase in lending rate contributed towards the sluggish performance by the textile sector. Another challenge is the lack of diversification and marginal value addition we mostly rely on yarn and raw unprocessed and unfinished grey fabric which fetches meagre margins. The carbon footprints emission in the environmental is also becoming a immense challenge for the textile sector since to remain eligible for supplying textile to the EU, Pakistan must begin transition towards net-zero emissions in earnest.

The textile industry's energy intensive manufacturing processes produce large amounts of greenhouse gas emissions. Transitioning to renewable energy is crucial for the industry to reduce its carbon footprint and move away from its dependence on fossil fuels, towards a more sustainable future. Such a transition can hugely impact global GHG emissions. Besides, the traditional energy usage, efficiency and sourcing in the textile industry is unsustainable and there is a need for radical transformation

The cost of renewables including wind, solar has considerably decreased over the last 10 years. Investing in renewable energies may seem like a huge cost initially, but the manufacturers can see a payback from this within five to ten years max. It is a well-known fact that the dependence on fossil fuels, natural gas and coal needs to come to an end. Having changed the very foundations that support life on earth, the urgency to move towards a greener, renewable fueled future needs to be a priority for every industry. For GHG and global warming targets to be met, the textile industry, being one of the largest contributors, must look at ways it can reduce its carbon footprint, and renewable energy offers a viable solution.

The need for businesses to be sustainable is growing. Customers are deliberately selecting brands that are more environmentally and morally conscious as conscious consumerism grows. Consequently, converting to renewable energy is a crucial approach for the textile sector to demonstrate to their clientele that they are paying attention to their needs and are doing what it takes to protect the environment.

Global change is occurring despite the obstacles and the textile industry is demonstrating a willingness to transition to renewable energy sources. To overcome the obstacles facing renewable energy, investments must be made that outweigh the subsidies provided by fossil fuels. This will encourage nations to enact legislation supporting renewable energy projects by making the advantages of renewable energy sources more compelling than those of conventional coal and natural gas energy sources.

There is still much work to be done in the textile business, and practically every facet of textile production needs to improve. Among the things that need to change is the switch to renewable energy. But it's a necessary adjustment that might have a significant effect on the output of GHG emissions worldwide.

Compliance with Code of Corporate Governance

The Statement of Compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance is annexed.

Statement on Corporate and Financial Reporting Framework

The Directors of your company are aware of their responsibilities under Companies Act 2017, Regulations under Code of Corporate Governance Regulations 2019 "Code", Rule Book of the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited and directives issued by Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan. As a part of the compliance to the regulators we confirm the following:

- These financial statements, prepared by the management of the company, present fairly its state of affairs, the result of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity.
- Proper books of account of the company have been maintained.
- Appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied in preparation of financial statements and accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgment.
- International Financial Reporting Standards, as applicable in Pakistan, have been followed in preparation of financial statements.
- The system of internal control was sound in design and has been effectively implemented and monitored.
- There were no significant doubts upon the company's ability to continue as a going concern.
- There has been no material departure from the best practices of corporate governance, as detailed in the listing regulations.
- We have prepared and circulated a Code of Conduct and business strategy among directors and employees.
- The Board of Directors has adopted a vision and mission statement and a statement of overall corporate strategy.
- All the directors have attended its general meeting unless preclude due to reasonable reason.
- All the directors are assigned with their responsibilities, roles, remuneration, powers and obligation at the commencement of their terms in accordance with Code of Corporate Governance, Companies Act and Article of Association.

- All the directors of the Company are accredited / exempted under Directors Training Program (DTP) as required by the Code of Corporate Governance regulation.
- There has been a proper updated record of the significant policies duly approved by the board of directors on human resource, whistle blower, procurement, communication mechanism with stakeholders, related party, environment, health and safety, director's remuneration, anti-money laundering and risk management, environmental, social & governance, anti-harassment for employees duly updated by incorporating the mechanism prescribed under protection against harassment of women at workplace Act 2010 etc.
- The company has made the disclosure of gender pay gap in the overview of ESG performance by the company during the year ending June 30,2024 as required under circular 10 of 2024 dated April 17, 2024.
- As required by the Code of Corporate Governance and Companies Act 2017, we have included the following information in this report:
 - Statement of pattern of shareholding has been given separately.
 - Statement of shares held by associated undertakings and related persons.
 - Statement of the board meetings and annual general meeting held during the year and attendance by each director has been given separately.
 - Chairman review report under the provisions of section 192(4) of the Companies Act.
 - Statement of compliance duly signed by the chairman under regulation 36 of the Code.
 - Key operating and financial statistics for last six years. Information about taxes and levies had been adequately disclosed in the annexed audited financial statements.
 - The company strictly follow the guidelines issued by SECP on prohibition of insider trading for listed companies and no trading in the Company's shares was carried by its Directors, CEO, CFO, Company Secretary, Head of Internal Audit and their spouses and minor children except as disclosed in pattern of shareholding.
- The company has made the disclosure of gender pay gap in the overview of ESG performance by the company during the year ending June 30,2024 as required under circular 10 of 2024 dated April 17, 2024.

Pattern of Shareholding

The pattern of shareholding and relevant information thereon is annexed accordingly.

Related Party Transactions

The company adheres to the disclosure requirement under IAS 24 for Related Party Transactions (RPT) and their status are adequately disclosed in the financial statements of the company. Moreover, there is a robust policy in place for all in pursuant to the notification issued by Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan vide SRO 768(1)2019 and the guidelines have been duly incorporated in the company policy regarding transactions and maintenance of records.

The RPT were duly approved by the internal audit followed by the approval of the audit committee before presentation of the same in the board meeting, to ensure that all the transactions are at arm's length during the normal conduct of business activity.

All the RPT's during the current fiscal year ending June 30, 2024 will be presented before the general meeting of the company for member's approval. Similarly, the board has also decided to avail the approval of members in the general meeting of the company for the transactions to be carried during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025 and same shall be placed before the shareholders in the next annual general meeting for their formal ratification/approval.

Board Evaluation

With an emphasis on the effectiveness of the governing boards and their committees, the corporation carried out an internal board review process to assess the performance of the board, its committees, and the clarity of the leadership roles for improved responsibility in decision-making. The information received via surveys that were given out and the information we learned from our conversations with committee and board members. A comprehensive questionnaire incorporating a two-way communication process on important corporate governance topics was also completed by committee and board members.

In compliance with the Code's regulation 10(3)(v), a comprehensive internal assessment has been carried out in the current fiscal year to identify the board's positive attributes and potential areas for improvement to improve overall performance and functioning.

Board Composition

As required under regulation 34 of Code the board of ten (10) directors is comprised as follows;

Sr No	Category	Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
(i)	Independent Directors	3	0	3
(ii)	Executive Directors	3	0	3
(ii)	Non- Executive Directors	3	1	4

Board and Audit Committee Meetings

- All the directors, eligible to attend the meeting have attended the general meetings of the company in person or through video conference under Regulation 10(6) of the Code unless precluded from doing so due to any reasonable cause.
- Following are the number of meetings held and attended by board of directors, audit committee and human resource & remuneration committee during 2023-24:

Name of Directors	Board of Directors		Committees			
			Audit		Human Resource and Remuneration	
	Eligible to attend	Attended	Eligible to attend	Attended	Eligible to attend	Attended
Mr. Mohammad Salim	4	4	-	-	-	-
Mr. Muhammad Shaheen	4	4	-	-	-	-
Mr. Khurram Salim	4	4	6	6	1	1
Mr. Bilal Sharif	4	4	6	6	-	-
Mr. Muhammad Amin	4	3	-	-	-	-
Mr. Adil Shakeel	4	4	-	-	1	1
Mr. Tauqeer Ahmed Sheikh	4	4	6	6	1	1
Mr. Asif Elahi	4	4	-	-	-	-
Mr. Mustafa Tanvir	4	4	-	-	-	-
Mrs. Samia Bilal	4	4	-	-	-	-

Audit Committee

Sr	Name	Designation	Category
I	Tauqeer A Sheikh	Chairman	Independent Director
ii	Bilal Sharif	Member	Non- Executive Director
iii	Khurram Salim	Member	Non- Executive Director

The audit committee comprises of three members of which chairman is an independent director whereas all the other are non-executive directors and discharge its responsibilities under terms of reference assigned by the board of directors.

The appointment of financial literate member has been made in line with Regulation 27(1)(iii) in the Chapter 10 of the Code. The audit committee met regularly in compliance with the Regulation 27(2) of the Code to review the both interim and annual financial statements before the approval of board of directors along with an additional meeting once a year with an external auditor in absence of the CFO and another with an internal auditor in absence of both the CFO and external auditor.

The audit committee (AC) of a business's board of directors is in charge of the financial reporting and disclosure process. The AC is well-versed in the internal controls and processes of the organization. The AC normally works with the management group, independent auditor, and internal auditors to oversee the selection of accounting policies and principles and guarantee adherence to laws and regulations.

The AC closely collaborates with management to guarantee that appropriate steps are taken to detect fraud and that appropriate policies and procedures are in place to prevent and identify fraud, including financial statement fraud, asset misappropriation, and corruption.

The AC plays an important role in setting the tone of an organization by ensuring that effective communication channels and a code of conduct are put in place. The AC needs to be kept up to date on issues like current investigations, disciplinary actions, and management's efforts to maintain legal and regulatory compliance. The AC members collaborate to stop fraudulent activity and are adept at spotting irregularities and accounting problems.

Human Resource and Remuneration Committee

Sr	Name	Designation	Category
i	Tauqeer A Sheikh	Chairman	Independent Director
ii	Khurram Salim	Member	Non- Executive Director
iii	Adil Shakeel	Member	Executive Director

The human resource and remuneration committee (HRRC) is comprised of three members of which all are non-executive directors whereas chairman is an independent director. The HRRC recommends significant human resource management policies to the Board for selection, evaluation, compensation (including retirement benefits) and succession planning of the CEO.

The aim of HRRC is to boost organization productivity, enhancing an effectiveness of the board, management and employee performance. The Board is responsible for receiving advice on human resource management policy from the HRRC. The Committee will be in responsibility of making recommendations for the appointment, evaluation, compensation, and succession planning of the Company Secretary, CFO, and CEO.

The HRRC supports the board and management with senior management recruiting and training, salary, performance evaluation, succession planning, and measures for effective human capital utilization.

Corporate Social Responsibility Policy

To us Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is the overall ethos that drives us to adopt policies and practices that support sustainability, societal and other ethical ends. Our CSR is based on the belief that businesses have a greater duty to society than just providing jobs and making profits. It requires us to consider the decisions having environmental and social impacts to reduce harm where possible. We create rules on a company's ethical, sustainable, and environmental duties and makes sure that it has a positive influence on the environment and local communities.

The company has a social responsibility and discharge the same in an ethical manner by fulfilling our civic duty and taking actions that are beneficial for community and the environment in all aspects of its operations, including pollution, waste, product safety, and labour. This includes not only providing funds to the community and social environment, but also maintaining good long-term relationships with parties related to the company.

To operate in a way that is economically, socially, and environmentally sustainable, the company oversees a comprehensive Corporate Social Responsibility (CRS) policy. This policy aims to reduce pollution and greenhouse gas emissions, use natural resources sustainably, minimize waste and dispose of it properly, and encourage recycling during the manufacturing process. By utilising Pakistan's plentiful sunshine through solar energy alternatives, renewable energy plays a critical role in both sustainable development and the country's present energy issue. To cut carbon emissions, establish energy independence, and improve the environment, the corporation has implemented renewable energy initiatives across its units located in Punjab.

Health, Safety and Environment Policy

The company's Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) policy aims to proactively manage hazards and hazardous situations with the potential for adverse impact on people, environment, assets and our reputation. We will achieve this by establishing and attaining high standards and through an active and consultative approach with all stakeholders.

We're committed to provide a safe and healthy workplace as well as environmental protection and takes responsibility to provides safe working conditions that will minimize all work-related accidents, illnesses, property losses, and negative environmental consequences. A comprehensive group life insurance policy is already in place for employees in the event of an unforeseen disaster. The corporation has also created health coverage plans for its administrative personnel in both the Karachi and Lahore offices.

Environmental, health, and safety concerns are integrated into all facets of work and are given the same weight as the company's other business goals. The organization aggressively works to improve environmental, health, and safety performance on a constant basis. The company's top concerns are drinking water quality, smog, air and water pollution, chemical and oil spills, land management and conservation, and wildlife preservation.

Environmental, Social and Governance - ESG

The initiatives are taken by the board for the adoption of ESG guidelines by SECP.

Addressing Sustainability Risks

Sustainability risks are uncertain societal or environmental occurrence or circumstance that could have a major detrimental effect on the business if it materializes. These also encompasses the potential opportunity that an organization may result of shifting environmental or societal circumstances. The increasing and inefficient utilization of resources has knock-on effects including climate change, loss of biodiversity, pollution, poor health and poverty. These issues are interlinked and in turn often exacerbate each other. The water, land, and fossil fuels are among the many natural resources used by the textile industry. The sector uses water the second most extensively and contributes 2 to 8 percent of the world's carbon emissions.

Because dyes can contaminate waste water and are not readily biodegradable, the dyeing process is particularly harmful. The textile industry produces a large amount of waste, with 85 percent of all textiles ending up in landfills each year while washing some types of clothing also releases microplastics into the ocean.

The company is fully committed in meeting its current requirements during the normal course of business activity without endangering the environment and enabling the same for coming generations and encourage its customers, suppliers, employees and other stakeholders to implement policies that are more ethical and ecological while accomplishing the organizational activities and demands.

The organization took following measure to mitigate the sustainability risks:

- The company installed heat recovery boilers being sustainable way to use waste heat to generate steam. These helps in reduction of carbon footprints, energy consumption and minimize the environmental impact caused during the manufacturing process.
- Since the cotton is highly combustible product the flame arrestors are mandatory for the vehicles during transportation of the raw materials or finished products. This helps in safeguarding the environment by capturing toxic pollutants and preventing them from being released into the atmosphere and minimizing the chances of fire breakouts. The flame arrestors are required to be installed by all vehicles either connected commercially with the organization.
- The company installed Forced Drafts (FD) Fans in their boilers to maintain the optimal air-fuel ratio, improving combustion efficiency and reducing CO₂ emissions in the environment.
- The company utilizes non-hazardous chemicals during the production process that are not inherently harmful to humans, local ecosystem or wildlife but still it disposed-off the same in a controlled, careful way to ensure the safety of human health and minimal effect on the environment.
- The company has built a water treatment plant for the environmental sustainability, reducing the pollution that led to problems such as disease, death of plants and animals, and destruction of habitats. The company ensures that water has low levels of the chemical disinfectant when it leaves the treatment plant. This prevents the contamination of water bodies and helps maintain the balance of aquatic ecosystems, safeguarding the health of plants, animals & marine life.
- The company arranges periodic plantation drives to improve air quality for employees and environment, combat climate change, preserve biodiversity, helps in reduction of air pollution & carbon emission generated during the manufacturing process. Besides, it also regulates the water cycle, prevent soil erosion and provide resources and habitats for wildlife.
- The company has installed renewable energy to fulfill energy requirements of the manufacturing process. The company ensures to utilize the energy mix in such a way that helps in reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. The installation of the solar panels will reduce the need for fossil fuels that causes problems like global warming, climate change, extreme weather, rising sea levels and adverse impact on our ecosystem.

Promoting the Diversity, Equity and Inclusion - DEI

We're committed for creating an environment across the board where everyone has access to equal opportunities. As an equal opportunity employer, we foster a secure and productive workplace to assure each team member feels valued and included. The company encourages a culture that values variety, respects it, and emphasizes the unique ideas, viewpoints, experiences, and abilities of everyone. The company focuses to establish an inclusive workplace free from all forms of discrimination where diversity is valued and accepted to have a strategic advantage that results in noticeable effect on the company.

The board oversees our DE&I Strategy, which places a strong emphasis on empowering all members of our diverse team, with a special emphasis on women in our workforce. The establishment of daycare facility in the company for female employees helps to create a stronger link between supporting parents at work and enhanced organizational output. Safety and security concerns get addressed through live video recording access for parents. The facility is equipped with modern amenities, flexible hours, and alignment with the organisation's schedule contributes towards employee satisfaction, retention, productivity, and performance and promotes inclusivity, challenging traditional gender roles and fostering a diverse workplace.

Diversity is often discussed through the lenses of gender, race, sexual orientation, or cultural diversity, but an additional perspective is gaining traction ie. diversity of thought. One domain in which diversity of thought is relevant is neurodiversity. The company accepts this kind of diversity in hiring and performance reviews to infuse the workplace with fresh perspectives & increase the pool of potential employees. The company also considers diversity of opinion in terms of various backgrounds and life experiences to have diversity of thinking and more demographically varied group of workers.

The company rest assures that all employees are paid commensurate with their job duties and performance regardless of their race, sex, age or other personal factors and everyone should be provided with resources to succeed at and engage in their job.

The company encourages inclusion by creating a culture in which the mix of people can come to work, feel comfortable and confident to be themselves, works in a way that suits them to delivers our business needs. In our organization everyone is valued and we firmly believe that everyone connected with us adds value towards achieving organizational goals.

Directors Remuneration Policy

The purpose of our company's directors' remuneration policy is to reward the employee with all the financial aid that they deserve and motivate them to work efficiently and effectively. The policy serves to safeguard the company's interests and guarantee that directors get just compensation for their work.

Besides, the policy also helps the company to attract and retain qualified professionals, align the interests of the directors with the shareholders, ensure that remuneration reflects the performance of the directors, promote its sustainable success, discourage directors from taking risks that are inconsistent with the company's strategic objectives.

The remuneration policy is prepared under the recommendations and suggestions by human resource and remuneration committee (HRRC) to the board under the provisions of the Companies Act 2017, Companies' Article of Association and Code of Corporate Governance Regulations, 2019.

The executive directors entitled for the fixed monthly remuneration and other perquisites recommended by HRRC which were duly approved by the board and followed by the approval of members in general meeting of the company.

In pursuance of section 227(l)(a) of the Act, the following remuneration (Note 30) has been paid to the directors of the company during the current fiscal year:

- a) Mr. Muhammad Amin (CEO) - PKR 800,000/- per month.
- b) Mr. Muhammad Shaheen (ED) - PKR 1,000,000/- per month.
- c) Mr. Adil Shakeel (ED) - PKR 800,000/- per month.

Besides, the other fringe benefits for above directors includes company maintained vehicle with fuel, business travelling and communication expenses.

No fee or remuneration has been paid to any other directors of the company.

Auditors

The present auditor's M/s Rahman Sarfaraz Rahim Iqbal Rafiq, Chartered Accountants shall retire on the conclusion of the annual general meeting scheduled for October 28, 2024 however, being eligible they have offered themselves for re-appointment. The audit committee has suggested the appointment of M/s Rahman Sarfaraz Rahim Iqbal Rafiq, Chartered Accountants, as external auditor for the year ended 30th June 2025. The external auditor M/s Rahman Sarfaraz Rahim Iqbal Rafiq, Chartered Accountants have been given satisfactory rating under the quality control review program of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan. The firm and all its partner are fully complied with the International Federation of Accountants' Guidelines on the Code of Ethics as adopted by Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan and they are registered with Audit Oversight Board under section 36I of SECP Act, 1997.

The statutory auditors neither performed any of the decision making, internal audit or management functions nor they have any sort of relationship with any directors or executives of the company. The engagement partners were rotated after completion of every five years.

The Board of Directors also recommended the appointment of M/s Rahman Sarfaraz Rahim Iqbal Rafiq, Chartered Accountants, as external auditor for the year ended 30th June 2025 and the remuneration of the auditors has been fixed as per last year at PKR 2,000,000/- (Year 2024: PKR 2,000,000) for the year 2024-25 as recommended by the audit committee to the board under regulation 32(3) of the Code. The remuneration is inclusive of out of pocket expenses and the assignments includes annual statutory audit, limited scope review and review report under corporate governance.

Material Changes and Commitments

No material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company have occurred between the end of financial year of the Company to which the balance sheet relates and the date of report of directors' report.

The SECP has made some amendments in the Fourt Schedule of the Companies Act, 2017 for reporting on Shariah and Non-Shariah related matters vide SRO 1278(I)/2024 dated August 15, 2024, the same will be complied accordingly for the fiscal year 2024-25.

Acknowledgement

I am extremely obligated to the board of directors, valued shareholders, customers, lenders, suppliers, and other stakeholders for their encouragement, confidence, and support and would like t to express my gratitude to every employee for their commitment, perseverance, and hard work in helping the business succeed.

For and on behalf of the Board



**Muhammad Amin
(Chief Executive)**



**Mohammad Salim
(Director)**

Karachi: 30th September, 2024

Overview of Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Performance

Considering the amendments made by Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan “SECP” in Regulation 10 of the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019 dated June 12, 2024, the management has taken initial steps to outline ESG performance of the company.

Since SECP encourage for adoption ESG guidelines, the board is reviewing the same for necessary compliance and comprehensive reporting in due course.

I am presenting this ESG report on behalf of the board, outlining our company's commitment to environmental, social, and governance (ESG) principles. The organization feels that sustainable and responsible business practices are not only the right thing to do, but also necessary for long-term success.

This report provides an overview of the Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) performance of **Blessed Textiles Limited** (“Company”) for the year 2024. The report aims to reveal our efforts and initiative that have significant impact of ESG on climate, society and corporate governance.

The purpose of ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) report is to shed light on the company's performance, commitment, and ethical behavior across all sustainability domains. In addition to providing a detailed accountability of sustainability assurance framework encompassing operations and hazards in three areas of environmental stewardship, social responsibility and corporate governance. This report will meet the needs of important stakeholders, brands, and consumers. This report highlights company's important compliances, risk areas, good practices, and programs that show the company's performance and dedication to environmental, social, and governance standards.

Our journey spanning over three decades for the manufacture and export of textiles has been characterized by an unwavering quest of excellence in terms of costs, output, and quality. Since then, we began our adventure in textile manufacture and exportation, propelled by an unwavering dedication to providing excellence in terms of pricing, production and quality to our esteemed clients. Our continuous success in this extremely competitive market can be credited to our constant commitment, which is backed by a group of professional and committed human resources working at every level.

The company emphasizes its initiatives to reduce its impact on the environment, promote social justice, and upholds high standards of corporate governance. We take our responsibilities seriously and acknowledge that the world around us can be significantly impacted by the things we do as a corporation.

The company has proven its dedication to quality and sustainability by obtaining multiple certifications and being recognized for its operations that meet the requirements of Standard OEKO-TEX® compliance, ISO 9001, ISO 14001:2015, BCI Cotton, USA Cotton, Inditex, GOTS and GRS. The company is fully committed to business responsibility. The Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) framework comprises three domains wherein the company has incorporated accountability as part of its ongoing commitment to contribute towards sustainable and impactful goods.

The three ESG reporting categories are organized as a comprehensive framework with major initiatives focused on:

- Establishing and actively communicating policy both inside and outside the organization.
- Integrating a framework for due diligence to adhere ESG criteria at all levels.
- Programs for adaptation and interventions aimed at reducing risks associated with the environment, people (including social and labor concerns) and governance.
- To create performance reports and ESG materiality data, implement continuous improvement initiatives, internal audits, periodic reviews, and risk assessments.
- Openness and prompt action to reduce risks and integrate enhancement strategies through management evaluations and resource distribution.

Environmental

- The company focuses on factors on environmental sustainability through:
- Establishment of an environmental policy and commitment statement.
- Focuses on elements related to environmental sustainability.
- Environmental systems' risk management systems.
- Environmental controls and observation.
- Legal compliance and environmental permits are completely integrated.
- Energy-saving and waste-reduction strategies.

Our company is pursuing the target of reducing the emissions by 30 to 40 percent over the next five years by switching towards renewable energy, which will have a positive impact not only on our cost base, but also on the environment. Reducing the carbon footprint of our goods and services is one of our top concerns. We are working to accomplish this in part by implementing measures for shifting towards renewable energy.

The company has taken the renewable energy initiatives by the installation 3.37 megawatt solar energy at their manufacturing facilities located in Punjab which will result in annual reduction of carbon footprints by 2,431 tons.

The company assures installation of flame arresters during normal operating conditions to prevent an explosion or fire propagation under emergency situations. Since the cotton is highly combustible material the use of flame arresters is mandatory for every vehicle entering in our premises to prevent the ignition of flammable vapors and gases.

The company has installed waste heat recovery boilers (WHRB's) to utilize waste heat to generate steam and utilized the same in yarn conditioned machines. The WHRB doesn't requires natural gas or biomass for combustion, so they don't add emissions to the environment and help in reduction of environmental impact by using waste heat to generate steam. The 3 installed WHRB's generates steam of around 3,610 KW / Hour instead of venting the same in the environment.

Social

The company prioritizes embracing legal compliance with both local and international standards for minimum wage, equality and inclusion and fair contracts.

The Company has also aided in the development of the neighbourhood's human capital by fostering industrial growth and employment possibilities.

- Establishing human rights policies and social policies at work.
- Integrating an HR compliance system to incorporate compliance program with Pakistani law.
- Guarantee a smooth worker management communication flow, make sure social discourse and worker involvement are maintained.
- Implementing processes and procedures using auditable, traceable systems and programs for prevention.
- Systems of reporting and third-party auditing for ongoing development.

Our ESG activities involves lowering our carbon footprint, fostering diversity and inclusion, encouraging worker health and safety, and making sure that our business operations are moral and ethical. To keep improving and having a positive influence on the areas in which we operate, we make an effort to interact with our stakeholders and listen to their concerns. In terms of having a positive social impact, the company focusses not only on its own employees, but also on local communities by delivering products with positive social values.

Understanding the importance of religious and cultural holidays, we actively contribute to making cheerful and enjoyable Eid festivals. We do more than just celebrate we work to make sure that everyone in the community has access to enough food and the welfare support they need, which promotes inclusivity and cheerful celebration of life.

Our anti-harassment policy expresses our commitment to maintain a workplace that's free of harassment, so our employees can feel safe and happy. We will not tolerate anyone intimidating, humiliating or sabotaging others in our workplace. We also prohibit wilful discrimination based on age, sexual orientation, ethnicity, racial, religion or disability. The company has comprehensive harassment policy in the light Protection Against Harassment of Women at the Work Place Act, 2010. The policy is designed to protect both men and women against sexual harassment in the workplace where harassment in any form is unacceptable and violates a person's dignity.

The company strictly prohibit the employment of child labor force in the company to save children from injuries to their health or detrimental to their moral or psychological development and ensure that they are not exploited for work.

There are five distinct areas where we concentrate on as part of our ESG strategy to address societal challenges are:

i) DEI initiatives

The company has devised such policies and programs that support inclusion and diversity in the workplace, including training, mentorship programs, hiring procedures, and other areas that aid in boosting the involvement and representation of various groups of individuals. Furthermore, the

purpose of equity measures is to guarantee that every employee receives the same treatment and chances. Our DEI values include appreciating that individuals have varying obstacles to overcome and not undervaluing the prevalent methods of action and thought. We stress on more varied perspectives and a staff that more accurately represents a company's clientele can be attained through our successful DEI initiatives.

ii) Engagement and well-being of employees

We prioritise our employees' health and well-being first as part by implementing programs like equitable remuneration, flexible work schedules, and mental health support. The guaranteeing safe and healthy working environments is crucial component of ESG initiatives hence company has taken an initiative for construction of an on-site day care at our liaison office in Lahore particularly benefits working mothers by offering convenience and peace of mind, allowing them to focus on their professional responsibilities. The qualified and caring day care staff ensures a stimulating environment for children and addresses various situations throughout the day.

Since medical has become extremely expensive for those in need thus, company has arranged a comprehensive health policy to fulfill the medical needs of employees and their families for the staff of Karachi and Lahore Offices. Besides, a group life insurance policy is also in place across the board for all office employees and mill workers.

iii) Community involvement

The company engages local communities through employment, charitable and philanthropic endeavours to get involved with the areas in which they operate. This helps in building positive image and lessen the probability of possible economic hazards. The company provides free meal for Karachi and Lahore office employees whereas subsidies in transport, grocery, utilities and meals provided to workers residing in side the labour colonies of the mill. The company also operates a charitable clinic in Sindh for the community welfare having the facilities like laboratory, ultra sound and free medicines. The community can avail free consultancy from family physician, lady doctor, visiting faculty of child and skin specialist doctors.

iv) Ethical conduct and social responsibility

Transparency, accountability and codes of conduct are effective means of fostering ethical behaviour and social responsibility. The company proactively promotes organization's adherence to its internal rules of conduct.

v) Corporate purpose and culture

To us corporate purpose isn't a mere written slogan by the company rather how our employees perceive the meaning and impact of their work. Our corporate purpose incorporates ESG goals, including social ones to build our company culture around it.

vi) Gender Diversity and Pay Gaps

We encourage an inclusive workplace by assuring equitable and fair representation at all organizational levels irrespective of gender discrimination. At the head office of Karachi and Lahore, women currently

make up approximately 22 percent of the company's total staff. There is 5.77 percent and 9.71 percent mean and median gender pay gap however, the variation in pay is due to individual performance over time, employment tenure and specific set of skill.

Governance

The organization has demonstrated outstanding stakeholder transparency, a consolidated management structure, great statutory endurance and compliance and a personal commitment from the CEO.

Some of the areas developed are:

- Dedication to leadership at the executive board and CEO level.
- Teams with a hierarchical structure
- Combined training and capacity-building initiatives
- Engaging in conversation in appropriate languages.
- reporting framework and consolidated third-party audits in place.
- Examine and interact with interested parties.
- Membership and registration in trade, legal, and other pertinent associations.

The company's governance structure is intended to guarantee ethical behaviour, accountability and openness throughout the organization which is both a tactically and morally beneficial for us. It enhances the organization's general repute, financial stability and long-term success. By fostering accountability, openness, and moral conduct puts us in a position to expand sustainably and gains the trust of stakeholders. Our leadership is committed to maintaining the highest levels of corporate governance, following relevant laws and regulations, and industry best practices.

The board members steer company's strategic direction by contributing invaluable skills and expertise:

- The company values diversity and discourage all sorts of discriminate based on age or gender. The board comprised of 10 members with an appropriate mix of experience, age and gender. Presently, we have three independent directors and one female director on board along with other executive and non-executive directors. The roles CEO and chairman are performed by different individuals whereas the chair is an independent director.
- An evaluation of board and committees to the board is conducted annually in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Corporate Governance Regulations, 2019 (CCG 2019). The process to evaluate the board's performance carried out internally. The evaluation promotes a culture of responsibility, transparency, trust, and openness to improvement and constructive criticism, all of which are characteristics of a high-performing board.
- The Board of Directors and executive management provide steadfast guidance and support to enable responsible business management and strategic decision-making.
- All the members of the governing board are either certified under directors training program or exempted based on their credentials.
- The chairman to the audit and human resource committee is an independent director.

- The board reviews, update, amend its significant policies to follow good governance for the success of the organization:
 - Risk Management & Internal Control
 - Human Resource
 - Whistle Blower
 - Directors Remuneration
 - Environmental, Health and Safety
 - Anti-Money Laundering (AML)
 - Related Party
 - Anti-Harassment & Protection of Women at Workplace Act 2010 Act (Amended 2022).
 - Diversity, Equity and Inclusion-(DIE)
 - Environmental, Social and Governance-(ESG)
 - Business Ethics

Succession planning

Our succession planning strategy ensure a smooth transition of leadership and ownership when key employees or director leaves and avoids interruption when any employees or director retire, pass away or move on to new opportunities. Diversity and inclusion in our opinion are moral requirements for a successful and long-lasting organization.

Stakeholder Engagement

The company has demonstrated positive and collaborative interactions with both local and global stakeholders, in addition to their own initiatives. The company firmly believes that that managing the social and environmental effects depends on the connections between stakeholders hence, the initiatives for stakeholder engagement are adapted rigorously across the board.

Ethical Conduct

The company has a high-level ethical policy that overlaps with social policy is completely compatible with regulatory requirements and aligned to this, we have confidentiality and antibribery policy too in compliance with legal standards. Being a public interest company at PSX, the company disseminate all material information, publish quarterly and annual financial statement, disclosed taxes deposited in government treasury with regulatory authorities and Federal Board of Revenue. The company is completely compliant with respective local labor office i.e SESSI, PESSI and EOBI, ensuring openness and transparency for any assessments or audits on social and labor conduct.

Blessed Textiles Limited



Muhammad Amin
(Chief Executive Officer)
30th September, 2024

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

The statement is being presented to comply with the requirement of regulation 36(1) contained in Code of Corporate Governance Regulations, 2019 for the purpose of establishing a framework of good corporate governance, whereby a company quoted at Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited is managed in compliance with best practices of corporate governance.

Blessed Textiles Limited Year Ending June 30, 2024

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

1. The total number of directors are ten (10) as per the following:-

- a. Male : Nine (9)
- b. Female : One(1)

2. The composition of the Board is as follows:

Sr	Category	Name
i)	Independent Directors (*)	Mr. Tauqeer Ahmed Sheikh Mr. Asif Elahi Mr. Mustafa Tanvir
ii)	Non- Executive Directors - Male	Mr. Khurram Salim Mr. Mohammad Salim Mr. Bilal Sharif
iii)	Non- Executive Directors - Female	Mrs. Samia Bilal
iv)	Executive Directors	Mr. Muhammad Shaheen Mr. Muhammad Amin Mr. Adil Shakeel

(*) Explanation required under Regulation 6(1) of Code:

While calculating the minimum number of ID directors the fraction was not rounded upwards to 1. The reason being that as per general rule only number exceeding 0.5 shall be rounded to next number.

3. The directors have confirmed that none of them is serving as a director on more than seven listed companies, including this company;

4. The company has prepared a code of conduct and has ensured that appropriate steps have been taken to disseminate it throughout the company along with its supporting policies and procedures;

5. The Board has developed a vision/mission statement, overall corporate strategy and significant policies of the company. The Board has ensured that complete record of particulars of the significant policies along with their date of approval or updating is maintained by the company;

6. All the powers of the Board have been duly exercised and decisions on relevant matters have been taken by the Board/ shareholders as empowered by the relevant provisions of the Act and these Regulations;

7. The meetings of the Board were presided over by the 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 have a formal policy and transparent procedures for remuneration of directors in accordance with the Act and these Regulations;

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

The entire board is accredited under directors training program.

(Name of Executive & Designation - (N/A);

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

Name	Designation
Mr. Tauqeer Ahmed Sheikh	Chairman - Independent Director
Mr. Khurram Salim	Member - Non- Executive Director
Mr. Bilal Sharif	Member - Non- Executive Director

(b) Human Resource & Remuneration Committee

Name	Designation
Mr. Tauqeer Ahmed Sheikh	Chairman - Independent Director
Mr. Khurram Salim	Member - Non- Executive Director
Mr. Adil Shakeel	Member - Executive Director

c) Nomination Committee (N/A)

The explanation stated below for not forming the nomination committee.

d) Risk Management Committee (N/A)

The explanation stated below for not forming the nomination committee.

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

14. The frequency of meetings (quarterly/half yearly/ yearly) of the committee were as per following,-

Name of Committee	Frequency of Meeting
Audit Committee	Quarterly
HR and Remuneration Committee	Yearly
Nomination Committee	Not applicable
Risk Management Committee	Not applicable

15. The Board has set up an effective internal audit function who are considered suitably qualified and experienced for the purpose and are conversant with the policies and procedures of the company;

16. The statutory auditors of the company have confirmed that they have been given a satisfactory rating under the Quality Control Review program of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan 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, these 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	Requirement	Explanation for Non-Compliance	Reg No
1	Disclosure of Significant Policies on Website	<i>The requirement to disclose significant policies on the website is non-mandatory in regulation No. 35(1) hence, company posts limited on its website. Nonetheless, subject to the approval board, the company may consider the uploading of key elements on its website.</i>	35
2	Significant Policies	<i>The aspects of workplace harassment for the employees are covered under the company's code of conduct. Nonetheless, the requirements introduced recently by SECP through its notification dated June 12, 2024 are being incorporated in an independent anti-harassment policy as prescribe under Protection against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act 2010.</i>	10(4)(xvi)
3	Role of board and its members to address Sustainability Risks and Opportunities	<i>Through its notification dated June 12, 2024, the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan announced several amendments to Regulation 10 of the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019. The amendments encourage board to adopt ESG practices hence, the initial steps were taken by the company to report of company's ESG performance. Since, these amendments were made during the year the management is now reviewing these amendments and necessary compliance will be carried in due course.</i>	10(A)
4	Formation of the Nomination Committee	<i>As the formation of Nomination Committee (NC) is not mandatory under regulation 29 of the Code, the functions and responsibilities of NC are performed by the Human Resources & Remuneration Committee. The board may consider the formation of NC at the reconstitution of the board.</i>	29(1)
5	Formation of the Risk Management Committee	<i>As the formation of Risk Management Committee (RMC) is not mandatory under regulation 30 of the Code, the functions and responsibilities of RMC are performed by the Audit Committee. The board may consider the formation of RMC at the reconstitution of the board.</i>	30(1)

For and on behalf of the Board



MOHAMMAD SALIM

(Chairman)

September 30, 2024, Karachi

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT

To the members of **BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED**

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

We have reviewed the enclosed Statement of Compliance with the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019 [‘the Regulations’] prepared by the Board of Directors of **BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED** [‘the Company’] for the year ended **30 June 2024** in accordance with the requirements of regulation 36 of the Regulations.

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

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

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

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Statement of Compliance does not appropriately reflect the Company's compliance, in all material respects, with the requirements contained in the Regulations as applicable to the Company for the year ended **30 June 2024**.


RAHMAN SARFARAZ RAHIM IQBAL RAFIQ
Chartered Accountants

Lahore | 30 September 2024

UDIN: CR202410704uB78jwrYC

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of **BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED** ['the Company'], which comprise the statement of financial position as at **30 June 2024**, the statement of profit or loss, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of the audit.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes forming part thereof conform with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and give the information required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017), in the manner so required and respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30 June 2024 and of the loss, other comprehensive loss, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the matter
<p>1. Valuation of stock in trade</p> <p>Stock in trade amounts to Rs 8,897 million as at the reporting date. The valuation of stock in trade at cost has different components, which includes judgment in relation to the allocation of labour and overheads which are incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition. Judgment has also been applied by management in determining the Net Realizable Value ['NRV'] of stock in trade.</p> <p>The estimates and judgments applied by management are influenced by the amount of direct costs incurred historically, expectations of repeat orders to utilize the stock in trade, sales contract in hand and historically realized sales prices.</p>	<p>To address the valuation of stock in trade, we assessed historical costs recorded in the stock in trade valuation; testing on a sample basis with purchase invoices. We tested the reasonability of assumptions applied by the management in allocating direct labour and direct overhead costs to stock in trade.</p> <p>We also assessed management's determination of the net realizable value of stock in trade by performing tests on the sales prices secured by the Company for similar or comparable items of stock in trade.</p>



Key audit matter

The significance of the balance coupled with the judgment involved has resulted in the valuation of stock in trade being identified as a key audit matter.

The disclosures in relation to stock in trade are included in note 22 to the annexed financial statements.

How our audit addressed the matter

2. Revenue recognition

Refer to notes 6.11 and 28 to the financial statements.

The amount of revenue is the most significant class of transaction on the statement of profit or loss. Net revenue has increased by 10 percent in comparison with the previous year. Revenue is recognized when control of the underlying products has been transferred to the customer. We identified revenue recognition as a key audit matter since it is a key performance measure for the Company and gives rise to the risk associated with the judgement in determining the transfer of control of products as well as creates an incentive for fraudulently overstating revenue by recognizing revenue before transfer of control.

Our audit procedures in respect of recognition of revenue, amongst others, included the following:

- Assessing the appropriateness of the Company's revenue recognition accounting policies by comparing with applicable accounting standards;
- Obtaining an understanding of and testing the design and operating effectiveness of controls design to ensure that revenue is recognized in the appropriate accounting period;
- Comparing, on a sample basis, specific revenue transactions recorded before and after the reporting date with underlying documentation to assess whether revenue has been recognized in the appropriate accounting period;
- Critically assessing manual journals posted to revenue to identify unusual or irregular items; and
- Testing, on a sample basis, invoices and inspecting credit notes issued subsequent to year end for accuracy of revenue.

3. Tax contingencies

As disclosed in note 36 to the annexed financial statements, various tax matters are pending adjudication at various levels with the taxation authorities and other legal forums. Such contingencies require the management to make judgments and estimates in relation to the interpretation of tax laws and regulations and the recognition and measurement of any provisions that may be required against such contingencies. Due to inherent uncertainties and the time period such matters may take to resolve, the management's judgments and estimates in relation to such contingencies may be complex and can significantly impact the financial statements. For such reasons we have considered tax contingencies as a key audit matter.

Our key audit procedures in this area included, amongst others, a review of the correspondence of the Company with the relevant tax authorities and tax advisors including judgments or orders passed by the competent authorities.

We also obtained and reviewed confirmations from the Company's external tax advisor for their views on the status of each case and an overall opinion on the open tax position of the Company.

We involved internal tax experts to assess and review the management's conclusions on contingent tax matters and evaluated whether adequate disclosures have been made in the annexed financial statements.

RSRIR

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

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

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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



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

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

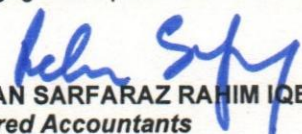
From the matters communicated with the board of directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

- a) proper books of account have been kept by the Company as required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017);
- b) the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and are in agreement with the books of account and returns;
- c) investments made, expenditure incurred and guarantees extended during the year were for the purpose of the Company's business; and
- d) zakat deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980), was deducted by the Company and deposited in the Central Zakat Fund established under section 7 of that ordinance.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is **ALI RAZA JAFFERY**.



RAHMAN SARFARAZ RAHIM IQBAL RAFIQ
Chartered Accountants
Lahore | 30 September 2024

UDIN: AR202410704q28u6pT57

BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2024

	Note	30-Jun-24 Rupees	30-Jun-23 Rupees (Restated)	30-Jun-22 Rupees (Restated)
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Authorized share capital	7	65,000,000	65,000,000	65,000,000
Issued share capital	8	64,320,000	64,320,000	64,320,000
General reserve	9	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000
Loan from directors and sponsors	10	102,660,500	102,660,500	-
Retained earnings		915,581,818	2,747,124,432	2,053,990,635
TOTAL EQUITY		8,082,562,318	9,914,104,932	9,118,310,635
LIABILITIES				
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Long term finances	11	3,713,703,359	4,452,609,765	3,061,920,470
Employees retirement benefits	12	298,181,818	235,492,661	185,493,380
Deferred taxation	13	-	-	121,017,627
Deferred grant	14	49,435,971	65,937,572	85,293,434
		4,061,321,148	4,754,039,998	3,453,724,911
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Trade and other payables	15	2,567,253,032	2,721,042,472	1,933,780,657
Unclaimed dividend		8,598,269	8,613,908	7,809,531
Accrued interest/profit	16	733,600,052	629,628,589	60,290,812
Short term borrowings	17	6,968,160,949	9,243,031,713	2,559,054,165
Current taxation		-	-	224,628,237
Current portion of non-current liabilities	18	611,278,986	368,669,904	364,483,938
		10,888,891,288	12,970,986,586	5,150,047,340
TOTAL LIABILITIES		14,950,212,436	17,725,026,584	8,603,772,251
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	19			
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		23,032,774,754	27,639,131,516	17,722,082,886

The annexed notes from 1 to 56 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Director



Chief Financial Officer



Chief Executive

BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2024

	Note	30-Jun-24 Rupees	30-Jun-23 Rupees	30-Jun-22 Rupees
ASSETS				
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Property, plant and equipment	20	7,904,533,172	8,313,996,317	6,104,324,714
Long term deposits	21	61,040,989	50,441,329	47,485,185
		7,965,574,161	8,364,437,646	6,151,809,899
CURRENT ASSETS				
Stores and spares		226,236,789	219,827,850	185,918,306
Stock in trade	22	8,896,618,958	13,817,307,187	5,537,502,379
Trade receivables	23	2,950,545,094	2,343,689,065	1,758,705,012
Short term deposits	24	509,929,358	389,590,577	474,465,177
Advances, prepayments and other receivables	25	518,665,427	713,257,953	368,713,032
Tax refunds due from government	26	1,019,341,981	1,309,394,052	666,959,007
Cash and bank balances	27	945,862,986	481,627,186	2,578,010,074
		15,067,200,593	19,274,693,870	11,570,272,987
TOTAL ASSETS		23,032,774,754	27,639,131,516	17,722,082,886

The annexed notes from 1 to 56 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Director



Chief Financial Officer



Chief Executive

BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Note	30-Jun-24 <i>Rupees</i>	30-Jun-23 <i>Rupees (Restated)</i>
Revenue from contracts with customers - <i>net</i>	28	31,821,773,255	24,156,586,324
Cost of sales	29	(30,599,709,962)	(21,584,363,517)
Gross profit		1,222,063,293	2,572,222,807
Selling and distribution expenses	30	(484,723,784)	(427,916,625)
Administrative expenses	31	(287,991,423)	(240,788,101)
Other expenses	32	(510,976)	(3,100,000)
		(773,226,183)	(671,804,726)
Impairment reversals for expected credit losses	44.1.6	4,635,857	89,113,977
		453,472,967	1,989,532,058
Other income	33	128,518,564	92,851,253
Operating profit		581,991,531	2,082,383,311
Finance cost	34	(1,988,895,082)	(997,356,701)
(Loss)/profit before statutory levies and taxation		(1,406,903,551)	1,085,026,610
Provision for statutory levies		(299,327,914)	(392,253,494)
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(1,706,231,465)	692,773,116
Provision for taxation	36	-	228,267,419
(Loss)/profit after taxation		(1,706,231,465)	921,040,535
(Loss)/earnings per share - <i>basic and diluted</i>	37	(265.27)	143.20

The annexed notes from 1 to 56 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Director



Chief Financial Officer



Chief Executive

BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Note	30-Jun-24 Rupees	30-Jun-23 Rupees
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>		-	-
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Remeasurements of defined benefit obligation	12.4	(19,183,149)	(15,650,738)
Related taxation		-	-
		(19,183,149)	(15,650,738)
Other comprehensive loss		(19,183,149)	(15,650,738)
Profit after taxation		(1,706,231,465)	921,040,535
Total comprehensive (loss)/income		(1,725,414,614)	905,389,797

The annexed notes from 1 to 56 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Director



Chief Financial Officer



Chief Executive

BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Share capital		Revenue reserves		Loan from sponsors	Retained earnings	Total equity
	Issued share capital	General reserve					
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees			
Balance as at 01 July 2022 - originally reported	64,320,000	7,000,000,000	-	1,952,231,183	-	9,016,551,183	
Impact of change in accounting policy				101,759,452		101,759,452	
Balance as at 01 July 2022 - as restated	64,320,000	7,000,000,000	-	2,053,990,635	-	9,118,310,635	
Comprehensive income							
Profit after taxation	-	-	-	921,040,535	-	921,040,535	
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(15,650,738)	-	(15,650,738)	
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	905,389,797	-	905,389,797	
Transaction with owners							
Final dividend @ 330% i.e Rs. 33 per ordinary share	-	-	-	(212,256,000)	-	(212,256,000)	
Other transactions							
Loan from sponsors obtained	-	-	102,660,500	-	-	102,660,500	
Balance as at 30 June 2023	64,320,000	7,000,000,000	102,660,500	2,747,124,432	-	9,914,104,932	
Balance as at 01 July 2023	64,320,000	7,000,000,000	102,660,500	2,747,124,432	-	9,914,104,932	
Comprehensive loss							
Loss after taxation	-	-	-	(1,706,231,465)	-	(1,706,231,465)	
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(19,183,149)	-	(19,183,149)	
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(1,725,414,614)	-	(1,725,414,614)	
Transaction with owners							
Final dividend @ 165% i.e Rs. 16.5 per ordinary share	-	-	-	(106,128,000)	-	(106,128,000)	
Other transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Balance as at 30 June 2024	64,320,000	7,000,000,000	102,660,500	915,581,818	-	8,082,562,318	

The annexed notes from 1 to 56 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Director



Chief Financial Officer



Chief Executive

BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Note	30-Jun-24 Rupees	30-Jun-23 Rupees
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash generated from operations	38	5,990,086,570	(6,467,460,582)
Payments for:			
Employees retirement benefits		(54,979,880)	(44,499,825)
Interest on borrowings		(1,830,298,989)	(542,684,681)
Income tax		(407,440,960)	(560,661,838)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities		3,697,366,741	(7,615,306,926)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(361,020,541)	(2,461,739,933)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		22,213,904	13,020,202
Purchase of short term investments		-	(4,850,000,000)
Proceeds from disposal of short term investments		-	4,850,507,594
Dividend received		-	10,194,419
Net cash used in investing activities		(338,806,637)	(2,438,017,718)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Loan from directors and sponsors obtained		-	102,660,500
Long term finances obtained		100,000,000	1,728,810,449
Repayment of long term finances		(612,798,925)	(353,291,050)
Net (decrease)/increase in short term borrowings		(2,274,335,003)	6,683,977,548
Dividend paid		(106,143,639)	(211,451,623)
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities		(2,893,277,567)	7,950,705,824
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		465,282,537	(2,102,618,820)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		481,627,186	2,578,010,074
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(1,046,737)	6,235,932
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	39	945,862,986	481,627,186

The annexed notes from 1 to 56 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Director



Chief Financial Officer



Chief Executive

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

1 LEGAL STATUS AND OPERATIONS

Blessed Textiles Limited [‘the Company’] was incorporated as a Public Limited Company in Pakistan under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now Companies Act, 2017) on 29 September 1987. The Company is listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited. The Company is primarily engaged in the manufacture and sale of yarn and woven fabric, however, it is also engaged in the generation of electricity for self consumption.

1.1 Location of business units

Registered Office	Umer House, 23/1, Sector 23, S.M. Farooq Road, Korangi Industrial Area, Karachi, Pakistan
Regional Office	9th Floor, 6-K, Main Boulevard, Gulberg-III, Lahore, Pakistan
Manufacturing Unit	18 KM, Feroze Wattooan, Sheikhpura Road, District Sheikhpura, Pakistan

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:

- International Financial Reporting Standards [‘IFRS’] issued by the International Accounting Standards Board [‘IASB’] as notified under the Companies Act, 2017;
- Islamic Financial Accounting Standards [‘IFAS’] issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan 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 and IFAS, 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 on the historical cost basis except for the following items, which are measured on an alternative basis as at the reporting date.

Items	Measurement basis
Financial liabilities	Amortized cost
Financial assets	Amortized cost
Employee retirement benefits	Present value

2.3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions and judgments are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the result of which forms the basis of making judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Subsequently, actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

2.3.1 Critical accounting judgements

Judgments made by management in the application of accounting and reporting standards that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a risk of material adjustment in subsequent years are as follows:

(a) Business model assessment (see note 43.1)

The Company classifies its financial assets on the basis of the Company’s business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The Company determines the business model at a level that reflects how financial assets are managed to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed. The Company monitors financial assets measured at amortized cost or fair value that are derecognized prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Monitoring is part of the Company’s continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets. No such changes were required during the year.

(b) Significant increase in credit risk (see note 44.1)

As explained in note 44.1, expected credit losses [‘ECL’] are measured, based on the Company’s risk grading framework, as an allowance equal to 12-month/lifetime ECL for ‘performing’ assets, or lifetime ECL for assets categorized as ‘doubtful’ or ‘in default’. An asset is categorized as ‘doubtful’ when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. IFRS 9 does not define what constitutes a significant increase in credit risk. In assessing whether the credit risk of an asset has significantly increased the Company takes into account qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward-looking information.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

2.3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are as follows:

(a) Calculation of impairment allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets (see note 44.1.3)

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets carried at amortized cost on date of initial recognition. The amount of expected credit losses is updated on each reporting date to reflect the changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial asset. Estimating expected credit losses and changes there in requires taking into account qualitative and quantitative forward looking information. When measuring expected credit losses on financial assets the Company uses reasonable and supportable forward looking information as well as historical data to calculate the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the Company would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from collateral and integral credit enhancements, if any. Probability of default constitutes a key input in measuring expected credit losses. Probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions. If the ECL rates on financial assets carried at amortized cost were higher (lower) by 10%, the loss allowance on those assets would have been higher (lower) by Rs. 449.615 million (30-Jun-23: Rs. 330.582 million).

(b) Present value of defined benefit obligation (see note 12)

The determination of the Company's defined benefit obligation depends on certain assumptions, which include selection of the discount rate, average rate of increase in salaries and mortality rates. The discount rate is set by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds as there is no deep market for high quality corporate bonds in Pakistan. Average rate of increase in salary are based on market expectations, inflation and historical trends. Mortality rates are based upon SLIC(2001-05) mortality table. These assumptions are considered to be a key source of estimation uncertainty as relatively small changes in the assumptions used may have a significant effect on the Company's financial statements within the next year.

Present value of the Company's defined benefit obligation has been determined by an independent actuary, Najeeb Consultants (Private) Limited, and is stated in the statement of financial position at Rs. 298.182 million (30-June-23: Rs. 235.493 million).

An analysis of sensitivity for discount rate and expected rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of defined benefit obligation as at the reporting date showing how the defined benefit obligation would have been affected by changes in relevant actuarial assumption that were reasonably possible at that date is as follows:

	30-Jun-24		30-Jun-23	
	Change in actuarial assumption	Defined benefit obligation Rupees	Change in actuarial assumption	Defined benefit obligation Rupees
Discount rate	+ 1%	288,110,390	+ 1%	227,631,324
	- 1%	308,760,126	- 1%	243,744,062
Expected rate of increase in salary	+ 1%	308,760,126	+ 1%	243,744,062
	- 1%	287,935,923	- 1%	227,497,041

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated. Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of defined benefit obligation as at the reporting date has been calculated using projected unit credit method, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation to be recognized in these financial statements.

(c) Deferred tax on temporary differences in non-tax/levy regime (see note 6.15.2)

Deferred tax is recognized for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for tax purposes. The Company is subject to non-tax/levy regime whereby taxes under Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 are levied on turnover or other basis and are not based on taxable profits. Significant management judgement is required to determine whether the Company is expected to be assessed in non-tax/levy regime for the foreseeable future, and the amount of deferred tax that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits, together with future tax planning strategies.

The Company has net deferred tax asset of Rs. 83.31 million (30-Jun-23: net deferred tax liability of Rs. 269.13 million) as at the reporting date. However, the Company has not recognised deferred tax as the Company is subject to and expects to remain in non-tax/levy regime for the foreseeable future.

If the Company was able to recognize all unrecognized deferred tax, deferred tax liability/equity as at the reporting date would have decreased/increased by Rs.352.445 million (30-Jun-23: increased/decreased by Rs. 46.356 million).

(d) Provisions for levies and income taxes under Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (see note 35 and 36)

The Company takes into account the current income tax law and decisions taken by appellate and other relevant legal forums while estimating its provisions for income taxes, levies and tax contingencies under the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 [the Ordinance].

The provision for current tax and levies under the Ordinance are estimated at nil (30-Jun-23: Rs. nil) and Rs. 299.328 million (30-Jun-23: Rs. 392.253 million) respectively. The management believes that the provision for current tax and levies made in the financial statements is sufficient to discharge related liabilities under the Ordinance.

2.4 Functional currency

These financial statements have been prepared in Pak Rupees which is the Company's functional currency. The amounts reported in these financial statements have been rounded to the nearest Rupees unless specified otherwise.

2.5 Date of authorization for issue

These financial statements were authorized for issue on 30 September 2024 by the Board of Directors of the Company.

3 NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS AND AMENDMENTS EFFECTIVE DURING THE YEAR.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

The following new and revised standards, interpretations and amendments are effective in the current period but are either not relevant to the Company or their application does not have any material impact on the interim financial statements of the Company other than presentation and disclosures, except as stated otherwise.

3.1 Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 - Making Materiality Judgements)

The amendments require that an entity discloses its material accounting policies, instead of its significant accounting policies. Further amendments explain how an entity can identify a material accounting policy. Examples of when an accounting policy is likely to be material are added. To support the amendment, the Board has also developed guidance and examples to explain and demonstrate the application of the 'four-step materiality process' described in IFRS Practice Statement 2.

3.2 Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors)

The amendments replace the definition of a change in accounting estimates with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The amendments clarify that a change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error.

3.3 International Tax Reform — Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to IAS 12 - Income Taxes)

The amendments align the standard's requirements with similar amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes issued in May 2023

3.4 Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12)

The amendments clarify that the initial recognition exemption does not apply to transactions in which equal amounts of deductible and taxable temporary differences arise on initial recognition.

4 NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS AND AMENDMENTS NOT YET EFFECTIVE.

The following standards, interpretations and amendments are in issue which are not effective as at the reporting date and have not been early adopted by the Company.

	Effective date (annual periods beginning on or after)
IFRS S1 - General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information	01 January 2024
IFRS S2 - Climate-related Disclosures	01 January 2024

	Effective date (annual periods beginning on or after)
Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements).	01 January 2024
Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16 - Leases)	01 January 2024
Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements)	01 January 2024
Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 - Financial Instruments : Disclosures)	01 January 2024
IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts	01 January 2026

Other than afore mentioned standards, interpretations and amendments, IASB has also issued IFRS 1 - First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards which has not been notified by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan.

The Company intends to adopt these new and revised standards, interpretations and amendments on their effective dates, subject to, where required, notification by Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan under section 225 of the Companies Act, 2017 regarding their adoption. The management anticipates that the adoption of the above standards, amendments and interpretations in future periods, will not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements other than in presentation/disclosures.

The following new and revised standards, interpretations and amendments are effective in the current year but are either not relevant to the Company or their application does not have any material impact on the financial statements of the Company other than presentation and disclosures, except as stated otherwise.

5 CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICY

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan vide Circular 07 of 2024 dated 15 May 2024 has issued Application Guidance on Accounting of Minimum Taxes and Final Taxes [the Application Guidance] under IAS 12, IAS 37 and IFRIC 21. The Application Guidance provides guidance on accounting of minimum and final taxes, charged under various provision of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 [the Ordinance] and provides appropriate approaches to account for minimum taxes and final taxes in compliance with the requirements of under the requirements of relevant accounting and reporting standards.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

The Application guidance addresses scenarios where an entity is subject to non-tax/levy regime whereby taxes under Ordinance are levied on turnover or other basis and are not based on taxable profits. The Application Guidance provides that since minimum taxes and final taxes are computed on basis other than taxable profits, these fall under the definition of levy within the scope of IFRIC 21/IAS 37 and thus shall be recognized as 'levies' against the previous practice of recognition as 'current tax' under IAS 12.

In order to implement the Application Guidance, the Company has changed its accounting policy for 'income taxes', following the requirements of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors in respect of restatements arising as a result thereof. Following the change in accounting policy:

- Any component of taxes assessed under the Ordinance which are computed on basis other than taxable profits are recognized as 'levies' while taxes based on taxable profits continue to be recognized as 'current tax'.
- Previously recognized deferred taxes have been reassessed and necessary adjustments have been made to align with the effective rate of current tax under the new accounting policy.
- Assets/liabilities related to levies and previously included in current tax assets/liabilities have been reclassified.

The amount of adjustment [increase/(decrease)] for each financial statement line item affected and on earnings per share of the Company is as follows:

	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23	30-Jun-22
	<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
Income tax payable	(349,741,403)	(306,989,841)	(286,127,307)
Statutory levies payable	349,741,403	306,989,841	286,127,307
Advance income tax	(407,303,136)	(497,938,250)	(246,017,494)
Prepaid statutory levies	407,303,136	497,938,250	246,017,494
Provision for current taxation	(282,828,805)	(321,147,583)	(286,127,307)
Provision for statutory levies	282,828,805	321,147,583	286,127,307
Provision for deferred taxation	-	(49,198,656)	(101,759,452)
Credit for deferred taxation	(352,445,156)	121,017,627	101,759,452
Deferred tax liability	-	(269,132,925)	(101,759,452)
Deferred tax asset	(352,445,156)	-	-
Earnings per share	(54.80)	26.46	15.82

6 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

6.1 Financial instruments
6.1.1 Recognition

A financial instrument is recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

6.1.2 Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets on the basis of the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. Financial liabilities are classified in accordance with the substance of contractual provisions. The Company determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition as follows:

(a) Financial assets at amortized cost

These are financial assets held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cashflows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

(b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ['fair value through OCI']

These are:

- (i) financial assets held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cashflows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding; and
- (ii) investments in equity instruments, that are not held for trading nor contingent consideration recognized by the Company as acquirer in a business combination, for which the Company makes an irrevocable election at initial recognition to present changes in fair value on subsequent measurement in other comprehensive income.

(c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

These are financial assets which have not been classified as 'financial assets at amortized cost' or as 'financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income', are mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss or for which the Company makes an irrevocable election at initial recognition to designate as 'financial asset at fair value through profit or loss' if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency.

(d) Financial liabilities at amortized cost

These are financial liabilities which are not derivatives, financial guarantee contracts, commitments to provide loans at below-market interest rate, contingent consideration payable to an acquirer in a business combination or financial liabilities that arise when transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition.

(e) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

These are financial liabilities which have not been classified as 'financial liabilities at amortized cost' or for which the Company makes an irrevocable election at initial recognition to designate as 'financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss' if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024****6.1.3 Measurement**

The particular measurement methods adopted are disclosed in individual policy statements associated with each financial instrument.

6.1.4 Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognized when the Company's contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or when the Company transfers the financial asset to another party without retaining control of substantially all risks and rewards of the financial asset. A financial liability is derecognized when the Company's obligations specified in the contract expire or a discharged or cancelled.

6.1.5 Off-setting

A financial asset and financial liability is offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position if the Company has legally enforceable right to set-off the recognized amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

6.1.6 Regular way purchases or sales of financial assets

Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place. Regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis.

6.2 Ordinary share capital

Ordinary share capital is recognized as equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognized as deduction from equity.

6.3 Loans and borrowings

Loans and borrowings are classified as 'financial liabilities at amortized cost'. On initial recognition, these are measured at cost, being fair value at the date the liability is incurred, less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these are measured at amortized cost with any difference between cost and value at maturity recognized in the profit or loss over the period of the borrowings on an effective interest basis.

6.4 Trade and other payables**6.4.1 Financial liabilities**

These are classified as 'financial liabilities at amortized cost'. On initial recognition, these are measured at cost, being their fair value at the date the liability is incurred, less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest recognized in profit or loss.

6.4.2 Non-financial liabilities

These, both on initial recognition and subsequently, are measured at cost.

6.5 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a legal and constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation. The amount recognized as provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risk and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. Where outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable, or where a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation cannot be made, a contingent liability is disclosed, unless the possibility of outflow is remote.

6.6 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment assets held for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes, are stated in the statement of financial position at their at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, except for freehold land, which is not depreciated.

Assets in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes, or for purposes not yet determined, are carried at cost, less any recognized impairment loss. Cost includes the cost of material, labour and appropriate overheads directly relating to the construction, erection and installation of the asset and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalized in accordance with the Company's accounting policy. Depreciation of these assets, determined on the same basis as other assets of the same class, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss, using rates specified in note 20.1, so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and assets under construction) over their useful lives, using the reducing balance method. Depreciation commences from the month in which the item is ready for intended use and is discontinued from the month in which the asset is disposed or classified as held for disposal.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

A property, plant and equipment asset is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from its continued use. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of such assets is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

6.7 Stores and spares

These are generally held for internal use and are valued at cost. Cost is determined on the basis of weighted average except for items in transit, which are valued at invoice price plus related cost incurred up to the reporting date. For items which are considered obsolete, the carrying amount is written down to nil. Spare parts held exclusively for capitalization are classified as property, plant and equipment.

6.8 Stock in trade

These are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value, with the exception of stock of waste which is valued at net realizable value. Cost is determined using the following basis:

Category	Basis of determination of cost
Raw material	Moving average cost
Work in process	Average manufacturing cost
Finished goods	Average manufacturing cost
Stock in transit	Invoice price plus related cost incurred up to the reporting date

Average manufacturing cost in relation to work in process and finished goods consists of direct material, labour and an appropriate proportion of manufacturing overheads.

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

6.9 Trade and other receivables

6.9.1 Financial assets

These are classified as 'financial assets at amortized cost'. On initial recognition, these are measured at fair value at the date of transaction, plus attributable transaction costs, except for trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component, which are measured at undiscounted invoice price. Subsequent to initial recognition, these are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest recognized in profit or loss.

6.9.2 Non-financial assets

These, both on initial recognition and subsequently, are measured at cost.

6.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement comprise cash in hand and cash at banks. Interest income on cash and cash equivalents is recognized using effective interest method.

6.11 Contracts with customers

6.11.1 Revenue

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. The Company recognizes revenue from a contract with customer when the Company satisfies an obligation specified in that contract. The following table provides information about the nature and timing of the satisfaction of performance obligations in contracts with customers, including significant payment terms, and the related revenue recognition policies.

Product/service	Nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, including significant payment terms	Revenue recognition policies
Yarn, Fabric, Cotton, Polyester, Waste and others	Performance obligations are satisfied when goods are dispatched to the customers. Invoices are generated at that point in time and are usually payable within a period ranging from 30 days to 90 days. There are no customer loyalty programs or warranty provisions. However, some contracts allow for return of goods if those do not meet the requirements or specifications provided in the contract.	Revenue is recognized at a point in time when the goods are dispatched to customers.

6.11.2 Contract assets

Contract assets represent work performed up to the reporting date which has not been invoiced to customers because the related performance obligations remain partially unsatisfied as at the reporting date.

6.11.3 Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer. A contract liability is recognized at earlier of when the payment is made or the payment is due if a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer.

6.12 Employee benefits

6.12.1 Short-term employee benefits

The Company recognizes the undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits to be paid in exchange for services rendered by employees as a liability after deducting amount already paid and as an expense in profit or loss unless it is included in the cost of inventories or property, plant and equipment as permitted or required by the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan. If the amount paid exceeds the undiscounted amount of benefits, the excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the prepayment would lead to a reduction in future payments or cash refund.

The liability for compensated absences is measured at the amount that the Company expects to pay out in cash for unused leaves as at the reporting date.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024****6.12.2 Post-employment benefits**

The Company operates an unfunded gratuity scheme (defined benefit plan) for all its employees who have completed the minimum qualifying service period. Liability is adjusted on each reporting date to cover the obligation and the adjustment is charged to profit or loss with the exception of remeasurements which are recognized in other comprehensive income. The amount recognized on statement of financial position represents the present value of defined benefit obligation. The details of the scheme are referred to in note 12 to the financial statements.

6.13 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying asset is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. All other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

6.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognizes as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets (including property, plant and equipment) are recognized as deferred income in the statement of financial position and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

The benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest is treated as a government grant, measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates. The amount of grant is recognized as deferred income in the statement of financial position and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the tenure of loan.

6.15 Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income.

6.15.1 Current taxation

Current tax is the amount of tax payable on taxable income for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable in respect of previous years. Provision for current tax is based on current rates of taxation in Pakistan after taking into account tax credits, rebates and exemptions available, if any. The amount of unpaid income tax in respect of the current or prior periods is recognized as a liability. Any excess paid over what is due in respect of the current or prior periods is recognized as an asset.

6.15.2 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is accounted for by providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for tax purposes. Deferred tax is measured at rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. A deferred tax liability is recognized for all taxable temporary differences. A deferred tax asset is recognized for deductible temporary differences to the extent that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary differences can be utilized.

6.16 Impairment**6.16.1 Financial assets**

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets carried at amortized cost on date of initial recognition. The amount of expected credit losses is updated on each reporting date to reflect the changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial asset.

Impairment is recognized at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for financial assets for which credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. For financial assets for which credit risk is low, impairment is recognized at an amount equal to twelve months' expected credit losses, with the exception of trade receivables, for which the Company recognizes lifetime expected credit losses estimated using internal credit risk grading based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to debtors, general economic conditions, and an assessment for both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

All impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the financial asset's carrying amount after the reversal does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

The Company writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counter-party is in severe financial condition and there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Any recoveries made post write-off are recognized in profit or loss.

6.16.2 Non-financial assets

The carrying amount of the Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets 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. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present values using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or cash generating unit.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of the asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized in respect of cash generating units are allocated to reduce the carrying amounts of the assets in a unit on a pro rata basis. Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used in determining the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to that extent that the asset's carrying amount after the reversal does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

6.17 Short-term leases

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of twelve months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). Lease payments on short-term leases are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

6.18 Earnings per share ['EPS']

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is calculated by adjusting basic EPS by the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares and post-tax effect of changes in profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company that would result from conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

6.19 Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currency are translated to the functional currency of the Company using exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated to the functional currency at exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency that are measured at fair value are translated to the functional currency at exchange rate prevailing at the date the fair value is determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency that are measured at historical cost are translated to functional currency at exchange rate prevailing at the date of initial recognition. Any gain or loss arising on translation of foreign currency transactions and balances is recognized in profit or loss.

6.20 Comprehensive income

Comprehensive income is the change in equity resulting from transactions and other events, other than changes resulting from transactions with shareholders in their capacity as shareholders. Total comprehensive income comprises all components of profit or loss and other comprehensive income ['OCI']. OCI comprises items of income and expense, including reclassification adjustments, that are not recognized in profit or loss as required or permitted by accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan, and is presented in 'statement of comprehensive income'.

6.21 Segment reporting

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

Segment results that are reported to the Chief Executive Officer include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly other income and expenses, share of profit/loss of associates and provision for taxes.

6.22 Fair value measurements

'Fair value' is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non performance risk.

None of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values.

6.23 Dividend distribution to ordinary shareholders

Dividend to ordinary shareholders is recognized as a deduction from accumulated profit in statement of changes in equity and as a liability, to the extent it is unclaimed/unpaid, in the Company's financial statements in the year in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders.

7 AUTHORIZED SHARE CAPITAL

30-Jun-24		30-Jun-23	
No. of shares	No. of shares	Rupees	Rupees
6,500,000	6,500,000	65,000,000	65,000,000
Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each			
6,500,000	6,500,000	65,000,000	65,000,000

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

8 ISSUED SHARE CAPITAL

30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23		30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
No. of shares	No. of shares		Rupees	Rupees
		Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each		
		Issued for cash		
6,432,000	6,432,000		64,320,000	64,320,000
6,432,000	6,432,000		64,320,000	64,320,000

9 GENERAL RESERVE

General reserve is being maintained to have adequate resources for future requirements and business operations.

10 LOAN FROM SPONSORS

These represent unsecured and interest free loans obtained from directors and sponsors. There is no agreed schedule or tenor for repayment of these loans and as such these are for an indefinite period, repayable at the Company's discretion. These loans are presented as equity as per "Technical Release 32 - Accounting for Directors' Loan" issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan.

	Note	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
		Rupees	Rupees
11 LONG TERM FINANCES			
These represent long term finances utilized under interest/profit arrangements from banking companies and financial institutions			
MCB Bank Limited			
Demand Finance	11.1	513,114,000	739,801,593
Long Term Financing Facility	11.2	783,393,093	993,800,173
Temporary Economic Refinancing Facility	11.3	297,520,770	329,514,489
		1,594,027,863	2,063,116,255
Meezan Bank Limited			
Diminishing Musharakah	11.4	1,162,073,449	1,162,073,449
Long Term Financing Facility	11.5	1,421,678,335	1,536,697,483
Renewable Energy Finance Facility	11.6	30,701,097	40,934,793
		2,614,452,881	2,739,705,725
Bank Alfalah Limited			
Renewable Energy Finance Facility	11.7	100,000,000	-
		4,308,480,744	4,802,821,980
Current maturity presented under current liabilities	18	(594,777,385)	(350,212,215)
		3,713,703,359	4,452,609,765

11.1 These finances have been obtained from MCB Bank Limited to finance capital expenditure and are secured by charge over operating fixed assets of the Company. These finances carry interest at rates ranging from three months KIBOR plus 0.40% to 0.45% (30-Jun-23: three months KIBOR plus 0.40% to 0.45%) per annum, payable quarterly. These finances are repayable in thirty two equal quarterly installments with final maturity due in December 2032.

11.2 These finances have been obtained from MCB Bank Limited to finance capital expenditure and are secured by charge over operating fixed assets of the Company. These finances carry interest at SBP rate plus 0.40% (30-Jun-23: SBP rate plus 0.40%) per annum, payable quarterly. These finances are repayable in thirty two equal quarterly installments with final maturity due in April 2032.

11.3 These finances have been obtained from MCB Bank Limited to finance capital expenditure and is secured by charge over operating fixed assets of the Company. These finances carry interest at a below-market rate of SBP rate plus 0.40% (30-Jun-23: SBP rate plus 0.40%) per annum, payable quarterly. These finances are repayable in thirty two equal quarterly installments with final maturity due in August 2031. The amortized cost of these finances has been determined using discount rates ranging from of 7.71% to 8.02% being the prevailing market rates of interest for similar instruments at the date of disbursement. The difference between the amortised cost and face value has been recognized as deferred grant (See note). The details are as follows:

	Note	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
		Rupees	Rupees
Face value of finance		363,458,342	413,909,750
Unamortized deferred grant	14	(65,937,572)	(84,395,261)
		297,520,770	329,514,489

11.4 These finances have been obtained from Meezan Bank Limited to finance capital expenditure and are secured by charge over operating fixed assets of the Company. These finances carry profit at three months KIBOR plus 0.35% per annum, payable quarterly. These finances are repayable in thirty two equal quarterly installments with final maturity due in April 2033.

11.5 These finances have been obtained from Meezan Bank Limited to finance capital expenditure and are secured by charge over operating fixed assets of the Company. These finances carry profit at SBP rate plus 1.50% (30-Jun-23: SBP rate plus 1.50%) per annum, payable quarterly. These finances are repayable in thirty two equal quarterly installments with final maturity due in June 2032.

11.6 These finances have been obtained from Meezan Bank Limited to finance renewable energy project and are secured by charge over operating fixed assets of the Company. These finances carry interest at SBP rate plus 2.5% (30-Jun-23: SBP rate plus 1.5% per annum) per annum, payable quarterly. These finances are repayable in nineteen equal quarterly installments with final maturity due in June 2027.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

11.7 These finances have been obtained from Bank Alfalah Limited to finance renewable energy project and are secured by charge over operating fixed assets of the Company. These finances carry interest at three months KIBOR plus 3% per annum (30-Jun-23: Nil) per annum, payable quarterly. The interest rate, however, has been fixed at 6% per annum subsequent to the reporting date. These finances are repayable in thirty two equal quarterly installments with final maturity due in June 2034.

11.8 For mortgages and charges on assets as security for liabilities, refer to note 47 to the financial statements.

12 EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT BENEFITS

The Company operates an unfunded gratuity scheme, a defined benefit plan, for all its employees who have completed the minimum qualifying service period. Under the scheme, the Company pays a lump-sum benefit equal to last drawn monthly gross salary for each year of service to scheme members whereas the members of the scheme are not required to make any contributions to the scheme. The scheme is administered by the management of the Company under the supervision and directions of the Board of Directors of the Company. The amount recognized in statement of financial position represents present value of defined benefit obligation.

	<i>Note</i>	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
		<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
12.1 Movement in present value of defined benefit obligation			
As at beginning of the year		235,492,661	185,493,380
Charged to profit or loss for the year	12.2	98,485,888	78,848,368
Benefits paid during the year		(54,979,880)	(44,499,825)
Remeasurements recognized in other comprehensive income	12.4	19,183,149	15,650,738
As at end of the year		298,181,818	235,492,661

12.2 Charge to profit or loss

Current service cost		69,030,738	53,393,671
Interest cost		29,455,150	25,454,697
		98,485,888	78,848,368

12.3 The charge to profit or loss has been allocated as follows

Cost of sales	29.2	81,809,005	64,318,367
Administrative expenses	31.1	16,676,883	14,530,001
		98,485,888	78,848,368

12.4 Remeasurements recognized in other comprehensive income

Actuarial loss arising from:			
Change in financial assumptions		-	-
Change in experience adjustments		19,183,149	15,650,738
		19,183,149	15,650,738

12.5 Principal actuarial assumptions

Present value of defined benefit obligation has been determined using projected unit credit method. The liability as at the reporting date is based on actuarial valuation carried out by independent actuaries, Najeeb Consultants (Private) Limited. The principal assumptions used in determining present value of defined benefit obligation are:

	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
Discount rate	14.75%	16.25%
Expected rates of increase in salary	13.75%	15.25%

12.6 Average duration of the defined benefit obligation

The average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 6 years.

12.7 Expected charge to profit or loss for the next financial year

The expected charge to profit or loss for the year ending 30 June 2025 amounts to Rs. 127.71 million.

12.8 Risk factors

The defined benefit plan exposes the Company to the following actuarial risks:

Interest risk: The discount rate used in determination of present value of defined benefit obligation has been determined by reference to market yield at the reporting date on corporate bonds since the private sector bond market is sufficiently developed in Pakistan. An increase in market yield resulting in a higher discount rate will decrease the defined benefit liability.

Longevity risk: The present value of defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the expected remaining working lives of employees. An increase in the expected remaining working lives will increase the defined benefit obligation.

Salary risk: The present value of defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to future salaries of employees. An increase in salary of employees will increase the defined benefit obligation.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Note	30-Jun-24 Rupees	30-Jun-23 Rupees (Restated)
13 DEFERRED TAXATION			
Deferred tax liability on taxable temporary differences	13.1	-	-
Deferred tax asset on deductible temporary differences	13.1	-	-
		-	-

13.1 Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	30-Jun-24			
	As at 01-Jul-23 Rupees	Recognized in profit or loss Rupees	Recognized in OCI Rupees	As at 30-Jun-24 Rupees
Deferred tax liabilities				
Operating fixed assets	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets				
Employees retirement benefits	-	-	-	-
Impairment allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	-	-
Unused tax credit	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	30-Jun-23			
	As at 01-Jul-22 Rupees	Recognized in profit or loss Rupees	Recognized in OCI Rupees	As at 30-Jun-23 Rupees
Deferred tax liabilities				
Operating fixed assets	148,035,141	(148,035,141)	-	-
Deferred tax assets				
Employees retirement benefits	(16,183,718)	16,183,718	-	-
Impairment allowance for expected credit losses	(10,833,796)	10,833,796	-	-
Unused tax credits and losses	-	-	-	-
	(27,017,514)	27,017,514	-	-
	121,017,627	(121,017,627)	-	-

14 DEFERRED GRANT

The State Bank of Pakistan [SBP] through IH&SMEFD circular no. 1 of 2020 dated 17 March 2020, introduced a 'Temporary Economic Refinance Facility' [TERF]. Further SBP through IH&SMEFD circular no. 6 of 2020 dated 10 April 2020, introduced a 'Refinance Scheme for Payment of Wages and Salaries to Workers and Employees of Business Concern' [the Refinance Scheme]. The purpose of these schemes was to provide relief to dampen the effects of COVID - 19 by providing loans at interest rates that are below normal lending rates.

The movement during the year is as follows:

	Note	30-Jun-24 Rupees	30-Jun-23 Rupees
As at beginning of the year		84,395,261	104,604,763
Amortization during the year		(18,457,689)	(20,209,502)
As at end of the year		65,937,572	84,395,261
Current maturity presented under current liabilities	18	(16,501,601)	(18,457,689)
		49,435,971	65,937,572

15 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade creditors		778,926,302	896,304,069
Accrued liabilities		309,877,679	483,956,971
Advances from customers		35,310,223	22,158,035
Infrastructure Cess	15.1	695,211,188	570,690,072
Gas Infrastructure Development Cess	15.2	105,933,481	105,933,481
Cotton cess	15.3	37,244,617	29,954,602
Statutory levies payable	15.4	543,038,112	534,137,827
Sales Tax Payable		15,821,907	32,264,939
Other payables		45,889,523	45,642,476
		2,567,253,032	2,721,042,472

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

15.1 Infrastructure tax

This represents Sindh Infrastructure Cess was levied by Excise and Taxation Officer [‘ETO’] Government of Sindh on movement of imported goods entering the Sindh Province from outside Pakistan and Punjab Infrastructure Tax levied by ETO Government of Punjab on movement of imported goods entering the Punjab Province from outside Pakistan. Sindh High Court decided the case against the Company and directed to pay the outstanding amount to Excise and Taxation Department. The Company has filed appeal before the Supreme Court of Pakistan and obtained stay on the recovery of these levies. During the pendency of final judgement on this, the Honorable Courts granting stay have directed the petitioners to arrange bank guarantees in favour of ETO.

15.2 Gas Infrastructure Development Cess

This represents cess levied, through the Gas Infrastructure Development Cess [‘GIDC’] Act, 2011 later re-imposed by the Gas Infrastructure Development Cess Act, 2015, the recovery of which has been stayed by the High Court of Sindh. (see note 19.1.2).

15.3 This represents cess levied under the Cotton Cess Act, 1923, the recovery of which was stayed by the Lahore High Court. (see note 19.1.3).

	<i>Note</i>	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
		<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
15.4 Statutory levies payable			
Workers' Profit Participation Fund	15.4.1	-	50,350,386
Workers' Welfare Fund	15.4.2	193,296,709	176,797,600
Levies under Income Tax Ordinance, 2001	15.4.3	349,741,403	306,989,841
		543,038,112	534,137,827

	<i>Note</i>	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
		<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>

15.4.1 Workers' Profit Participation Fund

As at beginning of the year		50,350,386	203,436,516
Interest on funds utilized by the Company		3,726,611	12,851,999
Charged to profit or loss for the year	32	-	50,350,386
Paid during the year		(54,076,997)	(216,288,515)
As at end of the year		-	50,350,386

15.4.2 Workers' Welfare Fund

As at beginning of the year		176,797,600	156,042,075
Charged to profit or loss for the year	32	16,499,109	20,755,525
As at end of the year		193,296,709	176,797,600

15.4.3 Levies under Income Tax Ordinance, 2001

As at beginning of the year		306,989,841	286,127,307
Charged to profit or loss for the year		349,741,403	306,989,841
Paid/adjusted during the year		(306,989,841)	(286,127,307)
As at end of the year		349,741,403	306,989,841

16 ACCRUED INTEREST/PROFIT

Long term finances		450,396,621	259,549,100
Short term borrowings		283,203,431	370,079,489
		733,600,052	629,628,589

17 SHORT TERM BORROWINGS

Secured

These represent short term finances utilized under interest/profit arrangements from banking companies

Running finances	17.1	1,367,700,339	1,911,343,692
Running musharakah	17.1	2,017,500,000	3,203,688,021
Term loans	17.1	1,650,000,000	4,128,000,000
Import finance	17.2	1,932,960,610	-
		6,968,160,949	9,243,031,713

17.1 These facilities has been obtained from various banking companies for working capital requirements and are secured by charge over all present and future current assets of the Company and demand promissory notes. These carry interest/profit at rates ranging from one to three month KIBOR plus 0.1% to 1.00% (30-Jun-23: one to three months KIBOR plus 0.10% to 1.00%) payable quarterly/on maturity.

17.2 These facilities has been obtained from various banking companies to finance retirement of import documents and are secured by charge over all present and future current assets of the Company and duly accepted bills of exchange back by trust receipts. These carry interest at rates ranging from 5.75% to 6.5% (30-Jun-23: Nil) per annum, payable on maturity.

17.3 The aggregate available short term funded facilities amounts to Rs. 13,073 million (30-Jun-23: Rs. 16,299 million) out of which Rs. 6,105 million (30-Jun-23: Rs. 7,057 million) remained unavailed as at the reporting date.

17.4 For mortgages and charges on assets as security for liabilities, refer to note 47 to the financial statements.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	<i>Note</i>	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
		<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
18 CURRENT PORTION OF NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Long term finances	11	594,777,385	350,212,215
Deferred grant	14	16,501,601	18,457,689
		611,278,986	368,669,904

19 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

19.1 Contingencies

19.1.1 Various banking companies have issued guarantees on behalf of the Company and discounted receivables of the Company as detailed below:

	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
	<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
Bank guarantees	992,861,646	975,921,946
Bills discounted	1,143,516,018	2,069,000,000

19.1.2 In September 2014, the Federal Government promulgated Gas Infrastructure Development Cess [GIDC] Ordinance No. VI of 2014 to circumvent earlier decision of the Supreme Court of Pakistan [the SCP] on the subject, where it had up held that the earlier introduction of GIDC Act 2011 was unconstitutional and ultra vires on the ground, amongst others, that GIDC was a 'Fee' and not a 'Tax' and the same suit was also filed against Federation of Pakistan, OGRA, SSGC and SNGPL in different Honorable High Courts of Pakistan by Industry at Large. In May 2015, the Government passed the GIDC Act, 2015. The Company vide petition 1234/2020 filed before the High Court of Sindh challenged the recovery of GIDC installments. The High Court of Sindh vide its order dated 22 November 2020 has suspended the recovery of GIDC installments. No further date is fixed for hearing. Further, the Company vide petition 1848/2021 dated 30 August 2021 filed before the High Court of Sindh challenged the levy of GIDC on the ground of the Government's failure to comply with the Supreme Court's judgment dated 13 August 2020 in relation to commencement of work on specified projects. Date of hearing is fixed for 18 November 2022. However, the Company has recognized liability for GIDC amounting to Rs. 105.933 million (30-Jun-23: Rs. 105.933 million) (see note 15).

19.1.3 The Company vide petition ICA 239111 of 2018 filed before the High Court of Lahore challenged the recovery of Cotton Cess against the judgment passed in writ petition No. 31009 of 2016 and writ petition No. 214708 of 2018 respectively. The case has been decided against the Company.

19.1.4 Contingencies related to tax matters are referred to in note 36 to the financial statements.

	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
	<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
19.2 Commitments		
19.2.1 Commitments under irrevocable letters of credit for:		
- purchase of property, plant and equipment	59,942,000	-
- purchase of stores and spares	210,096,856	21,941,957
- purchase of raw material	485,434,112	439,610,072
	755,472,968	461,552,029
19.2.2 Commitments for capital expenditure	29,335,735	-

19.2.3 Commitments under ijarah contracts

The aggregated amount of ujarah payments for ijarah financing and the period in which these payments will become due are as follows:

	<i>Note</i>	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
		<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
- payments not later than one year		61,167,773	17,546,257
- payments later than one year		197,756,416	50,959,084
		258,924,189	68,505,341

20 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Operating fixed assets	20.1	7,747,044,083	7,710,715,045
Capital work in progress	20.2	157,489,089	603,281,272
		7,904,533,172	8,313,996,317

BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

20.1 Operating fixed assets

	30-Jun-24										
	COST					Rate	DEPRECIATION				Net book value as at 30-Jun-24
	As at 01-Jul-23	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	As at 30-Jun-24		As at 01-Jul-23	For the year	Adjustment	As at 30-Jun-24	
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	%	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
Freehold land	113,095,666	-	-	-	113,095,666	-	-	-	-	-	113,095,666
Buildings on freehold land											
Factory buildings	1,904,373,756	-	-	5,729,692	1,910,103,448	10	632,997,623	127,396,273	-	760,393,896	1,149,709,552
Non-factory buildings	352,667,418	-	-	-	352,667,418	5	71,898,083	14,038,466	-	85,936,549	266,730,869
	2,257,041,174	-	-	5,729,692	2,262,770,866		704,895,706	141,434,739	-	846,330,445	1,416,440,421
Plant and machinery	9,164,575,590	-	(97,520,286)	676,988,273	9,744,043,577	10	3,542,625,518	590,328,085	(85,463,942)	4,047,489,661	5,696,553,916
Equipment and other assets	146,855,922	7,719,166	-	-	154,575,088	25-35	132,589,766	10,772,156	-	143,361,922	11,213,166
Electric installations	623,318,034	-	-	119,925,644	743,243,678	10	243,993,912	38,931,794	-	282,925,706	460,317,972
Office equipment - head office	3,519,521	-	-	-	3,519,521	10	1,545,354	188,098	-	1,733,452	1,786,069
Office equipment - factory	7,987,095	7,429,760	-	-	15,416,855	10	3,246,666	80,449	-	3,327,115	12,089,740
Furniture and fixtures - head office	199,098	-	-	-	199,098	10	180,376	334,943	-	515,319	(316,221)
Furniture and fixtures - factory	8,004,207	3,085,215	-	-	11,089,422	10	6,469,947	179,137	-	6,649,084	4,440,338
Vehicles	84,927,556	17,622,730	(22,678,435)	-	79,871,851	20	63,261,573	5,301,145	(20,113,883)	48,448,835	31,423,016
	12,409,523,863	35,856,871	(120,198,721)	802,643,609	13,127,825,622		4,698,808,818	787,550,546	(105,577,825)	5,380,781,539	7,747,044,083

BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	30-Jun-23										
	COST					Rate	DEPRECIATION				Net book value as at 30-Jun-23
	As at 01-Jul-22	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	As at 30-Jun-23		As at 01-Jul-22	For the year	Adjustment	As at 30-Jun-23	
Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	%	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	
Freehold land	111,404,566	1,691,100	-	-	113,095,666	-	-	-	-	-	113,095,666
Buildings on freehold land											
Factory buildings	921,293,032	-	-	983,080,724	1,904,373,756	10	591,165,272	41,832,351	-	632,997,623	1,271,376,133
Non-factory buildings	157,036,907	-	-	195,630,511	352,667,418	5	66,559,063	5,339,020	-	71,898,083	280,769,335
	1,078,329,939	-	-	1,178,711,235	2,257,041,174		657,724,335	47,171,371	-	704,895,706	1,552,145,468
Plant and machinery	6,327,220,998	-	(59,844,166)	2,897,198,758	9,164,575,590	10	3,236,361,337	356,907,385	(50,643,204)	3,542,625,518	5,621,950,072
Equipment and other assets	146,855,922	-	-	-	146,855,922	25-35	120,942,357	11,647,409	-	132,589,766	14,266,156
Electric installations	352,194,988	-	-	271,123,046	623,318,034	10	208,845,640	35,148,272	-	243,993,912	379,324,122
Office equipment - head office	3,519,521	-	-	-	3,519,521	10	1,336,355	208,999	-	1,545,354	1,974,167
Office equipment - factory	7,987,095	-	-	-	7,987,095	10	2,855,994	390,672	-	3,246,666	4,740,429
Furniture and fixtures - head office	199,098	-	-	-	199,098	10	178,296	2,080	-	180,376	18,722
Furniture and fixtures - factory	8,004,207	-	-	-	8,004,207	10	6,299,475	170,472	-	6,469,947	1,534,260
Vehicles	94,946,903	121,530	(10,140,877)	-	84,927,556	20	65,749,245	5,710,101	(8,197,773)	63,261,573	21,665,983
	8,130,663,237	1,812,630	(69,985,043)	4,347,033,039	12,409,523,863		4,300,293,034	457,356,761	(58,840,977)	4,698,808,818	7,710,715,045

20.1.1 Free hold land of the Company is located at Ferozewattoan, Sheikhpura with a total area of 811 Kanal 11 Marla (30-Jun-2023: 811 Kanal 11 Marla).

20.1.2 Transfers represent transfers from capital work in progress on related assets becoming available for use.

BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

20.1.3 Disposal of property, plant and equipment

Particulars	30-Jun-24					Mode of disposal	Particulars of buyer
	Cost <i>Rupees</i>	Accumulated depreciation <i>Rupees</i>	Net book value <i>Rupees</i>	Disposal proceeds <i>Rupees</i>	Gain on disposal <i>Rupees</i>		
<i>Plant and machinery</i>							
Auto Cone	59,954,436	50,950,910	9,003,526	10,900,000	1,896,474	Negotiation	Bhanero Textiles Mills Limited
Looms 4 Sets	11,433,275	10,228,385	1,204,890	2,197,802	992,912	Negotiation	Atta Mustafa, Sheikhu Pura
Misc Machinery	26,132,575	24,284,647	1,847,928	2,966,102	1,118,174	Negotiation	Olympia Textile International, Lahore
	97,520,286	85,463,942	12,056,344	16,063,904	4,007,560		
<i>Vehicle</i>							
Audi	7,353,117	6,478,598	874,519	1,500,000	625,481	Negotiation	Muhammad Shafiue, Gujrawala
Toyota corolla	1,612,844	1,462,516	150,328	500,000	349,672	Negotiation	Khawar Abbas, Lahore
Toyota corolla	1,475,380	1,371,036	104,344	700,000	595,656	Negotiation	Sara Riaz, Lahore
Toyota corolla	1,382,340	1,305,500	76,840	400,000	323,160	Negotiation	Muhammad Awais Rana, Lahore
Toyota corolla	1,609,844	1,453,734	156,110	500,000	343,890	Negotiation	Muhammad Altaf, Lahore
Audi	7,344,700	6,488,433	856,267	1,800,000	943,733	Negotiation	Muhammad Shafique, Gujrawala
Toyota corolla	1,900,210	1,554,066	346,144	750,000	403,856	Negotiation	Muhammad Shafique, Gujrawala
	22,678,435	20,113,883	2,564,552	6,150,000	3,585,448		
	120,198,721	105,577,825	14,620,896	22,213,904	7,593,008		

BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

Particulars	30-Jun-23					Mode of disposal	Particulars of buyer
	Cost <i>Rupees</i>	Accumulated depreciation <i>Rupees</i>	Net book value <i>Rupees</i>	Disposal proceeds <i>Rupees</i>	Gain on disposal <i>Rupees</i>		
Plant and machinery							
Gas Generators Waukesha	13,835,835	11,709,005	2,126,830	2,150,000	23,170	Negotiation	Muhammad Nawaz, Jhang
Gas Generators Waukesha	13,835,835	11,709,005	2,126,830	2,150,000	23,170	Negotiation	Muhammad Nawaz, Jhang
Gas Generators Waukesha	13,835,835	11,709,005	2,126,830	2,150,000	23,170	Negotiation	Muhammad Nawaz, Jhang
Alternator	5,929,643	5,018,143	911,500	920,000	8,500	Negotiation	Muhammad Nawaz, Jhang
Alternator	5,929,643	5,018,143	911,500	920,000	8,500	Negotiation	Muhammad Nawaz, Jhang
Alternator	5,929,643	5,018,143	911,500	920,000	8,500	Negotiation	Muhammad Nawaz, Jhang
Assets having net book value less than Rs. 500,000 each	547,732	461,760	85,972	110,202	24,230	Negotiation	Muhammad Nawaz, Jhang
	59,844,166	50,643,204	9,200,962	9,320,202	119,240		
Vehicle							
Honda Civic	7,353,117	6,299,718	1,053,399	2,100,000	1,046,601	Negotiation	Ghulam Asghar, Islamabad
Audi A5	2,787,760	1,898,055	889,705	1,600,000	710,295	Negotiation	Muhammad Altaf, Lahore
	10,140,877	8,197,773	1,943,104	3,700,000	1,756,896		
	69,985,043	58,840,977	11,144,066	13,020,202	1,876,136		

BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	<i>Note</i>	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
		<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
20.1.4	The depreciation charge for the year has been allocated as follows:		
Cost of sales	29	781,466,774	450,874,437
Administrative expenses	31	6,083,772	6,482,324
		787,550,546	457,356,761

20.1.5 Free hold land of the Company is located at Feroze wattoan, Sheikhpura with a total area of 811 Kanal 11 Marla (30-Jun-2023: 811 Kanal 11 Marla).

20.2 Capital work in progress

	30-Jun-24			
	As at 01-Jul-23 <i>Rupees</i>	Additions <i>Rupees</i>	Transfers <i>Rupees</i>	As at 30-Jun-24 <i>Rupees</i>
Buildings on freehold land	9,831,151	103,691,253	(5,729,692)	107,792,712
Plant and machinery	564,528,847	113,852,676	(676,988,273)	1,393,250
Electric Installations	28,921,274	139,307,497	(119,925,644)	48,303,127
	603,281,272	356,851,426	(802,643,609)	157,489,089

	30-Jun-23			
	As at 01-Jul-22 <i>Rupees</i>	Additions <i>Rupees</i>	Transfers <i>Rupees</i>	As at 30-Jun-23 <i>Rupees</i>
Buildings on freehold land	915,598,814	272,943,572	(1,178,711,235)	9,831,151
Plant and machinery	1,305,253,614	2,156,473,991	(2,897,198,758)	564,528,847
Electric Installations	53,102,083	246,942,237	(271,123,046)	28,921,274
	2,273,954,511	2,676,359,800	(4,347,033,039)	603,281,272

20.2.1 Plant and machinery includes borrowing cost capitalized during the year amounting to Rs. 31,687,756 (30-Jun-23: Rs. 216,432,497) at capitalization rate of 23.04% to 23.30% (30-Jun-23: 3.5% to 22.48%). The expansion has been financed by long term financing.

	<i>Note</i>	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
		<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
21 LONG TERM DEPOSITS			
Utility companies and regulatory authorities		44,481,875	44,481,875
Banking companies and financial institutions		16,559,114	5,959,454
		61,040,989	50,441,329

21.1 These have been deposited with various utility companies. These are classified as 'financial assets at amortized cost' under IFRS 9 which are required to be carried at amortized cost. However, these, being held for an indefinite period with no fixed maturity date, are carried at cost as their amortized cost is impracticable to determine.

21.2 These represent security deposits against vehicle ijarah facilities obtained from banking companies and financial institutions adjustable at the end of ijarah contract.

	<i>Note</i>	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
		<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
22 STOCK IN TRADE			
Raw material		6,670,230,513	12,312,989,616
Work in process		324,165,008	361,993,456
Finished goods	22.1	1,902,223,437	1,142,324,115
		8,896,618,958	13,817,307,187

22.1 Stock of finished goods includes stock of waste valued at Rs. 22,243,976 (30-Jun-23: Rs. 23,771,659). The entire stock of waste is valued at net realizable value.

	<i>Note</i>	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
		<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
23 TRADE RECEIVABLES			
Gross amount due			
- local - <i>unsecured</i>		2,694,146,473	2,054,791,873
- foreign - <i>secured</i>	23.1	286,723,232	323,857,660
		2,980,869,705	2,378,649,533
Impairment allowance for expected credit loss	23.2	(30,324,611)	(34,960,468)
		2,950,545,094	2,343,689,065

23.1 These are secured through letters of credit

BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

23.2 Impairment allowance for expected credit loss

As at beginning of the year		34,960,468	124,074,445
Recognized during the year	44.1.6	617,658	5,253,515
Reversed during the year	44.1.6	(5,253,515)	(94,367,492)
As at end of the year		30,324,611	34,960,468

24 SHORT TERM DEPOSITS

These represent deposits with a banking company against bank guarantees and carry return at rates ranging from 5.50% to 22.55% (30-Jun-23: 5.50% to 19.05%) per annum.

	Note	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
		Rupees	Rupees

25 ADVANCES, PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Advances to suppliers		27,519,719	145,570,163
Advances to employees	25.1	15,003,327	13,950,327
Prepaid expenses		6,034,849	4,436,513
Prepaid statutory levies		407,303,136	497,938,250
Other receivables	25.2	62,804,396	51,362,700
		518,665,427	713,257,953

25.1 These represent advances to employees against future salaries and post employment benefits in accordance with the Company policy.

	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
	Rupees	Rupees

25.2 Particulars of other receivables

Other receivables		62,903,979	51,462,283
Impairment allowance for doubtful receivables		(99,583)	(99,583)
		62,804,396	51,362,700

26 TAX REFUNDS DUE FROM GOVERNMENT

Sales tax refundable/adjustable		611,024,590	1,159,075,492
Income tax refundable/adjustable		408,317,391	150,318,560
		1,019,341,981	1,309,394,052

	Note	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
		Rupees	Rupees

27 CASH AND BANK BALANCES

Cash in hand		-	2,475,736
Cash at banks			
Current accounts - local currency		926,247,596	431,867,225
Deposit accounts - local currency	27.1	-	8,613,908
Current accounts - foreign currency		19,615,390	38,670,317
		945,862,986	479,151,450
		945,862,986	481,627,186

27.1 These carry return at rates ranging from 6.31% to 10.07% per annum.

28 REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS - NET

	30-Jun-24		
	Local Rupees	Export Rupees	Total Rupees
Yarn	9,782,211,800	17,352,926,705	27,135,138,505
Fabric	4,759,966,775	1,816,145,795	6,576,112,570
Cotton and polyester	425,048,514	-	425,048,514
Waste and others	456,485,523	-	456,485,523
	15,423,712,612	19,169,072,500	34,592,785,112
Sales tax	(2,365,487,548)	(405,524,309)	(2,771,011,857)
	13,058,225,064	18,763,548,191	31,821,773,255

	30-Jun-23		
	Local Rupees	Export Rupees	Total Rupees
Yarn	11,255,464,052	9,849,367,511	21,104,831,563
Fabric	3,344,640,061	1,664,724,816	5,009,364,877
Cotton and polyester	791,375,031	-	791,375,031
Waste and others	307,025,030	-	307,025,030
	15,698,504,174	11,514,092,327	27,212,596,501

BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

Sales tax	(2,331,726,132)	(724,284,045)	(3,056,010,177)
	13,366,778,042	10,789,808,282	24,156,586,324

28.1 Export sales include indirect exports made during the year amounting to Rs. 11,634,024,094 (30-Jun-2023: Rs. 4,171,748,482).

	Note	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
		Rupees	Rupees

29 COST OF SALES

Raw material consumed	29.1	25,041,207,039	17,444,633,692
Stores and spares consumed		568,642,457	462,190,464
Salaries, wages and benefits	29.2	1,269,825,588	1,030,535,090
Fee and subscription		3,001,368	2,046,392
Fuel and power		3,132,647,443	2,078,184,496
Insurance		82,670,498	50,967,251
Vehicle running and maintenance		24,847,082	22,233,798
Rent, rates and taxes		425,921	288,941
Repair and maintenance		11,019,966	36,412,907
Communication		1,154,087	1,007,249
Traveling, conveyance and entertainment		3,356,036	3,788,783
Depreciation	20.1.4	781,466,774	450,874,437
Others		7,202,676	5,136,362
Manufacturing cost	C/F	30,927,466,935	21,588,299,862

	Note	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
		Rupees	Rupees

Manufacturing cost	B/F	30,927,466,935	21,588,299,862
Work in process			
As at beginning of the year		361,993,456	194,440,534
As at end of the year		(324,165,008)	(361,993,456)
		37,828,448	(167,552,922)
Cost of goods manufactured		30,965,295,383	21,420,746,940
Finished goods			
As at beginning of the year		1,142,324,115	721,512,992
Purchased during the year		31,432,418	14,940,616
As at end of the year		(1,902,223,437)	(1,142,324,115)
		(728,466,904)	(405,870,507)
Cost of cotton sold		362,881,483	569,487,084
		30,599,709,962	21,584,363,517

29.1 Raw material consumed

As at beginning of the year	12,312,989,616	4,621,548,853
Purchased during the year	19,788,476,560	25,718,630,994
Sold during the year	(390,028,624)	(582,556,539)
As at end of the year	(6,670,230,513)	(12,312,989,616)
	25,041,207,039	17,444,633,692

29.2 These include charge in respect of employees retirement benefits amounting to Rs. 81,809,005 (30-Jun-23: Rs. 64,318,367).

	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
	Rupees	Rupees

30 SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES

Export

Ocean freight and forwarding	215,666,898	230,231,505
Export development surcharge	18,049,464	16,251,471
Commission	55,215,112	57,884,148
Others	3,198,871	3,293,027
	292,130,345	307,660,151

Local

Inland transportation	12,949,756	7,699,869
Quality claims	-	8,924,214
Commission	179,643,683	103,618,153
Others	-	14,238
	192,593,439	120,256,474
	484,723,784	427,916,625

BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	<i>Note</i>	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
		<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
31 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES			
Directors' remuneration		31,200,000	31,200,000
Salaries and benefits	31.1	136,654,798	114,145,725
Traveling, conveyance and entertainment		11,251,884	12,194,646
Printing and stationery		1,596,086	2,900,817
Communication		1,864,791	1,310,922
Vehicles running and maintenance		15,357,537	14,522,622
Legal and professional		2,043,522	8,540,966
Auditor's remuneration	31.2	2,000,000	2,000,000
Fee and subscription		9,484,440	8,223,285
Depreciation	20.1.4	6,083,772	6,482,324
Rent, rates and utilities		24,885,510	20,543,292
Oracle license and support fee		1,216,307	-
Ijarah rentals		39,510,209	1,808,181
Others		4,842,567	16,915,321
		287,991,423	240,788,101
31.1	These include charge in respect of employees retirement benefits amounting to Rs. 16,676,883 (30-Jun-23: Rs. 14,530,001).		
	<i>Note</i>	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
		<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
31.2 Auditor's remuneration			
Annual statutory audit		1,811,500	1,811,500
Limited scope review		128,500	128,500
Review report under Code of Corporate Governance		50,000	50,000
Out of pocket expenses		10,000	10,000
		2,000,000	2,000,000
32 OTHER EXPENSES			
Loss on financial instruments			
Foreign exchange loss		510,976	-
Other expenses			
Donations		-	3,100,000
		510,976	3,100,000
33 OTHER INCOME			
Gain on financial instruments			
Foreign exchange gain		-	6,235,932
Gain on disposal of investments		-	507,594
Dividend income		-	10,194,419
Return on bank deposits	24	120,925,556	73,990,136
		120,925,556	90,928,081
Other income			
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	20.1.3	7,593,008	1,876,136
Duty drawback on export		-	47,036
		7,593,008	1,923,172
		128,518,564	92,851,253
	<i>Note</i>	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
		<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
34 FINANCE COST			
Interest/profit on borrowings:			
long term finances		452,591,069	109,320,851
short term borrowings		1,449,991,627	786,269,110
		1,902,582,696	895,589,961
Interest on workers' profit participation fund	15.4.1	3,726,611	12,851,999
Bank charges and commission		82,585,775	88,914,741
		1,988,895,082	997,356,701
35 PROVISION FOR STATUTORY LEVIES			
Workers' Profit Participation Fund	15.4.1	-	50,350,386
Workers' Welfare Fund	15.4.1	16,499,109	20,755,525
Levies under Income Tax Ordinance, 2001	35.1	282,828,805	321,147,583
		299,327,914	392,253,494

BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

35.1 Levies under Income Tax Ordinance, 2001

For the year	35.1.1	349,741,403	306,989,841
Prior years		(66,912,598)	14,157,742
		282,828,805	321,147,583

35.1.1 Levies under Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 [‘the Ordinance’] have been recognized under section 113 and 154 of the Ordinance.

	Note	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
		Rupees	Rupees

36 PROVISION FOR TAXATION

Current taxation			
For the year		-	-
Prior years		-	(107,249,792)
		-	(107,249,792)
Deferred taxation	13.1	-	(121,017,627)
		-	(228,267,419)

36.1 Assessments upto assessment year 2002-2003 have been finalized under the relevant provisions of the Repealed Income Tax Ordinance, 1979.

36.2

The income tax assessments of the Company up to and including tax year 2021 have been completed by the concerned income tax authorities or are deemed to have been so completed under the provisions of section 120 of the Ordinance except as explained in note 36.3.

36.3

The Government has levied Super Tax on high earning persons, which was levied by the Government for the tax year 2022 in addition to corporate tax rate of 29%. The Company together with other parties challenged it for tax year 2022 in the Sindh High Court who decided the matter in favour of the petitioners ultra vires to the Constitution of Pakistan. The FBR challenged the said decision before the Supreme Court of Pakistan who, vide interim order dated February 2023, directed that the taxpayers shall pay super tax to Nazir on the direction of Sindh high court. The Company, complying with the directions, provided security of 100% super tax to the Nazir of High Court. 40% of which was encashed and deposited with the FBR. The hearing and appeal before the Supreme Court of Pakistan is pending.

	Unit	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
			(Restated)

37 (LOSS)/EARNINGS PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED

(Loss)/profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	Rupees	(1,706,231,465)	921,040,535
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year	No. of shares	6,432,000	6,432,000
(Loss)/earnings per share	Rupees	(265.27)	143.20

There is no anti-dilutive/diluting effect on the basic loss/earnings per share of the Company.

	Note	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
		Rupees	Rupees

38 CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

(Loss)/profit before taxation		(1,706,231,465)	692,773,116
Adjustments for non-cash and other items			
Interest on borrowings		1,902,582,696	895,589,961
Provision for levies under Income Tax Ordinance, 2001		282,828,805	321,147,583
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(7,593,008)	(1,876,136)
Foreign exchange loss/(gain)		510,976	(6,235,932)
Gain on disposal of investments		-	(507,594)
Dividend income		-	(10,194,419)
Impairment (reversals)/allowance for expected credit losses		(4,635,857)	(89,113,977)
Provision for employees retirement benefits		98,485,888	78,848,368
Depreciation		787,550,546	457,356,761
		3,059,730,046	1,645,014,615
		1,353,498,581	2,337,787,731
Changes in working capital			
Long term deposits		(10,599,660)	(2,956,144)
Stores and spares		(6,408,939)	(33,909,544)
Stock in trade		4,920,688,229	(8,279,804,808)
Trade receivables		(602,220,172)	(495,870,076)
Short term deposits		(120,338,781)	84,874,600
Advances, prepayments and other receivables		103,957,412	(201,546,577)
Tax refunds due from government		548,050,902	(642,435,045)
Trade and other payables		(196,541,002)	766,399,281
		4,636,587,989	(8,805,248,313)
Cash generated from operations		5,990,086,570	(6,467,460,582)

BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

39 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Bank balances	27	945,862,986	481,627,186
		945,862,986	481,627,186

40 CHANGES FROM FINANCING CASH FLOWS

	30-Jun-24			
	Loan from sponsors Rupees	Long term finances Rupees	Short term borrowings Rupees	Unclaimed dividend Rupees
As at beginning of the year	102,660,500	4,802,821,980	9,243,031,713	8,613,908
Long term finances obtained	-	100,000,000	-	-
Repayment of long term finances	-	(612,798,925)	-	-
Deferred grant recognized	-	-	-	-
Deferred grant amortized	-	18,457,689	-	-
Exchange gain	-	-	535,761	-
Net decrease in short term borrowings	-	-	(2,274,335,003)	-
Dividend declared	-	-	-	106,128,000
Dividend paid	-	-	-	(106,143,639)
As at end of the year	102,660,500	4,308,480,744	6,968,160,949	8,598,269

	30-Jun-23			
	Loan from sponsors Rupees	Long term finances Rupees	Short term borrowings Rupees	Unclaimed dividend Rupees
As at beginning of the year	-	3,407,093,079	2,559,054,165	7,809,531
Loan from sponsors obtained	102,660,500	-	-	-
Long term finances obtained	-	1,728,810,449	-	-
Repayment of long term finances	-	(353,291,050)	-	-
Deferred grant recognized	-	-	-	-
Deferred grant amortized	-	20,209,502	-	-
Net increase in short term borrowings	-	-	6,683,977,548	-
Dividend declared	-	-	-	212,256,000
Dividend paid	-	-	-	(211,451,623)
As at end of the year	102,660,500	4,802,821,980	9,243,031,713	8,613,908

41 TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES

Related parties from the Company's perspective comprise Associated Companies, Key Management Personnel and Sponsor Shareholders. Key Management Personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, and includes the Chief Executive and Directors of the Company. The details of Company's related parties, with whom the Company had transactions during the year or has balances outstanding as at the reporting date are as follows:

Name of related party	Nature/basis of relationship	Aggregate %age of shareholding in the Company
Faisal Spinning Mills Limited	Associated Company [Common Directorship]	18.49%
Bhanero Textiles Mills Limited	Associated Company [Common Directorship]	0.00%
Bhanero Energy Limited	Associated Company [Common Directorship]	0.00%
Admiral (Private) Limited	Associated Company [Common Directorship]	0.00%
Mohammad Amin	Key Management Personnel [Chief Executive Officer]	4.39%
Adil Shakeel	Key Management Personnel [Director]	4.12%
Mohammad Shaheen	Key Management Personnel [Director]	1.07%
Nazli Shakeel	Shareholder [Sponsor]	3.66%
Hamza Shakeel	Shareholder [Sponsor]	4.12%
Faisal Shakeel	Shareholder [Sponsor]	4.12%

Transactions with Key Management Personnel are limited to payment of short term employee benefits and obtaining of interest free loans only. Transactions with Sponsor Shareholders are limited obtaining of interest free loans only. The Company in the normal course of business carries out various transactions with Associated Companies and continues to have a policy whereby all such transactions are carried out on commercial terms and conditions which are equivalent to those prevailing in an orderly transaction between market participants at the date of transaction.

Detail of transactions and balances with related parties is as follows:

		30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
		Rupees	Rupees
41.1	Transactions with related parties		
	Nature of relationship		
	Nature of transactions		
	Associated Companies		
	Sale of yarn	3,844,879,526	3,356,216,662
	Sale of fabric	537,897,581	1,051,083,659
	Sale of cotton	342,648,825	703,026,274
	Sale of machinery	12,862,000	-
	Purchase of cotton	24,427,555	42,394,987
	Purchase of yarn	329,992,824	260,596,294

BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Purchase of fabric	2,867,130	5,775,328
	Purchase of machinery	708,000	
	Purchase of electricity	1,212,068	3,995,550
	Services received	618,000	309,000
Key Management Personnel	Short term employee benefits	31,200,000	31,200,000
	Loan obtained	-	22,113,900
Sponsors	Loan obtained	-	80,546,600
		30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
		<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>

41.1 Balances with related parties

Nature of relationship	Nature of balance		
Key management personnel	Loan from directors	22,113,900	22,113,900
Sponsors	Loan from sponsors	80,546,600	80,546,600

42 CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

42.1 Contract balances

The information about receivables and contract liabilities from contracts with customers is as follows:

Nature of balance	Presented in financial statements as	Note	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
			<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
Receivables	Trade receivables	23	2,980,869,705	2,378,649,533
Contract liabilities	Advances from customers	15	35,310,223	22,158,035
			3,016,179,928	2,400,807,568

42.2 Changes in contract liabilities

Significant changes in contract liabilities are as follows:

	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
	<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
As at beginning of the year	22,158,035	19,952,412
Revenue recognized against contract liability as at beginning of the year	(22,158,035)	(19,952,412)
Net increase due to cash received in excess of revenue recognized	35,310,223	22,158,035
As at end of the year	35,310,223	22,158,035

42.3 Impairment losses

The Company during the year has recognized Rs. 0.618 million (30-Jun-23: Rs. 5.254 million) as impairment allowance for expected credit losses on receivables (trade receivables) arising from the Company's contracts with customers. Further, impairment allowance amounting to Rs. 5.254 million (30-Jun-23: Rs. 94.367 million) was reversed during the year on actual recovery. See note 23.2.

43 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments by class and category are as follows:

	Note	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
		<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>

43.1 Financial assets

Cash in hand		-	2,475,736
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Financial assets at amortized cost

Long term deposits	21	44,481,875	44,481,875
Trade receivables	23	2,950,545,094	2,343,689,065
Advances to employees	25	15,003,327	13,950,327
Short term deposits	24	509,929,358	389,590,577
Bank balances	27	945,862,986	479,151,450
		4,465,822,640	3,273,339,030

	Note	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
		<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>

43.2 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Long term finances	11	4,308,480,744	4,802,821,980
Short term borrowings	17	6,968,160,949	9,243,031,713
Accrued interest/profit		733,600,052	629,628,589
Trade creditors	15	778,926,302	896,304,069
Accrued liabilities	15	309,877,679	483,956,971
Unclaimed dividend	15	8,598,269	8,613,908
		13,107,643,995	16,064,357,230

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

44 FINANCIAL RISK EXPOSURE AND MANAGEMENT

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk). These risks affect revenues, expenses and assets and liabilities of the Company.

The Board of Directors has the overall responsibility for establishment and oversight of risk management framework. The Board of Directors has developed a risk policy that sets out fundamentals of risk management framework. The risk policy focuses on unpredictability of financial markets, the Company's exposure to risk of adverse effects thereof and objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing such risks. The management team of the Company is responsible for administering and monitoring the financial and operational financial risk management throughout the Company in accordance with the risk management framework.

The Company's exposure to financial risks, the way these risks affect the financial position and performance, and forecast transactions of the Company and the manner in which such risks are managed is as follows:

44.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company, if the counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its obligations.

44.1.1 Credit risk management practices

In order to minimize credit risk, the Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with credit worthy counterparties and limiting significant exposure to any single counterparty. The Company only transacts with counterparties that have reasonably high external credit ratings. Where an external rating is not available, the Company uses an internal credit risk grading mechanism. Particularly for customers, a dedicated team responsible for the determination of credit limits uses a credit scoring system to assess the potential as well as existing customers' credit quality and assigns or updates credit limits accordingly. The ageing profile of trade receivables and individually significant balances, along with collection activities are reviewed on a regular basis. High risk customers are identified and restrictions are placed on future trading, including suspending future shipments and administering dispatches on a prepayment basis or confirmed letters of credit.

The Company reviews the recoverable amount of each financial asset on an individual basis at each reporting date to ensure that adequate loss allowance is made in accordance with the assessment of credit risk for each financial asset.

The Company considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when the asset has reasonably high external credit rating or if an external rating is not available, the asset has an internal rating of 'performing'. Performing means that the counterparty has no past due amounts or otherwise there is no significant increase in credit risk if the amounts are past due in the normal course of business based on history with the counterparty.

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Company considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Company presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the Company has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise. This is usually the case with various customers of the Company where the Company has long standing business relationship with these customers and any amounts that are past due by more than 30 days in the normal course of business are considered 'performing' based on history with the customers. Therefore despite the foregoing, the Company considers some past due trade receivables to have low credit risk where the debtor has a good history of meeting its contractual cash flow obligations and is expected to maintain the same in future.

The Company regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk.

The Company considers 'default' to have occurred when the financial asset is credit-impaired. A financial asset is considered to be credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred.

The Company writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counter-party is in severe financial condition and there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

The Company's credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories:

Category	Description	Basis for recognizing ECL
Performing	The counterparty has low credit risk	Trade receivables: Lifetime ECL Other assets: 12-month ECL
Doubtful	Credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition	Lifetime ECL
In default	There is evidence indicating the assets is credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL
Write-off	There is no realistic prospect of recovery	Amount is written-off

44.1.2 Exposure to credit risk

Credit risk principally arises from the Company's Repayments and receivables. The maximum exposure to credit risk as at the reporting date is as follows:

	Note	30-Jun-24 Rupees	30-Jun-23 Rupees
Financial assets at amortized cost			
Long term deposits	21	44,481,875	44,481,875
Trade receivables	23	2,980,869,705	2,378,649,533
Advances to employees	25	15,003,327	13,950,327
Security deposits	25	509,929,358	389,590,577
Bank balances	27	945,862,986	479,151,450
		4,496,147,251	3,305,823,762

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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44.1.3 Credit quality and impairment

Credit quality of financial assets is assessed by reference to external credit ratings, where available, or to internal credit risk grading. The credit quality of the Company's financial assets exposed to credit risk is as follows:

	Note	External credit rating	Internal credit risk grading	12-month or life-time ECL	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance
					Rupees	Rupees
Long term deposits	21	N/A	Performing	12-month ECL	44,481,875	-
Trade receivables	23	N/A	Performing	Lifetime ECL	2,950,622,290	77,196
	23	N/A	In-default	Lifetime ECL	30,247,415	30,247,415
					2,980,869,705	30,324,611
Advances to employees	25	N/A	Performing	12-month ECL	15,003,327	-
Short term deposits	25	N/A	Performing	12-month ECL	509,929,358	-
Bank balances	27	A1 - A1+	N/A	12-month ECL	945,862,986	-
					4,496,147,251	30,324,611

(a) Long term deposits

Long term deposits comprise security deposits placed with various utility companies. These deposits are placed for an indefinite period without any fixed maturity and will be due for refund only if the Company ceases to use the underlying services. Therefore, no credit risk has been associated with these financial assets and accordingly no loss allowance has been made.

(b) Trade receivables

For trade receivables, the Company has applied the simplified approach in IFRS 9 to measure the loss allowance at lifetime ECL. The Company determines the expected credit losses on trade receivables by using internal credit risk gradings. As at the reporting date, trade receivables amounting to Rs. 5.19 million are considered to be credit impaired and thus 'in-default'. All other trade receivables are considered 'performing' including those past due as there is no significant increase in credit risk in respect of these debts since initial recognition. The ageing analysis of trade receivables as at the reporting date is as follows:

	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
	Rupees	Rupees
Neither past due nor impaired	1,946,714,974	1,854,807,440
Past due by upto 30 days	826,954,857	404,356,847
Past due by 31 days to 180 days	176,952,459	89,138,050
Past due by 181 days or more	30,247,415	30,347,196
	2,980,869,705	2,378,649,533

(c) Advances to employees

Advances to employees have been given against future salaries and post-employment benefits. Therefore, no credit risk has been associated with these financial assets and accordingly no loss allowance has been made.

(d) Short term deposits

These are placed with financial institutions with reasonably high credit ratings and therefore no credit loss is expected. Therefore, no credit risk has been associated with these financial assets and accordingly no loss allowance has been made.

(e) Bank balances

The bankers of the Company have reasonably high credit ratings as determined by various independent credit rating agencies. Due to long standing business relationships with these counterparties and considering their strong financial standing, management does not expect any credit loss. Therefore, no credit risk has been associated with these financial assets and accordingly no loss allowance has been made.

44.1.4 Concentrations of credit risk

There are no significant concentrations of credit risk.

44.1.5 Collateral held

The Company does not hold any collateral to secure its financial assets with the exception of trade receivables amounting to Rs. 286.723 million (30-Jun-23: Rs. 323.858 million), which are partially secured through letters of credit and advances to employees which are secured against future salaries and post-employment benefits.

44.1.6 Changes in impairment allowance for expected credit losses

The changes in impairment allowance for expected credit losses are as follows:

	Note	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
		Rupees	Rupees
As at beginning of the year		34,960,468	124,074,445
Impairment loss on trade receivables arising from contracts with customers			
- recognized during the year	23.2	617,658	5,253,515
- reversed during the year	23.2	(5,253,515)	(94,367,492)
Net change in impairment allowance		(4,635,857)	(89,113,977)
As at end of the year		30,324,611	34,960,468

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44.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

44.2.1 Liquidity risk management

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Company monitors cash flow requirements and produces cash flow projections for the short and long term. Typically, the Company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational cash flows, including servicing of financial obligations. This includes maintenance of balance sheet liquidity ratios, debtors and creditors concentration both in terms of overall funding mix and avoidance of undue reliance on large individual customer. The Company also maintains various lines of credit with banking companies.

44.2.2 Exposure to liquidity risk

The following presents the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The analysis have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay.

	30-Jun-24				
	Carrying amount <i>Rupees</i>	Contractual cash flows <i>Rupees</i>	One year or less <i>Rupees</i>	One to five years <i>Rupees</i>	More than five years <i>Rupees</i>
Long term finances	4,308,480,744	5,051,325,769	770,053,217	2,914,913,690	1,366,358,862
Short term borrowings	6,968,160,949	7,130,335,524	7,130,335,524	-	-
Accrued interest/profit	733,600,052	733,600,052	733,600,052	-	-
Trade creditors	778,926,302	778,926,302	778,926,302	-	-
Accrued liabilities	309,877,679	309,877,679	309,877,679	-	-
Unclaimed dividend	8,598,269	8,598,269	8,598,269	-	-
	13,107,643,995	14,012,663,595	9,731,391,043	2,914,913,690	1,366,358,862
	30-Jun-23				
	Carrying amount <i>Rupees</i>	Contractual cash flows <i>Rupees</i>	One year or less <i>Rupees</i>	One to five years <i>Rupees</i>	More than five years <i>Rupees</i>
Long term finances	4,802,821,980	5,842,778,941	549,258,004	3,226,614,646	2,066,906,291
Short term borrowings	9,243,031,713	9,716,798,322	9,716,798,322	-	-
Accrued interest/profit	629,628,589	629,628,589	629,628,589	-	-
Trade creditors	896,304,069	896,304,069	896,304,069	-	-
Accrued liabilities	483,956,971	483,956,971	483,956,971	-	-
Unclaimed dividend	8,613,908	8,613,908	8,613,908	-	-
	16,064,357,230	17,578,080,800	12,284,559,863	3,226,614,646	2,066,906,291

44.3 Market risk
44.3.1 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that fair values or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises from transactions and resulting balances that are denominated in a currency other than functional currency.

(a) Currency risk management

The Company manages its exposure to currency risk through continuous monitoring of expected/forecast committed and non-committed foreign currency payments and receipts. Reports on forecast foreign currency transactions, receipts and payments are prepared on monthly basis, exposure to currency risk is measured and appropriate steps are taken to ensure that such exposure is minimized while optimizing return. This includes matching of foreign currency liabilities/payments to assets/receipts and using source inputs in foreign currency.

(b) Exposure to currency risk

The Company's exposure to currency risk as at the reporting date is as follows:

	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
	<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
Financial assets		
Trade receivables		
USD	286,723,232	323,857,660
Bank balances		
USD	19,615,390	38,670,317
	306,338,622	362,527,977
Financial liabilities		
Short term borrowings		
USD	(1,932,960,610)	-
Net balance sheet exposure	C/F	362,527,977
	(1,626,621,988)	-

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		30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
		<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
Net balance sheet exposure	B/F	(1,626,621,988)	362,527,977
Foreign currency commitments			
CHF		-	(4,871,685)
EUR		(147,056,296)	(13,645,606)
JPY		-	(3,424,666)
USD		(608,416,672)	(439,610,072)
		(755,472,968)	(461,552,029)
Net exposure		(2,382,094,956)	(99,024,052)

(c) Exchange rates applied as at the reporting date

The following spot exchange rates were applied as at the reporting date.

	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
	<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
CHF	309.406	319.757
EURO	297.686	312.931
USD	278.341	285.991
JPY	1.730	1.992

(d) Sensitivity analysis

A five percent appreciation in Pak Rupee against foreign currencies would have increased (30-Jun-23: decreased) profit for the year and equity as at the reporting date by Rs. 81.331 million (30-Jun-23: Rs. 18.126 million). A five percent depreciation in Pak Rupee would have had an equal but opposite effect on profit for the year and equity. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores the impact, if any, on provision for taxation for the year.

44.3.2 Interest/profit rate risk

Interest/profit rate risk is the risk that fair values or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in interest/profit rates.

(a) Interest/profit rate risk management

The Company manages interest/profit rate risk by analyzing its interest rate exposure on a dynamic basis. Cash flow interest/profit rate risk is managed by simulating various scenarios taking into consideration refinancing, renewal of existing positions and alternative financing. Based on these scenarios, the Company calculates impact on profit after taxation and equity of defined interest/profit rate shift, mostly 100 basis points.

(b) Interest/profit bearing financial instruments

The effective interest/profit rates for interest bearing financial instruments are mentioned in relevant notes to the financial statements. The Company's interest bearing financial instruments as at the reporting date are as follows:

	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
	<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets	-	-
Financial liabilities	4,435,552,808	2,900,946,938
Variable rate instruments		
Financial assets	509,929,358	398,204,485
Financial liabilities	6,841,088,885	11,144,906,755

(c) Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Company does not account for fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

(d) Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

An increase of 100 basis points in interest rates as at the reporting date would have increased loss for the year and equity as at the reporting date by Rs. 63.312 million (30-Jun-23: Rs. 107.467 million). A decrease of 100 basis points would have had an equal but opposite effect on loss and equity. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign exchange rates, remain constant and ignores the impact, if any, on provision for taxation for the year.

44.3.3 Other price risk

Other price risk represents the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of 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. The Company is not exposed to price risk since the fair values of the Company's financial instruments are not based on market prices.

45 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital and level of dividends to ordinary shareholders. The Company seeks to keep a balance between the higher return that might be possible with higher level of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position. The Company monitors capital using the gearing ratio which is debt divided by total capital employed. Debt

BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

comprises long term finances including current maturity. Total capital employed includes total equity as shown in the statement of financial position plus debt. The Company's strategy is to maintain an optimal capital structure in order to minimize cost of capital. Gearing ratio of the Company as at the reporting date is as follows:

	<i>Unit</i>	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
Total debt	<i>Rupees</i>	4,374,418,316	4,887,217,241
Total equity	<i>Rupees</i>	8,082,562,318	9,914,104,932
		12,456,980,634	14,801,322,173
Gearing	<i>% age</i>	35.12%	33.02%

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements, except those, related to maintenance of debt covenants, commonly imposed by the providers of debt finance.

46 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

46.1 Financial Instruments

There are no recurring or non-recurring fair value measurements as at the reporting date. The management considers the carrying amount of all the financial instruments to approximate their fair values.

46.2 Assets and liabilities other than financial instruments.

None of the assets and liabilities other than financial instruments are measured at fair value.

	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
	<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
47 RESTRICTION ON TITLE, AND ASSETS MORTGAGED/PLEDGED AS SECURITY		
Mortgages and charges		
Charge over current assets	21,732,980,000	21,732,980,000
Charge over fixed assets	8,419,330,000	8,200,330,000

48 REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

The aggregate amount charged to profit or loss in respect of chief executive, directors and executives on account of managerial remuneration, allowances and perquisites, post employment benefits and the number of such directors and executives is as follows:

	30-Jun-24		
	Chief Executive <i>Rupees</i>	Directors <i>Rupees</i>	Executives <i>Rupees</i>
Managerial remuneration	9,600,000	21,600,000	66,626,197
Allowances and perquisites	-	-	13,034,317
Post employment benefits	-	-	9,490,504
	9,600,000	21,600,000	89,151,018
Number of persons	1	2	21

	30-Jun-23		
	Chief Executive <i>Rupees</i>	Directors <i>Rupees</i>	Executives <i>Rupees</i>
Managerial remuneration	9,600,000	21,600,000	43,278,628
Allowances and perquisites	-	-	8,677,766
Post employment benefits	-	-	7,754,727
	9,600,000	21,600,000	59,711,121
Number of persons	1	2	15

49 SEGMENT INFORMATION

49.1 Products and services from which reportable segments derive their revenues

Information reported to the Company's chief operating decision maker for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance is focused on type of goods supplied. The Company's reportable segments are therefore as follows:

Segment	Product
Spinning	Yarn
Weaving	Fabric

Information regarding Company's reportable segments is presented below.

49.2 Information about reportable segments

	30-Jun-24		
	Spinning <i>Rupees</i>	Weaving <i>Rupees</i>	Total <i>Rupees</i>
Revenue from external customers	26,141,202,595	5,680,570,660	31,821,773,255

BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

Intersegment revenues	167,381,871	-	167,381,871
Depreciation	672,717,119	114,833,427	787,550,546
Segment results	(1,822,017,807)	415,114,256	(1,406,903,551)
Segment assets	19,208,104,920	3,009,049,307	22,217,154,227
Segment liabilities	13,248,187,691	1,150,388,364	14,398,576,055
Interest income	120,475,490	450,066	120,925,556
Additions to non-current assets	376,861,761	15,846,536	392,708,297
Disposals of property, plant and equipment	12,890,110	1,730,786	14,620,896

	30-Jun-23		
	Spinning Rupees	Weaving Rupees	Total Rupees
Revenue from external customers	19,779,985,779	4,376,600,545	24,156,586,324
Intersegment revenues	258,779,412	-	258,779,412
Depreciation	344,394,839	112,961,922	457,356,761
Segment results	898,039,647	186,986,963	1,085,026,610
Segment assets	23,983,442,214	3,007,432,492	26,990,874,706
Segment liabilities	15,686,176,181	1,496,098,668	17,182,274,849
Interest income	64,661,369	9,328,767	73,990,136
Additions to non-current assets	2,481,842,470	196,329,960	2,678,172,430
Disposals of property, plant and equipment	9,200,962	1,943,104	11,144,066

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Company's accounting policies. Segment results represent profit before statutory levies and taxation earned by the segment. This is the measure reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

49.3 Reconciliations of reportable segment information

49.3.1 Segment revenues

	30-Jun-24		
	Spinning Rupees	Weaving Rupees	Total Rupees
Total for reportable segments	26,308,584,466	5,680,570,660	31,989,155,126
Inter-segment revenues	(167,381,871)	-	(167,381,871)
Total for the Company	26,141,202,595	5,680,570,660	31,821,773,255

	30-Jun-23		
	Spinning Rupees	Weaving Rupees	Total Rupees
Total for reportable segments	20,038,765,191	4,376,600,545	24,415,365,736
Inter-segment revenues	(258,779,412)	-	(258,779,412)
Total for the Company	19,779,985,779	4,376,600,545	24,156,586,324

49.3.2 Segment assets

	30-Jun-24		
	Spinning Rupees	Weaving Rupees	Total Rupees
Total for reportable segments	19,208,104,920	3,009,049,307	22,217,154,227
Unallocated assets			
Income tax refundable/adjustable			408,317,391
Prepaid statutory levies			407,303,136
Total for the Company	19,208,104,920	3,009,049,307	23,032,774,754

	30-Jun-23		
	Spinning Rupees	Weaving Rupees	Total Rupees
Total for reportable segments	23,983,442,214	3,007,432,492	26,990,874,706
Unallocated assets			
Income tax refundable/adjustable			150,318,560
Prepaid statutory levies			497,938,250
Total for the Company	23,983,442,214	3,007,432,492	27,639,131,516

49.3.3 Segment liabilities

	30-Jun-24		
	Spinning Rupees	Weaving Rupees	Total Rupees
Total for reportable segments	13,248,187,691	1,150,388,364	14,398,576,055
Un-allocated liabilities			
Statutory levies payable			543,038,112
Unclaimed dividend			8,598,269
Total for the Company	13,248,187,691	1,150,388,364	14,950,212,436

	30-Jun-23		
	Spinning Rupees	Weaving Rupees	Total Rupees
Total for reportable segments	15,686,176,181	1,496,098,668	17,182,274,849
Un-allocated liabilities			

BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

Statutory levies payable			534,137,827
Unclaimed dividend			8,613,908

Total for the Company	15,686,176,181	1,496,098,668	17,725,026,584
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49.4 Geographical information

The Company's operations are not distributed geographically.

49.5 Information about significant customers

Sales include Rs. 4,317.936 million of revenue derived from sales to one customer, Faisal Spinning Mills Limited. There is no other single significant external customer to whom sales in excess of 10% of the Company's total sales were made during the year.

50 SHARES IN THE COMPANY HELD BY RELATED PARTIES

Ordinary shares in the Company held by a related party is as follows:

	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
	<i>No of shares</i>	<i>No of shares</i>
Faisal Spinning Mills Limited	1,189,160	1,189,160
	1,189,160	1,189,160

51 PLANT CAPACITY AND ACTUAL PRODUCTION

	<i>Unit</i>	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
Spinning			
Number of spindles installed	<i>No.</i>	86,496	86,496
Plant capacity on the basis of utilization converted into 20s count	<i>Kgs'000</i>	35,154	35,154
Actual production during the year converted into 20s count	<i>Kgs'000</i>	29,939	26,369
Weaving			
Number of looms installed	<i>No.</i>	150	150
Plant capacity on the basis of utilization converted into 50 picks	<i>Mtrs'000</i>	27,848	27,848
Actual production converted into 50 picks	<i>Mtrs'000</i>	27,930	25,061

It is difficult to precisely compare production capacity and the resultant production converted into base count in the textile industry since it fluctuates widely depending on various factors such as count of yarn spun, raw materials used, spindle speed and twist, picks etc. It would also vary according to the pattern of production adopted in a particular year.

52 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There were no events occurring after the reporting period that require disclosure or adjustments to amounts reported in these financial statements.

53 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
Total number of employees	1,700	1,634
Average number of employees	1,698	1,628

54 RECOVERABLE AMOUNTS AND IMPAIRMENT

As at the reporting date, recoverable amounts of all assets/cash generating units are equal to or exceed their carrying amounts, unless stated otherwise in these financial statements.

	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
	<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>

55 RECLASSIFICATIONS

The following have been reclassified for better presentation:

Provision for Workers' Profit Participation Fund <i>Reclassified from Other expenses > Workers' Profit Participation Fund</i> <i>Reclassified to Provision for statutory levies > Workers' Profit Participation Fund</i>	-	50,350,386
	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23
	<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
Provision for Workers' Welfare Fund <i>Reclassified from Other expenses > Workers' Welfare Fund</i> <i>Reclassified to Provision for statutory levies > Workers' Welfare Fund</i>	16,499,109	20,755,525
Provision for levies under Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 <i>Reclassified from Provision for taxation > Current taxation</i> <i>Reclassified to Provision for statutory levies > Levies under Income Tax Ordinance, 2001</i>	282,828,805	321,147,583
Workers' Profit Participation Fund payable <i>Reclassified from Trade and other payables > Workers' Profit Participation Fund</i> <i>Reclassified to Trade and other payables > Statutory levies payable > .. > Workers' Profit Participation Fund</i>	-	50,350,386

BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

Workers' Welfare Fund payable	193,296,709	176,797,600
<i>Reclassified from Trade and other payables > Workers' Welfare Fund</i>		
<i>Reclassified to Trade and other payables > Statutory levies payable > ..</i>		
<i>.. > Workers' Welfare Fund</i>		
Levies under Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 payable	349,741,403	306,989,841
<i>Reclassified from Current taxation > Income tax payable</i>		
<i>Reclassified to Trade and other payables > Statutory levies payable > ..</i>		
<i>.. > Levies under Income Tax Ordinance, 2001</i>		
Prepaid statutory levies	407,303,136	497,938,250
<i>Reclassified from Current taxation > Advance income tax</i>		
<i>Reclassified to Advances, deposits, prepayments and other receivables > ..</i>		
<i>.. > Prepaid statutory levies</i>		
Income tax refundable/adjustable	408,317,391	150,318,560
<i>Reclassified from Current taxation > Advance income tax</i>		
<i>Reclassified to Tax refunds due from government > Income tax refundable/adjustable</i>		
Sales tax refundable/adjustable	611,024,590	1,159,075,492
<i>Reclassified from Advances, prepayments and other receivables > ..</i>		
<i>.. > Sales tax refundable/adjustable</i>		
<i>Reclassified to Tax refunds due from government > Sales tax refundable/adjustable</i>		
Sales tax payable	15,821,907	32,264,939
<i>Reclassified from Advances, prepayments and other receivables > ..</i>		
<i>.. > Sales tax refundable/adjustable</i>		
<i>Reclassified to Trade and other payables > Sales tax payable</i>		
Infrastructure Cess	695,211,188	570,690,072
<i>Reclassified from Long term payables > Infrastructure Cess</i>		
<i>Reclassified to Trade and other payables > Infrastructure Cess</i>		
Gas Infrastructure Development Cess	105,933,481	105,933,481
<i>Reclassified from Long term payables > Gas Infrastructure Development Cess</i>		
<i>Reclassified to Trade and other payables > Gas Infrastructure Development Cess</i>		

56 GENERAL

Comparative figures have been rearranged and reclassified, where necessary, for the purpose of comparison. However, there were no significant reclassifications during the year except for those referred to in note 55.



Director



Chief Financial Officer



Chief Executive

Blessed Textiles Limited

Historical Data for the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Year-Wise Operating Data

2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
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Spinning Unit

Spindle installed	86,496	86,496	73,440	72,240	68,640	68,640
Spindles worked	86,496	86,496	73,440	72,240	68,640	68,640
Installed capacity after conversion into 20/s count - Kg	35,154,000	35,154,000	29,570,000	27,583,000	23,405,000	23,405,000
Actual production converted into 20s - Kg	29,939,000	26,369,000	28,551,000	26,639,000	25,354,000	25,285,000

Weaving Unit

Air jet looms installed	150	150	150	150	140	140
Air jet looms worked	150	150	150	150	140	140
Installed capacity after conversion into 50 picks - Meter	27,848,000	27,848,000	30,866,000	29,355,000	29,355,000	29,355,000
Actual production converted to 50 picks - Meter	27,930,000	25,061,000	25,044,000	23,820,000	23,714,000	25,773,000

Year-Wise Financial Data

2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
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Rupees in Thousands

Profit and loss account

Turnover (Net)	31,821,773	24,156,586	22,030,769	15,430,567	12,359,646	12,346,175
Gross profit	1,222,063	2,572,223	5,054,580	3,309,978	1,247,768	1,612,731
Operating profit	282,664	1,690,130	4,010,783	2,666,496	855,987	1,159,828
Financial expenses	1,988,895	997,357	221,279	224,785	306,630	371,504
Profit/(Loss) before tax	(1,706,231)	692,773	3,789,504	2,441,711	549,357	788,324
Profit/(Loss) after tax	(1,706,231)	921,041	3,206,701	2,145,301	425,277	635,425
Cash dividend	-	106,128	212,256	212,256	150,509	127,354

Balance Sheet

Share Capital	64,320	64,320	64,320	64,320	64,320	64,320
Reserves	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	5,500,000	3,800,000	3,500,000
Shareholder equity	8,082,562	9,914,105	9,118,311	6,024,705	3,889,547	3,755,089
Long term loans	3,713,703	4,452,610	3,061,920	1,893,206	1,959,433	1,600,162
Short term loan	6,968,161	9,243,032	2,559,054	-	3,480,258	2,190,947
Current liabilities	10,888,891	12,970,987	5,150,047	1,327,122	4,271,426	3,185,410
Current portion of long term loans	611,279	368,670	364,484	461,487	59,566	369,637
Fixed assets	7,747,044	7,710,715	3,830,370	3,661,241	3,811,341	3,781,060
Current assets	15,067,201	19,274,694	11,570,273	6,117,459	6,936,294	5,333,098

Ratios**Performance**

Sales growth percentage - Year to Year basis

Gross profit (%)

Profit/(Loss) before tax -%

Profit/(Loss) after tax - %

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Sales growth percentage - Year to Year basis	31.73%	9.65%	42.77%	24.85%	0.11%	20.36%
Gross profit (%)	3.84%	10.65%	22.94%	21.45%	10.10%	13.06%
Profit/(Loss) before tax -%	-5.36%	2.87%	17.20%	15.82%	4.44%	6.39%
Profit/(Loss) after tax - %	-5.36%	3.81%	14.56%	13.90%	3.44%	5.15%

Breakup value per share - Rupees per share

Market value of share - at the year end - Rupees per share

Breakup value per share - Rupees per share	1,256.62	1,541.37	1,417.65	936.68	604.72	583.81
Market value of share - at the year end - Rupees per share	241.99	331.62	490.00	440.00	255.00	239.90

Earnings/(Loss) per share - Rupees per share

Price earning ratio

Earnings/(Loss) per share - Rupees per share	-265.27	143.20	498.55	333.54	66.12	98.79
Price earning ratio	(0.91)	2.32	0.98	1.32	3.86	2.43

Leverage

Gearing ratio

Debt to equity (%)

Interest covering ratio

Gearing ratio	1.40	1.42	0.66	0.39	1.41	1.11
Debt to equity (%)	45.95%	44.91%	33.58%	31.42%	50.38%	42.61%
Interest covering ratio	0.14	1.69	18.13	11.86	2.79	3.12

Liquidity ratio

Current ratio

Current ratio	1.38	1.49	2.25	4.61	1.62	1.67
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BLESSED TEXTILE LIMITED
CATEGORIES OF SHAREHOLDERS
AS AT JUNE 30, 2024

SR #	CATEGORIES OF SHAREHOLDERS	NUMBERS OF SHAREHOLDERS	SHARES HELD	PERCENTAGE %
1	Directors, Chief Executive Officer, and their spouse and minor children.	22	2,152,940	33.47
2	Associated Companies, Undertaking and Related Parties	18	2,095,400	32.58
3	Banks Development Financial Institutions, Non Banking Financial Institutions.	1	31	0.00
4	Insurance Company	1	393,900	6.12
5	Modarabas and Mutual Funds	1	18,500	0.29
6	Share holders holding 10%	1	1,189,160	18.49
7	General Public			
	Local	626	564,499	8.78
	Foreign	-	-	-
8	Other Companies	6	15,970	0.25
9	Joint Stock Companies	3	1,600	0.02
		679	6,432,000	100.00

**DETAIL OF PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING
AS AT JUNE 30, 2024
INFORMATION REQUIRED UNDER THE CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**

SR #	CATEGORIES OF SHAREHOLDERS	PERCENTAGE	NUMBER OF SHARES HELD
1	ASSOCIATED COMPANIES UNDERTAKINGS AND RELATED PARTIES		
	M/S. FAISAL SPINNING MILLS LTD	18.49	1,189,160
	MR. MUHAMMAD SHAKEEL	0.47	30,000
	MR. FARRUKH SALEEM	1.41	91,000
	MR. YOUSUF SALEEM	1.96	126,100
	MR. SAQIB SALEEM	1.47	94,700
	MR. MUHAMMAD QASIM	6.30	405,144
	MR. FAISAL SHAKEEL	4.12	265,196
	MR. HAMZA SHAKEEL	4.12	265,197
	MR. ABDULLAH BILAL	1.53	98,100
	MR. MUHAMMAD UMER	0.04	2,500
	MR. YAHYAA FARRUKH	2.35	151,194
	MRS. NAZLI BEGUM	3.66	235,196
	MRS. SABA YOUSUF	1.71	109,794
	MRS. SABA SAQIB	2.29	147,494
	MRS. SUMBUL QASIM	1.15	73,785
2	DIRECTORS, CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND THEIR SPOUSE AND MINOR CHILDREN		
	MR. MUHAMMAD SHAHEEN	1.07	69,000
	MR. MUHAMMAD SALEEM	0.78	50,000
	MR. KHURRAM SALEEM	0.99	63,900
	MR. BILAL SHARIF	3.58	230,285
	MR. MUHAMMAD AMIN	2.31	148,528
	MR. ADIL SHAKEEL	4.12	265,196
	MR. MUSTAFA TANVIR	0.04	2,500
	MR. ASIF ELAHI	0.04	2,500
	MR. TAUQEER AHMED SHEIKH	0.04	2,500
	MRS. SAMIA BILAL	8.33	536,000
	MRS. YASMIN BEGUM	0.65	42,000
	MRS. SEEMA BEGUM	0.58	37,428
	MRS. AMNA KHURRAM	2.73	175,803
	MRS. FATIMA AMIN	5.14	330,400
	MRS. MARIUM ADIL	0.01	500
	MASTER AZAAN BILAL	1.53	98,200
	MASTER ALI BILAL	1.53	98,200

3	BANKS, DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, NON BANKING FINANCE INSTITUTIONS, INSURANCE COMPANIES AND STOCK FUNDS		
	STATE LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF PAKISTAN	6.12	393,900
	NATIONAL BANK OF PAKISTAN	0.00	31
	CDC - TRUSTEE GOLDEN ARROW STOCK FUND	0.29	18,500
4	JOINT STOCK COMPANIES	0.02	1,600
5	GENERAL PUBLIC	8.78	564,499
6	OTHER COMPANIES	0.25	15,970
	TOTAL	100.00	6,432,000
7	DETAIL OF TRADING IN THE SHARES BY THE DIRECTORS, CEO COMPANY SECRETARY AND THEIR SPOUSES AND MINOR CHILDREN		
	Shares gifted by Mrs. Seema Begum to her son	0.05	3,172
	Shares gifted by Mr. Muhammad Amin to his brother	2.08	133,872
8	SHAREHOLDERS HOLDING 10% OR MORE VOTING INTEREST		
	M/S. FAISAL SPINNING MILLS LTD	18.49	1,189,160

BLESSED TEXTILE LIMITED
PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING
AS AT JUNE 30, 2024

NUMBERS OF SHAREHOLDERS	SHARE HOLDING		TOTAL SHARES HELD	Percentage
	FROM	TO		
380	1	100	12,504	0.19
168	101	500	64,373	1.00
40	501	1000	35,539	0.55
39	1001	5000	103,449	1.61
8	5001	10000	62,536	0.97
6	10001	15000	78,035	1.21
2	15001	20000	36,700	0.57
1	20001	25000	20,500	0.32
2	25001	30000	60,000	0.93
2	35001	40000	74,528	1.16
1	40001	45000	42,000	0.65
2	45001	50000	97,500	1.52
1	50001	55000	53,400	0.83
1	60001	65000	63,900	0.99
1	65001	70000	69,000	1.07
2	70001	75000	147,030	2.29
1	80001	85000	80,649	1.25
3	90001	95000	280,485	4.36
4	95001	100000	391,200	6.08
1	125001	130000	126,100	1.96
1	130001	135000	135,000	2.10
2	135001	140000	273,700	4.26
1	145001	150000	148,528	2.31
1	160001	165000	163,200	2.54
1	190001	195000	191,951	2.98
1	235001	240000	235,196	3.66
2	265001	270000	530,393	8.25
1	330001	335000	330,400	5.14
1	390001	395000	393,900	6.12
1	405001	410000	405,144	6.30
1	535001	540000	536,000	8.33
1	1185001	1190000	1,189,160	18.49
679			6,432,000	100.00








* Note: The slabs representing nil holding have been omitted.










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(based on live feed from KSE)
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-  Risk profiler*
-  Financial calculator
-  Subscription to Alerts (event
notifications, corporate and
regulatory actions)
-  Jamapunji application for
mobile device
-  Online Quizzes



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*Mobile apps are also available for download for android and ios devices

This disclosure is being added as per requirements of Securities and Exchange
Commission of Pakistan vide SRO 924(1) / 2015, dated 09 September 2015.

ڈائریکٹرز رپورٹ

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کو 30 جون 2024 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کی سالانہ رپورٹ کے ساتھ کمپنی کے آڈٹ شدہ مالیاتی گوشواروں کے ساتھ آڈیٹرز کی رپورٹ پیش کرنے پر خوشی ہے۔

مالی نتائج

30 جون 2024 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے کمپنی کے مالی نتائج یہ ہیں:

Statement of Profit or Loss For The Year Ended 30 June 2024

	30-Jun-24 Rupees	30-Jun-23 Rupees
Revenue from contracts with customers - net	31,821,773,255	24,156,586,324
Cost of sales	(30,599,709,962)	(21,584,363,517)
Gross profit	1,222,063,293	2,572,222,807
Selling and distribution expenses	(484,723,784)	(427,916,625)
Administrative expenses	(287,991,423)	(240,788,101)
Other expenses	(510,976)	(3,100,000)
	(773,226,183)	(671,804,726)
Impairment (allowance)/reversals for expected credit losses	4,635,857	89,113,977
	453,472,967	1,989,532,058
Other income	128,518,564	92,851,253
Operating profit	581,991,531	2,082,383,311
Finance cost	(1,988,895,082)	(997,356,701)
(Loss) / profit before statutory levies and taxation	(1,406,903,551)	1,085,026,610
Provision for statutory levies	(299,327,914)	(392,253,494)
(Loss) / profit before taxation	(1,706,231,465)	692,773,116
Provision for taxation	-	228,267,419
(Loss) / profit after taxation	(1,706,231,465)	921,040,535
(Loss) / Earnings per share - basic and diluted	(265.27)	143.20

کمپنی نے 30 جون 2024 کو ختم ہونے والے مالی سال کے دوران (1,706,231,465.00) PKR کے ٹیکس سے پہلے اور بعد میں نقصان پہنچایا۔ 30 جون 2024 کو ختم ہونے والے مالی سال کے دوران فروخت میں 78.52 فیصد اضافہ ہوا ہے کیونکہ ہمارا نیا اسپننگ یونٹ مکمل طور پر بن گیا ہے۔ رواں مالی سال کے دوران آپریشنل جس نے کمپنی کے سالانہ کاروبار میں تقریباً 32 فیصد حصہ ڈالا۔ موجودہ مالی سال کے دوران، کمپنی کو مختلف چیلنجوں کا سامنا کرنا پڑا جس کی وجہ سے مایوس کن مالیاتی نتائج سامنے آئے جہاں درج ذیل عوامل ہماری غیر تسلی بخش کارکردگی میں معاون ہیں:

مئی 2023 میں 38 فیصد کی ریکارڈ بلند افراط زر کی شرح نے اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان کو جارحانہ مالیاتی پالیسیوں پر عمل درآمد کرنے پر مجبور کیا جس میں شرح سود کو 22 فیصد تک بڑھانا بھی شامل ہے۔ اس کے نتیجے میں اسی سالوں کے دوران ہمارے قرض کی خدمت کے اخراجات میں 2 فیصد اضافہ ہوا۔

حکومت کی جانب سے آئی ایم ایف کے قرض کی ضروریات کو پورا کرنے کے لیے توانائی کی سبسڈی ختم کرنے سے توانائی کی قیمتوں میں اضافہ ہوا۔ روئی اور سوت کی قیمتوں میں اتار چڑھاؤ کے ساتھ مل کر، اس نے ہمارے مجموعی مارجن کو نمایاں طور پر متاثر کیا، جس میں اسی سالوں کے دوران تقریباً 7 فیصد کی کمی واقع ہوئی۔

سخت حکومتی مالیاتی پالیسیوں کا نفاذ، بشمول برآمدات میں مقامی ان پٹ کے لیے ٹیکس استثنیٰ کا خاتمہ، سلیز ٹیکس اور انکم ٹیکس کے نئے ضوابط متعارف کرانا، ٹیکس کی واپسی میں تاخیر، سود کی بلند شرح، اور کپاس اور دھاگے کی قیمتوں میں عالمی اتار چڑھاؤ نے منفی اثرات مرتب کیے ہیں۔ ہمارے منافع اور مجموعی مارجن کو متاثر کیا۔ مزید برآں، مشرق وسطیٰ میں جاری اور بڑھتے ہوئے تنازعات کے درمیان اور یوکرین-روس نے بھی عالمی معیشت کو متاثر کیا کیونکہ اس نے توانائی کی سپلائی میں خلل ڈالا، زرعی پیداوار خاص طور پر گندم کو متاثر کیا جس کی وجہ سے کچھ خطوں میں خوراک کی قلت پیدا ہوئی۔ جنوری 2025 تک گیس گرڈ سے کپیٹیو پاور پلانٹس کو مرحلہ وار باہر کرنے کے لیے آئی ایم ایف کے ساتھ حکومت کی وابستگی سے صنعت کا منافع مزید کم ہونے والا ہے۔

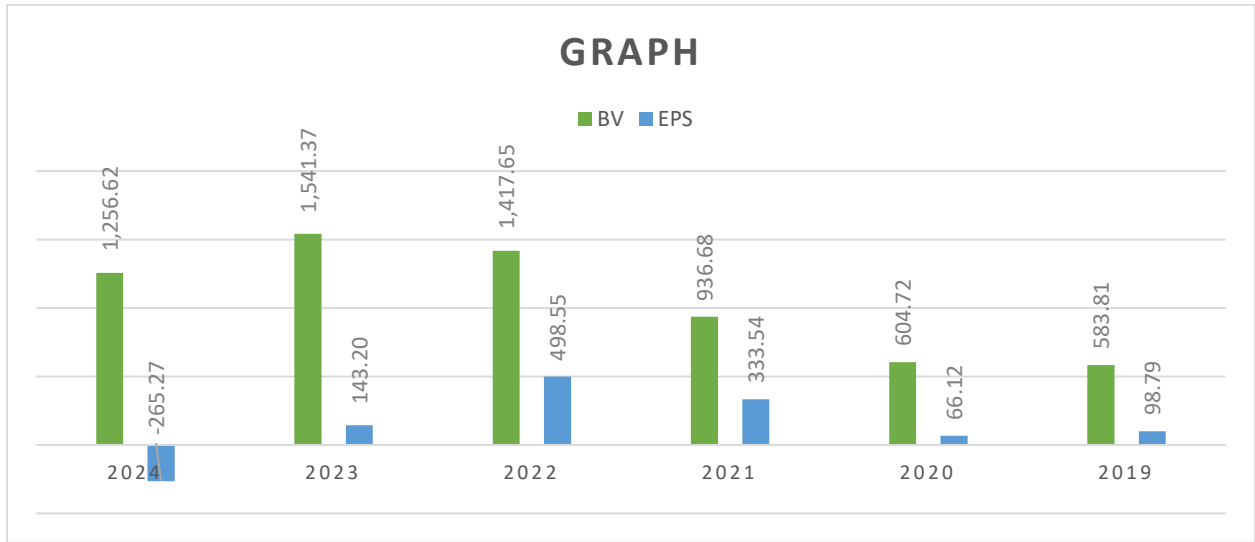
موجودہ چیلنجوں کے باوجود، ہم آنے والے سالوں میں کمپنی کی مالی کارکردگی کو بہتر بنانے کے لیے پرعزم ہیں۔ انتظامی ٹیم نے ان مسائل کو حل کرنے کے لیے فعال حکمت عملیوں کو نافذ کیا ہے جو ہمارے ذیلی نتائج میں معاون ہیں۔ گرتی ہوئی مہنگائی کی شرح کو دیکھتے ہوئے، ہم توقع کرتے ہیں کہ اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان پالیسی ریٹ میں مزید کمی کرے گا، جس سے ہمارے قرض لینے کی لاگت کو کم کرنے میں مدد ملے گی، خاص طور پر قلیل مدتی فنانسنگ کے لیے۔ مزید برآں، ہم انویٹری کی سطح کو کم کرنے اور توانائی کے اخراجات کو کم کرنے کے لیے قابل تجدید توانائی کے اقدامات کو لاگو کرنے کے طریقے تلاش کر رہے ہیں۔ ہم قیمتوں کو بہتر بنانے اور فروخت بڑھانے کے لیے مارکیٹنگ کی جارحانہ حکمت عملی بھی اپنا رہے ہیں۔

منافع اور عام ریزرو اختصاص۔

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے آڈٹ کمیٹی کی سفارش کے بعد جون 30, 2024 کو ختم ہونے والے مالی سال کے لیے منافع کا اعلان نہیں کیا ہے کیونکہ کمپنی نے رواں سال کے دوران نمایاں نقصان پہنچایا ہے۔ بہر حال، بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی جانب سے سال کے دوران منافع اور معاشی استحکام کی بنیاد پر عبوری منافع کے اعلان پر غور کیا جائے گا۔

فی شیئر آمدنی اور شیئر کی بریک اپ ویلیو۔

فی حصص آمدنی (EPS) ایک اہم میٹرک ہے جو کسی کمپنی کے منافع کے حصے کا تعین کرنے کے لیے استعمال ہوتا ہے جو عام شیئر ہولڈرز کو جاتا ہے۔ دوسری طرف، سرمایہ کار، کمپنی کی مالی صحت کا جائزہ لینے اور سرمایہ کاری کے لیے بہترین داخلے کے مقام کی نشاندہی کرنے کے لیے بریک اپ ویلیو کا استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ کمپنی کا گورننگ بورڈ حصص یافتگان کو زیادہ سے زیادہ منافع دیتے ہوئے کمپنی کی مالی صحت کو برقرار رکھنے کی کوشش کرتا ہے۔



کمپنی نے 30 جون 2024 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے (265.27) کے فی شیئر نقصان کی اطلاع دی ہے جبکہ اسی سال میں اس کا EPS 143.20 ہے۔ 30 جون 2024 کو ختم ہونے والے موجودہ مالی سال کے دوران شیئر کی بریک اپ ویلیو 1,256.62 ہے۔ (سال 2023: 1,541.37) ہے۔

ورکنگ کیپٹل مینجمنٹ

ایک فرم کی مضبوط مالی بنیاد اور آپریشنل کارکردگی کا انحصار موثر ورکنگ کیپٹل مینجمنٹ پر ہوتا ہے۔ ترقی، منافع، اور لیکویڈیٹی کے درمیان مضبوط توازن برقرار رکھنے کے لیے ورکنگ کیپٹل مینجمنٹ کو استعمال کرنے کی صلاحیت کامیاب کاروباری انتظام کی علامت ہے۔ بورڈ اس بات کو یقینی بناتا ہے کہ کاروبار اپنے موجودہ اثاثوں اور ذمہ داریوں پر نظر رکھ کر اور اس کا بہترین استعمال کرتے ہوئے آسانی سے چلتا ہے۔

اگرچہ 30 جون 2024 میں 1.49 سے 1.38 تک اسی سالوں کے دوران موجودہ تناسب میں معمولی کمی واقع ہوئی ہے، لیکن یہ اب بھی کمپنی کی اپنی موجودہ ذمہ داری کو آسانی سے ادا کرنے کی صلاحیت کو ظاہر کرتا ہے۔ موجودہ سال کے دوران کمپنی نے ملین ادا 1,798.611 PKR ملین ادا کیے ہیں جبکہ قرض کی خدمت کے لیے 612.799 PKR اکاؤنٹ کی طویل مدتی مالیات پر کیے گئے ہیں۔

فنانسنگ ڈھانچہ۔

حصص یافتگان کا سرمایہ زیادہ سے زیادہ ہو جاتا ہے جبکہ سرمائے کے مناسب مالیاتی مرکب کے ساتھ سرمائے کی کل لاگت کو کم کیا جاتا ہے۔ اضافی یا کم سرمایہ کاری سے گریز کرتے ہوئے، بورڈ ایکویٹی اور قرض کے درمیان ایک محتاط توازن کی تلاش کرتا ہے جسے کمپنی اپنے اثاثوں، جاری آپریشنز، اور مستقبل میں توسیع کے لیے استعمال کرتی ہے۔ اس سے اس کے منافع میں اضافہ ہوتا ہے، جو کہ اسٹیک ہولڈرز کو بڑے منافع کے طور پر تقسیم کیا جاتا ہے۔

کمپنی کا گینرنگ ریشو 1.40 (سال 2023: 1.42) ہے جس میں اسی سال سے معمولی کمی واقع ہوئی ہے۔

قابل تجدید توانائی کے اقدامات

اب تک، کمپنی نے پنجاب میں واقع یونٹس میں تقریباً 3.4 میگا واٹ شمسی توانائی کی تنصیب کے لیے تقریباً 350.00 ملین روپے کے قابل تجدید توانائی کے اقدامات کیے ہیں۔

کریڈٹ ریٹنگ

موجودہ سال کے لیے 26 ستمبر 2023 کو شائع کردہ Messer's VIS کریڈٹ ریٹنگ کمپنی لمیٹڈ کے ذریعے ادارے کی درجہ بندی کی 'A/A-1' (سنگل A/A-One) پر دوبارہ تصدیق کر دی گئی ہے۔ دی گئی درجہ بندیوں پر ہستی کے آؤٹ لک کو 'مستحکم' کے طور پر تفویض کیا گیا ہے۔

مالیاتی گوشوارے

جیسا کہ کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017 کے تحت ضرورت ہے، پی ایس ایکس کے ریگولیشن ریگولیشنز اور ایس ای سی پی کی طرف سے جاری کردہ ہدایات چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر اور چیف فنانشل آفیسر نے 30 جون 2024 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے کمپنی کے مالیاتی بیانات پیش کیے، ان کے متعلقہ دستخطوں کے تحت غور کے لیے توثیق کی گئی، جاری کرنے اور گردش کے لیے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی منظوری اور اجازت۔ کمپنی کے مالیاتی بیانات کو کمپنی کے آڈیٹروں نے باقاعدہ طور پر آڈٹ کیا ہے، رحمن سرفراز رحیم اقبال رفیق، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس اور آڈیٹرز نے 30 جون 2024 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے مالی بیانات پر کلین آڈٹ رپورٹ جاری کی ہے اور بیان پر صاف جائزہ رپورٹ کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس ریگولیشنز، 2019 "کوڈ"۔ یہ رپورٹیں مالی بیانات کے ساتھ منسلک ہیں۔

اکاؤنٹنگ کے معیارات

کمپنی کی اکاؤنٹنگ پالیسیاں کمپنیز ایکٹ، 2017 اور اس طرح کے منظور شدہ بین الاقوامی اکاؤنٹنگ سٹینڈرڈز اور انٹرنیشنل فنانشل رپورٹنگ سٹینڈرڈز کی مکمل طور پر عکاسی کرتی ہیں جیسا کہ اس ایکٹ کے تحت مطلع کیا گیا ہے اور ساتھ ہی سیکیورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن آف پاکستان کی جاری کردہ ہدایات کے ذریعے۔

معیشیت کا جائزہ

2023-2024 کے مالی سال کے لیے پاکستان کی عارضی جی ڈی پی کی شرح نمو 2.38 فیصد ہے جو کہ 3.5 فیصد ہدف سے کم ہے۔ بین الاقوامی مالیاتی فنڈ نے پیش گوئی کی ہے کہ مالی سال 2024-25 میں پاکستان کی معیشیت کی شرح نمو 3.50 فیصد رہے گی جب کہ ورلڈ بینک (ڈبلیو پی) کا تخمینہ ہے کہ مالی سال 2024-25 میں پاکستان کی جی ڈی پی کی شرح نمو 2.3 فیصد رہے گی۔

پاکستان کو سنگین معاشی چیلنجز کا سامنا ہے جہاں معاشی خوشحالی کا حصول انتہائی اہمیت کا حامل ہے کیونکہ یہ ہمارے وجود اور قومی سلامتی کے لیے ضروری ہے۔ یہ ظاہر ہے کہ اگر ہم فوری طور پر اصلاحی اقدامات نہیں اٹھائے گئے تو ہم موجودہ ٹیکسٹائل مارکیٹوں کو کھونے کے دباؤ پر ہیں کیونکہ ایسا نقصان معیشیت کے لیے قابل برداشت نہیں ہے۔ ٹیکسٹائل سیکٹر، جس کا ملک کی کل برآمدات کا تقریباً 60 فیصد حصہ ہے، اس وقت مختلف چیلنجوں سے نبرد آزما ہے۔ مقامی صنعت کار قرضے کی ریکارڈ بلند شرحوں اور توانائی کے بڑھتے ہوئے اخراجات کی وجہ سے بہت زیادہ دباؤ کا شکار ہیں۔ صنعت اپنی ورکنگ کیپٹل کی ضروریات کو پورا کرنے کے لیے بنیادی طور پر قرض پر انحصار کرتی ہے، اور سود کی بڑھتی ہوئی شرحوں نے مالیاتی اخراجات کو بہت زیادہ مہنگا کر دیا ہے، جو معاملات کو مزید خراب کر رہا ہے۔

مالی مشکلات کے علاوہ ٹیکسٹائل سیکٹر کو عالمی معیشیت میں مندی اور غیر کشش برآمدی سامان کی وجہ سے کمزور مانگ کا سامنا ہے۔ توانائی کی قیمتوں میں اضافے نے مینوفیکچررز پر اضافی دباؤ ڈالا ہے، جنہیں نئی مصنوعات تیار کرنے میں مشکل پیش آتی ہے۔ ٹیکسٹائل کا شعبہ قیمتوں کے لحاظ سے کم مسابقتی ہے کیونکہ اسے اپنے علاقائی حریفوں کے درمیان بجلی کی سب سے زیادہ لاگت، 17.5 سینٹ فی کلو واٹ گھنٹہ برداشت کرنا پڑتی ہے۔

ٹیکسٹائل کا شعبہ کئی چیلنجوں سے دوچار ہے، جن میں سب سے اہم وجہ بڑھتی ہوئی پیداواری لاگت ہے جیسے توانائی کے ٹیرف میں غیر معمولی اضافہ اور قرض لینے کی لاگت۔ نتیجتاً، برآمدات مالی سال 2022 میں 22.1 بلین ڈالر سے کم ہو کر مالی سال 2023 میں 16.5 بلین ڈالر پر آگئیں اور مالی سال 2024 میں 16.65 بلین ڈالر تک پہنچنے کے لیے جدوجہد کی گئی۔

چونکہ متعلقہ بجلی کے نرخ 9 سینٹ فی کلو واٹ فی گھنٹہ سے بڑھا کر 17.5 سینٹس فی کلو واٹ فی عرصے کے لیے کیے گئے تھے اور اس کے ساتھ ساتھ قرضے کی شرح میں بڑے پیمانے پر اضافے نے ٹیکسٹائل سیکٹر کی سست کارکردگی میں حصہ ڈالا تھا۔ ایک اور چیلنج تنوع اور معمولی قدر میں اضافے کا فقدان ہے ہم زیادہ تر دھلے اور خام غیر پروسیس شدہ اور نامکمل گریے فیبرک پر انحصار کرتے ہیں جس سے معمولی مارجن ملتا ہے۔ ماحولیاتی ماحول میں کاربن فوٹ پرنٹس کا اخراج ٹیکسٹائل سیکٹر کے لیے بھی ایک بہت بڑا چیلنج بنتا جا رہا

ہے کیونکہ یورپی یونین کو ٹیکسٹائل کی فراہمی کے لیے اہل رہنے کے لیے پاکستان کو خالص صفر کے اخراج کی جانب تیزی سے منتقلی شروع کرنا ہوگی۔

ٹیکسٹائل کی صنعت کی توانائی سے بھرپور مینوفیکچرنگ کے عمل بڑی مقدار میں گرین ہاؤس گیسوں کا اخراج پیدا کرتے ہیں۔ قابل تجدید توانائی کی طرف منتقلی صنعت کے لیے اپنے کاربن فوٹ پرنٹ کو کم کرنے اور فوسل ایندھن پر انحصار سے نکل کر زیادہ پائیدار مستقبل کی طرف جانے کے لیے بہت اہم ہے۔ اس طرح کی منتقلی عالمی GHG کے اخراج کو بہت زیادہ متاثر کر سکتی ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ، ٹیکسٹائل کی صنعت میں توانائی کا روایتی استعمال، کارکردگی اور سورسنگ غیر پائیدار ہے اور اس میں بنیادی تبدیلی کی ضرورت ہے۔

پچھلے 10 سالوں میں ہوا، شمسی سمیت قابل تجدید ذرائع کی قیمت میں کافی کمی آئی ہے۔ قابل تجدید توانائیوں میں سرمایہ کاری شروع میں ایک بہت بڑی لاگت کی طرح لگ سکتی ہے، لیکن مینوفیکچررز زیادہ سے زیادہ پانچ سے دس سال کے اندر اس سے واپسی دیکھ سکتے ہیں۔ یہ ایک معروف حقیقت ہے کہ فوسل فیول، قدرتی گیس اور کوئلے پر انحصار ختم ہونے کی ضرورت ہے۔ زمین پر زندگی کو سہارا دینے والی بنیادوں کو تبدیل کرنے کے بعد، ایک سرسبز، قابل تجدید ایندھن والے مستقبل کی طرف بڑھنے کی عجلت ہر صنعت کے لیے ایک ترجیح ہونی چاہیے۔ GHG اور گلوبل وارمنگ کے اہداف کو پورا کرنے کے لیے، ٹیکسٹائل کی صنعت کو، جو سب سے بڑے شراکت داروں میں سے ایک ہے، کو ان طریقوں پر غور کرنا چاہیے کہ وہ اپنے کاربن فوٹ پرنٹ کو کم کر سکتی ہے، اور قابل تجدید توانائی ایک قابل عمل حل پیش کرتی ہے۔

کاروبار کو پائیدار بنانے کی ضرورت بڑھ رہی ہے۔ گاہک جان بوجھ کر ایسے برانڈز کا انتخاب کر رہے ہیں جو ماحولیاتی اور اخلاقی طور پر زیادہ باشعور ہوں کیونکہ شعوری صارفیت بڑھتی ہے۔ نتیجتاً، قابل تجدید توانائی میں تبدیل کرنا ٹیکسٹائل سیکٹر کے لیے ایک اہم نقطہ نظر ہے تاکہ وہ اپنے گاہکوں کو یہ ظاہر کر سکے کہ وہ ان کی ضروریات پر توجہ دے رہے ہیں اور وہ کر رہے ہیں جو ماحول کے تحفظ کے لیے ضروری ہے۔

رکاوٹوں کے باوجود عالمی تبدیلی رونما ہو رہی ہے اور ٹیکسٹائل کی صنعت قابل تجدید توانائی کے ذرائع کی طرف منتقلی کے لیے آمادگی کا مظاہرہ کر رہی ہے۔ قابل تجدید توانائی کی راہ میں حائل رکاوٹوں پر قابو پانے کے لیے، ایسی سرمایہ کاری کی جانی چاہیے جو جیواشم ایندھن کے ذریعے فراہم کردہ سبسڈیز سے کہیں زیادہ ہوں۔ یہ قوموں کی حوصلہ افزائی کرے گا کہ وہ قابل تجدید توانائی کے منصوبوں کی حمایت کرنے والی قانون سازی کریں تاکہ قابل تجدید توانائی کے ذرائع کے فوائد کو روایتی کوئلے اور قدرتی گیس کے توانائی کے ذرائع سے زیادہ زبردست بنایا جائے۔

ٹیکسٹائل کے کاروبار میں ابھی بہت کام کرنا باقی ہے، اور عملی طور پر ٹیکسٹائل کی پیداوار کے ہر پہلو کو بہتر کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ جن چیزوں کو تبدیل کرنے کی ضرورت ہے ان میں قابل تجدید توانائی کی طرف سوئچ کرنا ہے۔ لیکن یہ ایک ضروری ایڈجسٹمنٹ ہے جو پوری دنیا میں GHG کے اخراج کی پیداوار پر اہم اثر ڈال سکتی ہے۔

کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس کی تعمیل

کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس کی تعمیل کا بیان منسلک ہے۔

کارپوریٹ اور مالیاتی رپورٹنگ فریم ورک پر بیان۔

آپ کی کمپنی کے ڈائریکٹرز کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017، کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس ریگولیشنز 2019 "کوڈ"، پاکستان اسٹاک ایکسچینج لمیٹڈ کی رول بک اور سیکیورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن آف پاکستان کی طرف سے جاری کردہ ہدایات کے تحت اپنی ذمہ داریوں سے آگاہ ہیں۔ ریگولیشنز کی تعمیل کے ایک حصے کے طور پر ہم مندرجہ ذیل کی تصدیق کرتے ہیں:

financial یہ مالیاتی بیانات، جو کمپنی کے انتظام کے ذریعہ تیار کیے گئے ہیں، اس کے معاملات کی منصفانہ حالت، اس کے کام کا نتیجہ، نقد بہاؤ اور ایکوٹی میں تبدیلیوں کو پیش کرتے ہیں۔

the کمپنی کے اکاؤنٹ کی مناسب کتابیں برقرار رکھی گئی ہیں۔

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

• بین الاقوامی مالیاتی رپورٹنگ کے معیارات، جیسا کہ پاکستان میں لاگو ہوتا ہے، مالی بیانات کی تیاری میں عمل کیا گیا ہے۔

internal اندرونی کنٹرول کا نظام ڈیزائن میں درست تھا اور اسے مؤثر طریقے سے نافذ اور مانٹر کیا گیا ہے۔

the کمپنی کی مستقل تشویش کے طور پر جاری رکھنے کی صلاحیت پر کوئی خاص شبہات نہیں تھے۔

corporate کارپوریٹ گورننس کے بہترین طریقوں سے کوئی مادی روانگی نہیں ہوئی، جیسا کہ فہرست سازی کے قواعد و ضوابط میں تفصیلی ہے۔

• ہم نے ڈائریکٹروں اور ملازمین کے درمیان ایک ضابطہ اخلاق اور کاروباری حکمت عملی تیار اور گردش کی ہے۔

Direct بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے ویژن اور مشن کا بیان اور مجموعی کارپوریٹ حکمت عملی کا بیان اپنایا ہے۔

• تمام ڈائریکٹرز نے اس کی عام میٹنگ میں شرکت کی ہے جب تک کہ معقول وجہ کی بنا پر روک نہ لگائی جائے۔

• تمام ڈائریکٹرز کو ان کی ذمہ داریوں، کرداروں، معاوضوں، اختیارات اور ذمہ داری کے ساتھ ان کی شرائط کے آغاز پر کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس، کمپنیز ایکٹ اور آرٹیکل آف ایسوسی ایشن کے مطابق تفویض کیا جاتا ہے۔

of کمپنی کے تمام ڈائریکٹرز کو ڈائریکٹر ٹریننگ پروگرام (ڈی ٹی پی) کے تحت تسلیم شدہ / چھوٹ دی گئی ہے جیسا کہ کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس ریگولیشن کی ضرورت ہے۔

human انسانی وسائل، سیٹی بجائے، خریداری، اسٹیک ہولڈرز کے ساتھ مواصلاتی طریقہ کار، ماحولیات، صحت اور حفاظت، ڈائریکٹر کا معاوضہ، اینٹی منی لاندنگ اور رسک مینجمنٹ وغیرہ پر بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی طرف سے منظور شدہ اہم پالیسیوں کا مناسب تازہ ترین ریکارڈ موجود ہے۔

• کمپنی نے 30,2024 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے دوران کمپنی کی طرف سے ESG کی کارکردگی کے جائزہ میں صنفی تنخواہ کے فرق کا انکشاف کیا ہے جیسا کہ 2024 کے سرکلر 10 کے تحت 17 اپریل 2024 کو درکار ہے۔

• جیسا کہ کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس اور کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017 کی ضرورت ہے، ہم نے درج ذیل معلومات کو اس رپورٹ میں شامل کیا ہے۔

o شیئر ہولڈنگ کے پیٹرن کا بیان الگ سے دیا گیا ہے۔

o متعلقہ کاروباری اداروں اور متعلقہ افراد کے حصص کا بیان۔

o سال کے دوران ہونے والی بورڈ میٹنگز اور سالانہ جنرل میٹنگ کا بیان اور ہر ڈائریکٹر کی حاضری الگ سے دی گئی ہے۔

o کمپنیز ایکٹ کے سیکشن 192 (4) کی دفعات کے تحت چیئرمین جائزہ رپورٹ۔

o ضابطے کے ضابطہ 36 کے تحت چیئرمین کی طرف سے دستخط شدہ تعمیل کا بیان۔

six پچھلے چھ سالوں کے کلیدی آپریٹنگ اور مالیاتی اعدادوشمار۔ ٹیکس اور لیویز کے بارے میں معلومات منسلک آڈٹ شدہ مالی بیانات میں مناسب طریقے سے ظاہر کی گئی تھیں۔

listed کمپنی ایس ای سی پی کی طرف سے جاری کردہ ہدایات کی سختی سے پیروی کرتی ہے جو کہ لسٹڈ کمپنیوں کے اندرونی تجارت کی ممانعت پر ہے اور کمپنی کے حصص میں کوئی تجارت اس کے ڈائریکٹر، سی ای او، سی ایف او، کمپنی سیکرٹری، ہیڈ آف انٹرنل آڈٹ اور ان کے میاں بیوی اور نابالغ بچوں کے علاوہ نہیں شیئر ہولڈنگ کے انداز میں انکشاف

شیئر ہولڈنگ کا نمونہ۔

شیئر ہولڈنگ کا پیٹرن اور اس سے متعلقہ معلومات اس کے مطابق منسلک ہیں۔

متعلقہ پارٹی لین دین

متعلقہ پارٹی ٹرانزیکشنز (RPT) اور ان کی حیثیت کا IAS 24 کے تحت ضرورت کی تعمیل کرتے ہوئے مناسب طور پر انکشاف کیا جاتا ہے۔ مزید برآں، SRO 768 (1) کے ذریعے سیکیورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن آف پاکستان کے جاری کردہ نوٹیفکیشن کے مطابق سب کے لیے ایک مضبوط پالیسی موجود ہے۔ (2019 اور گائیڈ لائنز کو کمپنی کی پالیسی میں لین دین اور ریکارڈ کی دیکھ بھال کے حوالے سے مناسب طریقے سے شامل کیا گیا ہے۔ آر پی ٹی کو اندرونی آڈٹ کے ذریعے باضابطہ طور پر منظور کیا گیا تھا جس کے بعد بورڈ میٹنگ میں اسے پیش کرنے سے پہلے آڈٹ کمیٹی کی منظوری لی گئی تھی، تاکہ اس بات کو یقینی بنایا جاسکے کہ کاروباری سرگرمی کے معمول کے دوران تمام لین دین مکمل طور پر مکمل ہوں۔ 30 جون 2024 کو ختم ہونے والے موجودہ مالی سال کے دوران تمام آر پی ٹیز کو ممبران کی منظوری کے لیے کمپنی کی جنرل میٹنگ کے سامنے پیش کیا جائے گا۔ اسی طرح، بورڈ نے 30 جون 2025 کو ختم ہونے والے مالی سال کے دوران کئے جانے والے لین دین کے لیے کمپنی کی جنرل میٹنگ میں ممبران کی منظوری حاصل کرنے کا بھی فیصلہ کیا ہے اور اسے اگلے سالانہ جنرل میٹنگ میں شیئر ہولڈرز کے سامنے رکھا جائے گا۔ ان کی رسمی توثیق/منظوری۔

بورڈ کی تشخیص

کمپنی نے بورڈ کی کارکردگی، اس کی کمیٹیوں، اور فیصلہ سازی میں بہتر ذمہ داری کے لیے قیادت کے کرداروں کی وضاحت کے لیے ایک اندرونی بورڈ کا جائزہ لینے کا عمل کیا

گورننگ بورڈز اور اس کی کمیٹیوں کی کمیٹیوں کی افادیت پر توجہ دیں۔ تقسیم کردہ سروے کے ذریعے جمع کردہ ڈیٹا کے ساتھ ساتھ کمیٹی اور بورڈ کے اراکین کے ساتھ ہماری بات چیت کے نتیجے میں ڈیٹا۔ کمیٹی اور بورڈ کے اراکین نے کارپوریٹ گورننس کے بڑے مسائل پر دو طرفہ مکالمے کے عمل پر مشتمل ایک مکمل سوالنامے کا بھی جواب دیا ہے۔

موجودہ مالی سال کے دوران ضابطہ کے ضابطے 10(3)(v) کے مطابق ایک مکمل داخلی جائزہ لیا گیا ہے تاکہ طاقت کے شعبوں اور ان شعبوں کی نشاندہی کی جا سکے جہاں بورڈ کی مجموعی کارکردگی اور کام کاج کو بڑھانے کے لیے بہتری لائی جا سکتی ہے۔

بورڈ کی تشکیل

ضابطہ 34 کے تحت ضرورت کے مطابق دس (10) ڈائریکٹرز کا بورڈ مندرجہ ذیل پر مشتمل ہے۔

Sr No	Category	Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
(i)	Independent Director	3	0	3
(ii)	Executive Directors	3	0	3
(ii)	Non- Executive Directors	3	1	4

بورڈ اور آڈٹ کمیٹی کے اجلاس

• تمام ڈائریکٹرز، میٹنگ میں شرکت کے اہل، کمپنی کی جنرل میٹنگز میں شرکت کی ہے۔
 کوڈ کے ریگولیشن 10 (6) کے تحت ذاتی طور پر یا ویڈیو کانفرنس کے ذریعے جب تک کسی معقول کی وجہ سے ایسا کرنے سے روک دیا جائے 2023-24 کے دوران بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز، آڈٹ کمیٹی اور ہیومن ریسورس اور معاوضہ کمیٹی کے اجلاس اور شرکت کی میٹنگ کی تعداد درج ذیل ہے۔

Name of Directors	Board of Directors		Committees			
			Audit		Human Resource and Remuneration	
	Eligible to attend	Attended	Eligible to attend	Attended	Eligible to attend	Attended
Mr. Mohammad Salim	4	4	-	-	-	-
Mr. Muhammad Shaheen	4	4	-	-	-	-
Mr. Khurram Salim	4	4	6	6	1	1
Mr. Bilal Sharif	4	4	6	6	-	-
Mr. Muhammad Amin	4	3	-	-	-	-
Mr. Adil Shakeel	4	4	-	-	1	1
Mr. Tauqeer Ahmed Sheikh	4	4	6	6	1	1
Mr. Asif Elahi	4	4	-	-	-	-
Mr. Mustafa Tanvir	4	4	-	-	-	-
Mrs. Samia Bilal	4	4	-	-	-	-

آڈٹ کمیٹی

Sr	Name	Designation	Category
i	Khurram Salim	Member	Non- Executive Director
ii	Bilal Sharif	Member	Non- Executive Director
iii	Tauqeer A Sheikh	Chairman	Independent Director

آڈٹ کمیٹی تین ممبران پر مشتمل ہوتی ہے جس میں چیئرمین ایک آزاد ڈائریکٹر ہوتا ہے جبکہ باقی تمام نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر ہوتے ہیں اور بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی طرف سے تفویض کردہ شرائط کے تحت اپنی ذمہ داریاں نبھاتے ہیں۔ مالیاتی خواندہ ممبر کی تقرری ضابطہ کے باب 10 میں ضابطہ 27(1)(iii) کے مطابق کی گئی ہے۔ بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی منظوری سے قبل عبوری اور سالانہ مالیاتی گوشواروں کا جائزہ لینے کے لیے کوڈ کے ضابطہ 27(2) کی تعمیل میں آڈٹ کمیٹی باقاعدگی سے میٹنگ کرتی تھی اور CFO کی غیر موجودگی میں بیرونی

آڈیٹر کے ساتھ سال میں ایک بار اضافی میٹنگ کرتی تھی۔ اور دوسرا CFO اور بیرونی آڈیٹر دونوں کی غیر موجودگی میں اندرونی آڈیٹر کے ساتھ۔ کمپنی کے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی آڈٹ کمیٹی (AC)، جسے کمپنی کے طریقہ کار اور اندرونی کنٹرول کا مکمل علم ہے، مالیاتی رپورٹنگ اور افشاء کرنے کے عمل کی نگرانی کا انچارج ہے۔ اکاؤنٹنگ پالیسیوں اور اصولوں کے انتخاب کی نگرانی کرنے اور قوانین اور ضوابط کی تعمیل کی ضمانت دینے کے لیے، AC عام طور پر انتظامی ٹیم، آزاد آڈیٹر، اور اندرونی آڈیٹرز کے ساتھ ہم آہنگی کرتا ہے۔

AC اس بات کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے انتظامیہ کے ساتھ مل کر کام کرتا ہے کہ دھوکہ دہی کا پتہ لگانے کے لیے ضروری اقدامات کیے گئے ہیں اور اس بات کو یقینی بناتا ہے کہ دھوکہ دہی کی روک تھام اور شناخت کے لیے مناسب پالیسیاں اور طریقہ کار موجود ہیں، جیسے کہ اثاثوں کا غلط استعمال، بدعنوانی، اور مالیاتی بیان میں دھوکہ دہی۔ اس بات کو یقینی بنا کر کہ ایک ضابطہ اخلاق لاگو کیا گیا ہے اور مواصلات کے موثر راستے قائم کیے گئے ہیں، AC کسی تنظیم کے لہجے کو قائم کرنے میں اہم کردار ادا کرتا ہے۔ AC کو ان معاملات کے بارے میں آگاہ کیا جانا چاہیے جن میں جاری تحقیقات اور تادیبی کارروائیوں کے ساتھ ساتھ انتظامیہ قوانین اور ضوابط کی تعمیل کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے کیا کر رہی ہے۔ AC ممبران اکاؤنٹنگ کی غلطیوں اور اسامانیتاوں کی نشاندہی کرنے میں ماہر ہیں اور دھوکہ دہی کی سرگرمیوں کو روکنے کے لیے مل کر کام کرتے ہیں۔

انسانی وسائل اور معاوضہ کمیٹی

Sr	Name	Designation	Category
i	Tauqeer A Sheikh	Chairman	Independent Director
ii	Khurram Salim	Member	Non- Executive Director
iii	Adil Shakeel	Member	Executive Director

ہیومن ریسورس اینڈ ریمونریشن کمیٹی (HRRC) تین ممبران پر مشتمل ہے جس میں اکثریت نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز پر مشتمل ہے جبکہ چیئرمین ایک آزاد ڈائریکٹر ہے۔ HRRC سی ای او کے انتخاب، تشخیص، معاوضہ (بشمول ریٹائرمنٹ فوائد) اور جانشینی کی منصوبہ بندی کے لیے بورڈ کو انسانی وسائل کے انتظام کی اہم پالیسیوں کی سفارش کرتا ہے۔

HRRC کا مقصد کسی تنظیم کے بورڈ، انتظامی ٹیم اور اس کے ملازمین کی تاثیر کو بہتر بنا کر اس کی پیداواری صلاحیت کو زیادہ سے زیادہ کرنا ہے۔ HRRC بورڈ کو انسانی وسائل کے انتظام کی پالیسی کی سفارش کرنے کا ذمہ دار ہے۔ CEO، CFO اور کمپنی سکریٹری کے انتخاب، تشخیص، معاوضہ (بشمول ریٹائرمنٹ فوائد) اور جانشینی کی منصوبہ بندی کی سفارش کرنے کی مجموعی ذمہ داری کمیٹی پر ہوگی۔ HRRC سینئر مینجمنٹ کی بھرتی اور تربیت، معاوضے، کارکردگی کا جائزہ، جانشینی کی منصوبہ بندی اور انسانی سرمائے کے موثر استعمال کے لیے اقدامات میں بورڈ اور انتظامیہ کی مدد کرتا ہے۔

کارپوریٹ سماجی ذمہ داری کی پالیسی

کمپنی کمپنی کی اخلاقی، پائیدار اور ماحولیاتی ذمہ داریوں سے متعلق پالیسیاں تیار کرتی ہے اس بات کو یقینی بنا کر کہ کمپنی کا مقامی کمیونٹیز اور ماحول پر مثبت اثر پڑے۔ کمپنی کی اپنی کمیونٹی اور ماحولیات کے تئیں ایک سماجی ذمہ داری ہے کمپنی کے کاموں کے تمام پہلوؤں جیسے مسائل جو ماحول پر اثر انداز ہوتے ہیں جیسے کہ آلودگی، فضلہ، مصنوعات کی حفاظت اور مزدوری لیکن صرف کمیونٹی اور سماجی افراد کو فنڈز فراہم کرنے تک محدود نہیں۔ ماحول، بلکہ کمپنی سے متعلق فریقین کے ساتھ اچھے طویل مدتی تعلقات کو برقرار رکھنا بھی شامل ہے۔ کمپنی آلودگی اور گرین ہاؤس گیسوں کے اخراج کو کم کرنے، قدرتی وسائل کے پائیدار استعمال، ضیاع کو کم سے کم اور مناسب طریقے سے ٹھکانے لگانے کے مقصد کے ساتھ ماحولیاتی برقرار رکھتے ہوئے اقتصادی، سماجی اور ماحولیاتی طور پر پائیدار طریقے سے کام کرنے کے لیے ایک جامع کارپوریٹ سماجی ذمہ داری (CRS) پالیسی کا انتظام کرتی ہے۔ مینوفیکچرنگ کے عمل کے دوران ری سائیکلنگ کو فروغ دینا۔

صحت ، حفاظت اور ماحولیاتی پالیسی

کمپنی اس بات کو یقینی بناتی ہے کہ اس کا مقامی کمیونٹیز اور ماحول پر فائدہ مند اثر پڑے، کارپوریشن کمپنی کی اخلاقی، پائیدار، اور ماحولیاتی ذمہ داریوں سے متعلق پالیسیاں قائم کرتی ہے۔ کمپنی کی اپنی کارروائیوں کے تمام پہلوؤں بشمول آلودگی، فضلہ، مصنوعات کی حفاظت، اور مزدوری میں کمیونٹی اور ماحول کے تئیں سماجی ذمہ داری ہے۔ اس میں نہ صرف کمیونٹی اور سماجی ماحول کو فنڈز فراہم کرنا، بلکہ کمپنی سے متعلقہ فریقوں کے ساتھ اچھے طویل مدتی تعلقات کو برقرار رکھنا بھی شامل ہے۔ کمپنی آلودگی اور گرین ہاؤس گیسوں کے اخراج کو کم کرنے، قدرتی وسائل کو پائیدار طریقے سے استعمال کرنے، کچرے کو کم سے کم اور مناسب طریقے سے ٹھکانے لگانے، اور دوبارہ سائیکلنگ کو فروغ دے کر اقتصادی، سماجی اور ماحولیاتی طور پر پائیدار طریقے سے کام کرنے کے لیے ایک جامع کارپوریٹ سماجی ذمہ داری (CRS) پالیسی کا انتظام کرتی ہے۔ مینوفیکچرنگ کے عمل۔

ماحولیاتی، سماجی اور گورننس

ایس ای سی پی کی جانب سے ای ایس جی گائیڈ لائنز کو اپنانے کے لیے بورڈ کی جانب سے اقدامات کیے جاتے ہیں۔

پائیداری کے خطرات سے نمٹنا

پائیداری کے خطرات معاشرے یا ماحول سے متعلق غیر متوقع واقعات یا حالات ہیں جو، اگر واقع ہوتے ہیں، تو کمپنی پر سنگین منفی اثر ڈال سکتے ہیں۔ ان میں وہ موقع بھی شامل ہے جو کسی تنظیم کو بدلتے ہوئے سماجی یا ماحولیاتی حالات کے نتیجے میں حاصل ہو سکتا ہے۔ وسائل کے زیادہ استعمال کے چند منفی نتائج آلودگی، غربت، خراب صحت، حیاتیاتی تنوع میں کمی اور موسمیاتی تبدیلی ہیں۔ یہ مسائل ایک دوسرے سے متعلق ہیں اور اکثر ایک دوسرے کو خراب کرتے ہیں۔ ٹیکسٹائل کا کاروبار مختلف قسم کے قدرتی وسائل کا استعمال کرتا ہے، بشمول زمین، پانی اور فوسل فیول۔ یہ صنعت عالمی کاربن کے اخراج میں 2 سے 8 فیصد کا حصہ ہے اور

یہ دوسری سب سے زیادہ پانی پر مشتمل ہے۔ رنگنے کا طریقہ خاص طور پر خطرناک ہے کیونکہ رنگ آسانی سے بایوڈیگریڈیبل نہیں ہوتے ہیں اور گندے پانی کو آلودہ کر سکتے ہیں۔

کمپنی اس بات کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے پوری طرح پر عزم ہے کہ ماحول کو خطرے میں ڈالے بغیر یا آنے والی نسلوں کے لیے اسے محفوظ کیے بغیر اس کی موجودہ ضروریات کو باقاعدہ کاروباری کارروائیوں کے دوران پورا کیا جائے۔ یہ اپنے اسٹیک ہولڈرز، بشمول سپلائرز، ملازمین، اور صارفین کی حوصلہ افزائی کرتا ہے کہ وہ تنظیمی کاموں اور ضروریات کو انجام دیتے ہوئے زیادہ اخلاقی اور ماحول دوست پالیسیاں اپنائیں۔

تنظیم نے پائیداری کے خطرات کو کم کرنے کے لیے درج ذیل اقدامات کیے:

- کاروبار نے ہیٹ ریکوری بوائلر نصب کیے، جو کہ فضلہ کی گرمی سے بھاپ پیدا کرنے کا ایک ماحول دوست طریقہ ہے۔ یہ پیداواری عمل کے ماحول پر پڑنے والے ماحولیاتی اثرات کو کم کرتے ہیں اور کاربن کے اثرات اور توانائی کے استعمال کو کم کرنے میں مدد کرتے ہیں۔
- خام مال یا تیار سامان کی نقل و حمل کرنے والی گاڑیوں میں شعلے گرفتار کرنے والے نصب ہونے چاہئیں کیونکہ کہاس ایک انتہائی آتش گیر مواد ہے۔ نقصان دہ آلودگیوں کو پکڑ کر، انہیں آسمان میں چھوڑنے سے روک کر، اور آگ کے پھیلنے کے امکانات کو کم کر کے، یہ ماحولیاتی تحفظ میں معاون ہے۔ تمام کاربن جو تجارتی بنیادوں پر تنظیم سے منسلک ہیں ان میں شعلے گرفتار کرنے والے نصب ہونے چاہئیں۔

• کمپنی نے اپنے بوائلرز میں جبری ڈرافٹس (پنکھے لگاؤ ہیں تاکہ ہوا کے ایندھن کے مثالی تناسب کو محفوظ رکھا جا سکے، جس سے دہن کی کارکردگی میں اضافہ ہو اور گرین ہاؤس گیسوں کے اخراج کو کم کیا جا سکے۔

• کمپنی اپنے پیداواری عمل میں غیر مضر کیمیکل استعمال کرتی ہے، جو لوگوں، ماحولیات یا جنگلی حیات کے لیے اندرونی طور پر خطرناک نہیں ہیں۔ اس کے باوجود، کیمیکلز کو احتیاط سے اور کنٹرول کے تحت ٹھکانے لگایا جاتا ہے تاکہ صحت عامہ کی حفاظت کی جا سکے اور ان کا ماحول پر کم سے کم اثر پڑے۔

• کمپنی نے ماحولیاتی پائیداری کے لیے ایک واٹر ٹریٹمنٹ پلانٹ بنایا ہے، جس سے آلودگی کو کم کیا گیا ہے جس کی وجہ سے بیماریاں، پودوں اور جانوروں کی موت، اور رہائش گاہوں کی تباہی جیسے مسائل پیدا ہوتے ہیں۔ کمپنی اس بات کو یقینی بناتی ہے کہ جب پانی ٹریٹمنٹ پلانٹ سے نکلتا ہے تو اس میں کیمیائی جراثیم کش کی سطح کم ہوتی ہے۔ یہ آبی ذخائر کی آلودگی کو روکتا ہے اور آبی ماحولیاتی نظام کے توازن کو برقرار رکھنے میں مدد کرتا ہے، پودوں، جانوروں اور سمندری زندگی کی صحت کی حفاظت کرتا ہے۔

موسمیاتی تبدیلی کو برقرار رکھنے، حیاتیاتی تنوع کو برقرار رکھنے، کارکنوں اور ماحولیات کے لیے ہوا کے معیار کو بہتر بنانے اور صنعت سے فضائی آلودگی اور کاربن کے اخراج کو کم کرنے کے لیے، کارپوریشن بار بار شجر کاری کی مہمات کا اہتمام کرتی ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ، یہ مٹی کے کتاؤ کو روکتا ہے، پانی کے چکر کو کنٹرول کرتا ہے، اور جنگلی حیات کو رہائش اور وسائل فراہم کرتا ہے۔

• کمپنی نے پیداواری عمل کی توانائی کی ضروریات کو پورا کرنے کے لیے قابل تجدید توانائی نصب کی ہے۔ کمپنی اس بات کو یقینی بناتی ہے کہ توانائی کے مکس کو اس طرح استعمال کیا جائے جو گرین ہاؤس گیسوں کے اخراج میں کمی میں معاون ہو۔ سولر پینلز اور ونڈ

ملز نصب کرنے سے، یہ فوسل ایندھن پر ہمارا انحصار کم کرتا ہے، جو موسمیاتی تبدیلی، سخت موسم، سطح سمندر میں اضافہ، اور ہماری ماحولیات کو پہنچنے والے نقصان جیسے مسائل میں حصہ ڈالتے ہیں۔

تنوع، مساوات اور شمولیت کو فروغ دینا

ہم ایک ایسی فضا قائم کرنے کے لیے وقف ہیں جہاں ہر کوئی مساوی امکانات تک رسائی حاصل کر سکے۔ اس بات کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے کہ ٹیم کے ہر رکن کی تعریف کی جائے اور اس میں شامل ہو، ہم ایک مساوی مواقع کے آجر کے طور پر، ایک محفوظ اور موثر کام کا ماحول فراہم کرتے ہیں۔ تنظیم ایک ایسی ثقافت کو فروغ دیتی ہے جو تنوع کا احترام کرتی ہے، اسے پسند کرتی ہے، اور ہر فرد کے منفرد خیالات، نقطہ نظر، تجربات اور مہارتوں کو نمایاں کرتی ہے۔ کمپنی کا مقصد ایک متنوع اور جامع کام کا ماحول بنانا ہے جو ہر قسم کے تعصب سے پاک ہو اور تنوع کو ایک اسٹریٹجک فائدہ کے طور پر تسلیم کرتا ہو جو کاروبار پر نمایاں اثر ڈال سکتا ہے۔ حکمت عملی کا انچارج ہے، جو ہماری متنوع ٹیم کے ہر رکن کو بااختیار بنانے کی اہمیت پر زور دیتا ہے، ان DE&I بورڈ ہماری خواتین پر توجہ مرکوز کرتے ہوئے جو ہمارے ساتھ کام کرتی ہیں۔ خواتین ملازمین کے لیے کمپنی کے اندر بچوں کی دیکھ بھال کی سہولت کی تنصیب بہتر تنظیمی پیداوار اور معاون کام کرنے والے والدین کے درمیان قریبی تعلق کو فروغ دینے میں معاون ہے۔ جن والدین کو لائیو ویڈیو ریکارڈنگ تک رسائی حاصل ہے ان کی حفاظت اور سلامتی کی پریشانیوں کا جواب ہے۔ سہولت کی عصری سہولیات، لچکدار گھنٹے، اور تنظیم کے نظام الاوقات کے ساتھ مطابقت سبھی ملازمین کی کارکردگی، برقراری، پیداواری صلاحیت اور خوشی کی حمایت کرتے ہیں۔ یہ روایتی صنفی دقیانوسی تصورات پر سوال اٹھا کر اور متنوع کام کی جگہ کو فروغ دے کر شمولیت کی حوصلہ افزائی کرتا ہے۔

تنوع کو اکثر جنس، رنگ، جنسی رجحان یا ثقافت کے پرزم کے ذریعے جانچا جاتا ہے، لیکن سوچ کا تنوع بھی زیادہ سے زیادہ مقبول ہوتا جا رہا ہے۔ اعصابی تنوع ایک ایسا شعبہ ہے جہاں فکر کا تنوع اہم ہے۔ ممکنہ ملازمین کے تالاب کو وسیع کرنے اور کام کی جگہ پر نئے نقطہ نظر لانے کے لیے، کمپنی ملازمت اور کارکردگی کے جائزوں میں اس قسم کے تنوع کا خیرمقدم کرتی ہے۔ یہ تنظیم پس منظر اور زندگی کے تجربات کے لحاظ سے زیادہ متنوع افرادی قوت کو بھی دیکھتی ہے، کیونکہ اس سے خیالات کا ایک زیادہ متنوع تالاب اور آبادی کے لحاظ سے متنوع افرادی قوت پیدا ہوتی ہے۔

کمپنی یقین دلاتی ہے کہ تمام کارکنان، رنگ، جنس، عمر، یا دیگر ذاتی خصوصیات سے قطع نظر، ان کی کارکردگی اور ملازمت کی ذمہ داریوں کے مطابق معاوضہ وصول کرتے ہیں، اور یہ کہ ہر کسی کو اپنے کام میں کامیاب ہونے اور لطف اندوز ہونے کے لیے ضروری آلات تک رسائی حاصل ہونی چاہیے۔

تنظیم کام کے ماحول کو فروغ دے کر شمولیت کو فروغ دیتی ہے جہاں مختلف قسم کے افراد بلا جھجھک محسوس کرتے ہیں کہ وہ کون ہیں اور اس طریقے سے کام کرتے ہیں جو بطور کاروبار ہماری ضروریات کو بہترین طریقے سے پورا کرتا ہے۔ ہماری کمپنی میں ہر ایک کا احترام کیا جاتا ہے، اور ہم صحیح معنوں میں سمجھتے ہیں کہ ہم میں سے ہر ایک اپنے مشترکہ مقاصد کے حصول کے لیے کچھ نہ کچھ قابل قدر حصہ ڈالتا ہے۔

ڈائریکٹر معاوضہ پالیسی

ڈائریکٹر کی معاوضے کی پالیسی کمپنی کے طویل مدتی مقاصد کو آگے بڑھانے کے لیے بورڈ اور سینئر مینجمنٹ میں صحیح ٹیلنٹ کو برقرار رکھنے کے لیے کمپنی کی کارکردگی اور استحکام کا سنگ بنیاد ہے۔ چونکہ کمپنی کا بورڈ اور سینئر مینجمنٹ اسٹریٹجک سمت فراہم کرنے، اہم کاروباری فیصلوں اور عمل درآمد کی ذمہ داریاں نبھاتے ہیں، اس لیے یہ بہت ضروری ہے کہ انہیں ان کی کارکردگی کے لیے زیادہ ذمہ دار اور جوابدہ بنایا جائے۔ سینئر مینجمنٹ اور بورڈ ممبران کے معاوضے کے طریقے کارپوریٹ گورننس کے مجموعی فریم ورک کے بہت اہم پہلوؤں میں سے ایک ہیں، کیونکہ یہ کمپنی کی کارکردگی کو متاثر کرتا ہے، جس کے نتیجے میں عام شیئر ہولڈرز کو واپسی اور کمپنی کے استحکام پر اثر پڑتا ہے۔ معاوضے کی پالیسی کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017، کمپنیز آرٹیکل آف ایسوسی ایشن اور کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس ریگولیشنز، 2019 کی دفعات کے تحت بورڈ کو انسانی وسائل اور معاوضے کی کمیٹی (HRRC) کی سفارشات اور تجاویز کے تحت تیار کی گئی ہے۔ ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز مقررہ ماہانہ معاوضے اور HRRC کی طرف سے تجویز کردہ دیگر مراعات کے حقدار ہیں جن کی بورڈ نے باضابطہ طور پر منظوری دی اور اس کے بعد کمپنی کی جنرل میٹنگ میں ممبران کی منظوری لی گئی۔ ایکٹ کے سیکشن 227(a)(I) کے مطابق، موجودہ مالی سال کے دوران کمپنی کے ڈائریکٹرز کو درج ذیل معاوضہ (نوٹ 30) ادا کیا گیا ہے:

(a) جناب محمد امین (CEO) - PKR 800,000.00 ماہانہ۔

(ب) مسٹر محمد شاپین (ED) - PKR 1,000,000.00 ماہانہ۔

(c) مسٹر عادل شکیل (ED) - PKR 800,000.00 ماہانہ۔

اس کے علاوہ، مندرجہ بالا ڈائریکٹرز کے لیے دیگر فوائد میں ایندھن کے ساتھ کمپنی کی دیکھ بھال کی گاڑی، کاروباری سفر اور مواصلاتی اخراجات شامل ہیں۔

کمپنی کے کسی دوسرے ڈائریکٹر کو کوئی فیس یا معاوضہ ادا نہیں کیا گیا ہے۔

قانونی آڈیٹر

موجودہ آڈیٹر میسرز رحمان سرفراز رحیم اقبال رفیق، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس 82 اکتوبر 2024 کو ہونے والی سالانہ جنرل میٹنگ کے اختتام پر ریٹائر ہو جائیں گے تاہم اہل ہونے کی وجہ سے انہوں نے خود کو دوبارہ تقرری کے لیے پیش کیا ہے۔ آڈٹ کمیٹی نے میسرز رحمان سرفراز رحیم اقبال رفیق، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس کو 30 جون 2025 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے بطور بیرونی آڈیٹر تعینات کرنے کی تجویز دی ہے۔ ایکسٹرنل آڈیٹر میسرز رحمان سرفراز رحیم اقبال رفیق، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس کو تسلی بخش درجہ بندی دی گئی ہے۔ انسٹی ٹیوٹ آف چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس آف پاکستان کے کوالٹی کنٹرول ریویو پروگرام کے تحت۔ فرم اور اس کے تمام پارٹنر انسٹی ٹیوٹ آف چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس آف پاکستان کی طرف سے اپنائے گئے کوڈ آف ایتھکس پر انٹرنیشنل فیڈریشن آف اکاؤنٹنٹس کے رہنما اصولوں کی تعمیل کرتے ہیں اور وہ ایس ای سی پی ایکٹ 1997 کے سیکشن 136 کے تحت آڈٹ اوور سائٹ بورڈ کے ساتھ رجسٹرڈ ہیں۔

قانونی آڈیٹرز نے نہ تو کوئی فیصلہ سازی، اندرونی آڈٹ یا انتظامی کام انجام دیا اور نہ ہی ان کا کمپنی کے کسی ڈائریکٹر یا ایگزیکٹوز کے ساتھ کسی قسم کا تعلق ہے۔ منگنی کے شراکت داروں کو ہر پانچ سال کی تکمیل کے بعد گھمایا جاتا تھا۔ بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے میسرز رحمان سرفراز رحیم اقبال رفیق، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس کو 30 جون 2025 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے بطور ایکسٹرنل آڈیٹر تعینات کرنے کی بھی سفارش کی اور آڈیٹرز کا معاوضہ گزشتہ سال کے مطابق (PKR 2,000,000.00 Year) مقرر کیا گیا ہے۔ : (PKR 2,000,000.00) سال 2023-24 کے لیے جیسا کہ کوڈ کے ضابطہ 32(3) کے تحت آڈٹ کمیٹی نے بورڈ کو تجویز کیا ہے۔ معاوضہ جیب سے باہر کے اخراجات پر مشتمل ہے اور اسائنمنٹس میں سالانہ قانونی آڈٹ، کارپوریٹ گورننس کے تحت محدود دائرہ کار کا جائزہ اور جائزہ رپورٹ شامل ہے۔

مادی تبدیلیاں اور وعدے۔

کمپنی کی مالی پوزیشن کو متاثر کرنے والی کوئی مادی تبدیلیاں اور وعدے کمپنی کے مالی سال کے اختتام کے درمیان نہیں ہوئے جس سے بیلنس شیٹ کا تعلق ہے اور ڈائریکٹرز کی رپورٹ کی تاریخ۔
ایس ای سی پی نے شرعی اور غیر شرعی امور کی رپورٹنگ کے لیے کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017 کے فورٹھ شیڈول میں ایس آر او (I)/20241278 مورخہ 15 اگست 2024 کے تحت کچھ ترامیم کی ہیں، مالی سال کے لیے اسی کے مطابق عمل کیا جائے گا۔ 2024-25۔

اعتراف

میں بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز، قابل قدر حصص یافتگان، صارفین، بینکروں، سپلائرز اور دیگر اسٹیک ہولڈرز کی ان کی حمایت، اعتماد اور اعتماد کے لئے انتہائی مقروض ہوں۔ میں بھی تمام ملازمین کی وفاداری سے لگن اور محنت کے لئے ان کی تعریف کرتا ہوں جس سے کمپنی کو اپنے مقاصد حاصل کرنے میں مدد ملی۔
بورڈ کے لئے اور اس کی طرف سے



محمد امین

(چیف ایگزیکٹو)



محمد سلیم

(ڈائریکٹر)

کراچی: 30 ستمبر 2024

Blessed Textiles Ltd

Proxy Form

I/We _____ of _____ being a member of **BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED** and holder of _____ ordinary share as per Share Register Folio No. _____ and/or CDC Participant ID No. _____ and Sub Account No. _____ hereby appoint Mr./Mrs./Miss _____ of _____ or failing him/her _____ of _____ as my / our proxy to act on my/our behalf at the 37th Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on Monday, 28th October, 2024 at 03:30 pm at Umer House, 23/1, Sector 23, S.M. Farooq Road, Korangi Industrial Area, Karachi. and/or at any adjournment thereof.

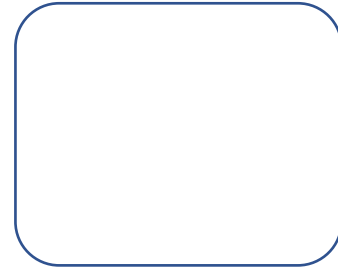
Witness: _____

Signature: _____ (Signature should agree with specimen registered with company)

Name: _____

CNIC/ PP: _____

Address: _____



Affix Rs.5 Revenue Stamp

Signed this _____ day of _____ 2024

Notes:

If a member is unable to attend the meeting, they may complete and sign this proxy form and sent it to the Company Secretary, Bhanero Textile Mills Limited, Umer House, 23/1, Sector 23, S.M. Farooq Road, Korangi Industrial Area, Karachi. This proxy form shall reach not less than 48 hours before the time scheduled for holding the meeting.

- (i) The Proxy form shall be witnessed by a person whose name, address and CNIC/Passport number should be stated on the form.
- (ii) Attested copy of CNIC or the Passport of the beneficial owner along with the Proxy form should also be submitted.
- (iii) The Proxy nominee shall produce his / her original CNIC or original Passport at the time of the meeting.
- (iv) In case of a Corporate entity, the Board of Directors Resolution/Power of Attorney with specimen signature should be submitted (unless it has been provided earlier) along with Proxy form to the Company.

بلیسڈ ٹیکسٹائلز لمیٹڈ

پراکسی فارم

میں _____ کے _____
کے رکن اور عام شیئر کے حامل کی حیثیت کے _____ (شیئر کی تعداد)
رجسٹرڈ کاؤنٹ نمبر _____ اور ایسی ڈی سی فوئیو کا آئی ڈی نمبر _____ اور ذیلی اکاؤنٹ نمبر _____ کے
_____ یا _____ کے
کو کمپنی کے سالانہ اجلاس جو 28 اکتوبر 2024 کو منعقد ہوگا، میں میرے / ہمارے لئے اور میری / ہماری طرف سے بحیثیت اپنا پراکسی، ووٹ دینے کے لئے حاضر کرتا ہوں / کرتے ہیں۔

دستخط _____ بروز _____ بتاریخ _____ / _____ 2024۔

گواہان:

دستخط: _____

نام: _____

پتہ: _____

کمپیوٹرائزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر: _____

پاسپورٹ نمبر: _____

دستخط شیئر ہولڈر

(دستخط کا کمپنی میں رجسٹرڈ نمونے کے ہو، ہوم مطابق ہونا ضروری ہے)

دستخط: _____

نام: _____

پتہ: _____

کمپیوٹرائزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر: _____

پاسپورٹ نمبر: _____

نوٹ: نمائندے کو فعال بنانے کے لئے نامزدگی کا فارم میٹنگ سے کم از کم 48 گھنٹے قبل کمپنی کو موصول ہو جانا چاہیے۔ نمائندے کو کمپنی کارکن ہونا ضروری نہیں۔
سی ڈی سی شیئر ہولڈرز اور ان کے نمائندوں سے فرد افراد درخواست ہے کہ وہ اپنے کمپیوٹرائزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ تصدیق شدہ نقل یا پاسپورٹ، پراکسی فارم داخل کرنے سے قبل اس کے ساتھ منسلک کریں۔



BLESSED TEXTILELS LIMITED

BALLOT PAPER FOR VOTING THROUGH POST

Ballot Paper for the Special Businesses at the Annual General Meeting to be held on Monday, 28th October, 2024 at **03:30 pm** at the Registered Office of the Company located at Umer House, 23/1, Sector 23, SM Farooq Road, Korangi Industrial Area, 74900, Karachi.

Contact details of Chairman, where ballot paper may be sent:

Business Address: The Chairman, **Blessed Textiles Limited** at Umer House, 23/1, Sector 23, SM Farooq Road, Korangi Industrial Area, 74900, Karachi.

Email Address: **btl.corporate@umergroup.com**

Name of shareholder/joint shareholder(s):	
Registered Address:	
Folio / CDC Participant / Investor ID with sub-account No.	
Number of shares held	
CNIC / Passport No. (in case of foreigner) (copy to be attached)	
Additional Information and enclosures {In case of representative of body corporate, corporation and Federal Government}	
Name of Authorized Signatory:	
NIC / Passport No. (in case of foreigner) of Authorized Signatory - (copy to be attached)	

I/We hereby exercise my/our vote in respect of the following Resolutions through postal ballot by giving my/our assent or dissent by placing tick 'mark in the appropriate box below:

Nature and Description of Resolutions	I/We assent to the Resolutions (FOR)	I/We dissent to the Resolutions (AGAINST)
<p><i>Agenda A(i)</i></p> <p><i>“Resolved That Related Parties Transactions carried out during the year as disclosed in the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024, be and are hereby ratified, approved and confirmed.”</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<p>Agenda A(ii)</p> <p><i>“Resolved That the Board of Directors of the Company be and are hereby authorized to approve the transactions to be conducted with Related Parties on case to case basis during the financial year ending June 30, 2025.</i></p> <p><i>Further Resolved That that transactions approved by Board shall be deemed to have been approved by the shareholders and shall be placed before the shareholders in the next general meeting for their formal ratification/approval.”</i></p>		
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--

Notes:

1. Duly filled postal ballot should be sent to the Chairman of **Blessed Textiles Ltd** at above-mentioned postal or email address.
2. Copy of CNIC/ Passport (in case of foreigner) should be enclosed with the postal ballot form.
3. Postal ballot forms should reach the Chairman of the meeting within business hours on or before 27th October, 2024. Any postal ballot received after this date, will not be considered for voting.
4. Signature on postal ballot should match with signature on CNIC/ Passport (in case of foreigner).
5. Incomplete, unsigned, incorrect, defaced, torn, mutilated, over written ballot paper will be rejected.
6. This postal Poll paper is also available for download from the website at <https://www.umergroup.com> Shareholders may download the ballot paper from website or use the same ballot paper published in newspapers.

Signature of Shareholder(s) / Proxy Holder(s) / Authorized Signatory

(In case of corporate entity, please affix company stamp)

Place: _____

Dated: _____