



of Companies

39th Annual Report 2026

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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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. Ghulam Mustafa Monnoo	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. Asif Elahi	Member
Mr. Khurram Salim	Member

Human Resource Committee

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

Sustainability Committee

Mr. Mustafa Tanvir	Chairman
Mr. Khurram Salim	Member
Mr. Mohammad Salim	Member

Statutory Auditors

M/s Rehman Sarfaraz 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 39th Annual General Meeting of the members of **Blessed Textiles Limited** will be held on Tuesday, 27th October 2026 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, 2025.
2. To receive, consider and adopt the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 30th June, 2026 together with the chairman review, independent auditor's report, director's report and all other disclosures, statements and reports forming the part of the annual report for 2026.

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 M/s Crowe Hussain Chaudhury & Co., Chartered Accountants, the auditors for the next term i.e. year 2026-2027 in place of retiring auditor Messer's Rahman Sarfaraz Rahim Iqbal Rafiq, Chartered Accountants and fix their remuneration at PKR 2,300,000 (FY 2025-26: PKR 2,300,000). The proposed firm has furnished its written consent and confirmed its eligibility for appointment under the applicable provisions of section 246 the Companies Act, 2017.

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, 2026, 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, 2027.

Further Resolved 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.

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".

In compliance with section 223(6) of the Act read with SRO 452(1)/2025 of 2025 issued by Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan on March 17, 2025, the Company has electronically transmitted the notice of annual general meeting and annual report for June 2026 through email to its Shareholders whose email addresses are available with the Company's Share Registrar.

Karachi:

(By the order of the Board)

Dated: 30th September, 2026

**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 20th October 2026 to 27th October, 2026 (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 19th October 2026 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 dividends as on June 30, 2026 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 of any change in their addresses and bank details to our share Registrar, Hameed Majeed Associates (Private) Limited.
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. Under the provision of S.R.O.452(I)/2025 issued by SECP the distribution of gifts, giveaways or complimentary items are strictly prohibited at the general meeting.
9. Under the provision of S.R.O.451(I)/2025 issued by SECP to be read in conjunction with section 134 of the Companies Act 2017 , for all businesses classified as "Special Business", the voting by the members of the listed company shall only be through postal ballot and for the purpose of this there shall be no voting by show of hands by members of the listed company who attend the general meeting physically.
Further, the members who did not cast their vote through electronic voting facility and by post prior to the date of the general meeting, shall be allowed to cast his/her vote on the day of the general meeting by way of ballot paper only.
10. 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 19th October, 2026. 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 19th October, 2026 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 24, 2026, 9:00 a.m. and shall close on October 26, 2026 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 Monday, October 26, 2026 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.

11. 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.

12. Notice under regulation 19A of the Companies (General Provisions and Forms) Regulations, 2018

Under the aforesaid provisions, the Form-16 is sent to every shareholder to whom notice of the annual general meeting has been sent by the company. The above provision requires information from every member of the company who is not the ultimate beneficial owner and who directly holds at least 5% shares or voting rights in the company to submit a declaration to the company providing information and particulars of the ultimate beneficial owner(s), as defined in Regulations. The sub-regulation (7) of regulation 19A defines an ultimate beneficial owner as a natural person who ultimately owns or controls a company, whether directly or indirectly, through at five percent of shares or voting rights or by exercising effective control in that company through other means. Exercise of control through other means may be exercised through a chain of ownership or through close relatives or associates having significant influence or control over the finances or decisions of the company. Kindly send your reply at the registered office of the company.

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, 2026.

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, 2026 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, 2026.

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, 2026.

TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES

The details of the 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
Faisal Spinning Mills Limited	Associated Company [Common Directorship]
Bhanero Textiles Mills Limited	Associated Company [Common Directorship]
Bhanero Energy Limited	Associated Company [Common Directorship]
Admiral (Private) Limited	Associated Company [Common Directorship]
Mohammad Amin	Key Management Personnel [Chief Executive Officer]
Adil Shakeel	Key Management Personnel [Director]
Mohammad Shaheen	Key Management Personnel [Director]
Nazli Shakeel	Shareholder [Sponsor]
Hamza Shakeel	Shareholder [Sponsor]
Faisal Shakeel	Shareholder [Sponsor]

The Company continues to have a policy whereby all transactions with related parties entered into in the ordinary course of business are carried out on commercial terms and conditions which are equivalent to those prevailing in an arm's length transaction with the exceptions as approved by the Board of Directors. Detail of transactions with related parties during the reporting period and balances with them as at the reporting date are as follows:

		30-Jun-26 Rupees	30-Jun-25 Rupees
Transactions with related parties			
Nature of relationship Associated Companies	Nature of transactions Sale of yarn	4,297,487,793	5,876,974,520
	Sale of fabric	298,614,767	238,506,637
	Sale of viscose/cotton	23,203,508	14,900,199
	Sale of machinery	-	-
	Purchase of cotton	22,484,084	64,586,798
	Purchase of yarn	241,573,743	326,549,576
	Purchase of fabric	1,449,750	-
	Purchase of machinery	-	-
	Purchase of electricity	4,978,197	288,998,213
	Services received	618,000	618,000
Key Management Personnel	Short term employee benefits	31,200,000	31,200,000

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, 2026 to June 30, 2027.

The Company shall be entering into transactions with its related parties during the year ending June 30, 2027 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, 2027 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

In accordance with the requirements under Section 192(4) of the Companies Act, 2017, the Chairman's Review Report for the financial year ended June 30, 2026, is hereby enclosed. This report sets forth the Chairman's evaluation of the overall performance and effectiveness of the Board of Directors of **Blessed Textiles Limited** ("BTL") in fulfilling its strategic objectives and governance responsibilities.

The Board has discharged its duties in alignment with the applicable regulatory framework, including the provisions of the Companies Act, 2017, directives of the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP), listing requirements of the Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX), and the Code of Corporate Governance Regulations, 2019. Throughout the year, the Board has maintained a strong commitment to good governance practices, ensuring accountability, transparency, and the long-term sustainability of the Company.

The 2025-26 highlights a year marked by macroeconomic stabilization, gradually transitioning into a recovery phase despite persistent global challenges, including geopolitical tensions, commodity price volatility and climate-related disruptions. This recovery trajectory has been underpinned by prudent macroeconomic management, fiscal consolidation, exchange rate stability and the continuation of IMF-supported reforms. Collectively, these measures have reinforced policy credibility and enhanced economic resilience. Pakistan's economy in FY2025-26 showed early signs of recovery, with GDP growth improving to 3.7 percent and inflation moderating to 9.2 percent, supported by fiscal consolidation, exchange rate stability and IMF-backed reforms. The outlook for FY 2026-27 is cautiously optimistic, with growth projected around 3.7 percent and inflation expected to remain within the 8 to 9 percent target range.

The foreign exchange reserves reached \$23.23 billion at the end of June 2026, reflected an increase of roughly 20.57 percent compared to corresponding year ending June 2025. The manufacturing sector registered a strong recovery during 2025-26, as the Large Scale Manufacturing (LSM) sector witnessed a growth of 6.5 percent, a sharp turnaround from the -0.69 percent contraction last year.

The Company has successfully returned to profitability during the year under review, recording a profit of PKR 407.754 million compared to a loss of PKR -96.882 million in the previous year. This turnaround reflects the effectiveness of management's strategic initiatives and improved operational performance. We remain committed to building on this momentum and delivering sustainable value to our shareholders.

Risk Management Framework

BTL has established a comprehensive risk management framework aimed at systematically identifying, evaluating, and prioritizing risks while effectively minimizing, monitoring, and controlling their potential impact. This framework also seeks to harness opportunity potential through the deployment of cost-effective and well-coordinated resources.

To ensure its continued relevance and responsiveness, BTL risk management policies are subject to regular review and refinement by the Board of Directors. The Board emphasizes the integration of risk assessment into strategic decision-making processes, reinforcing organizational resilience and sustainable value creation.

Independent directors play a critical role in this process by constructively challenging management's assumptions and contributing diverse perspectives to Board deliberations. This oversight helps safeguard the integrity of governance decisions and ensures alignment with the Company's strategic direction. Furthermore, the Board conducts continuous evaluation of defined goals and objectives, closely monitoring performance metrics to assess progress and identify areas requiring corrective action.

Board Evaluation

The Chairman of BTL plays a central role in determining the strategic direction of the Company, fostering a culture of high performance, and ensuring that executive management executes operations in alignment with the Board-approved strategies, while upholding the principles of sound corporate governance.

In accordance with the requirements of the Code of Corporate Governance, the Board undergoes an annual evaluation to assess its overall effectiveness and adherence to established governance benchmarks. This assessment encompasses a comprehensive review of the Board's structure, composition, strategic oversight, and execution capabilities.

During the year under review, the Board effectively managed the affairs of the Company, demonstrating operational agility and strong financial stewardship. The evaluation results affirm that the Board continues to perform its duties with diligence, transparency, and a commitment to long-term value creation.

Stakeholder Management and Communication

BTL recognizes the importance of transparent and timely communication with its stakeholders, particularly shareholders and the investor community. To this end, the Company maintains a comprehensive and regularly updated corporate website, which serves as a central platform for disseminating information related to business performance, financial results, regulatory disclosures, notices, and corporate announcements.

In line with best practices in stakeholder engagement, BTL also conducts an annual Corporate Briefing Session, wherein key members of the executive team including the Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary provide detailed insights on the Company's historical performance, financial outlook, and strategic direction. This forum fosters dialogue, reinforces investor confidence, and underscores BTL ongoing commitment to accountability and long-term value creation.

Corporate Governance

The Board of Directors of BTL remains committed to the principles of sound corporate governance and strives for continuous improvement rather than absolute perfection. In line with applicable regulatory frameworks, the Board rigorously adheres to governance standards in all matters, particularly in the appointment of key management personnel, including the Chief Financial Officer, Company Secretary, and Head of Internal Audit, ensuring full compliance with the prescribed codes and criteria.

To safeguard the independence and effectiveness of the audit function, the Board, in collaboration with the Audit Committee, has established a well-resourced and competent internal audit department. The internal audit function reports functionally to the Audit Committee, reinforcing its objectivity and operational autonomy. The team comprises qualified professionals equipped with the necessary skills and expertise to execute their responsibilities effectively.

Furthermore, BTL Audit and Human Resource Committees are composed exclusively of non-executive directors and are chaired by independent directors, in accordance with governance best practices. This structure fosters accountability, transparency, and ethical oversight across the Company's strategic and operational dimensions.

Governing Board and Committees Structure

BTL recognizes that in today's increasingly complex and dynamic economic environment, board diversity is essential to sound governance and effective strategic oversight. At BTL, diversity is viewed as a strategic asset fostering synergy by bringing together a range of perspectives, experiences, and competencies to address both current and future challenges.

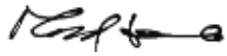
The Board of Directors is composed of ten members, comprising:

- Three non-executive directors.
- Three executive directors.
- Three independent directors.
- One female non-executive director.

This composition reflects an intentional and thoughtful balance of age, gender, professional background, and governance expertise. The structure aligns with evolving global expectations on board diversity, and

BTL is proud to contribute to this positive trend. All members of the Board have successfully completed certification under the Directors' Training Program (DTP) in accordance with the requirements of the Code of Corporate Governance, thereby reinforcing their capacity to discharge fiduciary and strategic responsibilities effectively.

The Board has constituted Audit and Human Resource Committees, both chaired by independent directors and comprised exclusively of non-executive directors. These committees function actively and contribute meaningfully to oversight and policy formulation. In particular, the Human Resource Committee ensures that the remuneration framework for executive directors and the Chief Executive Officer is aligned with their respective skills, responsibilities, and contributions while safeguarding the independence and objectivity of governance practices.



Mohammad Salim

(Chairman)

30th September 2026, 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, 2026.

Financial Recitals

Financial results of company for the year ended to June 30, 2026 are:

	<u>30-Jun-26</u> <i>Rupees</i>	<u>30-Jun-25</u> <i>Rupees</i>
Revenue from contracts with customers	31,679,286,557	30,433,100,980
Cost of sales	(29,361,963,816)	(28,238,816,781)
Gross profit	2,317,322,741	2,194,284,199
Other income	95,358,256	133,238,122
Selling and distribution expenses	(399,733,671)	(440,590,414)
Administrative expenses	(370,413,457)	(340,328,779)
Other expenses	(25,086,142)	(14,851,375)
	(795,233,270)	(795,770,568)
Impairment reversals/(allowance) for expected credit losses	4,702,013	(7,424,737)
Operating profit	1,622,149,740	1,524,327,016
Finance costs	(1,157,963,772)	(1,248,199,536)
Notional interest income	398,458,571	-
Profit before levies and income taxes	862,644,539	276,127,480
Provision for levies	(356,865,354)	(373,009,078)
Profit/(loss) before income taxes	505,779,185	(96,881,598)
Provision for income taxes	(98,025,457)	-
Profit/(loss) after income taxes	407,753,728	(96,881,598)
Basic earning/(loss) per share	63.39	(15.06)

The company posted a profit after tax of PKR 407.754 million during the current year ending June 30, 2026 compared to corresponding year where it posted loss before and after tax of PKR -96.882 million.

There has been an increase in sales growth by 4.09 percent during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026 whereas gross profit ratio remains unchanged at 7 percent approximately during corresponding years ending June 30, 2026.

The company successfully reduced its inventory levels by more than 20 percent during the current year through focused efforts to liquidate accumulated stock and optimize working capital. This was primarily driven by increased local sales demand and strategic inventory management initiatives.

The market remained under pressure during the year due to lower demand, elevated operating costs and challenging global market conditions. The local and export sales accounted for 74 percent and 26 percent approximately of total sales volume respectively during the current year, compared to 55 percent and 45 percent approximately in the preceding year. The reduction in inventory not only improved liquidity but also enhanced inventory turnover efficiency and reduced carrying costs.

The board remains cautiously optimistic regarding the outlook for the textile sector, as improving economic stability, lower interest rates and anticipated growth in both local and export demand are expected to support a gradual market recovery in the year ahead.

Dividend and General Reserves Appropriation

The company has posted a profit after tax of PKR 407.754 million during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026 compared to preceding year ending June 30, 2025 where it incurred a loss before and after tax of PKR -96.881 million.

Keeping in view of the prevailing global and domestic economic uncertainties and in line with the recommendation of the audit committee, the board has decided not to declare a final dividend for the year ended 30 June 2026. This decision reflects the board's prudent approach towards preserving liquidity and maintaining financial flexibility to support the company's future growth and operational requirements.

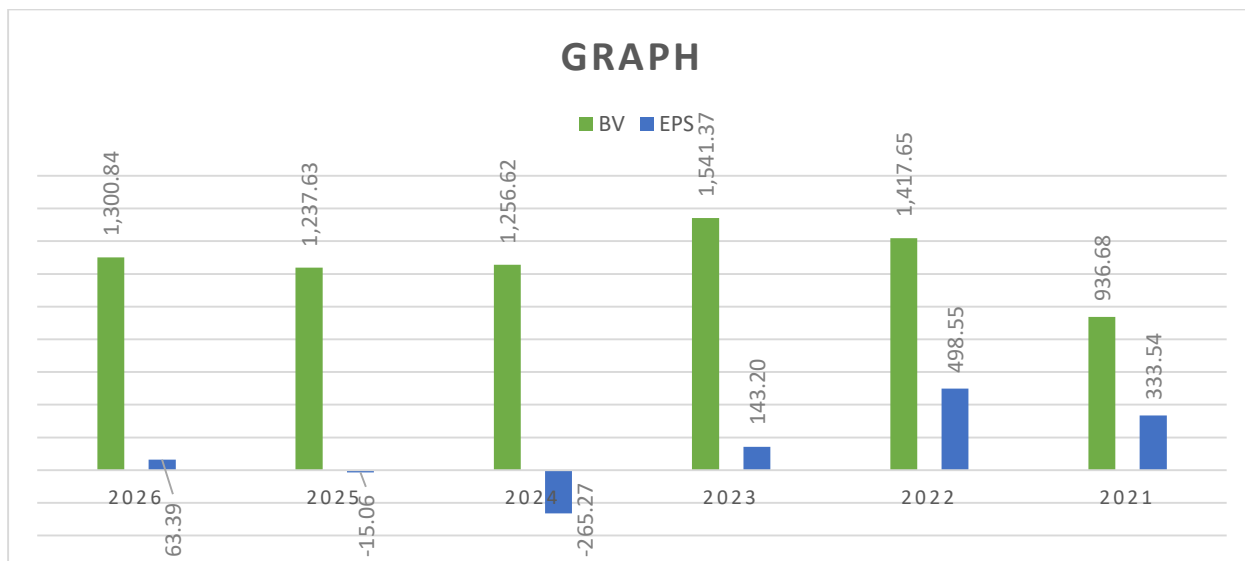
Nevertheless, the board will continue to monitor the company's financial performance and the broader economic environment and may consider the declaration of interim dividends during the year, subject to profitability, cash flow position and overall economic viability.

Earnings per Share (EPS) and Breakup Value per Share (BVS)

Earnings per share (EPS) and book value per share (BVS) are key metrics used to assess shareholder value. EPS measures the amount of profit generated for each ordinary share, providing an indication of the Company's earnings performance. BVS reflects the net asset value per share, offering insight into the Company's financial stability and the value underpinning shareholder's investment.

The company's reported earnings per share of PKR 63.39 for the year ending June 30, 2026 compared to preceding year where it reported loss per share of PKR -15.06.

The breakup value of share during the current fiscal year ending June 30, 2026 is PKR 1,300.84 (Year 2025: PKR 1,237.63).



Working Capital Management

The Company continues to maintain a prudent and effective working capital management framework, supported by continuous monitoring and control mechanisms. This approach ensures optimal utilisation of short-term resources, strengthens liquidity management, and supports sustainable returns, thereby contributing to enhanced shareholder value.

The company's current ratio improved from 1.26 to 1.38 as at 30 June 2026, reflecting a stronger liquidity position compared to the preceding year. The ratio demonstrates the company's continued ability to meet its short-term obligations comfortably through its current assets.

During the current year the company has paid PKR 701.643 million on account long term finances whereas PKR 1,683.861 million has been paid for debt servicing.

Financing Structure

The Company continues to pursue a balanced financing strategy by maintaining an optimal mix of debt and equity. This approach ensures sufficient funding for business operations and future growth while maintaining financial flexibility, managing risks effectively, and enhancing long-term shareholder value.

The gearing ratio decreased from 1.65 in 2025 to 1.34 in 2026, reflecting an improvement in the Company's leverage position and a reduced dependence on borrowings.

Renewable Energy Initiatives

So far, the company has taken renewable energy initiatives for the installation of around 12.71 mega-watts of solar energy in all 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 May 20, 2026.

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, 2026, 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 2026 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.

Economy Outlook for Textile Sector

Pakistan entered in FY 2026 with restored macroeconomic stability however, global factors exerted pressure on country's economy. Volatile energy prices, supply chain disruptions, tight global financial conditions and heightened regional uncertainty challenged emerging and energy-importing economies. The Middle East conflict further intensified risks by driving up fuel prices and escalating freight costs as well as insurance premiums.

The economy posted GDP growth of 3.70 percent in FY2025-26, compared with 3.18 percent last year. The country's large-scale manufacturing sector posted year-on-year growth of 4.98 percent in the fiscal year 2025-26 compared to the contraction of -0.70 percent on YoY basis during fiscal year 2024-25. This depicts a partial recovery in industrial activity after remaining under pressure in recent years, although a sharp contraction at 3.48 percent in June 2026 showed that the momentum remained uneven.

While declining markedly from crisis-period levels, the inflation moderated to 7.05 percent during 2025-26. However, the headline inflation stood at 11.10 percent in June 2026, dipped to 9.05 percent in July 2026 before surging again at 11.1 percent in August 2026 primarily driven by higher food and energy prices. In spite of rising inflationary pressure, the State Bank of Pakistan kept the interest rate unchanged at 11.5 per cent in the last MPC meeting held on 14th September 2026.

Despite of economic recovery and consolidation, the country textile exports rose marginally by 0.26 percent during July-June 2025-26, reaching USD17.93 billion compared to USD17.88 billion in 2024-25.

As we move through 2026, the textile industry is navigating both opportunities and challenges. Rising global demand for value-added products, increased investments in technology, and export growth are generating positive momentum. At the same time, elevated energy costs, intensifying international competition, mounting pressure to adopt sustainability practices and persistent supply chain disruptions continue to weigh on textile manufacturers.

The textile industry faces pressure to adopt cleaner technologies, reduce emissions and disclose ESG data to remain competitive in export markets. This transition is no longer a choice but a necessity for Pakistan's long-term economic stability so it can reposition its textile sector as a global leader in ethical and competitive production.

To make Pakistan's textile sector grow in 2027, the industry must combine policy reforms, energy affordability and investment in value-added, sustainable production.

Strategic Growth Drivers for Textile Sector

- Regionally competitive energy tariffs are critical as high energy costs currently erode competitiveness hence, reforms are immediately required to ensure uninterrupted supply and grid modernization.
- Reforms in taxation are required for efficient refund mechanisms for sales tax and duty drawbacks, rebates to strengthen exporter's cash flows and enable reinvestment in technology and capacity expansion.
- Value-added production is vital for Pakistan's textile industry to move beyond low-margin cotton exports. Strategic investment in eco-friendly materials will diversify output into higher-value segments to capture premium markets, reduce reliance on commodity exports and strengthen Pakistan's position as a global leader in ethical and technologically advanced textile production
- Exporters are required to disclose energy use, water consumption, greenhouse gas emissions and labor practices under standardized ESG frameworks. To comply with the European Green Deal's sustainability and transparency standards, Pakistan's textile exports to the EU must incorporate eco-design rules, digital product passports, and stricter chemical and waste management regulations by 2027.

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 annual report for year ending June 30, 2026 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, 2026 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, 2026 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, 2027 and same shall be placed before the shareholders in the next annual general meeting for their formal ratification/approval.

Board Evaluation

In accordance with Regulation 10(3)(v) of the Code of Corporate Governance, the Company conducts an annual performance evaluation of the Board, its Committees and individual Directors through a structured internal assessment process. The evaluation provides valuable insights into the effectiveness of the Board's oversight, governance practices and decision-making processes, while identifying opportunities for continuous improvement and fostering constructive engagement among Directors.

The evaluation process also enables the Board to leverage the diverse skills, experience and perspectives of its members more effectively, thereby enhancing overall Board performance and supporting the achievement of the Company's strategic objectives and long-term sustainable growth.

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 through physically / virtually under Regulation 10(6) of the Code unless precluded from doing so due to any reasonable cause.
- Following the resignation of Mr. Bilal Sharif from the governing board on 29th April, 2026, Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Monnoo has been appointed as director of company on 20th May, 2026 to fill casual vacancy under the provisions of section 155(3) of the Companies Act, 2017.
- Following are the number of meetings held and attended by board of directors, audit committee and human resource & remuneration committee during 2025-26:

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	6	6	-	-	-	-
Mr. Muhammad Shaheen	6	6	-	-	-	-
Mr. Khurrum Salim	6	6	6	6	1	1
Mr. Bilal Sharif	5	5	5	5	-	-
Mr. Muhammad Amin	6	6	-	-	-	-
Mr. Adil Shakeel	6	6	-	-	1	1
Mr. Tauqeer Ahmed Sheikh	6	6	6	6	1	1
Mr. Asif Elahi	6	6	1	1	-	-
Mr. Mustafa Tanvir	6	6	-	-	-	-
Mrs. Samia Bilal	6	6	-	-	-	-
Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Monnoo	1	1	-	-	-	-

Audit Committee

Sr	Name	Designation	Category
(i)	Tauqeer A Sheikh	Chairman	Independent Director
(ii)	Asif Elahi	Member	Independent Director
(iii)	Khurrum Salim	Member	Non- Executive Director

The Audit Committee ("AC") headed by an Independent Director as Chairman, comprise of three members including one Non-Executive Director and remaining Independent Directors. The Committee operates under formal Terms of Reference approved by the Board and performs its duties in accordance with Regulation 27 of the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019.

In compliance with Regulation 27(1)(iii), the Committee includes a member possessing the requisite financial literacy and expertise. During the year, the AC met regularly to review the quarterly, half-yearly and annual financial statements prior to their submission to the Board for approval. In accordance with Regulation 27(2), the Committee also held a separate meeting with the external auditors without the presence of the Chief

Financial Officer and a separate meeting with the internal auditors without the presence of the Chief Financial Officer and the external auditors.

The AC provides independent oversight of the Company's financial reporting process, internal control environment and compliance with applicable laws, regulations and reporting standards. In fulfilling its responsibilities, the Committee works closely with management, internal auditors and external auditors to evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of internal controls, accounting policies, risk management practices and governance processes.

The Committee also oversees the Company's fraud risk management framework by ensuring that appropriate policies, procedures and controls are established and maintained to prevent, detect and respond to financial statement fraud, asset misappropriation and other forms of misconduct. In addition, it promotes a culture of integrity, transparency and accountability across the organisation, monitors significant compliance matters, and remains apprised of investigations, remedial actions and other developments that may affect the Company's control environment and overall governance framework.

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 comprises of three members where majority is non-executive director, with an independent director serving as chairman. Operating under the terms of reference approved by the Board, the Committee assists the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities relating to human capital management, executive remuneration and succession planning.

The Committee reviews and makes recommendations on the appointment, performance evaluation, compensation and benefits of the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary. It also evaluates the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's policies and practices relating to talent management, employee development, leadership succession, training and performance management.

The Committee strives to ensure that the Company's remuneration framework remains competitive, equitable and aligned with performance and long-term value creation. Through effective oversight of human resource strategies and practices, the Committee supports the development of a high-performing workforce, strengthens organisational capability and contributes to the achievement of the Company's strategic objectives and sustainable growth.

Sustainability Committee - SC

Sr	Name	Designation	Category
i	Mustafa Tanvir	Chairman	Independent Director
ii	Khurruam Salim	Member	Non- Executive Director
iii	Mohammad Salim	Member	Non- Executive Director

The Sustainability Committee ("SC") comprises three Non-Executive Directors, with an Independent Director serving as Chairman. The Committee assists the Board in providing strategic oversight of environmental, social and governance matters and in embedding sustainability considerations within the Company's business strategy and operations.

The Committee is responsible for overseeing the Company's sustainability framework, monitoring ESG-related risks and opportunities, reviewing sustainability objectives and ensuring compliance with applicable regulatory requirements and emerging best practices. It also promotes the integration of sustainability principles into decision-making processes to support responsible and sustainable business growth.

By strengthening sustainability governance and accountability, the Committee supports the Company's long-term resilience, enhances stakeholder confidence and enables the organisation to adapt effectively to evolving environmental, social and governance challenges. Its oversight contributes to sustainable value creation and reinforces the Company's commitment to responsible corporate citizenship and sound governance practices.

Corporate Social Responsibility Policy - CSR

The Company recognises its responsibility to contribute towards sustainable social and economic development and remains committed to creating a positive impact on the communities it serves. Through its CSR Policy, the Company undertakes initiatives that support education, healthcare, environmental stewardship, employee welfare, community development and other philanthropic causes.

The Company's CSR activities are guided by a framework designed to align social responsibility objectives with its corporate values and business strategy. The Board and management actively promote the integration of CSR considerations into business operations, reinforcing the Company's commitment to ethical business practices, sustainable development and stakeholder value creation.

In line with this commitment, the Company continued its healthcare outreach programme in Karachi by providing free medical consultation and healthcare services to underserved segments of society. This initiative demonstrates the Company's dedication to enhancing community welfare, supporting vulnerable populations and contributing to the overall socio-economic development of the communities in which it operates.

Health, Safety and Environment Policy - HSE

The Company recognises that effective management of health, safety and environmental matters is essential to sustainable business operations and long-term value creation. Accordingly, it has established a comprehensive Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) Policy aimed at ensuring a safe and healthy workplace, protecting the environment and managing operational risks in a responsible manner.

The Company's HSE framework focuses on the identification, evaluation and mitigation of risks that may impact employees, communities and the environment. To support employee welfare, the Company maintains a Group Life Insurance Policy for its employees and provides medical coverage to eligible administrative staff.

The Company remains committed to environmental sustainability through initiatives focused on pollution prevention, conservation of natural resources, efficient water management and environmental protection. Continuous improvement of HSE practices, coupled with strong management oversight, enables the Company to strengthen operational resilience, promote responsible corporate citizenship and support sustainable growth.

Sustainability Report (Environmental, Social and Governance - ESG)

The Sustainability Report in compliance with IFRS S1, IFRS S2 and SECP ESG Guidelines is enclosed in the annual report of the company.

Addressing Sustainability Risks

The Company recognises that the effective management of sustainability-related risks is fundamental to achieving long-term business resilience, sustainable growth and value creation. As part of its enterprise risk management framework, the Company continuously identifies, assesses and monitors environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks and opportunities that may influence its operations, reputation, financial performance and strategic objectives.

The Company has established appropriate policies, controls and mitigation measures to address emerging sustainability-related risks, improve operational efficiency and ensure compliance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements. Through a proactive approach to risk management, the Company seeks to strengthen organisational resilience, safeguard stakeholder interests and support the achievement of its long-term strategic goals.

The Company remains committed to responsible business practices, prudent resource utilisation and meaningful stakeholder engagement. Sustainability considerations are integrated into key business processes and decision-making activities to promote environmental stewardship, social responsibility and sound governance across the organisation.

By continually enhancing its sustainability practices and implementing improvement initiatives, the Company aims to create long-term value for shareholders and other stakeholders while contributing to sustainable economic, social and environmental development.

A comprehensive overview of the Company's sustainability strategy, governance structure, material ESG risks and opportunities, performance indicators and key initiatives is presented in the Sustainability Report, which forms an integral part of this Annual Report.

Promoting the Diversity, Equity and Inclusion - DEI

The Company is committed to fostering a workplace culture that values diversity, promotes equity and embraces inclusion as fundamental drivers of sustainable business success. The Company provides equal employment opportunities to all individuals and ensures that employment-related decisions are based solely on merit, qualifications, performance and business requirements, without discrimination on the basis of gender, age, ethnicity, religion, disability or any other protected characteristic.

The Company strives to maintain an inclusive work environment that respects individual differences, encourages collaboration and promotes mutual respect, professional growth and employee well-being. Through fair and transparent recruitment, training, performance management and career development practices, the Company seeks to attract, develop and retain a diverse and talented workforce.

The Board and management remain committed to cultivating a workplace culture in which all employees feel valued, respected and empowered to contribute their unique perspectives and capabilities. By fostering diversity of thought and providing equitable opportunities for growth and advancement, the Company enhances employee engagement, strengthens organisational effectiveness and supports innovation and sustainable business performance.

The Company believes that a diverse and inclusive workforce contributes to better decision-making, improved stakeholder relationships and long-term value creation. Accordingly, diversity, equity and inclusion considerations are embedded within the Company's human capital management practices and organisational culture.

A comprehensive overview of the Company's diversity, equity and inclusion initiatives, policies and performance is provided in the Sustainability Report, which forms an integral part of this Annual Report.

Directors Remuneration Policy

The Company has established a Directors' Remuneration Policy that is aimed at ensuring fair, transparent and market-competitive compensation arrangements for its Directors. The policy is designed to recognise individual responsibilities, performance and contribution to the achievement of the Company's strategic objectives while safeguarding the interests of shareholders.

The remuneration framework supports the attraction and retention of highly qualified professionals, promotes alignment between remuneration outcomes and the Company's long-term performance, and reinforces a culture of accountability and responsible risk management. The policy further seeks to ensure that remuneration practices contribute to sustainable value creation and the long-term success of the Company.

The policy is developed upon the recommendations of the Human Resource and Remuneration Committee ("HRRC") and is approved by the Board in accordance with the Companies Act, 2017, the Company's Articles of Association and the requirements of the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019.

Executive Directors are entitled to remuneration and other benefits approved by the Board based on the recommendations of the HRRC. Shareholders' approval is obtained in accordance with applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.

In pursuance of section 227(l)(a) of the Act, the following remuneration as disclosed on notes to the financial statements 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.

New Appointment of Statutory Auditors

The present statutory auditors M/s Rahman Sarfaraz Rahim Iqbal Rafiq, Chartered Accountants shall retire on the conclusion of the annual general meeting scheduled for October 27, 2026.

The Audit Committee recommended the appointment of M/s Crowe Hussain Chaudhury & Co, Chartered Accountants, as external auditors of the Company for the year ending June 30, 2027 under the provision of section 246 of the Act. The proposed firm has furnished its written consent and confirmed its eligibility for appointment under the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2017.

The board considering the representations made by the shareholders on several occasions in the general meetings regarding the appointment of a new audit firm, has accepted the recommendation of the audit committee for the appointment of M/s Crowe Hussain Chaudhury & Co. Chartered Accountants as an external auditor under the provisions of section 246 of the Companies Act, 2017 for the year 2026-27 subject to the approval by the shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

The Board places on record its appreciation for the professional services rendered by the outgoing auditors M/s Rahman Sarfaraz Rahim Iqbal Rafiq, Chartered Accountants and looks forward to continued support and guidance from the newly appointed auditors.

The external auditor M/s Crowe Hussain Chaudhury & Co., 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.

Pursuant to Regulation 32(3) of the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019, and upon the recommendation of the Audit Committee, the Board of Directors has fixed the remuneration

of the external auditors at PKR 2,300,000 for the financial year 2026-27. The proposed remuneration is similar to the preceding year, paid to outgoing auditors and is subject to the approval of the shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

The remuneration is inclusive of out of pocket expenses and the assignments include annual statutory audit, limited scope review and review report under corporate governance.

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 will be rotated after completion of every five years under the Regulation 33(2) of Chapter XI of Code of 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.

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 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 Officer)



Mohammad Salim
(Director)

Karachi: 30th September, 2026

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, 2026

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. Ghulam Mustafa Monnoo
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. Khurrum Salim	Member - Non- Executive Director
Mr. Asif Elahi	Member - Independent Director

(b) Human Resource & Remuneration Committee

Name	Designation
Mr. Tauqeer Ahmed Sheikh	Chairman - Independent Director
Mr. Khurrum 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) however, company posts all such information adequately that promotes transparency and serves the interests of all the stakeholders. The company may consider the uploading of key elements on its website if approved by the board.</i>	35
2	Significant Policies	<i>The aspects of workplace harassment for the employees are covered under the company's code of conduct. Nevertheless, 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 in Chapter III of the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019. The amendments encourage boards to adopt Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) practices. Accordingly, the Company has issued its first Sustainability Report, outlining its ESG performance and commitment to sustainable business practices.</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)
6	Annual Evaluation of the Board	<i>The company conducts formal and comprehensive boards and committees evaluation internally under the provision of Code of Corporate Governance Regulations, 2019 (CCG 2019). The independent evaluation may be considered by the board before expiry of three years as required under amendment made to CCG vide SRO 454(1)/2025.</i>	10(3)(5)

For and on behalf of the Board



MOHAMMAD SALIM

(Chairman)

September 30, 2026, 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** for the year ended **30 June 2026** in accordance with the requirements of regulation 36 of the Regulations.

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

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

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

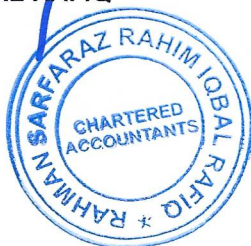
Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Statement of Compliance does not appropriately reflect the Company's compliance, in all material respects, with the requirements contained in the Regulations as applicable to the Company for the year ended **30 June 2026**.

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


RAHMAN SARFARAZ RAHIM IQBAL RAFIQ
Chartered Accountants

Lahore | 30 September 2026

UDIN: CR2026107044ymIXLhfx



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the members of BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED Report on the Audit of 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 2026**, 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 material 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 2026** and of the profit, 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.

Sr.	Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
1.	Revenue recognition Refer to notes 5.15.1 and 28 to the annexed financial statements. The amount of revenue is the most significant class of transaction on the statement of profit or loss. Net revenue is reported at Rs. 31,679.29 million. 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 timing of satisfaction of performance obligations as well as creates an incentive for fraudulently overstating revenue by recognizing revenue before such performance obligations are satisfied.	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 accounting standards; - Obtaining understanding of and testing the design and operating effectiveness of controls design to ensure that revenue is recognized in the appropriate accounting period and testing, on a sample basis, invoices and credit notes, recorded before and after the reporting period with underlying documentation to assess whether revenue has been recognized in the appropriate accounting period; and - Critically assessing manual journals posted to revenue to identify unusual or irregular items.

Sr.	Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
2.	Valuation of stock in trade Refer to notes 5.12.2 and 21 to the annexed financial statements. Stock in trade amounts to Rs 8,003.58 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. 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 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.	Our audit procedures in respect of valuation of stock in trade, amongst others, included the following: ▪ Assessing historical costs recorded in the stock in trade valuation; testing on a sample basis with purchase invoices; ▪ Obtaining an understanding of management's process for allocating raw material, labour, and overhead costs to stock of finished goods and work in process and evaluating the appropriateness and consistency of the allocation bases used; ▪ Testing the reasonability of assumptions applied by the management in allocating direct labour and direct overhead costs to stock in trade; and ▪ Assessing 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.

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.

The 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) no zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980).

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


RAHMAN SARFARAZ RAHIM IQBAL RAFIQ
Chartered Accountants

Lahore | 30 September 2026

UDIN: AR202610704W7S1PluTt



BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2026

	Note	30-Jun-26 Rupees	30-Jun-25 Rupees
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Authorized share capital	6	65,000,000	65,000,000
Issued share capital	7	64,320,000	64,320,000
General reserve	8	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000
Loan from directors and sponsors	9	102,660,500	102,660,500
Retained earnings		1,200,051,525	793,448,058
TOTAL EQUITY		8,367,032,025	7,960,428,558
LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Long term borrowings	10	2,692,417,303	3,157,365,541
Employees retirement benefits	11	350,069,450	354,512,534
Long term payables	12	460,178,548	-
Deferred grant	13	22,820,877	35,009,608
		3,525,486,178	3,546,887,683
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	14	2,248,171,105	3,238,822,589
Unclaimed dividend		9,149,547	9,261,690
Short term borrowings	15	7,700,529,689	9,222,351,749
Accrued interest/profit on borrowings	16	207,662,823	582,946,264
Income tax payable		5,767,169	-
Current maturity of non-current liabilities	17	832,912,675	710,491,402
		11,004,193,008	13,763,873,694
TOTAL LIABILITIES		14,529,679,186	17,310,761,377
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS			
	18		
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		22,896,711,211	25,271,189,935

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



MOHAMMAD SALIM
Director



ABDUL BASIT JANJUA
Chief Financial Officer



MUHAMMAD AMIN
Chief Executive Officer

BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2026

	Note	30-Jun-26 Rupees	30-Jun-25 Rupees
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	19	7,474,907,456	7,824,603,774
Long term deposits	20	182,099,339	66,292,882
		7,657,006,795	7,890,896,656
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stores and spares		314,953,103	233,863,535
Stock in trade	21	8,003,575,563	10,073,751,197
Trade receivables	22	3,926,003,881	3,567,500,994
Short term deposits	23	5,415,222	1,002,181,149
Prepayments	24	647,876,874	632,426,580
Advances and other receivables	25	345,153,265	150,427,953
Tax refunds due from government	26	1,008,201,455	872,539,075
Bank balances	27	988,525,053	847,602,796
		15,239,704,416	17,380,293,279
TOTAL ASSETS		22,896,711,211	25,271,189,935

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



MOHAMMAD SALIM
Director



ABDUL BASIT JANJUA
Chief Financial Officer



MUHAMMAD AMIN
Chief Executive Officer

BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

	Note	30-Jun-26 Rupees	30-Jun-25 Rupees
Revenue from contracts with customers	28	31,679,286,557	30,433,100,980
Cost of sales	29	(29,361,963,816)	(28,238,816,781)
Gross profit		2,317,322,741	2,194,284,199
Other income	30	95,358,256	133,238,122
Selling and distribution expenses	31	(399,733,671)	(440,590,414)
Administrative expenses	32	(370,413,457)	(340,328,779)
Other expenses	33	(25,086,142)	(14,851,375)
		(795,233,270)	(795,770,568)
Impairment reversals/(allowance) for expected credit losses	44.1.6	4,702,013	(7,424,737)
Operating profit		1,622,149,740	1,524,327,016
Finance costs	34	(1,157,963,772)	(1,248,199,536)
Notional interest income	12.1	398,458,571	-
Profit before levies and income taxes		862,644,539	276,127,480
Provision for levies	35	(356,865,354)	(373,009,078)
Profit/(loss) before income taxes		505,779,185	(96,881,598)
Provision for income taxes	36	(98,025,457)	-
Profit/(loss) after income taxes		407,753,728	(96,881,598)
Basic earning/(loss) per share	37	63.39	(15.06)

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



MOHAMMAD SALIM
Director



ABDUL BASIT JANJUA
Chief Financial Officer



MUHAMMAD AMIN
Chief Executive Officer

BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

	Note	30-Jun-26 Rupees	30-Jun-25 Rupees
Profit/(loss) after income taxes		407,753,728	(96,881,598)
Other comprehensive loss:			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of defined benefit obligation	11.1	(1,150,261)	(25,252,162)
		(1,150,261)	(25,252,162)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
Other comprehensive loss after income taxes		(1,150,261)	(25,252,162)
Total comprehensive income/(loss)		406,603,467	(122,133,760)

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



MOHAMMAD SALIM
Director



ABDUL BASIT JANJUA
Chief Financial Officer



MUHAMMAD AMIN
Chief Executive Officer

BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

	Share capital	Revenue reserves			
	Issued share capital	General reserve	Loan from sponsors	Retained earnings	Total equity
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
As at 01 July 2024	64,320,000	7,000,000,000	102,660,500	915,581,818	8,082,562,318
Total comprehensive loss for the year					
Loss after income taxes	-	-	-	(96,881,598)	(96,881,598)
Other comprehensive loss after income taxes	-	-	-	(25,252,162)	(25,252,162)
	-	-	-	(122,133,760)	(122,133,760)
Transaction with owners	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2025	64,320,000	7,000,000,000	102,660,500	793,448,058	7,960,428,558
As at 01 July 2025	64,320,000	7,000,000,000	102,660,500	793,448,058	7,960,428,558
Total comprehensive income for the year					
Profit after income taxes	-	-	-	407,753,728	407,753,728
Other comprehensive loss after income taxes	-	-	-	(1,150,261)	(1,150,261)
	-	-	-	406,603,467	406,603,467
Transaction with owners	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2026	64,320,000	7,000,000,000	102,660,500	1,200,051,525	8,367,032,025

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



MOHAMMAD SALIM
Director
Annual Report 2026



ABDUL BASIT JANJUA
Chief Financial Officer
Blessed Textiles Ltd



MUHAMMAD AMIN
Chief Executive Officer
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BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

	Note	30-Jun-26 Rupees	30-Jun-25 Rupees
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash generated from operations	38	5,270,315,593	755,462,658
Payments for:			
Interest/profit on borrowings		(1,683,861,367)	(1,334,449,105)
Infrastructure cess		(171,107,255)	-
Income taxes and levies		(711,783,752)	(528,075,823)
Employees retirement benefits		(110,406,727)	(74,390,125)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities		2,593,156,492	(1,181,452,395)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(471,238,577)	(711,047,495)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		500,000	10,224,577
Net cash used in investing activities		(470,738,577)	(700,822,918)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Long term borrowings obtained		235,956,418	59,737,000
Repayment of long term borrowings		(701,642,775)	(531,288,765)
Net (decrease)/increase in short term borrowings		(1,515,634,852)	2,255,486,361
Dividend paid		(112,143)	-
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities		(1,981,433,352)	1,783,934,596
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		140,984,563	(98,340,717)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		847,602,796	945,862,986
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(62,306)	80,527
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	39	988,525,053	847,602,796

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



MOHAMMAD SALIM
Director



ABDUL BASIT JANJUA
Chief Financial Officer



MUHAMMAD AMIN
Chief Executive Officer

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026****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 Wattoan, 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 Standards, the provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 have been followed.

2.2 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared 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
Employee retirement benefits	Present value
Financial liabilities	Amortized cost
Financial assets	Amortized cost

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

Critical accounting judgements made by the management in the application of accounting and reporting standards that have significant effect on the financial statements are as follows:

(a) Business model assessment (see note 5.1.2)

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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026**
(b) Significant increase in credit risk (see note 5.17.1)

Expected credit losses ['ECL'] are measured, based on the Company's risk grading framework, at 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.

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. 535.241 million (30-Jun-25: Rs. 551.043 million).

(b) Present value of defined benefit obligation (see note 11)

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 defined benefit obligation has been determined using projected unit credit method. The liability as at the reporting date has been determined by an independent actuary, Najeeb Consultants (Private) Limited. The principal assumptions used in determining present value of defined benefit obligation are:

	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
Discount rate	11.75%	11.75%
Expected rates of increase in salary	10.75%	10.75%

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-26		30-Jun-25	
	Change in actuarial assumption	Defined benefit obligation Rupees	Change in actuarial assumption	Defined benefit obligation Rupees
Discount rate	+ 1%	324,534,472	+ 1%	342,221,207
	- 1%	379,508,788	- 1%	367,427,977
Expected rate of increase in salary	+ 1%	379,508,788	+ 1%	367,427,977
	- 1%	324,101,009	- 1%	342,002,771

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 36.2)

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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026**

The Company has net deferred tax asset of Rs. 79.64 million (30-Jun-25: net deferred tax asset of Rs. 106.45 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.

The Company has unused tax losses amounting to Rs. 834.67 million (30-Jun-25: Rs. 834.67 million) and tax credits amounting to Rs. 885.51 million (30-Jun-25: Rs. 682.74 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.

Valid till Tax Year	Nature	30-Jun-26 Rupees	30-Jun-25 Rupees
2030	Tax losses [Business]	224,579,232	224,579,232
Indefinite	Tax losses [Depreciation]	610,085,821	610,085,821
		834,665,053	834,665,053
2026	Tax credits	-	157,485,660
2027	Tax credits	158,001,235	158,001,235
2028	Tax credits	727,505,853	367,253,366
		885,507,088	682,740,261

(d) Provisions for levies and income taxes under Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (see note 35 & 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 levies under the Ordinance and current tax are estimated at Rs. 356.865 million (30-Jun-25: Rs. 373.009 million) and Rs. 5.767 million (30-Jun-25: Rs. nil) respectively. The management believes that the provision for 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 have been approved by the Board of Directors of the Company and authorized for issue on 30 September 2026.

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

The following new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards [IFRS] and International Accounting Standards [IAS], interpretations of and amendments to IFRS and IAS 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 financial statements of the Company other than presentation and disclosures, except as stated otherwise.

3.1 Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)

The amendments contain guidance to specify when a currency is exchangeable and how to determine the exchange rate when it is not.

3.2 IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information

The standard provides guidance on identifying sustainability-related risks and opportunities and the relevant disclosures to be made in respect of those sustainability-related risks and opportunities.

3.3 IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures

The standard provides guidance on identifying climate-related risks and opportunities that could affect the entity's prospects over the short, medium and long term.

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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026**

	Effective date (annual periods beginning on or after)
Amendments IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 regarding the classification and measurement of financial instruments	01 January 2026
Amendments IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 regarding the power purchase agreements	01 January 2026
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards — Volume 11	01 January 2026
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	01 January 2027
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements	01 January 2027
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	01 January 2027
Amendments to IAS 21 regarding translation to hyperinflationary presentation currency	01 January 2027
Other than aforementioned standards, interpretations and amendments, IASB has also issued the following standards which have not been notified by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan for adoption.	
- IFRS 1 First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards	
- IFRS 20 Regulatory Assets and Regulatory Liabilities	
The Company intends to adopt these new standards on their effective dates, subject to 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 interim financial statements other than in presentation/disclosures.	

5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

5.1 Financial instruments
5.1.1 Recognition

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

5.1.2 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026****(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.

5.1.3 Measurement

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

5.1.4 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.

5.1.5 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.

5.1.6 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.

5.2 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.

5.3 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. Transaction costs included in the carrying amount of the loans are amortized over the lives of loans using the effective interest method.

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.

5.4 Leases as 'lessee'

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identifiable asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for the short-term leases and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

A right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

Subsequent to initial recognition, a right-of-use asset is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Depreciation is recognized using straight-line method over the shorter of lease term and useful life of the right-of-use asset, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment assets. In addition, the right-of-use asset is adjusted for certain remeasurements of the related lease liability.

Lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in measurement of lease liability comprise:

- Fixed lease payments, including in-substance fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026**

Subsequent to initial recognition, lease liability is measured at amortized cost using effective interest method whereby the carrying amount of lease liability is increased to reflect the interest thereon and decreased to reflect lease payments made. Interest is recognized in profit or loss.

Lease liability is remeasured whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate;
- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate, unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used; or
- A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

When the lease liability is remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the related right-of-use asset, except where the carrying amount of right-of-use asset is reduced to zero. In that case, any adjustment exceeding the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is recognized in profit or loss.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognized as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs.

5.5 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.

5.6 Government and other grants

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, 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.

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.

5.7 Trade and other payables**5.7.1 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.

5.7.2 Non-financial liabilities

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

5.8 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.

5.9 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 cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, except for freehold land, which is not depreciated.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026**

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, labor 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 19, 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 with the exception of right-of-use assets, for which the lease does not transfer ownership of the underlying asset to the Company at the end of lease term, which are depreciated over the shorter of lease term and useful lives of the underlying assets, using straight line method.

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.

5.10 Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately or in a business combination are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized in profit or loss, using rates specified in note , over their estimated useful lives, using straight-line method. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately or in a business combination are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

5.11 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.

5.12 Inventories**5.12.1 Stores, spares and loose tools**

Stores, spares and loose tools are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on the basis of moving 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 for capitalization are classified as non-current assets. Net realizable value signifies the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

5.12.2 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, labor 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026**
5.13 Trade and other receivables
5.13.1 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.

5.13.2 Non-financial assets

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

5.14 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.

5.15 Contracts with customers
5.15.1 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.

5.15.2 Contract assets

Contract assets represents consideration receivable for work performed up to the reporting date where performance obligations have been satisfied but invoices have not been issued to customers. These are classified as 'financial assets at amortized cost'. On initial recognition, these are measured at cost, being their fair value at the date of transaction, plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these are measured at amortized cost less accumulated impairment losses. Amortized cost is measured using the effective interest method, with interest recognized in profit or loss. A contract asset is reclassified to a trade receivable once the Company has an unconditional right to payment i.e. when the invoice is issued.

5.15.3 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.

5.16 Employee benefits
5.16.1 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.

5.16.2 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 11 to the financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026****5.17 Impairment****5.17.1 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.

5.17.2 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.

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.

5.18 Ujrah payments

Ujrah payments under an Ijarah arrangements are recognized as an expense in the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the Ijarah terms unless another systematic basis are representative of the time pattern of the user's benefit, even if the payments are not on that basis.

5.19 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.

5.19.1 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.

5.19.2 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.

5.20 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026**
5.21 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'.

5.22 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.

5.23 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.

5.24 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.

5.25 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 AUTHORIZED SHARE CAPITAL

30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25		30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
No. of shares	No. of shares		Rupees	Rupees
6,500,000	6,500,000	Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each	65,000,000	65,000,000
6,500,000	6,500,000		65,000,000	65,000,000

7 ISSUED SHARE CAPITAL

30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25		30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
No. of shares	No. of shares		Rupees	Rupees
		Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each		
6,432,000	6,432,000	Issued for cash	64,320,000	64,320,000
6,432,000	6,432,000		64,320,000	64,320,000

8 GENERAL RESERVE

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026**
9 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.

	<i>Note</i>	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
		<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
10 LONG TERM BORROWINGS			
<i>Shariah compliant borrowings</i>			
Meezan Bank Limited Diminishing Musharakah	10.1	1,016,264,232	1,150,774,136
Meezan Bank Limited Long Term Financing Facility	10.2	1,013,472,428	1,239,362,552
Meezan Bank Limited Renewable Energy Finance Facility	10.3	10,233,705	20,467,401
		2,039,970,365	2,410,604,089
<i>Conventional borrowings</i>			
MCB Bank Limited Demand Finance	10.4	676,795,343	508,711,744
MCB Bank Limited Long Term Financing Facility	10.5	362,414,648	572,821,628
MCB Bank Limited Temporary Economic Refinancing Facility	10.6	222,990,230	261,293,118
Bank Alfalah Limited Renewable Energy Finance Facility	10.7	100,000,000	100,000,000
		1,362,200,221	1,442,826,490
		3,402,170,586	3,853,430,579
Current maturity presented under current liabilities	17	(709,753,283)	(696,065,038)
		2,692,417,303	3,157,365,541

10.1 This represents diminishing musharakah facility of Rs. 2,400 million sanctioned by Meezan Bank Limited to finance capital expenditure. The facility is secured by charge over operating fixed assets of the Company. The facility carries profit at three months KIBOR plus 0.35% per annum, payable quarterly. The principal is repayable in thirty two equal quarterly installments with the final maturity due in April 2033.

10.2 This represents long term financing facility sanctioned by Meezan Bank Limited as a sub-limit of diminishing musharakah facility referred to in note 10.1, with additional facility of Rs. 625 million to finance capital expenditure. The facility is secured by charge over operating fixed assets of the Company. The facility carries profit at 3.50% per annum, payable quarterly. The principal is repayable in thirty two equal quarterly installments with the final maturity due in June 2032.

10.3 This represents facility of Rs. 48.6 million sanctioned by Meezan Bank Limited under renewable energy scheme to finance renewable energy project. The facility is secured by charge over operating fixed assets of the Company. The facility carries interest at 4.50% per annum, payable quarterly. The principal is repayable in nineteen equal quarterly installments with the final maturity due in June 2027.

10.4 This represents term facility of Rs. 840 million sanctioned by MCB Bank Limited to finance capital expenditure. The facility is secured by charge over operating fixed assets of the Company. The facility carries interest at three months KIBOR plus 0.40% per annum, payable quarterly. The principal is repayable in thirty two equal quarterly installments with the final maturity due in May 2032.

10.5 This represents long term financing facility of Rs. 1,888 million sanctioned by MCB Bank Limited to finance capital expenditure. The facility is secured by charge over operating fixed assets of the Company. The facility carries interest at SBP plus 0.40% per annum, payable quarterly. The principal is repayable in thirty two equal quarterly installments with the final maturity due in May 2030.

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- 10.6** This represents temporary economic refinance facility Rs. 475 million sanctioned by MCB Bank Limited to finance capital expenditure. The facility is secured by charge over operating fixed assets of the Company. The facility carries interest at 2.4% per annum, payable quarterly. The principal is repayable in thirty two equal quarterly installments with the final maturity due in August 2031. The amortized cost of financial liabilities against this facility has been determined using discount rates ranging from 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 13). The details are as follows:

	<i>Note</i>	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
		<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
Face value of finance		257,999,839	310,729,090
Unamortized deferred grant	13	(35,009,608)	(49,435,972)
		222,990,231	261,293,118

- 10.7** This represents facility of Rs. 100 million sanctioned by Bank Alfalah Limited under renewable energy scheme to finance renewable energy project. The facility is secured by charge over operating fixed assets of the Company. The facility carries interest at 6% per annum, payable quarterly. The principal is repayable in thirty two equal quarterly installments with the final maturity due in June 2034.

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

11 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-26	30-Jun-25
		<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
11.1 Movement in present value of defined benefit obligation			
As at beginning of the year		354,512,534	298,181,818
Charged to profit or loss for the year	11.2&11.3	104,813,382	105,468,679
Benefits paid during the year		(110,406,727)	(74,390,125)
Remeasurements recognized in other comprehensive income	11.4	1,150,261	25,252,162
As at end of the year		350,069,450	354,512,534
11.2 Charge to profit or loss			
Current service cost		75,995,794	76,206,026
Interest cost		28,817,588	29,262,653
		104,813,382	105,468,679
11.3 The charge to profit or loss has been allocated as follows			
Cost of sales	29.2	87,467,882	88,208,402
Administrative expenses	32.1	17,345,500	17,260,278
		104,813,382	105,468,680
		30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
		<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
11.4 Remeasurements recognized in other comprehensive income			
Actuarial loss arising from:			
Changes in financial assumptions		-	-
Experience adjustments		1,150,261	25,252,162
		1,150,261	25,252,162

11.5 Average duration of the defined benefit obligation

The average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 9 years.

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

The expected charge to profit or loss for the year ending 30 June 2027 amounts to Rs. 127.675 million.

11.7 Risk factors

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026**

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.

12 LONG TERM PAYABLES

Sindh Infrastructure Development Cess ['SIDC'] is a levy imposed by the Government of Sindh on goods entering or leaving the Province of Sindh from or for outside Pakistan. The Company had historically challenged the levy before the courts and, accordingly, the related liability remained subject to the outcome of the ongoing legal proceedings. The Sindh Development and Maintenance of Infrastructure Cess Act, 2017 provides for the levy and collection of such cess on goods entering or leaving the Province.

During the year, the Government of Sindh enacted the Sindh Development and Maintenance of Infrastructure Cess (Amendment) Act, 2026, which introduced a statutory framework for settlement of outstanding SIDC liabilities through a Settlement Agreement. Under the amended provisions, entities involved in litigation may settle their outstanding liabilities subject to, inter alia, withdrawal of pending litigation and waiver of related claims against the Government.

Accordingly, the Company entered into a Settlement Agreement dated 20 April 2026 with the Excise, Taxation and Narcotics Control Department, Government of Sindh ['ETO'], pursuant to which the Company's outstanding SIDC liability was agreed at Rs. 1,140.715 million. In accordance with the terms of the Settlement Agreement, the outstanding liability is scheduled to be settled through instalments comprising 15% by 15 July 2026, 15% by 15 October 2026, 15% by 15 July 2027 and the remaining 55% through 48 equal quarterly instalments commencing from 15 July 2028. As the outstanding amount isn't due within twelve months, therefore it is classified as non-current liability.

	Note	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
		Rupees	Rupees
As at beginning of the year		-	-
Transferred from trade and other payables	14	1,029,180,359	-
Levied during the year		111,534,676	-
Paid during the year		(171,107,255)	-
		969,607,780	-
Unamortized notional interest	12.1	(398,458,571)	-
		571,149,209	-
Current maturity present under current liabilities	17	(110,970,661)	-
		460,178,548	-
	Note	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
		Rupees	Rupees

12.1 Unamortized notional interest

As at beginning of the year		-	-
Recognized during the year	12.2	413,132,594	-
Amortized during the year	12.2	(14,674,023)	-
As at end of the year		398,458,571	-

12.2 Notional interest has been recognized and amortized at 13.30%, applied on the amortized cost of the balance payable.

13 DEFERRED GRANT

The State Bank of Pakistan ['SBP'] through IH&SMEFD circular no. 1 of 2020 dated 17 March 2020, introduced 'Temporary Economic Refinance Facility' ['TERF']. The purpose of this 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 Company obtained financing of Rs. 363.46 million under the TERF scheme (see notes 10.6). The benefit of below market interest rates, measured as the difference between the fair value of loan on the date of disbursement and its face value on that date has been recognised as deferred grant.

The movement during the year is as follows:

	Note	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
		Rupees	Rupees
As at beginning of the year		49,435,972	65,937,572
Amortized during the year		(14,426,364)	(16,501,600)
As at end of the year		35,009,608	49,435,972
Current maturity presented under current liabilities	17	(12,188,731)	(14,426,364)
		22,820,877	35,009,608

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14 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade creditors		1,038,479,630	850,081,186
Accrued liabilities		490,486,411	472,428,507
Contract liabilities		6,572,478	9,932,135
Infrastructure Cess	14.1	2,372,781	1,031,553,140
Gas Infrastructure Development Cess/Tariff rate difference	14.2	86,858,819	77,029,732
Cotton cess	14.3	15,181,870	32,036,274
Workers' Profit Participation Fund	14.4	23,096,678	14,851,375
Workers' welfare fund	14.5	127,799,127	193,296,709
Levies payable	14.6	395,991,082	410,455,127
Sales Tax Payable		47,329,716	109,318,493
Other payables		14,002,513	37,839,911
		2,248,171,105	3,238,822,589

14.1 This represents Punjab Infrastructure Tax levied by ETO Government of Punjab on movement of imported goods entering the Punjab Province from outside Pakistan and Sindh Infrastructure Cess levied by Excise and Taxation Officer [ETO] Government of Sindh on movement of imported goods entering the Sindh Province from outside Pakistan. During the year, pursuant to settlement agreement with ETO, Government of Sindh, the related outstanding liability has been restructured, rendering these liabilities as long term (see note 12).

14.2 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 18.1.2).

14.3 This represents cess levied and payable under the Cotton Cess Act, 1923.

	Note	30-Jun-26 Rupees	30-Jun-25 Rupees
14.4 Workers' Profit Participation Fund			
As at beginning of the year		14,851,375	-
Interest on funds utilized by the Company	34	807,467	-
Charged to profit or loss for the year	33	23,096,678	14,851,375
Paid during the year		(15,658,842)	-
As at end of the year		23,096,678	14,851,375
14.5 Workers' Welfare Fund			
As at beginning of the year		193,296,709	193,296,709
Charged to profit or loss for the year	33	1,989,464	-
Paid/adjusted during the year		(67,487,046)	-
As at end of the year		127,799,127	193,296,709
14.6 Levies payable			
As at beginning of the year		410,455,127	349,741,403
Charged to profit or loss for the year	35	395,991,082	380,413,762
Other adjustments		(30,041,365)	-
Paid/adjusted during the year		(380,413,762)	(319,700,038)
As at end of the year		395,991,082	410,455,127

15 SHORT TERM BORROWINGS
Shariah compliant borrowings

Running musharakah	15.1	2,826,732,361	4,148,950,352
		2,826,732,361	4,148,950,352

Conventional borrowings

Running finances	15.2	-	573,401,397
Term loans	15.3	4,000,000,000	4,500,000,000
Import finance	15.4	873,797,328	-
		4,873,797,328	5,073,401,397
		7,700,529,689	9,222,351,749

15.1 These facilities have been obtained from various banking companies for working capital requirements and are secured by charge over present and future current assets of the Company. These carry profit at one month KIBOR plus 0.10% to 0.75% per annum (30-Jun-25: one to three months KIBOR plus 0.10% to 0.75% per annum), payable quarterly.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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15.2 These facilities has been obtained from various banking companies for working capital requirements and are secured by charge over present and future current assets of the Company and demand promissory notes. These carried interest at rates ranging from one to three months KIBOR plus 0.05% to 0.35% per annum (30-Jun-25: one to three months KIBOR plus 0.30% to 1% per annum) payable quarterly.

15.3 These facilities have been obtained from various banking companies for working capital requirements and are secured by charge over present and future current assets of the Company. These carry interest at one to three months KIBOR plus 0.05% to 1% per annum (30-Jun-25: one to three months KIBOR plus 0.1% to 1% per annum), payable quarterly.

15.4 These facilities has been obtained from various banking companies to finance retirement of import documents and are secured by charge over present and future current assets of the Company and duly accepted bills of exchange back by trust receipts. These carry interest at rate of 4.75% (30-Jun-25: 5.75% to 6.5%) per annum, payable on maturity.

15.5 The aggregate available short term funded facilities amounts to Rs. 15,545 million (30-Jun-25: Rs. 15,545 million) out of which Rs. 7,844 million (30-Jun-25: Rs. 6,292 million) remained unavailed as at the reporting date.

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

	<i>Note</i>	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
		<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
16 ACCRUED INTEREST/PROFIT ON BORROWINGS			
Long term borrowings		36,836,417	447,632,864
Short term borrowings		170,826,406	135,313,400
		207,662,823	582,946,264
17 CURRENT MATURITY OF NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Long term borrowings	10	709,753,283	696,065,038
Deferred grant	13	12,188,731	14,426,364
Long term payables	12	110,970,661	-
		832,912,675	710,491,402

18 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS
18.1 Contingencies

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

	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
	<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
Bank guarantees	390,143,569	1,287,184,846
Bills discounted	1,454,069,598	1,444,742,754

18.1.2 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/rate difference amounting to Rs. 86.859 million (30-Jun-25: Rs. 77.03 million) (see note 14).

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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18.1.3 The Company has challenged, before the Honourable Lahore High Court, the retrospective determination and recovery of RLNG tariff adjustments/arrears amounting to Rs 45.541 million by the Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority ['OGRA'] and Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited ['SNGPL'] for the period from April 2015 to June 2022, vide writ petitions 1073 and 21088 of 2026. Additionally, the Company has issued post-dated cheques amounting to Rs 6.762 million in this regard. The matters are presently pending adjudication before the Honourable Lahore High Court.

18.1.4 The Punjab Employees Social Security Institution ['PESSI'] issued notices to the Company demanding contributions to the Punjab Workers' Welfare Fund ['PWWF'] and the Workers' Profit Participation Fund ['WPPF']. The Company challenged these notices through W.P. No. 25481/2026 before the Honourable Lahore High Court ['LHC']. LHC vide its order dated 16 June 2026 allowed the petition and set aside the notices. It held that, under the decision of the Council of Common Interests (CCI), these contributions from trans-provincial entities fall within the collection domain of the Federal Government. Subsequently, The Province of Punjab challenged this order by filing a Civil Petition for Leave to Appeal (CPLA) before the Federal Constitutional Court of Pakistan, which is pending adjudication.

	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
	<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
18.2 Commitments		
18.2.1 Commitments under irrevocable letters of credit for:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	-
Purchase of stores and spares	54,858,753	17,857,993
Purchase of raw material	2,262,154,406	2,553,980,924
	2,317,013,159	2,571,838,917
18.2.2 Commitments for capital expenditure	-	169,000,000

18.2.3 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:

	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
	<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
Payments not later than one year	55,561,479	52,425,768
Payments later than one year	76,630,699	116,019,502
	132,192,178	168,445,270

BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

19 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	30-Jun-26										
	COST					DEPRECIATION					Net book
	As at				As at		As at			As at	value as at
	01-Jul-25	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	30-Jun-26	Rate	01-Jul-25	For the year	Adjustment	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-26
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	%	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
Operating fixed assets											
Freehold land	113,095,666	8,343,625	-	-	121,439,291	-	-	-	-	-	121,439,291
Buildings on freehold land											
Factory buildings	2,028,832,812	-	-	41,824,192	2,070,657,004	10	876,608,410	115,570,975	-	992,179,385	1,078,477,619
Non-factory buildings	357,386,350	-	-	-	357,386,350	5	99,292,755	12,904,680	-	112,197,435	245,188,915
	2,386,219,162	-	-	41,824,192	2,428,043,354		975,901,165	128,475,655	-	1,104,376,820	1,323,666,534
Plant and machinery	9,771,427,168	-	-	10,689,737	9,782,116,905	10	4,553,434,625	522,741,952	-	5,076,176,577	4,705,940,328
Equipment and other assets	395,496,061	-	-	11,979,520	407,475,581	25-35	157,746,788	84,733,851	-	242,480,639	164,994,942
Electric installations	1,039,952,003	-	-	430,116,649	1,470,068,652	10	339,417,972	80,679,187	-	420,097,159	1,049,971,493
Office equipment - head office	4,157,021	-	-	-	4,157,021	10	1,952,997	209,735	-	2,162,732	1,994,289
Office equipment - factory	16,036,855	1,650,000	-	-	17,686,855	10	4,515,781	1,050,640	-	5,566,421	12,120,434
Furniture and fixtures - head office	199,098	-	-	-	199,098	10	183,933	1,516	-	185,449	13,649
Furniture and fixtures - factory	12,086,532	-	-	-	12,086,532	10	7,101,427	498,510	-	7,599,937	4,486,595
Vehicles	80,483,061	4,993,358	(2,175,745)	-	83,300,674	20	51,199,202	6,768,719	(2,051,066)	55,916,855	27,383,819
	13,819,152,627	14,986,983	(2,175,745)	494,610,098	14,326,573,963		6,091,453,890	825,159,765	(2,051,066)	6,914,562,589	7,412,011,374
Capital work in progress											
Buildings on freehold land	45,797,476	58,922,798	-	(41,824,192)	62,896,082		-	-	-	-	62,896,082
Plant and machinery	1,565,560	9,124,177	-	(10,689,737)	-		-	-	-	-	-
Equipment and other assets	-	11,979,520	-	(11,979,520)	-		-	-	-	-	-
Electric installations	49,542,001	380,574,648	-	(430,116,649)	-		-	-	-	-	-
	96,905,037	460,601,143	-	(494,610,098)	62,896,082		-	-	-	-	62,896,082
	13,916,057,664	475,588,126	(2,175,745)	-	14,389,470,045		6,091,453,890	825,159,765	(2,051,066)	6,914,562,589	7,474,907,456

BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

	30-Jun-25										
	COST					Rate %	DEPRECIATION				Net book value as at 30-Jun-25 Rupees
	As at 01-Jul-24 Rupees	Additions Rupees	Disposals Rupees	Transfers Rupees	As at 30-Jun-25 Rupees		As at 01-Jul-24 Rupees	For the year Rupees	Adjustment Rupees	As at 30-Jun-25 Rupees	
Operating fixed assets											
Freehold land	113,095,666	-	-	-	113,095,666	-	-	-	-	-	113,095,666
Buildings on freehold land											
Factory buildings	1,910,103,448	-	-	118,729,364	2,028,832,812	10	760,393,896	116,214,514	-	876,608,410	1,152,224,402
Non-factory buildings	352,667,418	-	-	4,718,932	357,386,350	5	85,936,549	13,356,206	-	99,292,755	258,093,595
	2,262,770,866	-	-	123,448,296	2,386,219,162		846,330,445	129,570,720	-	975,901,165	1,410,317,997
Plant and machinery	9,744,043,577	-	(75,933,422)	103,317,013	9,771,427,168	10	4,047,489,661	573,764,560	(67,819,596)	4,553,434,625	5,217,992,543
Equipment and other assets	154,575,088	240,920,973	-	-	395,496,061	25-35	143,361,922	14,384,866	-	157,746,788	237,749,273
Electric installations	743,243,678	-	-	296,708,325	1,039,952,003	10	282,925,706	56,492,266	-	339,417,972	700,534,031
Office equipment - head office	3,519,521	637,500	-	-	4,157,021	10	1,733,452	219,545	-	1,952,997	2,204,024
Office equipment - factory	15,416,855	620,000	-	-	16,036,855	10	3,660,186	855,595	-	4,515,781	11,521,074
Furniture and fixtures - head office	199,098	-	-	-	199,098	10	182,248	1,685	-	183,933	15,165
Furniture and fixtures - factory	11,089,422	997,110	-	-	12,086,532	10	6,649,084	452,343	-	7,101,427	4,985,105
Vehicles	79,871,851	4,982,330	(4,371,120)	-	80,483,061	20	48,448,835	6,672,583	(3,922,216)	51,199,202	29,283,859
	13,127,825,622	248,157,913	(80,304,542)	523,473,634	13,819,152,627		5,380,781,539	782,414,163	(71,741,812)	6,091,453,890	7,727,698,737
Capital work in progress											
Buildings on freehold land	107,792,712	61,453,060	-	(123,448,296)	45,797,476		-	-	-	-	45,797,476
Plant and machinery	1,393,250	103,489,323	-	(103,317,013)	1,565,560		-	-	-	-	1,565,560
Electric installations	48,303,127	297,947,199	-	(296,708,325)	49,542,001		-	-	-	-	49,542,001
	157,489,089	462,889,582	-	(523,473,634)	96,905,037		-	-	-	-	96,905,037
	13,285,314,711	711,047,495	(80,304,542)	-	13,916,057,664		5,380,781,539	782,414,163	(71,741,812)	6,091,453,890	7,824,603,774

19.1 Free hold land of the Company is located at Ferozewattoan, Sheikhpura with a total area of 816 Kanal (30-June-2025: 811 Kanal 11 Marla).

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

19.3 Plant and machinery includes borrowing cost capitalized during the year amounting to Rs. 4.349 million (30-Jun-25: nil) at capitalization rate of 11.03% (30-Jun-25: nil). The related expenditure has been financed by long term borrowings.

19.4 Plant and machinery includes assets acquired under diminishing musharaka facility having cost and accumulated depreciation of Rs. 2,664.002 (30-Jun-25: 2,664.002 million) and Rs. 719.636 million (30-Jun-25: Rs. 503.595 million) respectively

BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

19.5 Disposal of operating fixed assets

30-Jun-26							
Particulars	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value	Disposal proceeds	Gain on disposal	Mode of disposal	Particulars of buyer
	<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>		
Vehicle							
Toyota Vitz	481,865	474,033	7,832	100,000	92,168	Negotiation	Muhammad Altaf, Lahore
Honda City	1,693,880	1,577,033	116,847	400,000	283,153	Negotiation	Mansoor ul Aziz, Lahore
	2,175,745	2,051,066	124,679	500,000	375,321		
30-Jun-25							
Particulars	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value	Disposal proceeds	Gain on disposal	Mode of disposal	Particulars of buyer
	<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>		
Plant and machinery							
Comber	600,000	9,958	590,042	650,000	59,958	Negotiation	Abdul Hameed Trading Company, Faisalabad
Looms	75,333,422	67,809,638	7,523,784	8,474,577	950,793	Negotiation	Valitex (Private) Limited, Karachi
	75,933,422	67,819,596	8,113,826	9,124,577	1,010,751		
Vehicle							
Cultus	1,046,440	924,130	122,310	300,000	177,690	Negotiation	Muhammad Altaf, Lahore
Toyota Corolla	1,845,010	1,581,685	263,325	500,000	236,675	Negotiation	Muhammad Altaf, Lahore
Toyota Corolla	1,479,670	1,416,401	63,269	300,000	236,731	Negotiation	Ali Raza Kazmi, Karachi
	4,371,120	3,922,216	448,904	1,100,000	651,096		
	80,304,542	71,741,812	8,562,730	10,224,577	1,661,847		

BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

	<i>Note</i>	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
		<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
19.6	The depreciation charge for the year has been allocated as follows:		
Cost of sales	29	817,019,237	774,212,412
Administrative expenses	32	8,140,528	8,201,751
		825,159,765	782,414,163
20	LONG TERM DEPOSITS		
Utility companies and regulatory authorities	20.1	162,265,042	44,481,875
Banking companies and financial institutions	20.2	19,834,297	21,811,007
		182,099,339	66,292,882
20.1	These have been deposited with various utility companies and regulatory authorities. 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.		
20.2	These represent security deposits against vehicle ijarah facilities obtained from banking companies and financial institutions and are adjustable at the end of ijarah contract.		
	<i>Note</i>	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
		<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
21	STOCK IN TRADE		
Raw material		5,568,706,990	6,562,110,213
Work in process		309,027,263	284,272,939
Finished goods	21.1	2,125,841,310	3,227,368,045
		8,003,575,563	10,073,751,197

BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

21.1 Stock of finished goods includes stock of waste valued at Rs. 19,298,946 (30-Jun-25: Rs. 11,361,652). The entire stock of waste is valued at net realizable value.

	<i>Note</i>	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
		<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
22 TRADE RECEIVABLES			
Considered good			
Local customers		3,850,555,562	3,535,312,633
Foreign customers	22.1	108,495,654	69,937,709
		3,959,051,216	3,605,250,342
Impairment allowance for expected credit loss	22.2	(33,047,335)	(37,749,348)
		3,926,003,881	3,567,500,994

22.1 These are secured through letters of credit

	<i>Note</i>	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
		<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
22.2 Impairment allowance for expected credit loss			
As at beginning of the year		37,749,348	30,324,611
Recognized during the year	44.1.6	3,340,382	8,042,395
Reversed during the year	44.1.6	(8,042,395)	(617,658)
As at end of the year		33,047,335	37,749,348
	<i>Note</i>	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
		<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>

23 SHORT TERM DEPOSITS

Security deposits		2,976,610	-
Margin deposits	23.1	2,438,612	1,002,181,149
		5,415,222	1,002,181,149

23.1 These represent deposits with a banking company against bank guarantees and carry return at rates ranging from 8.75% to 10% (30-Jun-25: 6.05% to 19%) per annum.

	<i>Note</i>	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
		<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>

24 PREPAYMENTS

Prepaid expenses		3,670,906	9,326,679
Prepaid levies		644,205,968	623,099,901
		647,876,874	632,426,580

25 ADVANCES AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Advances to suppliers		35,160,964	36,839,882
Advances to employees	25.1	35,145,327	10,910,327
Markup subsidy receivable	25.2	204,984,875	-
Other receivables	25.3	69,862,099	102,677,744
		345,153,265	150,427,953

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

25.2 This represents the amount receivable in respect of mark-up support under the Technology Up-gradation Fund [TUF] Scheme introduced under the Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme Order, 2009-14, covering the period from 1 September 2009 to 30 June 2014. Under the Scheme, eligible claims relating to mark-up support are processed by the State Bank of Pakistan Banking Services Corporation [SBP BSC] on the basis of claims submitted by the participating banks/Development Finance Institutions [DFIs], subject to the availability of requisite budgetary allocations from the Ministry of Commerce (MoC) and the Finance Division.

During the year, the requisite budgetary allocation has been made available and the Company has obtained sufficient assurance regarding the settlement of its eligible claims. Accordingly, management considers recovery of the outstanding mark-up support to be virtually certain and has recognised the corresponding amount as markup subsidy. Subsequent to the reporting date, the Company has also realized its claims on account of markup subsidy.

BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25	
	<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>	
25.3 Other receivables			
Other receivables	69,961,682	102,777,327	
Impairment allowance for doubtful receivables	(99,583)	(99,583)	
	69,862,099	102,677,744	
26 TAX REFUNDS DUE FROM GOVERNMENT			
Sales tax refundable/adjustable	374,411,292	399,117,433	
Income tax refundable/adjustable	633,790,163	473,421,642	
	1,008,201,455	872,539,075	
	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25	
	<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>	
27 BANK BALANCES			
Current accounts - local currency	987,815,869	843,807,192	
Current accounts - foreign currency	709,184	3,795,604	
	988,525,053	847,602,796	
28 REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS			
	30-Jun-26		
	Local	Export	Total
	<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
Yarn	20,251,428,465	8,512,700,522	28,764,128,987
Fabric	6,783,622,426	92,882,834	6,876,505,260
Cotton and polyester	193,233,057	-	193,233,057
Waste and others	465,002,554	-	465,002,554
Gross revenue	27,693,286,502	8,605,583,356	36,298,869,858
Sales tax	- 4,225,346,269	(394,237,032)	(4,619,583,301)
	23,467,940,233	8,211,346,324	31,679,286,557
	30-Jun-25		
	Local	Export	Total
	<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
Yarn	12,093,173,879	14,895,990,047	26,989,163,926
Fabric	7,161,289,248	155,899,558	7,317,188,806
Cotton and polyester	15,031,556	-	15,031,556
Waste and others	478,766,552	-	478,766,552
Gross revenue	19,748,261,235	15,051,889,605	34,800,150,840
Sales tax	(3,013,149,848)	(1,353,900,012)	(4,367,049,860)
	16,735,111,387	13,697,989,593	30,433,100,980

BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

28.1 Export sales include indirect exports, taxable under Section 154(3)(b) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, amounting to Rs. 2,584,442,763 (30-Jun-2025: Rs. 8,875,566,747).

	<i>Note</i>	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
		<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
29 COST OF SALES			
Raw material consumed	29.1	22,021,489,179	23,191,754,341
Stores and spares consumed		617,613,850	621,539,388
Salaries, wages and benefits	29.2	1,596,046,633	1,496,392,733
Fuel and power		2,841,671,129	3,270,398,208
Insurance		75,579,308	86,800,278
Repair and maintenance		56,445,998	21,212,311
Vehicle running and maintenance		27,711,063	21,623,243
Depreciation	19.6	817,019,237	774,212,412
Traveling, conveyance and entertainment		3,843,968	4,518,027
Communication		1,317,730	1,226,302
Rent, rates and taxes		2,502,222	1,904,334
Fee and subscription		1,962,833	4,491,165
Others		4,849,349	6,285,409
Manufacturing cost		28,068,052,499	29,502,358,151
Work in process			
As at beginning of the year		284,272,939	324,165,008
As at end of the year		(309,027,263)	(284,272,939)
		(24,754,324)	39,892,069
Cost of goods manufactured		28,043,298,175	29,542,250,220
Finished goods			
As at beginning of the year		3,227,368,045	1,902,223,437
Purchased during the year		85,201,591	9,931,495
As at end of the year		(2,125,841,310)	(3,227,368,045)
		1,186,728,326	(1,315,213,113)
Cost of raw material sold		131,937,315	11,779,674
		29,361,963,816	28,238,816,781

29.1 Raw material consumed

As at beginning of the year	6,562,110,213	6,670,230,513
Purchased during the year	21,175,494,010	23,105,345,210
Sold during the year	(147,408,054)	(21,711,169)
As at end of the year	(5,568,706,990)	(6,562,110,213)
	22,021,489,179	23,191,754,341

29.2 These include charge in respect of employees retirement benefits amounting to Rs. 87.47 million (30-Jun-25: Rs. 88.21 million).

	<i>Note</i>	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
		<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
30 OTHER INCOME			
Gain on financial instruments			
Gain on disposal of short term investments		23,068,674	-
Foreign exchange gain		10,589,310	1,376,088
Return on bank deposits	23	61,039,729	130,071,509
		94,697,713	131,447,597
Other gains and income			
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	19.5	375,321	1,661,847
Duty drawback on export		285,222	128,678
		660,543	1,790,525
		95,358,256	133,238,122

	<i>Note</i>	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
		<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
31 SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES			
Export			
Ocean freight and forwarding		128,699,641	170,503,137
Export development surcharge		5,817,866	15,167,621
Commission		42,328,400	52,347,729
Others		3,416,827	5,255,910
		180,262,734	243,274,397

BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

Local			
Inland transportation		18,932,744	10,283,581
Commission		196,174,862	185,243,382
Miscellaneous		4,363,331	1,789,054
		219,470,937	197,316,017
		399,733,671	440,590,414
32 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES			
Directors' remuneration		31,200,000	31,200,000
Salaries and benefits	32.1	172,605,128	156,330,478
Rent, rates and utilities		25,994,347	26,152,470
Communication		2,781,042	1,892,457
Printing and stationery		3,818,366	3,774,853
Traveling, conveyance and entertainment		15,215,935	13,786,560
Vehicles running and maintenance		28,464,955	18,036,787
Ijarah rentals		56,914,721	60,294,553
Legal and professional		4,384,599	2,414,895
Auditor's remuneration	32.2	2,300,000	2,000,000
Fee and subscription		11,885,667	9,994,943
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	19.6	8,140,528	8,201,751
Oracle license and support fee		-	1,684,090
Miscellaneous		6,708,169	4,564,942
		370,413,457	340,328,779
32.1 These include charge in respect of employees retirement benefits amounting to Rs. 17.35 million (30-Jun-25: Rs. 17.26 million).			
	Note	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
		Rupees	Rupees
32.2 Auditor's remuneration			
Annual statutory audit		2,060,000	1,811,500
Limited scope review		160,000	128,500
Review report under Code of Corporate Governance		60,000	50,000
Out of pocket expenses		20,000	10,000
		2,300,000	2,000,000
33 OTHER EXPENSES			
Workers' Profit Participation Fund	14.4	23,096,678	14,851,375
Workers' Welfare Fund	33.1 & 14.5	1,989,464	-
		25,086,142	14,851,375
	Note	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
		Rupees	Rupees
33.1 Workers' Welfare Fund			
Current year		1,223,895	-
Prior year		765,569	-
		1,989,464	-
34 FINANCE COSTS			
Interest/profit on borrowings:			
long term borrowings		47,423,820	334,282,497
short term borrowings		1,051,956,071	849,512,820
		1,099,379,891	1,183,795,317
Interest on Workers' Profit Participation Fund	14.4	807,467	-
Bank charges and commission		57,776,414	64,404,219
		1,157,963,772	1,248,199,536
35 PROVISION FOR LEVIES			
Levies under Income Tax Ordinance, 2001			
for current year	35.1	395,991,082	380,413,762
for prior year		(39,125,728)	(7,404,684)
		356,865,354	373,009,078

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026**

35.1 Levies under Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 [‘the Ordinance’] have been recognized under section 113 (30-Jun-25: section 113).

	<i>Note</i>	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
		<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
36 PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES			
Current taxation			
Current year	36.1	5,767,169	-
Prior year		92,258,288	-
		98,025,457	-
Deferred taxation	36.2	-	-
		98,025,457	-

36.1 Provision for current tax has been made in accordance with section 37A of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 [‘the Ordinance’]. Estimated liability payable with return of income to be filed under section 114 of the Ordinance, subject to adjustment of taxes and levies paid/deducted in advance and available refunds, comprises the follows:

	<i>Note</i>	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
		<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
Levies under Income Tax Ordinance, 2001	35	395,991,082	380,413,762
Income taxes	36	5,767,169	-
		401,758,251	380,413,762

36.1.1 The income tax assessments of the Company up to and including tax year 2025 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.

36.2 No provision for deferred tax has been recognized as the Company is subject to non-tax/levy regime. See note 2.3.2(c).

36.3 Reconciliation between average effective tax rate and applicable tax rate for the year is as follows:

	<i>Unit</i>	30-Jun-26
Profit before income taxes	<i>Rupees</i>	505,779,185
Provision for income taxes	<i>Rupees</i>	98,025,457
Average effective tax rate	%	19.38
Tax effects of:		
Adjustments for prior years	%	(18.24)
Provision for deferred taxation	%	-
Provision for levies	%	(4.90)
Income chargeable to tax at different rates	%	0.32
Income not chargeable to tax	%	5.61
Inadmissible deductions and other adjustments	%	(13.13)
Admissible deductions, losses and tax credits	%	17.90
Applicable tax rate	%	6.95

There is no relationship between the aggregate tax expense and accounting profit for the year ended 30 June 2025 and accordingly, no numerical reconciliation has been presented for that year.

	<i>Unit</i>	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
37 BASIC EARNING/(LOSS) PER SHARE			
Profit/(loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders	<i>Rupees</i>	407,753,728	(96,881,598)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	<i>No. of shares</i>	6,432,000	6,432,000
Basic earnings/(loss) per share	<i>Rupees</i>	63.39	(15.06)

BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

	Note	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
		Rupees	Rupees
38 CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS			
Profit/(loss) before income taxes		505,779,185	(96,881,598)
Adjustments for non-cash and other items			
Interest on borrowings		1,099,379,891	1,183,795,317
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(375,321)	(1,661,847)
Foreign exchange gain - Unrealized		(5,155,228)	(1,376,088)
Impairment (reversals)/allowance for expected credit losses		(4,702,013)	7,424,737
Provision for employees retirement benefits		104,813,382	105,468,679
Infrastructure cess levied during the year		111,534,676	-
Notional interest income		(398,458,571)	-
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment		825,159,765	782,414,163
Provision for levies		356,865,354	373,009,078
		2,089,061,935	2,449,074,039
Operating profit before changes in working capital		2,594,841,120	2,352,192,441
Changes in working capital			
Long term deposits		(115,806,457)	(5,251,893)
Stores and spares		(81,089,568)	(7,626,746)
Stock in trade		2,070,175,634	(1,177,132,239)
Trade receivables		(354,906,937)	(624,396,933)
Short term deposits		996,765,927	(492,251,791)
Prepayments		5,655,773	(3,291,830)
Advances and other receivables		10,259,563	(45,100,511)
Tax refunds due from government		24,706,141	146,802,906
Unclaimed dividend		-	663,421
Trade and other payables		119,714,397	610,855,833
		2,675,474,473	(1,596,729,783)
Cash generated from operations		5,270,315,593	755,462,658
39 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Bank balances	27	988,525,053	847,602,796
		988,525,053	847,602,796
40 CHANGES IN LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
		30-Jun-26	
	Long term borrowings	Short term borrowings	Unclaimed dividend
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
As at beginning of the year	3,853,430,579	9,222,351,749	9,261,690
Obtained during the year	235,956,418	-	-
Repaid during the year	(701,642,775)	-	-
Foreign exchange gain	-	(6,187,208)	-
Amortization of deferred grant	14,426,364	-	-
Net decrease in short term borrowings	-	(1,515,634,852)	-
Dividend paid	-	-	(112,143)
As at end of the year	3,402,170,586	7,700,529,689	9,149,547

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

	30-Jun-25		
	Long term borrowings	Short term borrowings	Unclaimed dividend
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
As at beginning of the year	4,308,480,744	6,968,160,949	8,598,269
Long term borrowings obtained during the year	59,737,000	-	-
Repayment of long term borrowings	(531,288,765)	-	-
Foreign exchange gain	-	(1,295,561)	-
Amortization of deferred grant	16,501,600	-	-
Net increase in short term borrowings	-	2,255,486,361	-
Dividend paid	-	-	663,421
As at end of the year	3,853,430,579	9,222,351,749	9,261,690

41 TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES

The details of the 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
Faisal Spinning Mills Limited	Associated Company [Common Directorship]
Bhanero Textiles Mills Limited	Associated Company [Common Directorship]
Bhanero Energy Limited	Associated Company [Common Directorship]
Admiral (Private) Limited	Associated Company [Common Directorship]
Mohammad Amin	Key Management Personnel [Chief Executive Officer]
Adil Shakeel	Key Management Personnel [Director]
Mohammad Shaheen	Key Management Personnel [Director]
Nazli Shakeel	Shareholder [Sponsor]
Hamza Shakeel	Shareholder [Sponsor]
Faisal Shakeel	Shareholder [Sponsor]

The Company continues to have a policy whereby all transactions with related parties entered into in the ordinary course of business are carried out on commercial terms and conditions which are equivalent to those prevailing in an arm's length transaction with the exceptions as approved by the Board of Directors. Detail of transactions with related parties during the reporting period and balances with them as at the reporting date are as follows:

		30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
		Rupees	Rupees
41.1	Transactions with related parties		
	Nature of relationship	Nature of transactions	
	Associated Companies	Sale of yarn	4,297,487,793
		Sale of fabric	298,614,767
		Sale of viscose/cotton	23,203,508
		Sale of machinery	-
		Purchase of cotton	22,484,084
		Purchase of yarn	241,573,743
		Purchase of fabric	1,449,750
		Purchase of machinery	-
		Purchase of electricity	4,978,197
		Services received	618,000
	Key Management Personnel	Short term employee benefits	31,200,000
		30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
		Rupees	Rupees
41.2	Balances with related parties		
	Nature of relationship	Nature of balance	
	Key management personnel	Loan from directors	22,113,900
	Sponsors	Loan from sponsors	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-26	30-Jun-25
			Rupees	Rupees
Receivables	Trade receivables	22	3,959,051,216	3,605,250,342
Contract liabilities	Contract liabilities	14	6,572,478	9,932,135
			3,965,623,694	3,615,182,477

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026**
42.2 Changes in contract liabilities

Significant changes in contract liabilities are as follows:

	<i>Note</i>	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
		<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
As at beginning of the year		9,932,135	35,310,223
Revenue recognized against contract liability as at beginning of the year		(9,932,135)	(35,310,223)
Net increase due to cash received in excess of revenue recognized		6,572,478	9,932,135
As at end of the year	14	6,572,478	9,932,135

42.3 Impairment losses

The Company during the year has recognized Rs. 3.34 million (30-Jun-25: Rs. 8.04 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. 8.04 million (30-Jun-25: Rs. 0.62 million) was reversed during the year on actual recovery. (See note 44.1.6).

43 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

	<i>Note</i>	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
		<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
43.1 Financial assets			
<i>Financial assets at amortized cost</i>			
Long term deposits	20	162,265,042	44,481,875
Trade receivables	22	3,926,003,881	3,567,500,994
Short term deposits	23	2,438,612	1,002,181,149
Advances to employees	25	35,145,327	10,910,327
Markup subsidy receivable	25	204,984,875	-
Bank balances	27	988,525,053	847,602,796
		5,319,362,790	5,472,677,141
	<i>Note</i>	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
		<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
43.2 Financial liabilities			
<i>Financial liabilities at amortized cost</i>			
Long term borrowings	10	3,402,170,586	3,853,430,579
Long term payables	12	571,149,209	-
Trade creditors	14	1,038,479,630	850,081,186
Accrued liabilities	14	490,486,411	472,428,507
Short term borrowings	15	7,700,529,689	9,222,351,749
Accrued interest/profit on borrowings	16	207,662,823	582,946,264
Unclaimed dividend		9,149,547	9,261,690
		13,419,627,895	14,990,499,975

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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026****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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026**
44.1.2 Exposure to credit risk

Credit risk principally arises from debt instruments held by the Company as at the reporting date. The maximum exposure to credit risk as at the reporting date is as follows:

	Note	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
		Rupees	Rupees
Financial assets at amortized cost			
Long term deposits	20	162,265,042	44,481,875
Trade receivables	22	3,959,051,216	3,605,250,342
Security deposits	23	2,438,612	1,002,181,149
Advances to employees	25	35,145,327	10,910,327
Markup subsidy receivable	25	204,984,875	-
Bank balances	27	988,525,053	847,602,796
		5,352,410,125	5,510,426,489

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:

		30-Jun-26			
	Note	Credit rating / risk grading	12-month or life-time ECL	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance
				Rupees	Rupees
Long term deposits	20	Performing	12-month ECL	162,265,042	-
Trade receivables	22	Performing	Lifetime ECL	3,851,384,932	289,391
	22	Doubtful	Lifetime ECL	107,666,284	32,757,944
				3,959,051,216	33,047,335
Short term deposits	23	A1+	12-month ECL	2,438,612	-
Advances to employees	25	Performing	12-month ECL	35,145,327	-
Markup subsidy receivable	25	A1 - A1+	12-month ECL	204,984,875	-
Bank balances	27	A1 - A1+	12-month ECL	988,525,053	-
				5,352,410,125	33,047,335

		30-Jun-25			
	Note	Credit rating / risk grading	12-month or life-time ECL	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance
				Rupees	Rupees
Long term deposits	20	Performing	12-month ECL	44,481,875	-
Trade receivables	22	Performing	Lifetime ECL	3,567,500,994	-
	22	Doubtful	Lifetime ECL	37,749,348	37,749,348
				3,605,250,342	37,749,348
Advances to employees	25	Performing	12-month ECL	10,910,327	-
Markup subsidy receivable	25	A1 - A1+	12-month ECL	-	-
Short term deposits	23	A1 - A1+	12-month ECL	1,002,181,149	-
Bank balances	27	A1 - A1+	12-month ECL	847,602,796	-
				5,510,426,489	37,749,348

(a) Long term deposits

Long term deposits comprise security deposits placed with various utility companies and regulatory authorities. These deposits are substantially perpetual in nature. 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, all trade receivables are considered 'performing' as there is no significant increase in credit risk in respect of these receivables since initial recognition, except for trade receivables amounting to Rs. 107.67 million (30-Jun-25: Rs. 37.75 million) which are considered doubtful. The ageing analysis of trade receivables as at the reporting date is as follows:

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026**

30-Jun-26				
	Internal risk grading	Average loss rate %	Gross amount due Rupees	Accumulated impairment Rupees
Neither past due nor impaired	Performing	0.00	2,831,992,074	-
Past due by up to 30 days	Performing	0.00	743,906,874	-
Past due by 31 days to 180 days	Performing	0.11	275,485,984	289,391
Past due by 181 days or more	Doubtful/In-default	30.43	107,666,284	32,757,944
			3,959,051,216	33,047,335

30-Jun-25				
	Internal risk grading	Average loss rate %	Gross amount due Rupees	Accumulated impairment Rupees
Neither past due nor impaired	Performing	0.00	2,698,426,599	-
Past due by up to 30 days	Performing	0.00	545,716,144	-
Past due by 31 days to 180 days	Performing	0.00	297,724,914	-
Past due by 181 days or more	Doubtful/In-default	59.56	63,382,685	37,749,348
			3,605,250,342	37,749,348

(c) Short term deposits

These are placed with financial institutions with 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 impairment loss allowance has been made.

(d) 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.

(e) Markup subsidy receivable

These are recoverable from financial institutions having reasonably high credit ratings as determined by various independent credit rating agencies under SBP Technology upgradation scheme. 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.

(f) 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

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk, as at the reporting date, by type of counter-party is as follows:

	30-Jun-26 Rupees	30-Jun-25 Rupees
Customers	3,959,051,216	3,605,250,342
Banking companies and financial institutions	1,195,948,540	1,849,783,945
Utility companies and regulatory authorities	162,265,042	44,481,875
Others	35,145,327	10,910,327
	5,352,410,125	5,510,426,489

There are no significant concentrations of credit risk, except for trade receivables. The Company's one (30-Jun-25: one) significant customers account for Rs. 429.337 million (30-Jun-25: Rs. 491.210 million) of trade receivables as at the reporting date, apart from which, exposure to any single customer does not exceed 10% of trade receivables as at the reporting date. This significant customer has long standing business relationship with the Company and has a good payment record and accordingly non-performance by these customers is not expected.

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. 108.496 million (30-Jun-25: Rs. 69.938 million), which are partially secured through letters of credit and advances to employees which are secured against future salaries and post-employment benefits.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026**
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-26	30-Jun-25
		Rupees	Rupees
As at beginning of the year		37,749,348	30,324,611
Impairment loss on trade receivables:			
- recognized during the year	22.2	3,340,382	8,042,395
- reversed during the year	22.2	(8,042,395)	(617,658)
Net change in impairment allowance		(4,702,013)	7,424,737
As at end of the year		33,047,335	37,749,348

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-26				
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	One year or less	One to five years	More than five years
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
Long term borrowings	3,402,170,586	4,182,671,130	960,219,859	2,793,102,372	429,348,899
Long term payables	571,149,209	969,607,779	171,107,255	327,955,571	470,544,953
Short term borrowings	7,700,529,689	7,720,456,892	7,720,456,892	-	-
Trade creditors	1,038,479,630	1,038,479,630	1,038,479,630	-	-
Accrued liabilities	490,486,411	490,486,411	490,486,411	-	-
Accrued interest/profit on borrowing	207,662,823	207,662,823	207,662,823	-	-
Unclaimed dividend	9,149,547	9,149,547	9,149,547	-	-
	13,419,627,895	14,618,514,212	10,597,562,417	3,121,057,943	899,893,852

	30-Jun-25				
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	One year or less	One to five years	More than five years
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
Long term borrowings	3,853,430,579	4,888,345,425	988,933,688	2,927,270,563	972,141,174
Long term payables	-	-	-	-	-
Short term borrowings	9,222,351,749	9,308,552,844	9,308,552,844	-	-
Trade creditors	850,081,186	850,081,186	850,081,186	-	-
Accrued liabilities	472,428,507	472,428,507	472,428,507	-	-
Accrued interest/profit on borrowing	582,946,264	582,946,264	582,946,264	-	-
Unclaimed dividend	9,261,690	9,261,690	9,261,690	-	-
	14,990,499,975	16,111,615,916	12,212,204,179	2,927,270,563	972,141,174

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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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

	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
	<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
Financial assets		
Trade receivables		
USD	108,495,654	69,937,709
Bank balances		
USD	709,184	3,795,604
	109,204,838	73,733,313
Financial liabilities		
Short term borrowings		
USD	(873,797,328)	-
	(764,592,490)	73,733,313
Commitments		
CHF	-	-
EUR	(117,926,928)	(12,551,568)
JPY	-	(5,306,425)
USD	(2,199,086,231)	(2,553,980,924)
	(2,317,013,159)	(2,571,838,917)
Net exposure	(3,081,605,649)	(2,498,105,604)

(c) Exchange rates applied as at the reporting date

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

	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
	<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
CHF	343.670	355.327
EURO	316.950	332.657
USD	278.050	283.765
JPY	1.7145	1.970

(d) Sensitivity analysis

A five percent appreciation in Pak Rupee against foreign currencies would have increased profit for the year and equity as at the reporting date by Rs. 38.23 million (30-Jun-25: Rs. 3.687 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 rate risk

Interest 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 risk management

The Company manages interest rate risk by analyzing its interest rate exposure on a dynamic basis. Cash flow interest 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026**
(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/profit bearing financial instruments as at the reporting date are as follows:

	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
	<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets	-	-
Financial liabilities	2,582,908,339	2,193,944,699
Variable rate instruments		
Financial assets	2,438,612	1,002,181,149
Financial liabilities	8,519,791,936	10,881,837,629

(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 decreased profit for the year and equity as at the reporting date by Rs. 85.174 million (30-Jun-25: Rs. 98.797 million). A decrease of 100 basis points would have had an equal but opposite effect on profit 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 comprises long term borrowings including current maturity and short term borrowings. 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-26	30-Jun-25
Total debt	<i>Rupees</i>	3,437,180,194	3,902,866,551
Total equity	<i>Rupees</i>	8,367,032,025	7,960,428,558
Total capital employed		11,804,212,219	11,863,295,109
Gearing	% age	29.12	32.90

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-26	30-Jun-25
	<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Rupees</i>

47 RESTRICTION ON TITLE, AND ASSETS MORTGAGED/PLEDGED AS SECURITY
Mortgages and charges

Charge over current assets	20,404,000,000	24,134,000,000
Charge over fixed assets	8,419,330,000	8,419,330,000

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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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-26		
	Chief Executive Rupees	Directors Rupees	Executives Rupees
Managerial remuneration	9,600,000	21,600,000	85,547,401
Allowances and perquisites	-	-	12,667,380
Post employment benefits	-	-	9,680,025
	9,600,000	21,600,000	107,894,806
Number of persons	1	2	26

	30-Jun-25		
	Chief Executive Rupees	Directors Rupees	Executives Rupees
Managerial remuneration	9,600,000	21,600,000	84,947,081
Allowances and perquisites	-	-	12,253,738
Post employment benefits	-	-	10,085,437
	9,600,000	21,600,000	107,286,256
Number of persons	1	2	27

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-26		
	Spinning Rupees	Weaving Rupees	Total Rupees
Revenue from external customers	25,817,060,071	5,862,226,486	31,679,286,557
Intersegment revenues	507,212,093	-	507,212,093
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	727,342,935	97,816,830	825,159,765
Segment results	922,186,196	624,989,417	1,547,175,613
Segment assets	17,201,527,912	4,417,187,168	21,618,715,080
Segment liabilities	12,430,819,546	965,906,828	13,396,726,374
Interest income	60,738,806	300,923	61,039,729
Additions to non-current assets	457,870,048	17,718,078	475,588,126
Disposals of property, plant and equipment	-	124,679	124,679

	30-Jun-25		
	Spinning Rupees	Weaving Rupees	Total Rupees
Revenue from external customers	24,206,316,555	6,226,784,425	30,433,100,980
Intersegment revenues	304,757,830	-	304,757,830
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	676,027,152	106,387,011	782,414,163
Segment results	(502,090,380)	778,217,860	276,127,480
Segment assets	20,843,675,328	3,330,993,064	24,174,668,392
Segment liabilities	15,785,327,642	1,105,716,918	16,891,044,560
Interest income	129,692,883	378,626	130,071,509
Additions to non-current assets	503,175,182	207,872,313	711,047,495
Disposals of property, plant and equipment	8,177,095	385,635	8,562,730

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Company's accounting policies. Segment results represent profit before levies and taxes 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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

49.3 Reconciliations of reportable segment information

49.3.1 Segment revenues

	30-Jun-26		
	Spinning Rupees	Weaving Rupees	Total Rupees
Total for reportable segments	26,324,272,164	5,862,226,486	32,186,498,650
Inter-segment revenues	(507,212,093)	-	(507,212,093)
Total for the Company	25,817,060,071	5,862,226,486	31,679,286,557

	30-Jun-25		
	Spinning Rupees	Weaving Rupees	Total Rupees
Total for reportable segments	24,511,074,385	6,226,784,425	30,737,858,810
Inter-segment revenues	(304,757,830)	-	(304,757,830)
Total for the Company	24,206,316,555	6,226,784,425	30,433,100,980

49.3.2 Segment results

	30-Jun-26		
	Spinning Rupees	Weaving Rupees	Total Rupees
Total for reportable segments	922,186,196	624,989,417	1,547,175,613
Unallocated items			
Other income			95,358,256
Other expenses			(25,086,142)
Impairment reversals/(allowance) for expected credit losses			4,702,013
Finance cost			(1,157,963,772)
Notional interest income			398,458,571
Provision for levies			(356,865,354)
Provision for income taxes			(98,025,457)
Total profit after income taxes for the Company			407,753,728

	30-Jun-25		
	Spinning Rupees	Weaving Rupees	Total Rupees
Total for reportable segments	573,855,763	839,509,243	1,413,365,006
Unallocated items			
Other income			133,238,122
Other expenses			(14,851,375)
Impairment reversals/(allowance) for expected credit losses			(7,424,737)
Finance cost			(1,248,199,536)
Notional interest income			-
Provision for levies			(373,009,078)
Provision for income taxes			-
Total loss after income taxes for the Company			(96,881,598)

49.3.3 Segment assets

	30-Jun-26		
	Spinning Rupees	Weaving Rupees	Total Rupees
Total for reportable segments	17,201,527,912	4,417,187,168	21,618,715,080
Unallocated assets			
Income tax refundable/adjustable			633,790,163
Prepaid levies			644,205,968
Total for the Company	17,201,527,912	4,417,187,168	22,896,711,211

	30-Jun-25		
	Spinning Rupees	Weaving Rupees	Total Rupees
Total for reportable segments	20,843,675,328	3,330,993,064	24,174,668,392
Unallocated assets			
Income tax refundable/adjustable			473,421,642
Prepaid levies			623,099,901
Total for the Company	20,843,675,328	3,330,993,064	25,271,189,935

BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

49.3.4 Segment liabilities

	30-Jun-26		
	Spinning Rupees	Weaving Rupees	Total Rupees
Total for reportable segments	12,430,819,546	965,906,828	13,396,726,374
Un-allocated liabilities			
Long term payables			571,149,209
Workers' Profit Participation Fund			23,096,678
Workers' Welfare Fund			127,799,127
Unclaimed dividend			9,149,547
Levies payable			395,991,082
Income tax payable			5,767,169
Total for the Company	12,430,819,546	965,906,828	14,529,679,186

	30-Jun-25		
	Spinning Rupees	Weaving Rupees	Total Rupees
Total for reportable segments	15,785,327,642	1,105,716,918	16,891,044,560
Un-allocated liabilities			
Levies payable			410,455,127
Unclaimed dividend			9,261,690
Total for the Company	15,785,327,642	1,105,716,918	17,310,761,377

49.4 Geographical information

The segments of the company are managed on a worldwide basis, but manufacturing facilities and sales offices are operated in Pakistan. In presenting information on basis of geography, segment revenue is based on the geographical location of customers and segments assets are based on the geographical location of the assets.

	30-Jun-26 Rupees	30-Jun-25 Rupees
49.4.1 Segment revenue		
<i>Foreign revenue</i>		
Direct exports		
China and Hong Kong	5,056,826,677	4,411,731,383
Italy	334,037,439	598,423,605
Bangladesh	212,953,296	648,289,161
Belgium	161,143,275	168,617,743
Germany	158,180,722	131,482,431
USA	32,179,892	18,781,455
Russia	-	32,600,815
France	28,568,480	82,334,205
Japan	19,397,442	10,043,739
Paraguay	17,853,370	63,062,624
Spain	-	10,955,697
	6,021,140,593	6,176,322,858
Indirect exports	2,190,205,731	7,521,666,735
	8,211,346,324	13,697,989,593
<i>Local revenue</i>		
Pakistan	23,467,940,233	16,735,111,387
	23,467,940,233	16,735,111,387
	31,679,286,557	30,433,100,980
	30-Jun-26 Rupees	30-Jun-25 Rupees
49.4.2 Non-current assets		
Pakistan	7,657,006,795	7,890,896,656
	7,657,006,795	7,890,896,656

BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

49.5 Information about significant customers

Revenue derived from two (30-Jun-25: two) individual significant external customers, to whom sales in excess of 10% of the Company's total sales were made during the year, amounts to Rs. 7,338.5 million. (30-Jun-25: Rs. 7,804.6 million).

50 SHARES IN THE COMPANY HELD BY RELATED PARTIES

Ordinary shares in the Company held by related parties other than chief executive officer, directors and their spouse and minor children are as follows:

	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
	<i>No of shares</i>	<i>No of shares</i>
Faisal Spinning Mills Limited	1,189,160	1,189,160
Admiral (Private) Limited	76,878	76,878
Fuission (Private) Limited	643,340	-
	1,909,378	1,266,038

51 PLANT CAPACITY AND ACTUAL PRODUCTION

	<i>Unit</i>	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
Spinning			
Number of spindles installed	<i>No.</i>	87,888	87,888
Plant capacity on the basis of utilization converted into 20s count	<i>Kgs</i>	35,700	35,700
Actual production during the year	<i>Kgs</i>	34,354	33,549

BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

Weaving

Number of looms installed	No.	140	140
Plant capacity on the basis of utilization converted into 50 picks	Mtrs	26,780	26,780
Actual production during the year	Mtrs	20,728	21,428

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 SHAHRIAH DISCLOSURES UNDER CLAUSE VII OF PART I OF SCHEDULE IV OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2017

	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
	Rupees	Rupees
Statement of financial position		
Loans/advances obtained as per islamic mode	4,866,702,726	6,559,554,441
Accrued Interest / Markup on conventional financing	82,998,019	58,622,003
Short-term Shariah compliant Investments	-	-
Shariah-compliant bank deposits, bank balances and TDRs	232,529,670	460,345,170
Statement of profit or loss		
Revenue earned from a shariah compliant business segment	31,679,068,258	30,433,100,980
Late payments charges or liquidated damages	-	-
Changes in fair value of shariah compliant investments	-	-
Profit earned from Shariah-compliant bank deposits, bank balances, or TDRs	6,923,324	111,780,164
Exchange (loss)/gain earned from actual currency	10,589,310	1,376,088
Exchange gains earned using conventional derivative financial instruments	-	-
Profit paid on islamic mode of financing	1,039,984,478	722,183,776
Interest earned on any conventional advance	-	-

52.1 Break up of other income

Shariah compliant income

Profit on term deposit receipts	-	-
Changes in fair value of shariah compliant investments	-	-
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	375,321	1,661,847
Duty drawback	285,222	128,678

Non-Compliant Income

Profit on saving accounts and TDRs	54,417,328	96,220,499
Exchange gain on foreign currency	10,589,310	1,376,088

52.2 Relationship with shariah compliant banks:

Name of Bank	Relationship with Bank
Meezan Bank Limited	Long term borrowings, short term borrowings and bank balances
Faysal Bank Limited	Bank Balances
BankIslami Pakistan Limited	Short term borrowings and bank balances
Dubai Islamic Bank Pakistan Limited	Short term borrowings and bank balances
Askari Bank Limited	Short term borrowings and bank balances

53 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.

54 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
Total number of employees	1,653	1,622
Average number of employees	1,652	1,658

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026****55 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.

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.



MOHAMMAD SALIM
Director



ABDUL BASIT JANJUA
Chief Financial Officer



MUHAMMAD AMIN
Chief Executive Officer

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

BLESSED
TEXTILES LIMITED
(WEAVING UNIT)

Sustainability Report

ESG Environment, Social, Governance

FY2026

Message from the Chairman of the Board Sustainability Committee

Dear Stakeholders,

It is my privilege to present the inaugural Sustainability Report of Blessed Textiles Limited for FY 2026. As the Company's first formal disclosure of its environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance, this Report marks a significant milestone in our commitment to transparency and accountability. It also sets the baseline against which we will measure and report our progress in the years ahead.

The publication of this Report has meaningful implications for our business, both locally and globally. Domestically, it strengthens our alignment with the evolving expectations of the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) and reinforces the confidence of our shareholders, lenders, employees and communities. Internationally, it enhances our standing with global brands, buyers and investors, who increasingly require credible ESG disclosures as a condition of sourcing and investment, thereby supporting our market access and long-term competitiveness. Within the Company, it further embeds sustainability into strategic planning, risk management and operational decision-making.

Our sustainability agenda rests on three strategic pillars:

- **Decarbonisation and Resilience:** Reducing emissions through increased use of renewable energy, efficient resource management, waste minimisation and circular economy principles.
- **People and Workplace Excellence:** Strengthening occupational health and safety in line with ISO 45001, promoting diversity and fair employment practices, and supporting the professional development of our employees.
- **Responsible Governance:** Upholding ethical leadership, transparent reporting and robust risk management in line with international benchmarks and local regulatory requirements.

Our sustainability framework is anchored in internationally recognised standards, including the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), the IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards (IFRS S1 and S2), the SASB Standards, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the SECP ESG Guidelines, and is reinforced by our ISO 14001 and ISO 45001 certifications. We remain committed to building upon this foundation in the years ahead.

1. Report Profile and Scope

This is the inaugural Sustainability Report of Blessed Textiles Limited (BTL), covering the financial year 2026 (1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026). It presents the Company's environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance, principal initiatives, key achievements and forward-looking priorities across Units 01–04, encompassing its spinning and weaving operations.

2. Reporting Parameters at a Glance

Reporting Period	Baseline Year	Reporting Boundary
FY2026 1 Jul 2025–30 Jun 2026	FY2023 1 Jul 2022–30 Jun 2023	BTL Units 01–04

3. Reporting Frameworks and Standards

This report has been prepared with reference to internationally recognised ESG standards, frameworks and management systems in order to promote transparency, accountability and comparability, and to support informed decision-making by stakeholders.

The principal frameworks and standards referenced are:

- **Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards** – for comprehensive sustainability disclosure and stakeholder communication.
- **IFRS S1 (General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information)**, issued by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) – guiding the identification and disclosure of sustainability-related risks and opportunities.
- **IFRS S2 (Climate-related Disclosures)** – supporting clear and consistent reporting on climate governance, strategy, risk management, and climate-related metrics and targets.
- **United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** – demonstrating the Company's contribution to global development priorities.
- **SECP ESG Guidelines** – promoting responsible governance and sound sustainability reporting practices in Pakistan.
- **SASB Textiles, Apparel & Footwear Standard** – providing sector-specific ESG metrics relevant to textile manufacturing.
- **ISO 14001:2015 Environmental Management System** – guiding systematic environmental management and continual improvement.
- **ISO 45001:2018 Occupational Health and Safety Management System** – supporting the effective management of workplace health, safety and employee wellbeing.

BTL remains committed to enhancing its sustainability reporting in step with evolving international standards, regulatory expectations and stakeholder priorities.

4. Basis of Preparation

This report has been prepared in accordance with BTL's adoption of IFRS S1 (General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information) and IFRS S2 (Climate-related Disclosures).

Structured around the four core pillars of governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets, the report presents the sustainability- and climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect BTL's prospects.

In identifying these risks and opportunities and determining the appropriate disclosures, BTL has also considered the SASB Standards and other relevant industry-specific guidance, to the extent applicable to its activities and circumstances.

As this is BTL's first reporting period under the IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards, the Company has applied the transitional reliefs available under IFRS S1, IFRS S2 and the SECP adoption notification, as follows:

- Disclosure is limited to climate-related risks and opportunities; other sustainability-related risks and opportunities have not been included in this report.
- Comparative information for the preceding reporting period has not been presented, except for climate-related disclosures on greenhouse gas emissions.
- Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions have not been disclosed in this report.

The Company intends to progressively expand the scope, depth and maturity of its sustainability-related financial disclosures as data availability, governance processes and reporting systems continue to develop.

5. Time Horizons

To evaluate the potential effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on its operations, strategy and financial planning, the Company has adopted the following time horizons:

- **Short term (up to 3 years)**
This horizon is aligned with the Company's operational planning cycle and captures developments likely to influence near-term performance, including regulatory changes, climate-related operational disruptions and immediate efficiency initiatives at production facilities.
- **Medium term (4–7 years)**
This horizon reflects the period over which strategic investments, process improvements and technology upgrades typically materialise in textile manufacturing, and may encompass evolving climate policy, changes in energy markets, efficiency gains and heightened expectations regarding emissions and environmental performance.
- **Long term (beyond 8 years)**
This horizon reflects the extended useful lives of manufacturing assets and the structural changes anticipated in energy systems and industrial production as the broader transition progresses, including large-scale technological change, carbon-pricing mechanisms and wider policy measures that may influence industry competitiveness, investment decisions and the Company's long-term strategy.

6. Significant Judgements and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of sustainability-related financial disclosures requires management to exercise judgement in a number of key areas.

Significant judgement has been applied in determining the scope of disclosure and in identifying the relevant sustainability-related risks and opportunities.

Estimates are used where information cannot be measured directly, is constrained by data limitations, or depends on forward-looking assumptions. These judgements and estimates represent management's assessment of how relevant sustainability factors may affect the Company's strategy, business model and cash flows over the short, medium and long term.

6.1. Critical Judgements

The principal areas involving judgement and estimation uncertainty are summarised below, with further detail provided in the relevant disclosures.

6.1.1. Identification of Sustainability-Related Risks

Management exercised judgement in identifying sustainability risks and opportunities at both corporate and business levels, and in determining the information to be disclosed. The assessment focused on matters that could reasonably be expected to affect the Company's prospects or influence the decisions of the primary users of this report.

Judgement is similarly applied in determining the relevance of metrics, including those set out in the industry-based guidance on implementing IFRS S2.

6.1.2. Emissions Measurement Approach

The Company consolidates its greenhouse gas emissions using the operational control approach prescribed by the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. This approach captures emissions from operations under the Company's control and is considered the most appropriate basis for its GHG reporting.

6.2. Sources of Measurement Uncertainty

The following metrics are subject to a degree of measurement uncertainty.

6.2.1. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The Company measures its GHG emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol. As these figures depend on activity data, emission factors and assumptions regarding combustion efficiency, they are subject to inherent estimation uncertainty. Where activity data is incomplete or unavailable, management applies estimation techniques, which may introduce additional uncertainty. Fugitive and process-related emissions are subject to greater uncertainty than other Scope 1 sources. The Company intends to continue refining its measurement methodologies in future reporting cycles.

Scope 3 emissions have not been reported in this cycle; their estimation would, in any event, involve additional uncertainty owing to data limitations.

7. Materiality Assessment

7.1. Materiality Assessment Methodology

BTL conducted a structured materiality assessment to identify the sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect its prospects over the short, medium and long term. The assessment took into account BTL's business activities, operating

environment, value-chain exposures and sector-specific sustainability issues, as well as the views of its stakeholders.

To broaden this context, BTL also considered its environmental and social impacts, together with stakeholder perspectives, as supplementary inputs. These added an impact-materiality lens to the assessment; however, they complemented rather than replaced the financial materiality assessment, which remained the basis for determining which information is material.

The process began by identifying 14 sustainability topics across environmental, social and governance dimensions. These topics provided the starting point for identifying potential sustainability- and climate-related risks and opportunities across BTL's operations and value chain.

Each matter was then evaluated to determine whether its associated risks and opportunities could reasonably be expected to affect BTL's prospects over the short, medium or long term. The outcome of this evaluation determined the material information presented in this report.

7.2. Identification and Preliminary Screening

The assessment began with a review of the sustainability topics reported in the preceding period, ensuring continuity with BTL's established priorities. This was supplemented by the matters identified in the applicable SASB guidance for the textiles and apparel sector and in the industry-based guidance accompanying IFRS S2, each evaluated for its relevance to BTL's activities, operating context and value chain.

The preliminary evaluation was conducted by personnel from the relevant functions and operating areas, drawing on their direct knowledge of BTL's activities, processes, workforce, resource requirements, supply chain, customers and operating environment. This operational input formed the foundation for the subsequent management review, stakeholder engagement and prioritisation.

7.3. Stakeholder and Management Engagement

Following the preliminary assessment, departmental and functional heads reviewed the identified topics, drawing on their managerial experience and understanding of BTL's operations. Engagement with internal and external stakeholders provided further insight into the relevance and significance of each topic, forming the basis for the ensuing prioritisation and materiality assessment.

7.4. Prioritisation of Material Topics

A structured prioritisation exercise evaluated the relative significance of each topic with reference to its potential financial implications, operational relevance, stakeholder perspectives, and environmental and social impact. The results were used to refine and rank the topics for the materiality assessment.

7.5. Management Review and Board Approval

The Board Sustainability Committee (BSC) reviewed the prioritised topics to provide Board-level oversight of the process, and the list was further refined on the basis of strategic significance, operational relevance and management input.

The materiality assessment will be reviewed annually, or earlier in the event of significant developments or material changes, to ensure that the identified topics remain relevant to BTL's business and operating context.

This process resulted in the identification of 14 material sustainability topics, categorised as follows:

No.	Material Topic	ESG Pillar
1.	Energy	Environmental
2.	Carbon Emissions	Environmental
3.	Material Consumption	Environmental
4.	Human Rights	Social
5.	Health and Safety	Social
6.	Training and Education	Social
7.	Supply Chain Management	Social
8.	Business Ethics	Governance
9.	Compliance	Governance
10.	Data Privacy and Cybersecurity	Governance
11.	Marketing Communications	Governance
12.	Economic Performance	Governance
13.	Market Presence	Governance
14.	Materials Sourcing and Efficiency	Governance

These material topics form the foundation of the sustainability- and climate-related disclosures in this report and are further examined through the risk and opportunity assessment, including their potential implications for, and interaction with, environmental and social systems.

8. Sustainability Governance

BTL's sustainability governance framework establishes clear accountability for the oversight, management, implementation and reporting of sustainability and climate-related matters. During FY2026, the Company reinforced this framework by establishing dedicated Board-level oversight and a management coordination structure that links sustainability priorities with strategy, risk management, operations and performance monitoring.

8.1. Governance Structure

BTL's governance framework operates through interconnected tiers at the Board, committee, management and operational levels. Ultimate accountability rests with the Board of Directors, while the Board Sustainability Committee (BSC) exercises dedicated oversight on the Board's behalf. The Core Working Group on Sustainability coordinates implementation and reporting at the management level, while the relevant functions and sites execute approved actions, maintain supporting records and monitor performance.

8.2. Board Oversight Responsibilities

The Board holds ultimate accountability for sustainability and climate-related matters, including oversight of how material risks and opportunities are identified, assessed and managed, and how they are integrated into strategy, enterprise risk management and significant business decisions. While detailed review is delegated to the BSC, the Board retains responsibility for strategic direction, long-term resilience and the integrity of sustainability reporting.

The Board is apprised of the BSC's key deliberations, findings, recommendations and decisions, and matters with significant implications for BTL's strategy, operations, financial position or stakeholder relationships may be escalated directly to the Board.

8.3. Board Competencies and Capacity Building

BTL's wider corporate governance framework strengthens Board capability through directors' training, formal performance evaluations and access to specialist expertise. The BSC may engage external experts or commission independent assessments where additional technical knowledge is required to discharge its oversight responsibilities.

BTL continues to develop sustainability and climate competence across its governance structure. A governance target has been established to enhance ESG awareness at Board level through directors' training, formal evaluations and access to functional leaders, technical specialists and external advisers as required, supporting the continued development of Board-level sustainability expertise.

8.4. Mandates of the Board Committees

The Board Sustainability Committee reviews and recommends the sustainability strategy; oversees key sustainability policies; monitors climate-related physical and transition risks and opportunities; reviews environmental and social performance; supports integration with enterprise risk management; and oversees stakeholder engagement, targets, the integrity of disclosures and the consideration of external assurance.

The Board Audit Committee complements the oversight of the BSC in areas such as risk management, sustainability reporting controls, data integrity, internal audit and assurance readiness, and further oversees internal controls, risk management arrangements and whistleblowing mechanisms.

The Human Resource and Remuneration Committee oversees workforce-related matters, including diversity, employee development, succession planning, remuneration and associated people-governance processes.

Sustainability oversight is coordinated across the Board committees wherever responsibilities intersect. The BSC holds the dedicated mandate for sustainability and climate oversight, while the Audit Committee and the Human Resource and Remuneration Committee address matters falling within their respective remits.

Under its Terms of Reference, the BSC oversees the sustainability strategy and key policies; climate-related risks and opportunities; environmental performance relating to energy, waste, greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity and legal compliance; workforce, health and safety, community and supply-chain matters; integration with enterprise risk management; stakeholder engagement; the integrity of disclosures; diversity-related information; and the consideration of external assurance.

In discharging this role, the BSC reviewed and approved the material sustainability- and climate-related risks and opportunities, together with the related disclosures, and endorsed the final list of material topics.

8.5. Reporting and Escalation Framework

The governance framework facilitates a two-way flow of information. Strategic direction, policies and approved actions are cascaded from the Board and the BSC, through the Core Working Group, to the relevant functions and sites, while performance data, emerging risks and opportunities, progress updates, incidents and matters requiring attention are reported upward through the same structure.

The Core Working Group reports to the BSC on a quarterly basis, or more frequently as required, on progress against sustainability priorities and targets; ESG performance trends; environmental and occupational health and safety performance; workforce and human rights matters; sustainable sourcing; regulatory developments; climate-related risks and opportunities; stakeholder concerns; and significant investment requirements.

8.6. Integration with Risk Management and Decision-Making

The Company's governance framework integrates sustainability oversight with strategic planning, financial planning and enterprise risk management. The relevant functions and teams assess material exposures and their potential operational and financial impacts, including costs, capital requirements, business continuity, market access and supply-chain resilience, and the Core Working Group consolidates these assessments for management review and consideration by the BSC.

Where relevant, sustainability and climate considerations inform operating and capital expenditure decisions, major investments, sourcing and operational choices, product and market development, and changes to business processes.

8.7. Policy Framework

The Company's policy framework establishes the standards, responsibilities and controls necessary for the effective implementation of its sustainability priorities. The relevant management functions are accountable for implementing and communicating these policies and for monitoring compliance, while the BSC oversees the development and periodic review of key sustainability policies.

Ethical conduct, transparency and accountability are underpinned by the Code of Conduct, the Related Party Transactions Policy, the Whistleblowing Policy and the Anti-Harassment Policy.

Environmental and social responsibilities are governed by the Environmental, Sustainability and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Policy.

Risk identification, risk management and organisational resilience are governed by the Risk Management Policy.

People management and responsible leadership are governed by the Remuneration Policy for Directors and Senior Management and the Human Resource Management Policy.

Stakeholder engagement, responsiveness and grievance redressal are governed by the Stakeholder Engagement Policy and the Shareholder Grievance Policy.

8.8. Performance Targets, Monitoring and Remuneration

Management establishes sustainability priorities, targets and key performance indicators with reference to material risks and opportunities, strategic objectives, regulatory requirements, operational capability and data maturity. The BSC reviews management's proposals and ensures that approved targets remain measurable, well-substantiated and aligned with the Company's strategy and risk profile.

The Core Working Group translates approved priorities into departmental objectives and action plans, assigns implementation responsibilities and monitors progress. Performance reporting covers progress against targets, implementation challenges, material incidents, data limitations and corrective actions.

The Company is progressively strengthening the linkage between sustainability priorities, performance monitoring and management accountability. As measurable key performance indicators and supporting governance processes mature, they will provide a stronger basis for incorporating sustainability performance into remuneration and incentive arrangements. No sustainability-linked remuneration metric was applied during this reporting cycle.

8.9. Internal Controls and Assurance

The BSC oversees the integrity of sustainability disclosures, while management remains responsible for the underlying reporting processes and controls. The Core Working Group coordinates data ownership, methodology, supporting evidence, validation, consolidation and management review, and escalates any material data gaps, inconsistencies or control deficiencies that could affect the reliability of reported information.

The Company's Internal Audit function provides an additional, independent layer of control. Internal Audit reports functionally to the Board Audit Committee and may review sustainability governance, risk management and reporting controls where these form part of the approved audit plan; it also maintains the enterprise risk register. As assurance readiness matures, the BSC may recommend external assurance where appropriate.

8.10. Governance Maturity and Continuous Improvement

FY2026 marked a significant milestone in the development of the Company's sustainability governance. The BSC was constituted during the year and operates under defined Terms of Reference covering strategy and policy oversight, climate risk management, environmental and social performance, risk integration, disclosure, stakeholder engagement and assurance considerations.

Following its constitution, the BSC convened one meeting during FY2026. Its Terms of Reference prescribe a regular meeting schedule for sustainability oversight and provide for additional meetings where specific matters require attention. The Core Working Group meets at least quarterly and may involve functional leaders, technical specialists and external advisers as required.

The BSC's Terms of Reference further provide for an annual self-assessment of the Committee's performance and effectiveness, reporting of key deliberations and recommendations to the Board through the BSC Chairman, and access to external specialist support where additional expertise is required.

The Company's governance priorities include enhancing sustainability and climate knowledge, improving information quality, strengthening internal controls and action tracking, and developing assurance readiness. These enhancements are being pursued in conjunction with the Company's strategy, risk management processes and metrics and targets, ensuring that governance maturity evolves as an integral part of the broader sustainability reporting framework.

9. Strategy

9.1. Sustainability and Climate Strategy

The Company's strategy integrates business growth, operational efficiency, responsible resource use, environmental and social performance, ethical conduct and long-term resilience. Its corporate strategy places particular emphasis on sales growth and market expansion, operational efficiency, business and product diversification, sustained investment in advanced technology, high ethical and professional standards, and sustainable manufacturing.

Sustainability and climate considerations are increasingly being embedded in the Company's strategic planning and decision-making, including decisions on resource allocation, operational improvements, sourcing, product and market development, and major investments.

The Company's climate strategy is being advanced through a range of operational and investment initiatives, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and sourcing and procurement responses for climate-sensitive raw materials. These initiatives provide a practical foundation for further embedding climate considerations into strategic planning as the Company's sustainability and climate reporting capabilities mature.

9.2. Material Risks and Opportunities

The Company's assessment identified material sustainability- and climate-related risks and opportunities that may affect its prospects over the short, medium and long term. Following completion and validation of the assessment, the selected matters are presented below. The underlying materiality assessment is described in the Materiality Assessment section, while the process for identification, assessment and prioritisation is set out in the Risk Management section.

9.3. Principal Sustainability-Related Risks and Opportunities

The sustainability-related matters selected encompass ethical conduct, workforce capability and inclusion, sustainability claims, certification-based market positioning, data protection, environmental compliance, responsible supply-chain practices, certified sustainable cotton and yarn, recycled-fibre and low-carbon product development, product innovation and market diversification. The linkages presented in the table below are based on the description of each matter and the information available for this report.

Sustainability-Related Risks

No.	Material Matter	Description	Potential Financial Impact
1.	Business Ethics – corruption and unethical practices, retaliation against whistleblowers, failures in ethical reporting, and workplace harassment	Ethical conduct, anti-corruption controls, whistleblowing mechanisms, workplace fairness and prevention of harassment.	Revenue concentration, working capital, and receivables/credit risk
2.	Training and Education – gaps in leadership development and succession readiness, and inadequate employee training and skills development	Leadership and succession readiness; training in sustainability, health and safety, the Code of Conduct, anti-harassment, regulatory compliance and technical skills.	Increased operating costs
3.	Compliance and Marketing Communications – greenwashing and unsubstantiated sustainability or quality claims	Substantiation of certified sustainability attributes and product quality claims; traceability and verification of claims.	Revenue (loss of orders), regulatory/legal penalties and brand value
4.	Data Privacy and Cybersecurity – deficiencies in cybersecurity and data protection controls	Security monitoring, data loss prevention, incident response, protection of customer and Company data, and operational continuity.	Business interruption

Sustainability-Related Opportunities

No.	Material Matter	Description	Potential Financial Impact
1.	Economic Performance – revenue growth through certified sustainable cotton and yarn	Certified sustainable cotton and yarn, traceability credentials, customer demand and product positioning.	Revenue growth, premium pricing and margin improvement
2.	Marketing Communications – credible sustainability positioning through existing certifications	Existing certifications and traceability credentials supporting credible sustainability positioning and customer communication.	Revenue (premium pricing), customer retention and brand value
3.	Health and Safety – enhanced OH&S management and workforce wellness	Occupational health and safety management, hazard elimination, preventive health and wellness, incident reduction and workforce wellbeing.	Reduced compensation and insurance costs, productivity gains and avoidance of regulatory fines
4.	Materials Sourcing and Efficiency – recycled-fibre and low-carbon product lines	Recycled-fibre and low-carbon product development, product innovation and product mix.	Change in revenue mix

These matters may affect the Company's prospects through ethical and regulatory exposure, workforce capability and continuity, data protection and business interruption, environmental compliance, supplier and stakeholder relationships, customer acquisition and market diversification. The Company's strategic responses to these matters are presented later in this report.

9.4. Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

The climate-related matters selected comprise transition risks and opportunities, and physical risks. To avoid duplication, the details are presented only in the two sub-sections below. Transition-related matters arise from energy and carbon exposure, evolving customer and regulatory expectations, technology and access to finance.

Climate-Related Transition Risks

No.	Climate Factor	Driver	Potential Financial Impact
1.	Energy – rising energy costs and insecurity of energy supply	Market	Increased operating costs (electricity and gas tariffs); capital expenditure on efficiency upgrades
2.	Economic Performance – market access risk and cost inflation arising from the climate transition	Policy and Legal, Reputational, Market	Production assets and machinery, impairment /write-downs, decarbonisation capital expenditure and loss of revenue
3.	Economic Performance – risk to access to sustainable finance	Reputational / Market	Increased operating costs
4.	Carbon Emissions – exposure to carbon pricing and climate transition costs	Policy and Legal	Compliance and carbon tax costs, exposure to the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) on European Union (EU) exports, and capital expenditure on low-emission technology

Climate-Related Opportunities

No.	Climate Factor	Driver	Potential Financial Impact
1.	Energy – energy-efficient spinning and weaving machinery	Technology	Enhanced productivity and reduced energy costs
2.	Carbon Emissions – renewable energy, decarbonisation and carbon offsets	Technology	Reduced energy costs, avoided carbon costs and enhanced competitiveness with international buyers

These transition-related matters are linked to the Company's energy-intensive operations, decarbonisation requirements, evolving customer and regulatory expectations, technology investment and exposure to sustainable finance. The Company's existing renewable energy and efficiency initiatives provide a foundation for its response, although further investment and capability development may be required as expectations evolve.

9.5. Physical Climate Risks

The physical climate risks selected comprise two chronic, long-term risks relating to critical inputs, namely energy and raw cotton.

No.	Physical Climate Risk	Driver	Potential Financial Impact
1.	Energy – shortage	Chronic	Production disruption and costs of lost output; costs of alternative energy sourcing
2.	Supply Chain Management – climate-induced disruption to raw cotton supply	Chronic	Increased procurement costs and production disruption

Accordingly, the Company's principal physical climate exposures relate to the availability of energy and climate-sensitive raw materials, which may affect procurement, production planning, working capital and operational continuity over longer time horizons.

9.6. Strategic Priority Areas

The sustainability- and climate-related risks and opportunities identified reinforce and extend the Company's existing strategic objectives. For the purposes of this report, the principal strategic implications have been grouped into five interrelated priority areas.

No.	Priority Area	Key Driver	Strategic Response
1.	Resource Efficiency and Climate Resilience	Energy security and cost, carbon transition exposure, and climate-induced disruption to cotton supply.	Renewable energy, energy-efficient machinery, resource efficiency and the resilience of critical operating inputs.
2.	Environmental Compliance and Responsible Sourcing	Exposure arising from hazardous wet-processing effluent, and human rights considerations across operations and the supply chain.	Effluent treatment and discharge quality controls, responsible supply-chain practices, supplier engagement and enhanced value-chain resilience.
3.	Ethics, Digital Resilience and Finance	Ethical conduct, whistleblowing, data protection, cybersecurity	Ethical controls, reporting channels, digital resilience, credible sustainability information and

		and access to sustainable finance.	engagement with financial institutions.
4.	People, Health and Organisational Capability	Leadership and succession readiness, workforce capability, occupational health and safety, and diversity and inclusion.	Structured capability development, leadership readiness, occupational health and safety management, workforce wellness and equal opportunity.
5.	Products, Markets and Communication	Exposure relating to sustainability claims, certification-based positioning, certified sustainable cotton and yarn, product innovation and market diversification.	Credible certification and claims management, product innovation, development of certified and recycled/low-carbon products, customer diversification and market expansion.

9.7. Translating Risks and Opportunities into Strategic Action

The risks and opportunities identified inform strategic decisions across operations, sourcing, products, markets, people and finance. Oversight and escalation arrangements are described elsewhere in this report, and the related risk management processes are set out in the Risk Management section. This section presents the resulting strategic actions.

- Energy and climate transition: BTL manages energy costs, security of supply and carbon transition exposure through investment in renewable energy, on-site generation, energy efficiency, advanced machinery and operational improvements.
- Raw materials: BTL mitigates the climate sensitivity of its cotton supply through targeted sourcing and procurement practices, alongside initiatives to strengthen the resilience of critical inputs.
- Products, markets and communication: matters relating to sustainability claims, certification-based positioning, certified sustainable cotton and yarn, recycled-fibre and low-carbon products, product innovation and market expansion are addressed through certification management, product development and customer diversification.
- People and responsible supply chain: ethical conduct, leadership development, training, occupational health and safety, diversity and responsible supply-chain practices are supported through employee development, workforce wellbeing, equal opportunity, human rights principles and management controls.
- Finance and digital resilience: sustainable finance, data protection and cybersecurity are supported by enhanced sustainability information, robust reporting controls, strengthened digital resilience and engagement with financial institutions.

BTL's decision-making must also balance immediate resource requirements against longer-term operational, market and resilience objectives — for example, upfront capital expenditure on renewable energy to reduce costs and dependence on conventional power; sustainable material and certification costs to strengthen customer confidence and market access; and investment in technology and workforce capability to improve productivity, product diversification and long-term competitiveness.

9.8. Integration into Financial Planning

Sustainability and climate considerations are increasingly being incorporated into budgeting, capital expenditure, operating expenditure and major investment decisions. BTL's current financial planning is reflected in the capital allocated to renewable energy and advanced machinery.

BTL's financial information for the current period reflects continued capital allocation to renewable energy and efficiency initiatives.

9.9. Financial Information Under Development

BTL continues to enhance the reconciliation and attribution of sustainability- and climate-related capital expenditure across projects and reporting categories. Accordingly, this report presents current-period amounts only where the related investment can be reliably identified, while the quantification and allocation of certain other financial effects remain in progress.

9.10. Strategic Resilience

BTL's current resilience is underpinned by operational adaptation, product and market diversification, investment in renewable energy, resource management infrastructure, supply-chain management, access to finance and established business continuity practices. Existing measures include on-site and renewable power generation, advanced machinery, four principal manufacturing sites, sustainability certifications, effluent treatment and reverse osmosis infrastructure, sourcing and procurement measures, and established financing relationships. The assessment also highlights continuing vulnerabilities, including dependence on cotton and other critical inputs, high energy, exposure to climate-sensitive raw material supply, evolving customer and regulatory expectations, cybersecurity and data risks, and the need for continued investment as sustainability and climate requirements evolve.

9.11. Developing the Climate Resilience Assessment

BTL is progressively strengthening its climate resilience and scenario analysis through ongoing data collection, refinement of climate risk information and closer integration with strategic and financial planning. During this reporting cycle, the Company focused on enhancing the data, risk information and analytical capability that underpin this assessment. As these capabilities mature, they are expected to support a more structured evaluation of resilience under different climate scenarios. The related risk inputs and monitoring arrangements are described in the Risk Management section.

9.12. Broader Sustainability Strategy

Beyond climate-specific matters, BTL's broader sustainability strategy encompasses ethical conduct, leadership and workforce capability, occupational health and safety, diversity and inclusion, data protection, sustainability claims, compliance in respect of hazardous effluent, responsible supply-chain practices, certification-based sustainability positioning, certified sustainable cotton and yarn, sustainable finance, recycled-fibre and low-carbon product development, product innovation and market diversification. These priorities support BTL's objective of maintaining high ethical, professional and environmental standards while sustaining long-term business performance.

9.12.1. Supply Chain Responsibility

BTL's broader sustainability response includes environmental compliance measures for responsible supply-chain practices. Responsible supply-chain initiatives strengthen human rights practices, supplier relationships, customer and investor confidence, and sustainable growth.

9.12.2. Markets, Innovation and Communication

BTL's broader market and product priorities include substantiating sustainability and quality claims, reinforcing credible sustainability positioning through existing certifications, growing revenue from certified sustainable yarns, developing recycled-fibre and low-carbon product lines, advancing product innovation, acquiring new customers, and expanding into underserved niche and international markets. Improved access to sustainable finance also forms part of this opportunity set. Existing certifications and traceability credentials support market positioning, and the related monitoring is presented in the Metrics and Targets section.

9.12.3. Workforce Capability, Health and Inclusion

BTL's broader priorities include leadership and succession readiness, employee capability, occupational health and safety management, workforce wellbeing, and diversity and inclusion, which are addressed through employee development, health and safety systems, wellness initiatives, equal opportunity measures and management controls. The related performance measures are presented in the Metrics and Targets section.

9.12.4. Ethics and Digital Resilience

BTL's broader priorities also address corruption and unethical practices, failures in whistleblowing and ethical reporting, workplace harassment, cybersecurity, and gaps in data protection controls. BTL's Code of Conduct, whistleblowing arrangements, internal controls and information security measures provide the supporting governance framework, and the related monitoring is presented in the Metrics and Targets section.

9.13. Climate Strategy and Response

BTL's current climate strategy is implemented through operational and investment initiatives addressing energy and carbon exposure and the security of climate-sensitive raw materials, providing the Company with a practical foundation for strengthening its climate transition planning and embedding climate considerations into strategic and financial decisions.

9.13.1. Energy and Emissions Management

Energy is a central strategic consideration, given that BTL's spinning and weaving operations are energy-intensive. The assessment of material risks and opportunities identified rising energy costs, insecurity of supply and climate transition costs as significant exposures.

BTL is addressing these exposures through investment in renewable energy, on-site generation, energy efficiency measures and technology upgrades.

BTL continues to expand its renewable energy capacity and enhance energy efficiency through solar generation, waste heat recovery, efficient generation equipment, LED lighting, energy monitoring technology and energy-efficient production machinery. Current capacity and expansion status are presented in the Metrics and Targets section.

The financial implications of the solar expansion under development are presented under Funding of Investment Plans, and the related capacity metric is disclosed in the Metrics and Targets section.

9.13.2. Raw Material Resilience

Recurring floods, droughts and changing monsoon patterns present a long-term physical risk to the domestic supply of raw cotton. BTL manages these exposures through sourcing and procurement actions to support the continuity of critical inputs. The Company's quantitative indicators of cotton resilience remain under development as part of the evolving measurement framework.

9.13.3. Climate Transition Opportunities

BTL's selected climate transition opportunities focus on energy-efficient spinning and weaving machinery, renewable energy, decarbonisation and carbon offsets, supported by the energy and emissions initiatives described above and monitored through the metrics set out in the Metrics and Targets section.

9.14. Strategic Planning Approach

BTL considers the expected timing of sustainability and climate effects when assessing, prioritising and planning its responses to material matters. This enables management actions, investment decisions and performance monitoring to be aligned with the evolution of the identified risks and opportunities. The relevant assessment parameters are described earlier in this report.

9.15. Financial Implications of Material Matters

The information currently available indicates several channels through which material sustainability and climate matters may affect BTL's finances, including operating, energy, raw material, procurement, regulatory and compliance costs; capital expenditure; working capital requirements; revenue and market access; financing conditions; asset values; and cash flows.

These matters are most likely to affect BTL's business model and financial performance through three principal channels: energy, raw materials and capital investment. In the current period, the

deployment of renewable energy has contributed to lower power costs. Conversely, cotton supply and transition-related risks may increase procurement costs, operating expenses and working capital and capital expenditure requirements, and may heighten market access risk.

9.15.1. Anticipated Financial Effects by Time Horizon

No.	Matter	Time Horizon	Financial Effects Identified to Date
1.	Energy and Climate Transition	Medium and Long Term	Increased energy and compliance costs; capital expenditure on efficiency and lower-emission technology; and potential savings from renewable energy and efficiency measures.
2.	Physical Resource Constraints	Long Term	Potential production disruption, alternative sourcing and expenditure on resilience measures.
3.	Raw Cotton Supply	Long Term	Potential increases in procurement costs, greater reliance on imported cotton and pressure on working capital.
4.	Markets, Products and Communication	Short, Medium and Long Term	Potential effects on orders and revenue, opportunities for premium positioning, product and market diversification, and certification and compliance costs.
5.	Financing and Capital Allocation	Medium Term	Potential changes in access to sustainable finance, the cost of capital and capital allocation for clean technology.

Current financial performance and cash flow effects are discussed under Current and Anticipated Effects on Financial Performance and Cash Flows. Anticipated effects include continued capital requirements for renewable energy and efficiency initiatives, potential reductions in conventional energy costs and related cash outflows, and potential cost or revenue effects arising from the climate and sustainability matters identified.

Further investment in renewable energy is expected to require additional capital while reducing dependence on conventional fuel and the associated cash outflows. The current solar investment plan and related funding arrangements are set out under Funding of Investment Plans.

9.15.2. Potential Adjustments to Carrying Amounts of Assets and Liabilities

The information available for this report does not yet include a completed assessment of whether any identified sustainability or climate-related risk or opportunity could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of an asset or liability within the next annual reporting period. This assessment remains in progress as the supporting information and evaluation processes mature.

9.15.3. Anticipated Changes in Financial Position

BTL's financial position already reflects investment in renewable energy and efficiency-related assets, with further capital expenditure anticipated as these projects progress. The effects on asset balances, depreciation, financing and other financial statement line items have not yet been quantified at the individual project level.

9.15.4. Funding of Investment Plans

BTL's strategy is supported by continued capital allocation to renewable energy, advanced machinery and resource efficiency infrastructure. Sustainability- and climate-related capital expenditure is financed through a combination of long-term and short-term borrowings within BTL's broader financing and liquidity management framework.

9.15.5. Current and Anticipated Effects on Financial Performance and Cash Flows

To date, financial effects have been identified in five areas: energy and procurement costs, operational efficiency, regulatory exposure, product and market access, and financing. Following the transition to wind and solar energy, power costs are reported to have decreased by approximately PKR 265.866 million, representing a current effect on financial performance. In addition, reported capital expenditure of approximately PKR 1.062 billion on wind and solar energy since the inception of the Company's renewable energy initiative represents a cash flow effect. A comprehensive quantification of anticipated future effects remains under development.

10. Risk Management

The Company applies an integrated approach to managing sustainability- and climate-related risks and opportunities, designed to support the timely identification, assessment, prioritisation, monitoring and escalation of matters that could reasonably be expected to affect its prospects over the short, medium or long term.

Sustainability and climate considerations are embedded within the Company's broader risk management arrangements, supported by departmental risk ownership, coordination through the Core Working Group and oversight by the BSC.

Climate-related matters are addressed within the overall sustainability risk process, with particular attention to their physical and transition characteristics.

10.1. Risk and Opportunity Management Framework

The Company applies an integrated process to identify, assess, manage, monitor and report sustainability- and climate-related risks and opportunities across its operations and relevant segments of the value chain. This process forms part of the Company's broader risk management framework and is supported by the Risk Management Policy, management-level coordination through the Core Working Group and Board-level oversight through the BSC, together with the relevant policies and procedures.

Departmental heads serve as risk owners and are responsible for identifying and managing risks within their functions, maintaining appropriate controls and reporting changes in risk exposure. Sustainability-related matters are identified through departmental assessments, management review, stakeholder input, regulatory and industry developments, and consideration of the relevant SASB and IFRS S2 industry-based guidance.

Climate-related risks are further classified as physical or transition risks, while the climate-related opportunities selected comprise energy-efficient spinning and weaving machinery, and renewable energy, decarbonisation and carbon offsets.

10.2. Assessment Inputs and Parameters

The identification and assessment of sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities draw on the Company's operational and sustainability performance, departmental risk assessments, existing controls and management insight, together with regulatory requirements, industry guidance, stakeholder perspectives, customer expectations and developments in the textile sector.

The assessment covers the Company's own operations and, where relevant, upstream and downstream value-chain exposures, including raw materials, energy, suppliers, workforce, customers and markets. The extent to which the value chain is considered varies by topic, depending on relevance, influence and the availability of reasonable and supportable information.

The Company assesses each risk and opportunity over the short, medium and long term, taking into account its nature, likelihood, scope and potential financial, operational, environmental and social effects. Climate-related risks are further classified as physical or transition risks, with physical risks distinguished as acute or chronic where relevant; the assessment also considers velocity, together with scoring factors such as irremediability for risks and durability of benefit for opportunities.

The assessment combines qualitative management judgement with defined scoring criteria to ensure consistency in evaluation and prioritisation. The quantification of the current and anticipated financial effects of individual sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities is being developed progressively as the Company strengthens its underlying data and assessment capability.

The Company's current climate resilience work is focused on strengthening the supporting data, risk information and analytical capability, as described under Strategic Resilience.

10.3. Prioritisation of Sustainability and Climate Matters

Sustainability and climate matters are prioritised on the basis of their likelihood, potential impact and relevance to the Company's business and prospects. Material matters are recorded in the sustainability risk and opportunity register and are subject to management review and BSC oversight.

Sustainability and climate matters are considered within the Company's broader risk management framework and are prioritised alongside other principal risks where they could affect business objectives, while opportunities are evaluated on the basis of their potential strategic, operational, financial, environmental and social benefits.

The Company continues to align its sustainability and climate assessment processes more closely with its broader risk management framework to support the consistent prioritisation, monitoring and management of material matters.

10.4. Monitoring and Developments During the Year

Sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities are monitored through the Company's sustainability governance and broader risk management processes, supported by relevant operational controls and available performance indicators. The Core Working Group coordinates monitoring at the management level, including changes in exposure, implementation of management responses and progress against targets where available, and escalates material developments or matters requiring further attention to the BSC.

Monitoring takes into account changes in risk exposure, relevant environmental, social and operational performance, and progress against applicable initiatives and targets, enabling emerging or evolving sustainability and climate matters to be identified and addressed through the appropriate management and governance channels as the monitoring framework matures.

The Company continues to strengthen the linkage between its sustainability risk and opportunity assessment and its broader risk management processes to support more consistent monitoring, ownership and action tracking.

10.5. Integration with Enterprise Risk Management

The integration of sustainability and climate considerations into the Company's risk management framework enables these matters to be assessed within its overall risk profile. Departmental heads remain responsible for risks within their functions, supported by the Core Working Group's coordination of sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities. The role of Internal Audit in enterprise risk governance is described under Internal Controls and Assurance, and material matters are escalated through the BSC to the Board.

The outcomes of the sustainability and climate risk assessment inform risk prioritisation, control design, management responses, operational planning and escalation, enabling matters such as energy availability, environmental compliance, workforce practices, supply-chain continuity, customer requirements, and physical and transition climate developments to be considered alongside financial, operational, compliance and reputational risks.

This integration will continue to mature as the Company further aligns its sustainability and enterprise risk registers, rating scales, monitoring thresholds and reporting protocols. As sustainability and climate matters are managed through an integrated framework, the related disclosures are presented together, with climate-specific information presented separately only where necessary for context and to avoid duplication.

10.6. Linkage between Risk Management, Strategy and Performance

The Company's assessment of sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities supports its governance, strategic planning and performance management, with material matters taken into account in setting operational priorities, allocating resources and evaluating resilience over the short, medium and long term.

This is reflected in initiatives covering renewable energy, energy efficiency, materials recovery, occupational health and safety, employee development and responsible supply-chain practices. Where priorities compete, the Company balances near-term costs and operational requirements against longer-term financial, environmental and social outcomes.

Available ESG indicators, where established, are used to monitor implementation and support the evaluation of management's responses, and the Company continues to strengthen the linkages between each material risk or opportunity, its accountable owner, the related actions, performance indicators, targets and potential financial implications.

11. Metrics and Targets

The Company's metrics and targets framework serves as the monitoring mechanism for the material risks and opportunities described earlier in this report. The indicators presented below reflect information that is currently available and sufficiently supportable for this reporting cycle; where the underlying data is incomplete, not yet reconciled or not aligned with the reporting period, the metric is identified as under development or under validation rather than presented as an unsupported figure. The broader basis for measurement uncertainty and related limitations is described in the section on Significant Judgements and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty.

11.1. Climate-Related Metrics

Climate-related monitoring reflects the transition and physical risks and opportunities selected, including energy and carbon exposure, and physical risks relating to raw materials. The most robust quantitative information currently available relates to renewable energy, emissions reduction, while broader energy efficiency and climate resilience measures continue to be developed.

11.1.1. Energy Consumption and Energy Mix

Compared with the FY2023 baseline, Blessed Textiles Limited has made significant progress in transitioning its energy mix toward lower-carbon and renewable sources. Total energy consumption rose by 53.24%, from 237,838 GJ in FY2023 to 364,499 GJ in FY2026, primarily driven by higher operational energy requirements associated with increased production. Notwithstanding this growth in overall demand, the share of non-renewable electricity in the energy mix declined from 49.51% to 30.24%, a reduction of 19.27 percentage points. Over the same period, renewable electricity generated from solar power increased from 3,673 GJ (1.13%) to 48,116 GJ (13.20%). The share of

purchased electricity rose from 49.36% to 56.56%, reflecting a moderate increase in reliance on externally sourced electricity. Overall, the FY2026 energy profile reflects a substantial shift from non-renewable energy toward renewable electricity, in support of the Company's broader climate action and decarbonization objectives.



Total Energy Consumption		Non-Renewable Electricity		Renewable Electricity		Purchased Electricity	
326,086 GJ	364,499 GJ	161,444 GJ	110,214 GJ	3,673 GJ	48,116 GJ	160,969 GJ	206,169 GJ
FY2023 (Baseline)	FY2026 (Current)	FY2023 (Baseline)	FY2026 (Current)	FY2023 (Baseline)	FY2026 (Current)	FY2023 (Baseline)	FY2026 (Current)

12.7 MW On-site Solar Share

2023 1.0 MW Solar capacity Installed on-site at Unit #01, Blessed – Spinning Unit 1,000 kW	2024 4.97 MW Solar capacity Installed on-site at Unit #03, Blessed – Spinning Unit 2,370 kW Unit #02, Blessed – Weaving Unit 1,200 kW Unit #04, Blessed – Weaving Unit 1,400 kW	2025 0.8 MW Solar capacity Installed on-site at Unit #04, Blessed – Spinning Unit 800 kW	2026 5.94 MW Solar capacity Installed on-site at Unit #01, Blessed – Spinning Unit 2,083.1 kW Unit #03, Blessed – Spinning Unit 3,854.68 kW
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Consolidated GHG Emissions (Scope 1 & Scope 2) — tCO₂e

Fiscal Year / Period	Scope 1 (tCO2e)		Total Scope 1 (tCO2e)	Scope 2 (tCO2e)	Total Scope 1+2 (tCO2e)
	On-site Electricity Generation		On-site Electricity Generation (Table 05)	Purchased Grid Electricity	
	Natural Gas	Furnace Oil			
FY2023 (Jul22-Jun23)	9,029.00	38.65	9,067.65	70.83	9,138.48
FY2024 (Jul23-Jun24)	15,169.96	7.37	15,177.33	37.09	15,214.43
FY2025 (Jul24-Jun25)	10,216.96	1,843.22	12,060.18	55.94	12,116.11
FY2026 (Jul25-Jun26)	6,159.11	32.93	6,192.04	90.71	6,282.76

Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG Emissions

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions have been quantified in accordance with the GHG Protocol, applying the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and the emission factors applicable to the Pakistan national grid (NTDC).

Scope 1 – Direct Emissions:

Scope 1 emissions result from the direct combustion of fuels in stationary sources owned or controlled by the Company and are classified into:

- **Electricity generation – combustion of natural gas, diesel and furnace oil in on-site power generation equipment; and**

Scope 2 – Indirect Emissions:

Scope 2 emissions comprise indirect emissions associated with the generation of electricity purchased from the national grid.

Through the deployment of solar energy for on-site electricity generation, the Company has reduced its reliance on fossil fuels and has avoided an estimated 5,627.32 tCO₂e of emissions that would otherwise have resulted from natural gas and furnace oil combustion. Of this total, 4,455.81 tCO₂e is attributable to avoided natural gas consumption and 1,171.51 tCO₂e to avoided furnace oil consumption, underscoring the tangible climate benefits of the Company's transition toward renewable energy.

Scope 1 Natural Gas (tCO ₂ e)	Scope 1 Furnace Oil (tCO ₂ e)	
4,455.81	1,171.51	5,627.32 tCO ₂ e



Energy Efficiency Action Plan

Objective	Key Initiatives	2030 Target / Indicator	Target Date	Accountable Owner	Alignment	
					GRI Reference	UN SDG Alignment
Reduce energy intensity	Implement ISO 50001	Certified energy management system in place	2028	Engineering Manager	GRI 302	
Reduce energy consumption	Conduct annual energy audits	100% of audits completed	Annual	Engineering Manager	GRI 302	
Enhance equipment efficiency	Replace inefficient motors with IE3/IE4 motors	100% of motors replaced	2030	Engineering Manager	GRI 302	
Enhance compressed air efficiency	Implement leak detection programme	Quarterly inspections	Quarterly	Engineering	GRI 302	
Upgrade lighting systems	Transition to LED lighting	100% LED lighting	2028	Engineering	GRI 302	

11.1.2. Responsible Waste Management

Blessed Textiles Ltd maintains a structured waste management system aligned with the requirements of **OEKO-TEX® Standard 100**, **Higg FEM**, **GOTS and GRS**, covering waste identification, labeling, segregation, safe storage, handling, tracking and responsible disposal. Waste streams are systematically classified and segregated at source, with dedicated control measures for hazardous and non-hazardous waste. Appropriate fire prevention and emergency controls are maintained in waste storage areas, while authorized and controlled disposal/recycling routes are used to minimize environmental and safety risks. Our approach prioritizes **waste prevention, resource recovery, recycling and responsible disposal**, supported by documented records, employee awareness and continuous improvement.



Waste Management Area

			
Waste identification & classification	✓	✓	✓
Waste labeling	✓	✓	✓
Source segregation	✓	✓	✓
Hazardous/non-hazardous separation	✓	✓	✓
Safe waste storage	✓	✓	✓
Waste tracking & records	✓	✓	✓
Controlled disposal	✓	✓	✓
Recycling/resource recovery	✓	✓	✓
Waste reduction	✓	✓	✓
Pollution/spill prevention	✓	✓	✓
Fire/emergency controls	✓	✓	✓
Employee training/awareness	✓	✓	✓

11.1.3. Tree Plantation & Nature-based Carbon Sequestration

Blessed Textiles Limited. has established **787 trees across BTL 01, BTL 02, BTL 03 and BTL 04** as part of its nature-based climate action, biodiversity enhancement and green-space management initiatives. Based on the species-specific indicative sequestration factors available for **787 established trees**, the Company's current plantation portfolio is estimated to sequester approximately **1517.786 tCO₂ per year**.

The estimated sequestration represents the potential annual removal of atmospheric CO₂ through tree biomass growth and carbon storage. The Company recognizes tree plantation as a **nature-based carbon-removal initiative complementary to, rather than a substitute for, direct greenhouse gas emission reductions**.

Fiscal Year	Estimated Tree Sequestration Low (tCO ₂)
FY 2023	1517.786
FY 2024	1517.786
FY 2025	1517.786
FY 2026	1517.786

11.1.4. Biodiversity, Nature & Ecosystem Stewardship

Blessed Textiles Ltd recognizes the importance of protecting biodiversity and maintaining healthy ecosystems as part of its broader environmental sustainability strategy. BTL seeks to identify and manage potential impacts associated with water use, waste generation, energy consumption and land use.

BTL's approach is based on the principles of

Avoid → Minimize → Restore → Enhance → Monitor

with emphasis on pollution prevention, responsible resource management, circularity, green-area development, tree plantation and nature-based carbon sequestration.

Our 2030 Nature Ambition

"From Plantation to Nature Positive Action"

BTL aims to progressively transit from conventional green-area and plantation activities toward a more **measurable nature-management approach**, integrating biodiversity risk assessment, native species, habitat enhancement, ecological monitoring, responsible water management and nature-based climate solutions into its long-term sustainability strategy.

Our Nature-Based Initiatives	
FY2026 Biodiversity Indicator	Performance
Tree plantation	787
Trees surviving / survival rate	90%
Estimated carbon sequestration	1517.786 tCO ₂
Biodiversity assessment conducted	Yes
Biodiversity-sensitive locations identified	No
Significant biodiversity impacts identified	No

12. Human Capital Management

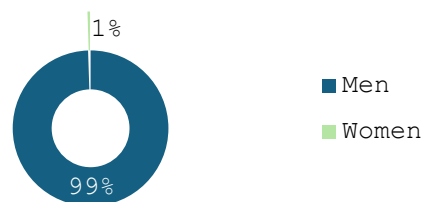
At **Blessed Textiles Ltd (BTL)**, we recognize our people as a fundamental driver of sustainable business performance, operational excellence, innovation, and long-term organizational growth. Our **Human Capital Management (HCM) approach** therefore positions people management as a strategic business function that strengthens organizational capabilities, fosters an inclusive and high-performing culture, and supports the Company's long-term competitiveness.

Our HCM priorities focus on:

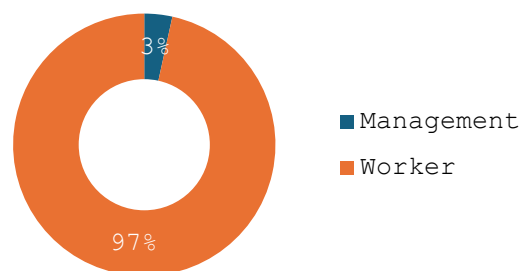
- Attracting, Developing and Retaining Talent
- Fostering an Inclusive and High-Performing Culture
- Strengthening Organizational Capability
- Employee Engagement and Well-being
- Effective HCM Governance and Services

BTL believes, through effective policies, continuous capability development, employee well-being, and technology-enabled HCM practices, we may strengthen both **organizational performance and long-term human capital value**

Total Number of Employees



Employees by Cadre %



Gender	Total Employees
Male	1,645
Female	8

Table 1: Workforce by Gender – FY2026

Table 1: Number of Employees as per FY26

Age Group	Total Employees	Percentage
Under 30	972	59%
30–50 Years	634	38%
Above 50	47	3%

Table 2: Workforce by Age Group – FY2026

12.1. Training and Capacity Development

BTL operates a structured training and capacity development programme designed to enhance employee competencies, promote responsible labour and human rights practices, strengthen workplace engagement and support continual improvement. Training needs are identified on the basis of job requirements, organisational priorities, compliance obligations and individual development needs.

Key training areas include:

Through these initiatives, BTL aims to develop a skilled, responsible, engaged and resilient workforce, while strengthening compliance, operational performance, employee participation and continual improvement across the organisation.

Average Annual Training Hours Per Employee
--

22 hours

12.2. Occupational Health and Safety Training

Training overview: the Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) department delivers mandatory and role-specific health and safety training at the time of recruitment, followed by refresher training on a quarterly, bi-annual or annual basis. Training content is aligned with legal requirements, operational risks and OSH procedures, and training effectiveness and coverage are monitored through attendance records and training logs.

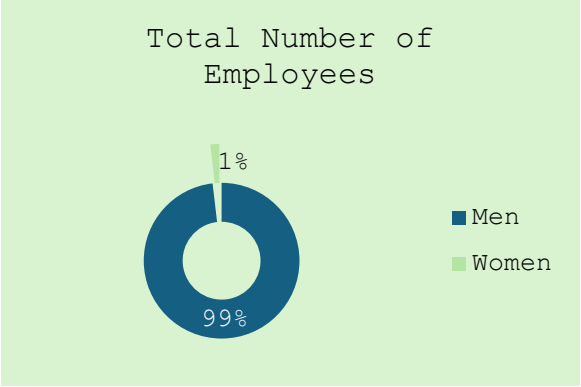
No.	Topic	Frequency
1	Emergency evacuation drills	Bi-annually
2	Fire-fighting	Quarterly
3	CPR and first aid	Quarterly
4	Use of personal protective equipment (PPE)	Quarterly
5	Machine safety	Quarterly
6	Waste handling	Quarterly
7	Ergonomics	Quarterly
8	Heat-stress management	Quarterly
9	Electrical safety	Quarterly
10	Bloodborne pathogens	Quarterly

12.3. Work-Related Injuries and Ill Health

Financial Year	TRIR @200,000	ROHC WRIs @200,000	Ill-Health Cases
FY23	0.86	0.05	0
FY24	0.81	0.11	0
FY25	0.62	0.02	0
FY26	0.50	0.01	0

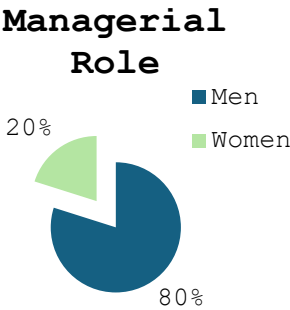
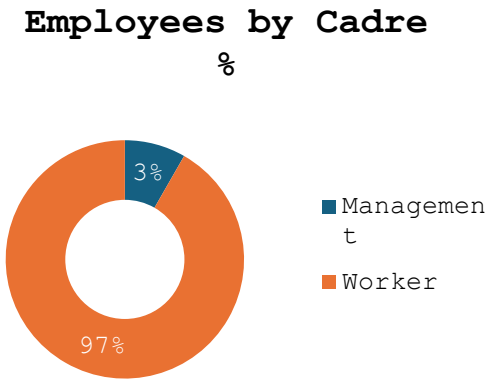
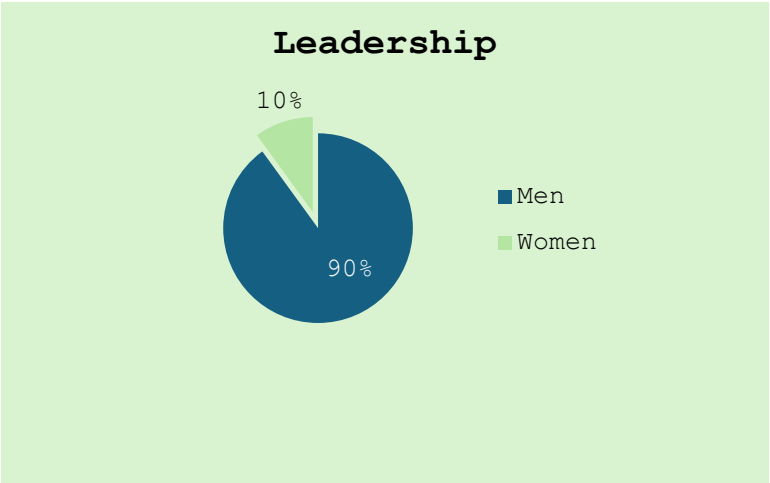
13. Equal Opportunity, Diversity and Inclusion

BTL strives to maintain a diverse, inclusive and respectful workplace where every employee is treated fairly and with dignity, regardless of background. Access to employment, training, career progression and other opportunities is based on merit, skills and performance, and the principles of inclusion and non-discrimination are embedded in the Company's values, leadership practices and people management processes.



Our Policy Commitment

Our commitment to equal opportunity and inclusion is formalised through dedicated policies. The Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Policy (#SMS 03) and the Policy on the Retention and Support of Persons with Disabilities (#SMS 13) promote equitable opportunity and an accessible working environment. These are reinforced by fair and unbiased performance evaluation, merit-based career development and a zero-tolerance approach to discrimination, harassment and unfair treatment (#SMS 02).



14. Events after the Reporting Period

Between the end of the reporting period and the date this report was authorised for issue, no transactions, events or conditions arose that require disclosure.

15. Restatements and Prior-Period Errors

No material prior-period errors were identified during this reporting cycle, and no restatement of previously reported information was required.

16. Approval and Authorisation for Issue

This report has been approved for issue by the Board of Directors in accordance with Section 232 of the Companies Act, 2017 and the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP).



**Chairman, Board Sustainability
Committee**



Chief Executive Officer



Chief Financial Officer

Blessed Textile Limited

Gender Diversity and Pay Gaps as required under circular 10 of 2024 dated April 17, 2024

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 21 percent of the company's total staff. There is 3.84 percent and 13.44 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.

Blessed Textiles Limited



Muhammad Amin
(Chief Executive Officer)

Blessed Textiles Limited

Historical Data for the Year Ended June 30, 2026

Year-Wise Operating Data

2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
------	------	------	------	------	------

Spinning Unit

Spindle installed	87,888	87,888	86,496	86,496	73,440	72,240
Spindles worked	87,888	87,888	86,496	86,496	73,440	72,240
Installed capacity after conversion into 20/s count - Kg	35,700,000	35,700,000	35,154,000	35,154,000	29,570,000	27,583,000
Actual production converted into 20s - Kg	34,354,000	33,549,000	29,939,000	26,369,000	28,551,000	26,639,000

Weaving Unit

Air jet looms installed	140	140	150	150	150	150
Air jet looms worked	140	140	150	150	150	150
Installed capacity after conversion into 50 picks - Meter	26,780,000	26,780,000	27,848,000	27,848,000	30,866,000	29,355,000
Actual production converted to 50 picks - Meter	20,728,000	21,428,000	27,930,000	25,061,000	25,044,000	23,820,000

Year-Wise Financial Data

2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
------	------	------	------	------	------

Rupees in Thousands

Profit and loss account

Turnover (Net)	31,679,287	30,433,101	31,821,773	24,156,586	22,030,769	15,430,567
Gross profit	2,317,323	2,194,284	1,222,063	2,572,223	5,054,580	3,309,978
Operating profit	1,622,150	1,524,327	282,664	1,690,130	4,010,783	2,666,496
Financial expenses	759,505	1,248,200	1,988,895	997,357	221,279	224,785
Profit/(Loss) before tax & levies	862,645	276,127	(1,706,231)	692,773	3,789,504	2,441,711
Profit/(Loss) after tax	407,754	(96,882)	(1,706,231)	921,041	3,206,701	2,145,301
Cash dividend	-	-	-	106,128	212,256	212,256

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	7,000,000	7,000,000	5,500,000
Shareholder equity	8,367,032	7,960,429	8,082,562	9,914,105	9,118,311	6,024,705
Long term loans	2,692,417	3,157,366	3,713,703	4,452,610	3,061,920	1,893,206
Short term loan	7,700,530	9,222,352	6,968,161	9,243,032	2,559,054	-
Current liabilities	11,004,193	13,763,874	10,888,891	12,970,987	5,150,047	1,327,122
Current portion of long term loans	832,913	710,491	611,279	368,670	364,484	461,487
Fixed assets	7,474,907	7,727,699	7,747,044	7,710,715	3,830,370	3,661,241
Current assets	15,239,704	17,380,293	15,067,201	19,274,694	11,570,273	6,117,459

Ratios**Performance**

Sales growth percentage - Year to Year basis

Gross profit (%)

Profit/(Loss) before tax -%

Profit/(Loss) after tax - %

2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
4.09%	-4.36%	31.73%	9.65%	42.77%	24.85%
7.31%	7.21%	3.84%	10.65%	22.94%	21.45%
2.72%	0.91%	-5.36%	2.87%	17.20%	15.82%
1.29%	-0.32%	-5.36%	3.81%	14.56%	13.90%

Breakup value per share - Rupees per share

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

1,300.84	1,237.63	1,256.62	1,541.37	1,417.65	936.68
1,139.73	319.89	241.99	331.62	490.00	440.00

Earnings/(Loss) per share - Rupees per share

Price earning ratio

63.39	(15.06)	(265.27)	143.20	498.55	333.54
17.98	(21.24)	(0.91)	2.32	0.98	1.32

Leverage

Gearing ratio

Debt to equity (%)

Interest covering ratio

1.34	1.65	1.40	1.42	0.66	0.39
32.18%	39.66%	45.95%	44.91%	33.58%	31.42%
2.14	1.22	0.14	1.69	18.13	11.86

Liquidity ratio

Current ratio

1.38	1.26	1.38	1.49	2.25	4.61
------	------	------	------	------	------

BLESSED TEXTILE LIMITED
CATEGORIES OF SHAREHOLDERS
AS AT JUNE 30, 2026

SR #	CATEGORIES OF SHAREHOLDERS	NUMBERS OF SHAREHOLDERS	SHARES HELD	PERCENTAGE %
1	Directors, Chief Executive Officer, and their spouse and minor children.	23	2,076,609	32.29
2	Associated Companies, Undertaking and Related Parties	21	2,913,818	45.30
3	Banks Development Financial Institutions, Non Banking Financial Institutions.	1	31	0.00
4	Insurance Company	-	-	0.00
5	Modarabas and Mutual Funds	-	-	0.00
6	Share holders holding 10%	1	1,189,160	18.49
7	General Public			
	Local	660	246,560	3.83
	Foreign	-	-	-
8	Other Companies	3	5,222	0.08
9	Joint Stock Companies	2	600	0.01
		711	6,432,000	100.00

DETAIL OF PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING
AS AT JUNE 30, 2026
INFORMATION REQUIRED UNDER THE CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

SR #	CATEGORIES OF SHAREHOLDERS	PERCENTAGE	NUMBER OF SHARES HELD
1	ASSOCIATED COMPANIES UNDERTAKINGS AND RELATED PARTIES		
	ADMIRAL (PVT) LTD	1.20	76,878
	M/S. FAISAL SPINNING MILLS LTD	18.49	1,189,160
	FUISSION (PRIVATE) LIMITED	10.00	643,340
	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. ALI BILAL	1.53	98,200
	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
	MR. GHULAM MUSTAFA MONNOO	0.34	21,869
	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

3	BANKS, DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, NON BANKING FINANCE INSTITUTIONS, INSURANCE COMPANIES AND STOCK FUNDS		
	NATIONAL BANK OF PAKISTAN	0.00	31
4	JOINT STOCK COMPANIES	0.01	600
5	GENERAL PUBLIC		
	A. Local	3.83	246,560
	B. Foreign	0.00	-
6	OTHER COMPANIES	0.08	5,222
	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		
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, 2026

NUMBERS OF SHAREHOLDERS	SHARE HOLDING		TOTAL SHARES HELD	Percentage
	FROM	TO		
478	1	100	12,022	0.19
143	101	500	55,422	0.86
26	501	1000	22,665	0.35
22	1001	5000	55,085	0.86
2	5001	10000	13,484	0.21
5	10001	15000	62,429	0.97
3	20001	25000	67,360	1.05
1	25001	30000	30,000	0.47
1	35001	40000	37,428	0.58
1	40001	45000	42,000	0.65
2	45001	50000	97,500	1.52
1	60001	65000	63,900	0.99
1	65001	70000	69,000	1.07
2	70001	75000	147,030	2.29
1	75001	80000	76,878	1.20
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	405001	410000	405,144	6.30
1	535001	540000	536,000	8.33
1	640001	645000	643,340	10.00
1	1185001	1190000	1,189,160	18.49
711			6,432,000	100.00

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



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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

بلیسڈ ٹیکسٹائلز لمیٹڈ کے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز 30 جون 2026 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے کمپنی کی سالانہ رپورٹ، آڈٹ شدہ مالیاتی گوشواروں اور ان پر آڈیٹرز کی رپورٹ کے ہمراہ پیش کرتے ہوئے مسرت محسوس کرتے ہیں۔

مالیاتی جائزہ

30 جون 2026 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے کمپنی کے مالیاتی نتائج درج ذیل ہیں:

30 جون 2025	30 جون 2026	
روپے	روپے	
30,433,100,980	31,679,286,557	معابدوں سے صارفین سے حاصل ہونے والی آمدنی
(28,238,816,781)	(29,361,963,816)	فروخت کی لاگت
2,194,284,199	2,317,322,741	مجموعی منافع
133,238,122	95,358,256	دیگر آمدنی
(440,590,414)	(399,733,671)	فروخت اور تقسیم کے اخراجات
(340,328,779)	(370,413,457)	انتظامی اخراجات
(14,851,375)	(25,086,142)	دیگر اخراجات
(795,770,568)	(795,233,270)	
(7,424,737)	4,702,013	متوقع کریڈٹ نقصانات کے لیے ایمپیٹرمینٹ ریورسل / (الؤنس)
1,524,327,016	1,622,149,740	آپریٹنگ منافع
(1,248,199,536)	(1,157,963,772)	مالیاتی لاگت
-	398,458,571	نوشنل سود کی آمدنی
276,127,480	862,644,539	لیویز اور انکم ٹیکس سے قبل منافع
(373,009,078)	(356,865,354)	لیویز کے لیے پروویژن
(96,881,598)	505,779,185	انکم ٹیکس سے قبل منافع / (نقصان)
-	(98,025,457)	انکم ٹیکس کے لیے پروویژن
(96,881,598)	407,753,728	انکم ٹیکس کے بعد منافع / (نقصان)
(15.06)	63.39	فی حصص بنیادی آمدنی / (نقصان) (روپے)

کمپنی نے 30 جون 2026 کو ختم ہونے والے رواں سال کے دوران 407.754 ملین روپے کا بعد از ٹیکس منافع حاصل کیا، جبکہ گزشتہ سال کمپنی کو قبل از ٹیکس اور بعد از ٹیکس 96.882 ملین روپے کا نقصان ہوا تھا۔

30 جون 2026 کو ختم ہونے والے مالی سال کے دوران فروخت میں 4.09 فیصد اضافہ ہوا، جبکہ 30 جون 2026 کو ختم ہونے والے دونوں متعلقہ سالوں میں مجموعی منافع کا تناسب تقریباً 7 فیصد پر برقرار رہا۔

کمپنی نے رواں سال کے دوران جمع شدہ اسٹاک کی فروخت اور ورکنگ کیپیٹل کو بہتر بنانے کی مرکوز کوششوں کے ذریعے اپنے انویٹری کی سطح میں 20 فیصد سے زائد کمی کامیابی سے کی۔ یہ بنیادی طور پر مقامی فروخت کی بڑھتی ہوئی طلب اور انویٹری کے انتظام کے حکمت عملی پر مبنی اقدامات کی بدولت ممکن ہوا۔

کم طلب، بلند آپریٹنگ اخراجات اور مشکل عالمی منڈی کے حالات کے باعث سال کے دوران مارکیٹ دباؤ کا شکار رہی۔ رواں سال کے دوران کل فروخت کے حجم میں مقامی اور برآمدی فروخت کا حصہ بالترتیب تقریباً 74 فیصد اور 26 فیصد رہا، جبکہ گزشتہ سال یہ تقریباً 55 فیصد اور 45 فیصد تھا۔ انویٹری میں کمی سے نہ صرف لیکویڈیٹی بہتر ہوئی بلکہ انویٹری کی گردش کی استعداد میں اضافہ اور اسے رکھنے کے اخراجات میں بھی کمی ہوئی۔

بورڈ ٹیکسٹائل سیکٹر کے مستقبل کے حوالے سے محتاط طور پر پُر امید ہے، کیونکہ بہتر ہوتا ہوا معاشی استحکام، کم شرح سود اور مقامی و برآمدی طلب دونوں میں متوقع اضافہ آئندہ سال مارکیٹ کی بتدریج بحالی میں معاون ثابت ہونے کی توقع ہے۔

منافع منقسمہ اور جنرل ذخائر کی تخصیص

کمپنی نے 30 جون 2026 کو ختم ہونے والے مالی سال کے دوران 407.754 ملین روپے کا بعد از ٹیکس منافع ظاہر کیا ہے، جبکہ 30 جون 2025 کو ختم ہونے والے گزشتہ سال میں کمپنی کو قبل از ٹیکس اور بعد از ٹیکس 96.881 ملین روپے کا نقصان ہوا تھا۔

موجودہ عالمی اور ملکی معاشی غیر یقینی صورتحال کے پیش نظر اور آڈٹ کمیٹی کی سفارش کے مطابق بورڈ نے 30 جون 2026 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے حتمی منافع منقسمہ کا اعلان نہ کرنے کا فیصلہ کیا ہے۔ یہ فیصلہ کمپنی کی مستقبل کی ترقی اور آپریشنل ضروریات کی معاونت کے لیے لیکویڈیٹی کے تحفظ اور مالیاتی لچک برقرار رکھنے کے حوالے سے بورڈ کی محتاط حکمت عملی کا عکاس ہے۔

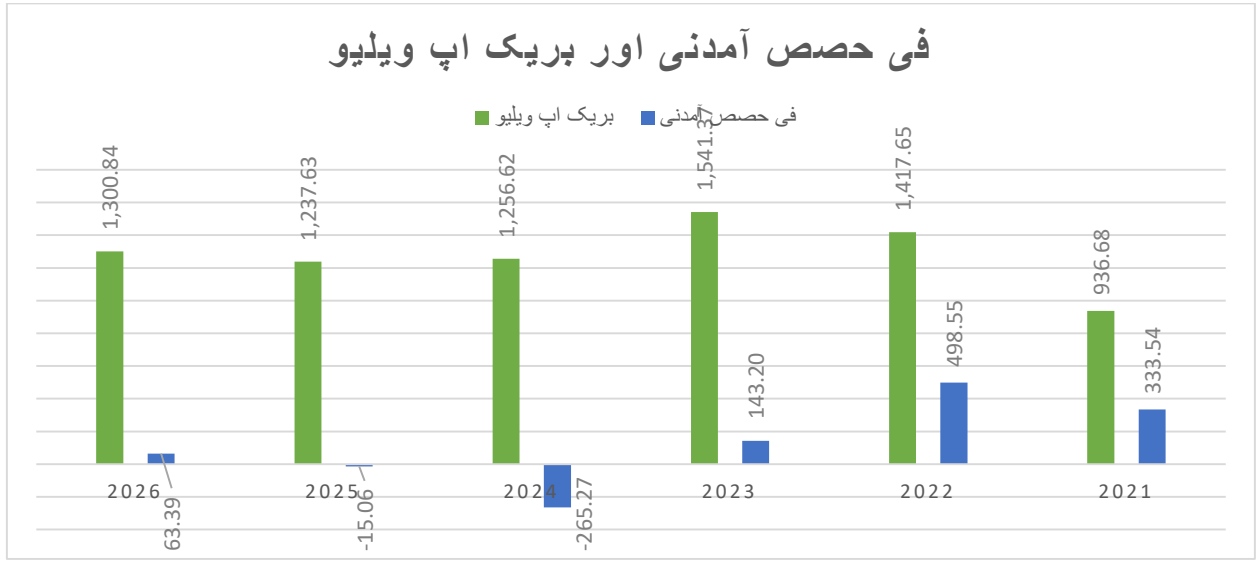
تاہم بورڈ کمپنی کی مالیاتی کارکردگی اور وسیع تر معاشی ماحول کی نگرانی جاری رکھے گا اور منافع، کیش فلو کی پوزیشن اور مجموعی معاشی قابل عملیت کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے سال کے دوران عبوری منافع منقسمہ کے اعلان پر غور کر سکتا ہے۔

فی حصص آمدنی (EPS) اور فی حصص بریک اپ ویلیو (BVS)

فی حصص آمدنی (EPS) اور فی حصص بک ویلیو (BVS) حصص یافتگان کی قدر کا اندازہ لگانے کے کلیدی پیمانے ہیں۔ EPS ہر عام حصص پر حاصل ہونے والے منافع کی پیمائش کرتی ہے اور کمپنی کی آمدنی کی کارکردگی کی نشاندہی کرتی ہے۔ VSB فی حصص خالص اثاثہ جاتی قدر کو ظاہر کرتی ہے، جس سے کمپنی کے مالیاتی استحکام اور حصص یافتگان کی سرمایہ کاری کی پشت پر موجود قدر کا اندازہ ہوتا ہے۔

30 جون 2026 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے کمپنی کی فی حصص آمدنی 63.39 روپے رہی، جبکہ گزشتہ سال فی حصص نقصان 15.06 روپے تھا۔

30 جون 2026 کو ختم ہونے والے رواں مالی سال کے دوران فی حصص بریک اپ ویلیو 1,300.84 روپے ہے (سال 2025: 1,237.63 روپے)۔



ورکنگ کیپیٹل کا انتظام

کمپنی مسلسل نگرانی اور کنٹرول کے طریقہ کار کی مدد سے ورکنگ کیپیٹل کے انتظام کا ایک محتاط اور مؤثر فریم ورک برقرار رکھے ہوئے ہے۔ یہ حکمت عملی قلیل مدتی وسائل کے بہترین استعمال کو یقینی بناتی ہے، لیکویڈیٹی کے انتظام کو مضبوط کرتی ہے اور پائیدار منافع میں معاون ہے، جس سے حصص یافتگان کی قدر میں اضافہ ہوتا ہے۔

30 جون 2026 تک کمپنی کا کرنٹ ریشو 1.26 سے بہتر ہو کر 1.38 ہو گیا، جو گزشتہ سال کے مقابلے میں لیکویڈیٹی کی مضبوط پوزیشن کی عکاسی کرتا ہے۔ یہ تناسب اپنے موجودہ اثاثوں کے ذریعے قلیل مدتی ذمہ داریاں آسانی پوری کرنے کی کمپنی کی مسلسل صلاحیت کو ظاہر کرتا ہے۔

روان سال کے دوران کمپنی نے طویل مدتی قرضوں کی مد میں 701.643 ملین روپے ادا کیے، جبکہ قرض کی ادائیگی (ڈیٹ سروسنگ) کے لیے 1,683.861 ملین روپے ادا کیے گئے۔

مالیاتی ڈھانچہ

کمپنی قرض اور ایکویٹی کا موزوں امتزاج برقرار رکھتے ہوئے متوازن مالیاتی حکمت عملی پر عمل پیرا ہے۔ یہ حکمت عملی کاروباری آپریشنز اور مستقبل کی ترقی کے لیے مناسب فنڈنگ یقینی بنانے کے ساتھ مالیاتی لچک برقرار رکھتی ہے، خطرات کا مؤثر انتظام کرتی ہے اور حصص یافتگان کی طویل مدتی قدر میں اضافہ کرتی ہے۔

گیئرنگ ریشو 2025 کے 1.65 سے کم ہو کر 2026 میں 1.34 رہ گیا، جو کمپنی کی لیوریج پوزیشن میں بہتری اور قرضوں پر کم انحصار کی عکاسی کرتا ہے۔

قابل تجدید توانائی کے اقدامات

اب تک کمپنی نے قابل تجدید توانائی کے اقدامات کے تحت پنجاب میں واقع اپنے تمام یونٹس میں تقریباً 12.71 میگاواٹ شمسی توانائی کی تنصیب کی ہے۔

کریڈٹ ریٹنگ

میسرز VIS کریڈٹ ریٹنگ کمپنی لمیٹڈ کی جانب سے 20 May 26 کو کیے گئے جائزے کی بنیاد پر ادارے کی ریٹنگ 'A/A-1' (سنگل اے / اے ون) پر برقرار رکھی گئی ہے، اور دی گئی ریٹنگز پر آؤٹ لک 'مستحکم' ہے۔

مالیاتی گوشوارے

کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017، پاکستان اسٹاک ایکسچینج (PSX) کے لسٹنگ ریگولیشنز اور سیکیورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن آف پاکستان (SECP) کی جاری کردہ ہدایات کے تقاضوں کے مطابق چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر اور چیف فنانشل آفیسر نے 30 جون 2026 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے کمپنی کے مالیاتی گوشوارے، اپنے اپنے دستخطوں سے باقاعدہ توثیق شدہ، اجرا و تقسیم کے لیے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کے غور، منظوری اور اجازت کے لیے پیش کیے۔

کمپنی کے مالیاتی گوشواروں کا کمپنی کے آڈیٹرز، رحمان سرفراز رحیم اقبال رفیق، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس، نے باقاعدہ آڈٹ کیا ہے، اور آڈیٹرز نے 30 جون 2026 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے مالیاتی گوشواروں پر غیر مشروط (کلین) آڈٹ رپورٹ، نیز کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس ریگولیشنز، 2019 ("کوڈ") کی تعمیل کے بیان پر غیر مشروط ریویو رپورٹ جاری کی ہے۔ یہ رپورٹس مالیاتی گوشواروں کے ساتھ منسلک ہیں۔

اکاؤنٹنگ معیارات

کمپنی کی اکاؤنٹنگ پالیسیاں کمپنیز ایکٹ، 2017 کے تقاضوں اور اس ایکٹ کے تحت نیز سیکیورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن آف پاکستان کی جاری کردہ ہدایات کے ذریعے نوٹیفائی کیے گئے منظور شدہ بین الاقوامی اکاؤنٹنگ معیارات (IAS) اور بین الاقوامی مالیاتی رپورٹنگ معیارات (IFRS) کی مکمل عکاسی کرتی ہیں۔

ٹیکسٹائل سیکٹر کے لیے معاشی منظرنامہ

پاکستان مالی سال 2026 میں بحال شدہ میکرو اکنامک استحکام کے ساتھ داخل ہوا، تاہم عالمی عوامل نے ملکی معیشت پر دباؤ ڈالا۔ توانائی کی قیمتوں میں اتار چڑھاؤ، سپلائی چین میں رکاوٹیں، سخت عالمی مالیاتی حالات اور بڑھتی ہوئی علاقائی غیر یقینی صورتحال نے ابھرتی ہوئی اور توانائی درآمد کرنے والی معیشتوں کے لیے مشکلات پیدا کیں۔ مشرق وسطیٰ کے تنازع نے ایندھن کی قیمتوں، مال برداری کے اخراجات اور انشورنس پریمیم میں اضافہ کر کے خطرات کو مزید بڑھا دیا۔

مالی سال 2025-26 میں معیشت نے 3.70 فیصد جی ڈی پی شرح نمو حاصل کی، جبکہ گزشتہ سال یہ شرح 3.18 فیصد تھی۔ ملک کے بڑے پیمانے کی صنعت (LSM) کے شعبے نے مالی سال 2025-26 میں سال بہ سال 4.98 فیصد ترقی کی، جبکہ مالی سال 2024-25 کے دوران سال بہ سال بنیاد پر 0.70 فیصد کمی ریکارڈ کی گئی تھی۔ یہ حالیہ برسوں میں دباؤ کا شکار رہنے کے بعد صنعتی سرگرمیوں میں جزوی بحالی کی عکاسی کرتا ہے، اگرچہ جون 2026 میں 3.48 فیصد کی تیز کمی سے ظاہر ہوا کہ رفتار غیر یکساں رہی۔

بحران کے دور کی سطح سے نمایاں طور پر کم ہوتے ہوئے 2025-26 کے دوران افراط زر معتدل ہو کر 7.05 فیصد رہا۔ تاہم ہیڈ لائن افراط زر جون 2026 میں 11.10 فیصد رہا، جولائی 2026 میں کم ہو کر 9.05 فیصد ہوا اور پھر اگست 2026 میں بنیادی طور پر خوراک اور توانائی کی بڑھتی قیمتوں کے باعث دوبارہ بڑھ کر 11.1 فیصد ہو گیا۔ افراط زر کے بڑھتے دباؤ

کے باوجود اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان نے 14 ستمبر 2026 کو منعقدہ مانیٹری پالیسی کمیٹی (MPC) کے گزشتہ اجلاس میں شرح سود 11.5 فیصد پر برقرار رکھی۔

معاشی بحالی اور استحکام کے باوجود جولائی تا جون 2025-26 کے دوران ملک کی ٹیکسٹائل برآمدات میں صرف 0.26 فیصد کا معمولی اضافہ ہوا اور یہ 2024-25 کے 17.88 ارب امریکی ڈالر کے مقابلے میں 17.93 ارب امریکی ڈالر تک پہنچیں۔

2026 کے دوران ٹیکسٹائل صنعت کو مواقع اور چیلنجز دونوں کا سامنا ہے۔ ویلیو ایڈڈ مصنوعات کی بڑھتی ہوئی عالمی طلب، ٹیکنالوجی میں بڑھتی سرمایہ کاری اور برآمدات میں اضافہ مثبت رفتار پیدا کر رہے ہیں۔ اس کے ساتھ ساتھ توانائی کی بلند لاگت، شدید ہوتی بین الاقوامی مسابقت، پائیداری کے طریقے اپنانے کا بڑھتا ہوا دباؤ اور سپلائی چین میں مسلسل رکاوٹیں ٹیکسٹائل تیار کنندگان پر بوجھ بنی ہوئی ہیں۔

برآمدی منڈیوں میں مسابقت برقرار رکھنے کے لیے ٹیکسٹائل صنعت پر صاف ٹیکنالوجیز اپنانے، اخراج کم کرنے اور SGE ڈیٹا ظاہر کرنے کا دباؤ ہے۔ یہ تبدیلی اب کوئی انتخاب نہیں بلکہ پاکستان کے طویل مدتی معاشی استحکام کے لیے ناگزیر ہے، تاکہ وہ اپنے ٹیکسٹائل سیکٹر کو اخلاقی اور مسابقتی پیداوار میں عالمی رہنما کے طور پر ازسرنو قائم کر سکے۔

2027 میں پاکستان کے ٹیکسٹائل سیکٹر کی ترقی کے لیے صنعت کو پالیسی اصلاحات، سستی توانائی اور ویلیو ایڈڈ، پائیدار پیداوار میں سرمایہ کاری کو یکجا کرنا ہوگا۔

ٹیکسٹائل سیکٹر کی ترقی کے اسٹریٹجک محرکات

- علاقائی سطح پر مسابقتی توانائی ٹیرف انتہائی اہم ہیں، کیونکہ توانائی کی بلند لاگت اس وقت مسابقت کو کمزور کر رہی ہے؛ لہذا بلا تعطل فراہمی اور گرڈ کی جدید کاری یقینی بنانے کے لیے فوری اصلاحات درکار ہیں۔
- سیلز ٹیکس اور ڈیوٹی ڈرا بیک کے ریفرنڈ کے مؤثر طریقہ کار اور ریپیٹس کے لیے ٹیکس نظام میں اصلاحات ضروری ہیں، تاکہ برآمد کنندگان کا کیش فلو مضبوط ہو اور وہ ٹیکنالوجی اور پیداواری صلاحیت میں توسیع کے لیے دوبارہ سرمایہ کاری کر سکیں۔
- کم منافع والی کپاس کی برآمدات سے آگے بڑھنے کے لیے پاکستان کی ٹیکسٹائل صنعت کے لیے ویلیو ایڈڈ پیداوار انتہائی اہم ہے۔ ماحول دوست مواد میں اسٹریٹجک سرمایہ کاری سے پیداوار کو زیادہ قدر والے شعبوں میں متنوع بنایا جا سکے گا، جس سے پریمیم منڈیوں تک رسائی ہوگی، اجناس کی برآمدات پر انحصار کم ہوگا اور اخلاقی اور تکنیکی طور پر جدید ٹیکسٹائل پیداوار میں عالمی رہنما کے طور پر پاکستان کی پوزیشن مضبوط ہوگی۔
- برآمد کنندگان کے لیے معیاری ESG فریم ورک کے تحت توانائی کے استعمال، پانی کی کھپت، گرین ہاؤس گیسوں کے اخراج اور محنت کے طریقوں کا انکشاف ضروری ہے۔ یورپین گرین ڈیل کے پائیداری اور شفافیت کے معیارات کی تعمیل کے لیے یورپی یونین کو پاکستان کی ٹیکسٹائل برآمدات کو 2027 تک ایکو ڈیزائن قواعد، ڈیجیٹل پروڈکٹ پاسپورٹ اور کیمیکلز و فضلہ کے انتظام کے سخت ضوابط کو اپنانا ہوگا۔

کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس کی تعمیل

کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس کی تعمیل کا بیان منسلک ہے۔

کارپوریٹ اور مالیاتی رپورٹنگ فریم ورک سے متعلق 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 جاری کردہ ہدایات کے تحت اپنی ذمہ داریوں سے آگاہ ہیں۔ ریگولیشنز کے تقاضوں کی تعمیل کے طور پر ہم درج ذیل کی تصدیق کرتے ہیں:

- کمپنی کی انتظامیہ کی جانب سے تیار کردہ یہ مالیاتی گوشوارے کمپنی کے معاملات کی صورتحال، اس کے آپریشنز کے نتائج، کیش فلو اور ایکویٹی میں تبدیلیوں کی منصفانہ عکاسی کرتے ہیں۔
- کمپنی کے کھاتوں کی باقاعدہ کتب رکھی گئی ہیں۔
- مالیاتی گوشواروں کی تیاری میں مناسب اکاؤنٹنگ پالیسیوں کا تسلسل کے ساتھ اطلاق کیا گیا ہے اور اکاؤنٹنگ تخمینے معقول اور محتاط فیصلوں پر مبنی ہیں۔
- مالیاتی گوشواروں کی تیاری میں پاکستان میں قابل اطلاق بین الاقوامی مالیاتی رپورٹنگ معیارات کی پیروی کی گئی ہے۔
- اندرونی کنٹرول کا نظام اپنے ڈیزائن کے لحاظ سے مضبوط ہے اور اسے مؤثر طریقے سے نافذ کیا گیا ہے اور اس کی نگرانی کی جاتی ہے۔
- کمپنی کے بطور جاری ادارہ (گوئنگ کنسرن) کام جاری رکھنے کی صلاحیت پر کوئی نمایاں شبہات نہیں ہیں۔
- لسٹنگ ریگولیشنز میں بیان کردہ کارپوریٹ گورننس کے بہترین طریقوں سے کوئی قابل ذکر انحراف نہیں کیا گیا۔
- ہم نے ضابطہ اخلاق اور کاروباری حکمت عملی تیار کر کے ڈائریکٹرز اور ملازمین میں تقسیم کی ہے۔
- بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے وژن اور مشن اسٹیٹمنٹ اور مجموعی کارپوریٹ حکمت عملی کا بیان منظور کیا ہے۔
- تمام ڈائریکٹرز نے اجلاس عام میں شرکت کی، سوائے اس کے کہ کسی معقول وجہ سے ایسا ممکن نہ ہوا ہو۔
- تمام ڈائریکٹرز کو ان کی مدت کے آغاز پر کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس، کمپنیز ایکٹ اور آرٹیکلز آف ایسوسی ایشن کے مطابق ان کی ذمہ داریاں، کردار، مشاہرہ، اختیارات اور فرائض تفویض کیے گئے ہیں۔
- کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس ریگولیشنز کے تقاضے کے مطابق کمپنی کے تمام ڈائریکٹرز ڈائریکٹرز ٹریننگ پروگرام (TPD) کے تحت سند یافتہ / مستثنیٰ ہیں۔
- بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی جانب سے باقاعدہ منظور شدہ اہم پالیسیوں کا مناسب اور تازہ ترین ریکارڈ موجود ہے، جن میں انسانی وسائل، وسل بلوئر، خریداری، اسٹیک ہولڈرز سے رابطے کا طریقہ کار، متعلقہ فریقین، ماحول، صحت و حفاظت، ڈائریکٹرز کا مشاہرہ، انسداد منی لانڈرنگ اور رسک مینجمنٹ، ماحولیاتی، سماجی و گورننس، اور ملازمین کے لیے انسداد ہراسانی کی پالیسیاں شامل ہیں، جنہیں کام کی جگہ پر خواتین کو ہراسانی سے تحفظ کے ایکٹ 2010 وغیرہ کے تحت مقرر کردہ طریقہ کار شامل کر کے باقاعدہ اپ ڈیٹ کیا گیا ہے۔
- کمپنی نے 17 اپریل 2024 کے سرکر نمبر 10 بابت 2024 کے تقاضے کے مطابق 30 جون 2026 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کی پائیداری رپورٹ میں صنفی تنخواہ کے فرق کا انکشاف کیا ہے۔
- کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس اور کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017 کے تقاضے کے مطابق ہم نے اس رپورٹ میں درج ذیل معلومات شامل کی ہیں:
- حصص داری کے پیٹرن کا بیان علیحدہ سے دیا گیا ہے۔
- ایسوسی ایٹڈ اداروں اور متعلقہ افراد کے پاس موجود حصص کا بیان۔
- سال کے دوران منعقدہ بورڈ اجلاسوں اور سالانہ اجلاس عام اور ہر ڈائریکٹر کی حاضری کا بیان علیحدہ سے دیا گیا ہے۔

- کمپنیز ایکٹ کی دفعہ 192(4) کی دفعات کے تحت چیئرمین کی جائزہ رپورٹ۔
- کوڈ کے ریگولیشن 36 کے تحت چیئرمین کا باقاعدہ دستخط شدہ تعینات کا بیان۔
- گزشتہ چھ سال کے کلیدی آپریشنل اور مالیاتی اعداد و شمار۔ ٹیکسوں اور محصولات سے متعلق معلومات منسلک آڈٹ شدہ مالیاتی گوشواروں میں مناسب طور پر ظاہر کی گئی ہیں۔
- کمپنی لسٹڈ کمپنیز میں اندرونی معلومات کی بنیاد پر تجارت (انسائیڈر ٹریڈنگ) کی ممانعت سے متعلق ECPS کی جاری کردہ ہدایات پر سختی سے عمل کرتی ہے، اور حصص داری کے پیٹرن میں ظاہر کردہ کے سوا کمپنی کے ڈائریکٹرز، چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر، چیف فنانشل آفیسر، کمپنی سیکرٹری، سربراہ اندرونی آڈٹ اور ان کے شریک حیات اور نابالغ بچوں نے کمپنی کے حصص میں کوئی لین دین نہیں کیا۔
- کمپنی نے 17 اپریل 2024 کے سرکلر نمبر 10 بابت 2024 کے تقاضے کے مطابق 30 جون 2026 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے دوران کمپنی کی ESG کارکردگی کے جائزے میں صنفی تنخواہ کے فرق کا انکشاف کیا ہے۔

حصص داری کا پیٹرن

حصص داری کا پیٹرن اور اس سے متعلق معلومات منسلک ہیں۔

متعلقہ فریقین کے ساتھ لین دین

کمپنی متعلقہ فریقین کے ساتھ لین دین (RPT) کے لیے IAS 24 کے تحت انکشاف کے تقاضوں پر عمل کرتی ہے، اور ان کی صورتحال کمپنی کے مالیاتی گوشواروں میں مناسب طور پر ظاہر کی گئی ہے۔ مزید برآں، سیکیورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن آف پاکستان کے جاری کردہ نوٹیفکیشن 2019(1) SRO 768 کے تحت ایک مضبوط پالیسی نافذ ہے، اور لین دین اور ریکارڈ کی دیکھ بھال سے متعلق ہدایات کو کمپنی کی پالیسی میں باقاعدہ شامل کیا گیا ہے۔

متعلقہ فریقین کے ساتھ لین دین کی پہلے اندرونی آڈٹ اور پھر آڈٹ کمیٹی نے باقاعدہ منظوری دی، جس کے بعد انہیں بورڈ اجلاس میں پیش کیا گیا، تاکہ یقینی بنایا جا سکے کہ کاروباری سرگرمیوں کے معمول کے دوران تمام لین دین منصفانہ بنیاد (آرمز لینتھ) پر ہوں۔

30 جون 2026 کو ختم ہونے والے رواں مالی سال کے دوران متعلقہ فریقین کے ساتھ تمام لین دین ممبران کی منظوری کے لیے کمپنی کے اجلاس عام میں پیش کیے جائیں گے۔ اسی طرح بورڈ نے 30 جون 2027 کو ختم ہونے والے مالی سال کے دوران کیے جانے والے لین دین کے لیے بھی کمپنی کے اجلاس عام میں ممبران کی منظوری حاصل کرنے کا فیصلہ کیا ہے، اور انہیں باقاعدہ توثیق / منظوری کے لیے آئندہ سالانہ اجلاس عام میں حصص یافتگان کے سامنے پیش کیا جائے گا۔

بورڈ کی کارکردگی کا جائزہ

کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس کے ریگولیشن 10(3)(v) کے مطابق کمپنی ایک منظم اندرونی جائزہ عمل کے ذریعے بورڈ، اس کی کمیٹیوں اور انفرادی ڈائریکٹرز کی سالانہ کارکردگی کا جائزہ لیتی ہے۔ یہ جائزہ بورڈ کی نگرانی، گورننس کے طریقوں اور فیصلہ سازی کے عمل کی تاثیر کے بارے میں قیمتی بصیرت فراہم کرتا ہے، مسلسل بہتری کے مواقع کی نشاندہی کرتا ہے اور ڈائریکٹرز کے درمیان تعمیری روابط کو فروغ دیتا ہے۔

جائزے کا یہ عمل بورڈ کو اپنے اراکین کی متنوع مہارتوں، تجربے اور نقطہ نظر سے زیادہ مؤثر طور پر استفادہ کرنے کے قابل بناتا ہے، جس سے بورڈ کی مجموعی کارکردگی میں اضافہ ہوتا ہے اور کمپنی کے اسٹریٹجک مقاصد اور طویل مدتی پائیدار ترقی کے حصول میں مدد ملتی ہے۔

بورڈ کی تشکیل

کوڈ کے ریگولیشن 34 کے تقاضے کے مطابق دس (10) ڈائریکٹرز پر مشتمل بورڈ کی تشکیل درج ذیل ہے:

نمبر	زمرہ	جنس		کل
		مرد	خواتین	
(i)	خودمختار ڈائریکٹرز	3	0	3
(ii)	ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز	3	0	3
(iii)	نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز	3	1	4

بورڈ اور آڈٹ کمیٹی کے اجلاس

- کوڈ کے ریگولیشن 10(6) کے تحت اجلاس میں شرکت کے اہل تمام ڈائریکٹرز نے کمپنی کے اجلاس عام میں بالمشافہ / ورچوئل طور پر شرکت کی، سوائے اس کے کہ کسی معقول وجہ سے ایسا ممکن نہ ہوا ہو۔
- 29 اپریل 2026 کو جناب بلال شریف کے گورننگ بورڈ سے استعفٰی کے بعد، کمپنیز ایکٹ، 2017 کی دفعہ 155(3) کی دفعات کے تحت عارضی خالی آسامی پُر کرنے کے لیے 20 مئی 2026 کو جناب غلام مصطفیٰ مونو کو کمپنی کا ڈائریکٹر مقرر کیا گیا ہے۔
- 2025-26 کے دوران بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز، آڈٹ کمیٹی اور ہیومن ریسورس اینڈ ریمونریشن کمیٹی کے منعقدہ اجلاسوں اور ان میں حاضری کی تعداد درج ذیل ہے:

کمیٹیاں				بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز		ڈائریکٹرز کے نام
ہیومن ریسورس اینڈ ریمونریشن		آڈٹ				
شرکت کی	شرکت کے اہل	شرکت کی	شرکت کے اہل	شرکت کی	شرکت کے اہل	
-	-	-	-	6	6	جناب محمد سلیم
-	-	-	-	6	6	جناب محمد شاپین
1	1	6	6	6	6	جناب خرم سلیم
-	-	5	5	5	5	جناب بلال شریف
-	-	-	-	6	6	جناب محمد امین
1	1	-	-	6	6	جناب عادل شکیل
1	1	6	6	6	6	جناب توقیر احمد شیخ
-	-	1	1	6	6	جناب آصف الہی
-	-	-	-	6	6	جناب مصطفیٰ تنویر
-	-	-	-	6	6	محترمہ سامیہ بلال
-	-	-	-	1	1	جناب غلام مصطفیٰ مونو

آڈٹ کمیٹی

نمبر	نام	عہدہ	زمرہ
(i)	توقیر اے شیخ	چیئرمین	خود مختار ڈائریکٹر
(ii)	آصف الہی	رکن	خود مختار ڈائریکٹر
(iii)	خرم سلیم	رکن	نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر

آڈٹ کمیٹی ("AC") کی سربراہی بطور چیئرمین ایک خودمختار ڈائریکٹر کرتے ہیں، اور یہ تین اراکین پر مشتمل ہے جن میں ایک نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر اور باقی خودمختار ڈائریکٹرز شامل ہیں۔ کمیٹی بورڈ کی منظور شدہ باضابطہ ٹرمز آف ریفرنس کے تحت کام کرتی ہے اور لسٹڈ کمپنیز (کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس) ریگولیشنز، 2019 کے ریگولیشن 27 کے مطابق اپنے فرائض انجام دیتی ہے۔

ریگولیشن 27(1)(iii) کی تعمیل میں کمیٹی میں مطلوبہ مالیاتی خواندگی اور مہارت رکھنے والا ایک رکن شامل ہے۔ سال کے دوران آڈٹ کمیٹی نے سہ ماہی، ششماہی اور سالانہ مالیاتی گوشواروں کا بورڈ کو منظوری کے لیے پیش کیے جانے سے قبل جائزہ لینے کے لیے باقاعدگی سے اجلاس منعقد کیے۔ ریگولیشن 27(2) کے مطابق کمیٹی نے چیف فنانشل آفیسر کی غیر موجودگی میں بیرونی آڈیٹرز کے ساتھ ایک علیحدہ اجلاس، اور چیف فنانشل آفیسر اور بیرونی آڈیٹرز کی غیر موجودگی میں اندرونی آڈیٹرز کے ساتھ ایک علیحدہ اجلاس بھی منعقد کیا۔

آڈٹ کمیٹی کمپنی کے مالیاتی رپورٹنگ کے عمل، اندرونی کنٹرول کے ماحول اور قابل اطلاق قوانین، ضوابط اور رپورٹنگ معیارات کی تعمیل کی آزادانہ نگرانی کرتی ہے۔ اپنی ذمہ داریوں کی انجام دہی میں کمیٹی انتظامیہ، اندرونی آڈیٹرز اور بیرونی آڈیٹرز کے ساتھ قریبی تعاون کرتی ہے تاکہ اندرونی کنٹرولز، اکاؤنٹنگ پالیسیوں، رسک مینجمنٹ کے طریقوں اور گورننس کے عمل کی موزونیت اور تاثیر کا جائزہ لیا جا سکے۔

کمیٹی کمپنی کے فراڈ رسک مینجمنٹ فریم ورک کی بھی نگرانی کرتی ہے اور اس بات کو یقینی بناتی ہے کہ مالیاتی گوشواروں میں دھوکہ دہی، اثاثوں کے غلط استعمال اور بدعنوانی کی دیگر اقسام کی روک تھام، نشاندہی اور تدارک کے لیے مناسب پالیسیاں، طریقہ کار اور کنٹرولز قائم اور برقرار رکھے جائیں۔ مزید برآں، یہ پورے ادارے میں دیانت داری، شفافیت اور جوابدہی کی ثقافت کو فروغ دیتی ہے، اہم تعمیلی معاملات کی نگرانی کرتی ہے اور تحقیقات، اصلاحی اقدامات اور ایسی دیگر پیش رفت سے باخبر رہتی ہے جو کمپنی کے کنٹرول ماحول اور مجموعی گورننس فریم ورک کو متاثر کر سکتی ہو۔

ہیومن ریسورس اینڈ ریمونریشن کمیٹی

نمبر	نام	عہدہ	زمرہ
i	توقیر اے شیخ	چیئرمین	خودمختار ڈائریکٹر
ii	خرم سلیم	رکن	نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر
iii	عادل شکیل	رکن	ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر

ہیومن ریسورس اینڈ ریمونریشن کمیٹی تین اراکین پر مشتمل ہے جن میں اکثریت نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز کی ہے، اور ایک خودمختار ڈائریکٹر بطور چیئرمین خدمات انجام دیتے ہیں۔ بورڈ کی منظور شدہ ٹرمز آف ریفرنس کے تحت کام کرتے ہوئے کمیٹی انسانی سرمائے کے انتظام، ایگزیکٹو مشاہرے اور جانیشینی کی منصوبہ بندی سے متعلق نگرانی کی ذمہ داریوں کی انجام دہی میں بورڈ کی معاونت کرتی ہے۔

کمیٹی چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر، چیف فنانشل آفیسر اور کمپنی سیکرٹری کی تقرری، کارکردگی کے جائزے، معاوضے اور مراعات کا جائزہ لیتی اور ان پر سفارشات پیش کرتی ہے۔ یہ ٹیلنٹ مینجمنٹ، ملازمین کی نشوونما، قیادت کی جانیشینی، تربیت اور کارکردگی کے انتظام سے متعلق کمپنی کی پالیسیوں اور طریقوں کی موزونیت اور تاثیر کا بھی جائزہ لیتی ہے۔

کمیٹی اس بات کو یقینی بنانے کی کوشش کرتی ہے کہ کمپنی کا مشاہرے کا فریم ورک مسابقتی، منصفانہ اور کارکردگی و طویل مدتی قدر کی تخلیق سے ہم آہنگ رہے۔ انسانی وسائل کی حکمت عملیوں اور طریقوں کی مؤثر نگرانی کے ذریعے کمیٹی اعلیٰ کارکردگی کی حامل افرادی قوت کی تیاری میں معاونت کرتی ہے، ادارہ جاتی صلاحیت کو مضبوط بناتی ہے اور کمپنی کے اسٹریٹجک مقاصد اور پائیدار ترقی کے حصول میں کردار ادا کرتی ہے۔

پائیداری کمیٹی - SC

نمبر	نام	عہدہ	زمرہ
i	مصطفیٰ تنویر	چیئرمین	خودمختار ڈائریکٹر
ii	خرم سلیم	رکن	نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر
iii	محمد سلیم	رکن	نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر

پائیداری کمیٹی ("SC") تین نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز پر مشتمل ہے، جن میں ایک خودمختار ڈائریکٹر بطور چیئرمین خدمات انجام دیتے ہیں۔ کمیٹی ماحولیاتی، سماجی اور گورننس امور کی اسٹریٹجک نگرانی اور پائیداری کے پہلوؤں کو کمپنی کی کاروباری حکمت عملی اور آپریشنز کا حصہ بنانے میں بورڈ کی معاونت کرتی ہے۔

کمیٹی کمپنی کے پائیداری فریم ورک کی نگرانی، ESG سے متعلق خطرات اور مواقع کی مانیتورنگ، پائیداری کے مقاصد کے جائزے اور قابل اطلاق ریگولیٹری تقاضوں اور ابھرتے ہوئے بہترین طریقوں کی تعمیل کو یقینی بنانے کی ذمہ دار ہے۔ یہ ذمہ دارانہ اور پائیدار کاروباری ترقی کی معاونت کے لیے فیصلہ سازی کے عمل میں پائیداری کے اصولوں کی شمولیت کو بھی فروغ دیتی ہے۔

پائیداری سے متعلق گورننس اور جوابدہی کو مضبوط بنا کر کمیٹی کمپنی کی طویل مدتی لچک میں معاونت کرتی ہے، اسٹیک ہولڈرز کے اعتماد میں اضافہ کرتی ہے اور ادارے کو بدلتے ہوئے ماحولیاتی، سماجی اور گورننس چیلنجز سے مؤثر طور پر نمٹنے کے قابل بناتی ہے۔ اس کی نگرانی پائیدار قدر کی تخلیق میں حصہ ڈالتی ہے اور ذمہ دار کارپوریٹ شہریت اور مضبوط گورننس کے طریقوں سے کمپنی کی وابستگی کو تقویت دیتی ہے۔

کارپوریٹ سماجی ذمہ داری کی پالیسی - CSR

کمپنی پائیدار سماجی اور معاشی ترقی میں اپنا کردار ادا کرنے کی ذمہ داری کو تسلیم کرتی ہے اور جن برادریوں کی وہ خدمت کرتی ہے ان پر مثبت اثرات مرتب کرنے کے لیے پُر عزم ہے۔ اپنی CSR پالیسی کے ذریعے کمپنی تعلیم، صحت، ماحولیاتی نگہداشت، ملازمین کی بہبود، کمیونٹی کی ترقی اور دیگر فلاحی مقاصد کی معاونت کے لیے اقدامات کرتی ہے۔

کمپنی کی CSR سرگرمیاں ایک ایسے فریم ورک کے تحت انجام دی جاتی ہیں جو سماجی ذمہ داری کے مقاصد کو کمپنی کی اقدار اور کاروباری حکمت عملی سے ہم آہنگ کرنے کے لیے تشکیل دیا گیا ہے۔ بورڈ اور انتظامیہ CSR کے پہلوؤں کو کاروباری آپریشنز میں شامل کرنے کو فعال طور پر فروغ دیتے ہیں، جو اخلاقی کاروباری طریقوں، پائیدار ترقی اور اسٹیک ہولڈرز کے لیے قدر کی تخلیق سے کمپنی کی وابستگی کو تقویت دیتا ہے۔

اسی عزم کے تحت کمپنی نے کراچی میں معاشرے کے محروم طبقات کو مفت طبی مشاورت اور صحت کی خدمات فراہم کر کے اپنا صحت عامہ کا پروگرام جاری رکھا۔ یہ اقدام کمیونٹی کی بہبود میں اضافے، کمزور طبقات کی معاونت اور جن برادریوں میں کمپنی کام کرتی ہے ان کی مجموعی سماجی و معاشی ترقی میں حصہ ڈالنے کے لیے کمپنی کی لگن کا مظہر ہے۔

صحت، حفاظت اور ماحولیات کی پالیسی - HSE

کمپنی تسلیم کرتی ہے کہ صحت، حفاظت اور ماحولیاتی امور کا مؤثر انتظام پائیدار کاروباری آپریشنز اور طویل مدتی قدر کی تخلیق کے لیے ناگزیر ہے۔ چنانچہ کمپنی نے ایک جامع صحت، حفاظت اور ماحولیات (HSE) پالیسی وضع کی ہے جس کا مقصد محفوظ اور صحت مند کام کی جگہ کو یقینی بنانا، ماحول کا تحفظ اور آپریشنل خطرات کا ذمہ دارانہ انتظام ہے۔

کمپنی کا HSE فریم ورک ان خطرات کی نشاندہی، جائزے اور تخفیف پر مرکوز ہے جو ملازمین، برادریوں اور ماحول کو متاثر کر سکتے ہیں۔ ملازمین کی بہبود کے لیے کمپنی اپنے ملازمین کے لیے گروپ لائف انشورنس پالیسی برقرار رکھتی ہے اور اہل انتظامی عملے کو طبی سہولت فراہم کرتی ہے۔

کمپنی آلودگی کی روک تھام، قدرتی وسائل کے تحفظ، پانی کے مؤثر انتظام اور ماحولیاتی تحفظ پر مرکوز اقدامات کے ذریعے ماحولیاتی پائیداری کے لیے پُر عزم ہے۔ HSE طریقوں میں مسلسل بہتری اور انتظامیہ کی مضبوط نگرانی کمپنی کو آپریشنل لچک مضبوط کرنے، ذمہ دار کارپوریٹ شہریت کو فروغ دینے اور پائیدار ترقی کی معاونت کے قابل بناتی ہے۔

پائیداری رپورٹ (ماحولیاتی، سماجی اور گورننس - ESG)

IFRS S1، IFRS S2 اور SECP کی ESG ہدایات کے مطابق تیار کردہ پائیداری رپورٹ کمپنی کی سالانہ رپورٹ میں شامل ہے۔

پائیداری سے متعلق خطرات سے نمٹنا

کمپنی تسلیم کرتی ہے کہ پائیداری سے متعلق خطرات کا مؤثر انتظام طویل مدتی کاروباری لچک، پائیدار ترقی اور قدر کی تخلیق کے لیے بنیادی اہمیت رکھتا ہے۔ اپنے ادارہ جاتی رسک مینجمنٹ فریم ورک کے تحت کمپنی ان ماحولیاتی، سماجی اور گورننس (ESG) خطرات اور مواقع کی مسلسل نشاندہی، جائزہ اور نگرانی کرتی ہے جو اس کے آپریشنز، ساکھ، مالیاتی کارکردگی اور اسٹریٹجک مقاصد پر اثر انداز ہو سکتے ہیں۔

کمپنی نے پائیداری سے متعلق ابھرتے ہوئے خطرات سے نمٹنے، آپریشنل استعداد بہتر بنانے اور قابل اطلاق قانونی و ریگولیٹری تقاضوں کی تعمیل یقینی بنانے کے لیے مناسب پالیسیاں، کنٹرولز اور تخفیفی اقدامات وضع کیے ہیں۔ رسک مینجمنٹ کے فعال طرز عمل کے ذریعے کمپنی ادارہ جاتی لچک کو مضبوط بنانے، اسٹیک ہولڈرز کے مفادات کے تحفظ اور اپنے طویل مدتی اسٹریٹجک اہداف کے حصول کی کوشش کرتی ہے۔

کمپنی ذمہ دارانہ کاروباری طریقوں، وسائل کے محتاط استعمال اور اسٹیک ہولڈرز سے بامعنی روابط کے لیے پُر عزم ہے۔ پورے ادارے میں ماحولیاتی نگہداشت، سماجی ذمہ داری اور مضبوط گورننس کو فروغ دینے کے لیے پائیداری کے پہلوؤں کو کلیدی کاروباری عمل اور فیصلہ سازی کی سرگرمیوں میں شامل کیا گیا ہے۔

اپنے پائیداری کے طریقوں میں مسلسل بہتری اور بہتری کے اقدامات کے نفاذ کے ذریعے کمپنی کا مقصد پائیدار معاشی، سماجی اور ماحولیاتی ترقی میں حصہ ڈالتے ہوئے حصص یافتگان اور دیگر اسٹیک ہولڈرز کے لیے طویل مدتی قدر پیدا کرنا ہے۔

کمپنی کی پائیداری کی حکمت عملی، گورننس ڈھانچے، اہم ESG خطرات و مواقع، کارکردگی کے اشاریوں اور کلیدی اقدامات کا جامع جائزہ پائیداری رپورٹ میں پیش کیا گیا ہے، جو اس سالانہ رپورٹ کا لازمی حصہ ہے۔

تنوع، مساوات اور شمولیت کا فروغ - DEI

کمپنی کام کی جگہ پر ایسی ثقافت کو فروغ دینے کے لیے پُر عزم ہے جو تنوع کی قدر کرے، مساوات کو فروغ دے اور شمولیت کو پائیدار کاروباری کامیابی کے بنیادی محرکات کے طور پر اپنائے۔ کمپنی تمام افراد کو ملازمت کے یکساں مواقع فراہم کرتی ہے اور یقینی بناتی ہے کہ ملازمت سے متعلق فیصلے جنس، عمر، نسل، مذہب، معذوری یا کسی دیگر محفوظ خصوصیت کی بنیاد پر کسی امتیاز کے بغیر صرف میرٹ، قابلیت، کارکردگی اور کاروباری ضروریات کی بنیاد پر کیے جائیں۔

کمپنی ایسا جامع کام کا ماحول برقرار رکھنے کی کوشش کرتی ہے جو انفرادی اختلافات کا احترام کرے، باہمی تعاون کی حوصلہ افزائی کرے اور باہمی احترام، پیشہ ورانہ ترقی اور ملازمین کی بہبود کو فروغ دے۔ منصفانہ اور شفاف بھرتی، تربیت، کارکردگی کے انتظام اور کیریئر کی ترقی کے طریقوں کے ذریعے کمپنی ایک متنوع اور باصلاحیت افرادی قوت کو راغب کرنے، اس کی نشوونما کرنے اور اسے برقرار رکھنے کی کوشش کرتی ہے۔

بورڈ اور انتظامیہ ایسی ثقافت پروان چڑھانے کے لیے پُر عزم ہیں جس میں تمام ملازمین خود کو قابلِ قدر، محترم اور بااختیار محسوس کریں اور اپنے منفرد نقطہ نظر اور صلاحیتوں سے حصہ ڈال سکیں۔ فکری تنوع کو فروغ دے کر اور ترقی و پیش رفت کے منصفانہ مواقع فراہم کر کے کمپنی ملازمین کی وابستگی میں اضافہ کرتی ہے، ادارہ جاتی تاثیر کو مضبوط بناتی ہے اور جدت اور پائیدار کاروباری کارکردگی کی معاونت کرتی ہے۔

کمپنی کا یقین ہے کہ متنوع اور جامع افرادی قوت بہتر فیصلہ سازی، اسٹیک ہولڈرز سے بہتر تعلقات اور طویل مدتی قدر کی تخلیق میں معاون ہوتی ہے۔ چنانچہ تنوع، مساوات اور شمولیت کے پہلو کمپنی کے انسانی سرمائے کے انتظام کے طریقوں اور ادارہ جاتی ثقافت کا حصہ ہیں۔

کمپنی کے تنوع، مساوات اور شمولیت کے اقدامات، پالیسیوں اور کارکردگی کا جامع جائزہ پائیداری رپورٹ میں فراہم کیا گیا ہے، جو اس سالانہ رپورٹ کا لازمی حصہ ہے۔

ڈائریکٹرز کے مشاہرے کی پالیسی

کمپنی نے ڈائریکٹرز کے مشاہرے کی ایک پالیسی وضع کی ہے جس کا مقصد اپنے ڈائریکٹرز کے لیے منصفانہ، شفاف اور مارکیٹ کے لحاظ سے مسابقتی معاوضے کے انتظامات کو یقینی بنانا ہے۔ یہ پالیسی حصص یافتگان کے مفادات کا تحفظ کرتے ہوئے انفرادی ذمہ داریوں، کارکردگی اور کمپنی کے اسٹریٹجک مقاصد کے حصول میں کردار کو تسلیم کرنے کے لیے ترتیب دی گئی ہے۔

مشاہرے کا فریم ورک اعلیٰ تعلیم یافتہ پیشہ ور افراد کو راغب کرنے اور برقرار رکھنے میں معاون ہے، مشاہرے کے نتائج اور کمپنی کی طویل مدتی کارکردگی کے درمیان ہم آہنگی کو فروغ دیتا ہے اور جوابدہی اور ذمہ دارانہ رسک مینجمنٹ کی ثقافت کو تقویت دیتا ہے۔ یہ پالیسی مزید اس بات کو یقینی بنانے کی کوشش کرتی ہے کہ مشاہرے کے طریقے پائیدار قدر کی تخلیق اور کمپنی کی طویل مدتی کامیابی میں معاون ہوں۔

یہ پالیسی ہیومن ریسورس اینڈ ریمونریشن کمیٹی ("HRRC") کی سفارشات پر تیار کی گئی ہے اور کمپنیز ایکٹ، 2017، کمپنی کے آرٹیکلز آف ایسوسی ایشن اور لسٹڈ کمپنیز (کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس) ریگولیشنز، 2019 کے تقاضوں کے مطابق بورڈ سے منظور شدہ ہے۔

ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز RCHR کی سفارشات کی بنیاد پر بورڈ کی منظور کردہ مشاہرے اور دیگر مراعات کے حقدار ہیں۔ قابلِ اطلاق قانونی اور ریگولیٹری تقاضوں کے مطابق حصص یافتگان کی منظوری حاصل کی جاتی ہے۔

ایکٹ کی دفعہ 227(1)(a) کی پیروی میں، رواں مالی سال کے دوران کمپنی کے ڈائریکٹرز کو درج ذیل مشاہرہ ادا کیا گیا، جیسا کہ مالیاتی گوشواروں کے نوٹس میں ظاہر کیا گیا ہے:

- (a) جناب محمد امین (چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر) - 800,000 روپے ماہانہ۔
- (b) جناب محمد شاہین (ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر) - 1,000,000 روپے ماہانہ۔
- (c) جناب عادل شکیل (ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر) - 800,000 روپے ماہانہ۔

اس کے علاوہ مذکورہ بالا ڈائریکٹرز کی دیگر ضمنی مراعات میں ایندھن کے ساتھ کمپنی کی فراہم کردہ گاڑی، کاروباری سفر اور مواصلات کے اخراجات شامل ہیں۔

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

قانونی آڈیٹرز کی نئی تقرری

موجودہ قانونی آڈیٹرز میسرز رحمان سرفراز رحیم اقبال رفیق، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس، 27 اکتوبر 2026 کو منعقد ہونے والے سالانہ اجلاس عام کے اختتام پر سبکدوش ہو جائیں گے۔

آڈٹ کمیٹی نے ایکٹ کی دفعہ 246 کی دفعات کے تحت 30 جون 2027 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے میسرز کرو حسین چوہدری اینڈ کمپنی، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس کو کمپنی کا بیرونی آڈیٹر مقرر کرنے کی سفارش کی ہے۔ مجوزہ فرم نے اپنی تحریری رضامندی دے دی ہے اور کمپنیز ایکٹ، 2017 کی قابل اطلاق دفعات کے تحت تقرری کے لیے اپنی اہلیت کی تصدیق کی ہے۔

اجلاس عام میں نئی آڈٹ فرم کی تقرری کے حوالے سے حصص یافتگان کی جانب سے متعدد مواقع پر پیش کی گئی آرا کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے، بورڈ نے کمپنیز ایکٹ، 2017 کی دفعہ 246 کی دفعات کے تحت سال 2026-27 کے لیے میسرز کرو حسین چوہدری اینڈ کمپنی، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس کی بطور بیرونی آڈیٹر تقرری کے لیے آڈٹ کمیٹی کی سفارش منظور کر لی ہے، جو آئندہ سالانہ اجلاس عام میں حصص یافتگان کی منظوری سے مشروط ہے۔

بورڈ سبکدوش ہونے والے آڈیٹرز میسرز رحمان سرفراز رحیم اقبال رفیق، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس کی پیشہ ورانہ خدمات کو سراہتا ہے اور نئے مقرر کردہ آڈیٹرز سے مسلسل تعاون اور رہنمائی کا متمنی ہے۔

بیرونی آڈیٹر میسرز کرو حسین چوہدری اینڈ کمپنی، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس کو انسٹیٹیوٹ آف چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس آف پاکستان کے کوالٹی کنٹرول ریویو پروگرام کے تحت تسلی بخش ریٹنگ دی گئی ہے۔ فرم اور اس کے تمام شراکت دار انسٹیٹیوٹ آف چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس آف پاکستان کی جانب سے اختیار کردہ انٹرنیشنل فیڈریشن آف اکاؤنٹنٹس کی ضابطہ اخلاق سے متعلق ہدایات کی مکمل تعمیل کرتے ہیں، اور SECP ایکٹ، 1997 کی دفعہ 136 کے تحت آڈٹ اوور سائٹ بورڈ کے ساتھ رجسٹرڈ ہیں۔

لسٹڈ کمپنیز (کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس) ریگولیشنز، 2019 کے ریگولیشن 32(3) کی پیروی میں اور آڈٹ کمیٹی کی سفارش پر بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے مالی سال 2026-27 کے لیے بیرونی آڈیٹر کا مشاہرہ 2,300,000 روپے مقرر کیا ہے۔ مجوزہ مشاہرہ گزشتہ سال سبکدوش ہونے والے آڈیٹرز کو ادا کردہ مشاہرے کے برابر ہے اور آئندہ سالانہ اجلاس عام میں حصص یافتگان کی منظوری سے مشروط ہے۔

یہ مشاہیرہ متفرق اخراجات (آؤٹ آف پاکٹ) سمیت ہے، اور ان ذمہ داریوں میں سالانہ قانونی آڈٹ، محدود دائرہ کار کا جائزہ اور کارپوریٹ گورننس کے تحت ریویو رپورٹ شامل ہیں۔

قانونی آڈیٹرز نے نہ تو فیصلہ سازی، اندرونی آڈٹ یا انتظامی امور میں سے کوئی کام انجام دیا اور نہ ہی ان کا کمپنی کے کسی ڈائریکٹر یا ایگزیکٹو کے ساتھ کسی قسم کا تعلق ہے۔ کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس کے باب XI کے ریگولیشن 33(2) کے تحت انگیجمنٹ پارٹنرز کو ہر پانچ سال کی تکمیل کے بعد تبدیل کیا جائے گا۔

اہم تبدیلیاں اور وعدے

کمپنی کے مالی سال کے اختتام، جس سے بیلنس شیٹ متعلق ہے، اور ڈائریکٹرز رپورٹ کی تاریخ کے درمیان کمپنی کی مالیاتی پوزیشن کو متاثر کرنے والی کوئی اہم تبدیلی یا وعدہ رونما نہیں ہوا۔

اظہارِ تشکر

میں بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز، معزز حصص یافتگان، صارفین، قرض دہندگان، سپلائرز اور دیگر اسٹیک ہولڈرز کا ان کی حوصلہ افزائی، اعتماد اور تعاون پر انتہائی ممنون ہوں، اور کاروبار کی کامیابی میں مدد کے لیے ہر ملازم کی لگن، ثابت قدمی اور محنت پر ان کا شکریہ ادا کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔

منجانب و برائے بورڈ



محمد امین
(چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر)



محمد سلیم
(ڈائریکٹر)

کراچی: 30 ستمبر 2026

Blessed Textiles Ltd

Shareholder Proxy Form

I/We _____ of _____ being a member of **BLESSED TEXTILES LIMITED** and holder of _____ ordinary shares 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 39th Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on Tuesday, 27th October 2026 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.

To be signed by the above-named shareholder and affix Rs.5 revenue stamp.



As witness my / our hand / on this _____ day of _____ 2026.

Signature of witness: _____

Name of the witness: _____

CNIC/ PP of the witness: _____

Address of the witness: _____

Notes:

If a member is unable to attend the meeting, they may complete and sign this proxy form and submit to the Company Secretary, **Blessed Textiles 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.



BLESSED TEXTILELS LIMITED

BALLOT PAPER FOR VOTING THROUGH POST

Ballot Paper for the Special Businesses at the Annual General Meeting to be held on Tuesday, 27th October, 2026 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)
Agenda A(i) <i>“Resolved That Related Parties Transactions carried out during the year as disclosed in the financial statements for the</i>		

<i>year ended June 30, 2026, be and are hereby ratified, approved and confirmed."</i>		
Agenda A(ii) <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, 2027.</i> <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>		

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 26th October, 2026. 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: _____