



INDUS DYEING & MANUFACTURING
COMPANY LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT 2025



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COMPANY PROFILE

Board of Directors

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | Mr. Naveed Ahmed | Chairman |
| 2. | Mian Shahzad Ahmed | Chief Executive Officer |
| 3. | Mian Imran Ahmed | |
| 4. | Mr. Kashif Riaz | |
| 5. | Mr. Irfan Ahmed | |
| 6. | Mr. Sheikh Shafqat Masood | |
| 7. | Mrs. Fadia Kashif | |
| 8. | Mr. Faisal Hanif | |
| 9. | Mr. Aamir Amin (NIT) | |
| 10. | Ms. Azra Yaqub Vawda | |

Audit Committee

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------|------------|
| 1. | Mr. Faisal Hanif | (Chairman) |
| 2. | Mr. Irfan Ahmed | (Member) |
| 3. | Mr. Sheikh Shafqat Masood | (Member) |

Human Resources and Remuneration Committee

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------|------------|
| 1. | Mr. Faisal Hanif | (Chairman) |
| 2. | Mrs. Fadia Kashif | (Member) |
| 3. | Mr. Sheikh Shafqat Masood | (Member) |

Company Secretary

Mr. Ahmed Faheem Niazi

Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Yasir Anwar

Chief Internal Auditor

Mr. Yaseen Hamidia

Legal Advisor

Mr. M. Yousuf Naseem	(Advocates & Solicitors)
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Registered Office

Office # 508,
5th floor, Beaumont Plaza,
Civil Lines Quarters, Karachi

UAN: 111-404-404
Tel: 009-221-35693641-60

Symbol of The Company

IDYM

Website

<http://www.Indus-group.com>

Auditors

M/s. Yousuf Adil
Chartered Accountants.

Registrar & Share Transfer Office

JWAFFS REGISTRAR SERVICES (PVT) LTD
Office # 20, 5th Floor, Arkay Square Extension, Tel.(+92-21) 32440974-75
New Chali, Shahrah-e-Liaquat, Karachi.

Factory Location

- | | | | |
|---|---|-------------|--|
| 1 | P 1 & P 5 S.I.T.E.,
Hyderabad, Sindh. | Tel. | 0223 - 886281 & 84 |
| 2 | Plot No. 3 & 7, Sector-25
Korangi Industrial Area, Karachi. | Tel: | 021 – 35061577-9 |
| 3 | Muzaffargarh, Bagga Sher,
District Multan. | Tel. | 0662 - 490202 – 205 |
| 4 | Indus Lyallpur Limited.
38th Kilometer, Shaikhupura Road,
District Faisalabad. | Tel: | 041-4689235-6 |
| 5 | Indus Home Limited.
2.5 Kilometer,
Off Manga Raiwind Road,
Manga Mandi, Lahore. | UAN
Tel. | 111-404-405
042-35385021-7 |
| 6 | Indus Wind Energy Limited.
Deh Kohistan 7/3 & 7/4,
Tapo Jangshahi,
Taluka & District Thatta. | UAN
Tel | 111-404-404
021-3569654 (Ext – 177) |

INDUS DYEING & MFG. CO. LIMITED

VISION

To be leading and diversified company, offering a wide range of quality products and services

MISSION

We aim to provide superior products, Financial security, performance and service quality that fully meet the needs of our customers and to maintain the financial strength of the company

CHAIRMAN REVIEW
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Dear Shareholders,

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I am pleased to present the company's annual results for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. I also take this opportunity to cordially invite you to attend the 68th Annual General Meeting of the company.

Review of the Boards Performance

Throughout the year, the Board of Directors has worked collaboratively to provide strategic oversight of the management and the Chief Executive. We remain firmly committed to strong corporate governance, recognizing its vital role in ensuring accountability and fostering long-term value creation.

During the year a material financial embezzlement involving two employees was detected for which the company has taken immediate steps to strengthen its internal controls and risk management framework to prevent such incidents in the future. The annual self-assessment further confirmed that the Board continues to operate effectively, delivering strategic guidance and maintaining high standards of governance.

The Board maintained a clear focus on long-term sustainability, closely monitoring environmental, social, and governance (ESG) risks and opportunities. Our strategic investment in renewable energy reflects our commitment to sustainable growth and value creation for shareholders. We also deepened our corporate social responsibility efforts through impactful community development and employee engagement initiatives.

Review of Company's Performance

The year under review witnessed positive macroeconomic signals; however, the broader business landscape remained challenging particularly within the spinning segment. Rising operational expenses, fluctuating power tariffs, substandard and costly domestic raw cotton, and intensified competition from duty-free imported yarn posed significant challenges for local manufacturers.

Despite these pressures, the Company successfully preserved a substantial share of its revenue, underscoring the effectiveness of the Board's strategic direction and the unwavering dedication of our management team.

On behalf of the board, I extend heartfelt appreciation to our shareholders, customers, business partners, employees, and fellow Board members. Your unwavering support and dedication have been instrumental to our success. Together, we look forward to continuing our journey toward sustainable growth and enduring value.

October 06, 2025
Chairman



Naveed Ahmed

Director's Review

The Directors of Indus Dyeing and Manufacturing Company Limited are pleased to present the Annual Report together with the audited Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025 before the Sixty-Eight Annual General Meeting of the Company.

The consolidated financial highlights of the Company are as under:

For the year ended June 30	2025	2024
	(Rupees in 000)	
Sales	106,623,158	105,635,554
Gross profit	7,651,217	8,069,054
Other operating income	897,332	935,473
Finance cost	(3,970,100)	(5,017,318)
Provision for taxation	(543,453)	(525,774)
Profit for the year after taxation	575,347	532,647
Earnings per share basic and diluted (net)	10.61	9.82

DIVIDEND

In light of the pressure on margin, along with the overall liquidity conditions and working capital priorities, the Board has opted not to declare a dividend for the year ended June 30, 2025.

EARNING PER SHARE

The Company reported consolidated earnings per share (EPS) of Rs. 10.60 for the current year, reflecting an increase from Rs. 9.82 in the previous year. On a stand-alone basis, EPS rose significantly to Rs. 8.77, compared to Rs. 1.35 recorded last year.

CHANGE IN NATURE OF BUSINESS

No change occurred in the nature of Company's business during the period.

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

During the year under review, the spinning division encountered significant challenges. The Company's revenue registered a marginal increase, rising to Rs. 106.62 billion from Rs. 105.64 billion in the same period last year. This modest growth was largely offset by the influx of duty-free imported yarn, which dampened domestic demand, while a substantial rise in energy costs further impacted the competitiveness of spinning operations.

Nonetheless, the Company exhibited resilience in navigating these headwinds. Benefiting from a favourable reduction in interest rates, it delivered a commendable net profit of Rs. 575 million an improvement over the Rs. 532 million recorded in the corresponding period of the previous year.

During the year, the company identified a significant financial embezzlement involving two employees. In response, immediate measures were implemented to enhance internal controls and reinforce the risk management framework, with the objective of preventing similar incidents in the future.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

Pakistan's economy shows positive momentum, bolstered by favourable macroeconomic trends. S&P's upgrade of the sovereign rating from 'CCC+' to 'B-' with a stable outlook reflects growing confidence in fiscal consolidation and macroeconomic recovery.

However, long-term growth depends on consistent structural reforms. While falling inflation is encouraging, it signals weak domestic demand, calling for monetary policy adjustments. Underperformance in agriculture and manufacturing highlights the need for fiscal discipline, policy consistency, and fair taxation to support inclusive growth.

A recent U.S. Pakistan trade agreement reduced tariffs on Pakistani exports from 29% to 19%, giving Pakistan's textile sector a competitive edge in the U.S. market.

The government's revision of the Export Facilitation Scheme removing zero-rating on yarn imports helps local spinners compete fairly. Yet, challenges persist due to rising energy costs, cotton supply volatility, and regional competition. Addressing these issues is key to unlocking export-led growth.

The Company remains focused on operational efficiency, optimal capacity use, renewable energy integration, and cost optimization. By adapting its product mix and managing working capital effectively, it aims to deliver sustained value and preserve profitability.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Company remains committed to conducting its business in a socially responsible and sustainable manner. We recognize that our long-term success is closely linked to the well-being of the communities in which we operate, the preservation of the environment, and the ethical standards we uphold.

Key to this approach, we continued to invest in health and safety measures across our spinning units, including regular medical check-ups, provision of protective gear, and awareness sessions on occupational hazards.

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

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

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION

The company has presented all related party transactions before the audit committee and the Board for their review and approval. These transactions have been approved by the Audit Committee and Board in their respective meetings. The details of all related party transactions have been provided in Note 42 of the annexed financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2025.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE, FINANCIAL REPORTING AND INTERANAL CONTROL SYSTEM

The Company remains firmly committed to upholding strong corporate governance and adhering to best practices. It has fully complied with the Code of Corporate Governance as outlined by the Pakistan Stock Exchange in its Listing Regulations. A formal statement confirming this compliance is attached to the Report.

We are pleased to confirm the following:

- The financial statements prepared by the Company's management accurately reflect its financial position, operational results, cash flows, and changes in equity.
- The Company has maintained proper and complete books of accounts.

INDUS DYEING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED

- Consistent application of appropriate accounting policies has been ensured in the preparation of the financial statements. Any deviations have been clearly disclosed and explained.
- The internal control system is well-designed, effectively implemented, and regularly monitored. Special emphasis is placed on ensuring adherence to Company policies, with timely rectification of any irregularities.
- The Board is confident in the Company's status as a going concern. While the auditors have highlighted this matter in their report, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, with supporting details provided therein.
- Key operating and financial data for the past six years is included as an annexure.
- As of June 30, 2025, there are no outstanding statutory payments related to taxes, duties, levies, or charges, except those disclosed in the financial statements.

COMPOSITION OF BOARD

The composition of the Board is in compliance with the requirements of the Code of Corporate Governance regulations, 2019 applicable on listed entities which is given below:

	Total Number of Directors	
1	Male	08
2	Female	02

S.No	Composition	No. of Director
1	Independent Director	03
2	Executive Director	03
3	Non-Executive Director	04

The names of the directors as at June 30, 2025 are as follows:

S.No	Name	Position	Remarks
1	Mr. Naveed Ahmed	Chairman	-
2	Mian Shahzad Ahmed	Chief Executive	-
3	Mian Imran Ahmed	Director	-
4	Mr. Irfan Ahmed	Director	-
5	Mr. Kashif Riaz	Director	-
6	Mr. Sheikh Shafqat Masood	Director	-
7	Mrs. Fadia Kashif	Director	-
8	Mr. Faisal Hanif	Independent Director	-
9	Ms. Azra Yaqub Vawda	Independent Director	-
10	Mr. Aamir Amin	Independent Director	Nominee N.I.T.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

During the period under the review received in shares through gift of the company by the CEO, Directors spouses and Minor as follows:

S.No	Name	Shares Transfer
1	Mian Shahzad Ahmed	925,000
2	Naveed Ahmed	925,447
3	Irfan Ahmed	925,000
4	Imran Ahmed	925,000

Board & Sub Committee Meetings

During the year meetings of the Board were held and attendance by each director is as follows.

S.No	Name of Directors	Attended
1	Mr. Naveed Ahmed	4/4
2	Mian Shahzad Ahmed	4/4
3	Mian Imran Ahmed	3/4
4	Mr. Irfan Ahmed	4/4
5	Mr. Kashif Riaz	4/4
6	Mr. Sheikh Shafqat Masood	4/4
7	Mrs. Fadia Kashif	4/4
8	Mr. Faisal Hanif	4/4
9	Ms. Azra Yaqub Vawda	4/4
10	Mr. Aamir Amin	4/4

HUMAN RESOURCE AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Committee constitutes of:

S.No	Name	Position
1	Mr. Faisal Hanif	Chairman
2	Mrs. Fadia Kashif	Member
3	Mr. Sheikh Shafqat Masood	Member

One (1) Meeting were held during the financial year from July 2024 to June 2025. All three members were present in the meeting.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Board of Directors constituted a fully functional Audit Committee comprising three members: One being an Independent Director and two being Non-Executive Directors. The term of reference of the committee, inter alia, consists of ensuring transparent internal audits, accounting and control system, adequate reporting structure as well as determining appropriate measures to safeguard the Company's assets.

AUDIT COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Four (4) meetings were held during year. All of the members are Non- Executive Directors including the Chairman. Committee constitutes of and status of attendance during the year by:

S.No	Name of Directors	Attended
1	Mr. Faisal Hanif	4/4
2	Mr. Irfan Ahmed	4/4
3	Mr. Sheikh Shafqat Masood	4/4

The Board has established a formal remuneration policy for both Executive and Non-Executive Directors, which has been duly approved by the Board of Directors. This policy is integrated into the broader Human Resources strategy, aligning with and reinforcing the overall business strategy. The Board is confident that the policy effectively attracts and retains top-tier talent to lead and manage the company, while also fostering alignment among Directors, executives, and shareholders.

APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS

Messer's Yousaf Adil Chartered Accountants, a distinguished and reputable firm, has successfully concluded its tenure as the company's statutory auditors. Being eligible for reappointment, the firm has expressed its willingness to continue providing audit services for the forthcoming financial year. Upon the recommendation of the Audit Committee, the Board of Directors has proposed the reappointment of Yousaf Adil as the company's external auditors for the ensuing year.

ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH AND SAFETY.

Your Company is committed towards protecting a sound climate for everyone by complying with all environmental policies at the production facilities.

INTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTION

The board have set up efficient and energetic internal control system with operational, financial and compliance controls to carry on the business of the company. Internal audit findings are reviewed by the Audit Committee, and where necessary, action is taken on the basis of recommendations contained in the internal audit reports.

SHAREHOLDING PATTERN

The shareholding pattern as at June 30th, 2025 is annexed.

WEB PRESENCE

Annual and periodic financial statements of the company are also available on the website of the company <http://www.indus-group.com> for information of the shareholders and others.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We acknowledge the contribution of each and every employee of the Company. We would like to express our thanks to our customers for the trust shown in our products and the bankers for continued support to the Company.

We are also grateful to our shareholders for their confidence in our management.

On Behalf of Board of Directors


Mian Shahzad Ahmed
Chief Executive Officer
Dated: October 6, 2025
Karachi.


Director

Key operating and financial results

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Rupees in "000"					
Operating data			<u>Restated</u>	<u>Restated</u>		
Turn over	27,342,812	33,337,610	49,913,263	49,730,688	68,181,724	66,706,232
Less : commission	(241,507)	(272,251)	(452,147)	(412,149)	(473,940)	(470,035)
Sales (net)	27,101,305	33,065,359	49,461,116	49,318,539	67,707,784	66,236,197
Gross profit	2,210,426	4,955,614	10,360,461	3,679,328	4,076,832	3,610,843
Profit before tax	1,189,053	3,834,554	8,164,629	1,188,976	439,138	665,410
Profit after tax	901,929	3,212,295	7,687,322	707,952	72,995	475,330
Financial data						
Gross assets	22,224,224	26,496,314	38,358,374	45,461,504	43,860,421	49,159,864
Return on equity	7.03%	20.26%	33.05%	2.97%	0.31%	1.95%
Current assets	11,674,462	13,331,374	22,026,240	26,274,353	24,221,402	29,454,212
Shareholders equity	12,830,965	15,853,051	23,261,639	23,832,204	23,849,176	24,314,535
Long term debts	3,470,559	4,360,130	5,490,477	6,878,150	6,076,354	5,144,192
Current liabilities	5,922,700	6,283,133	9,606,258	14,751,150	13,934,891	19,701,137
Key ratios						
Gross profit ratio	8.16%	14.99%	20.95%	7.46%	6.02%	5.45%
Net profit	3.33%	9.71%	15.54%	1.44%	0.11%	0.72%
Debt / equity ratio	68 : 32	71:29	70:30	59:41	63:37	77:23
Current ratio	1.97	2.08	2.08	1.78	1.73	1.50
Earning per share (basic and diluted)	49.90	59.24	141.78	13.06	1.35	8.77
Dividend (percentage)						
- Cash	300%	100%	50%	20%	-	-
	Interim	Interim	Interim	Interim	-	-
- Bonus	-	200%	-	-	-	-
Statistics						
Production (tons)	47,285	48,452	50,701	47,878	62,644	62,740

INDUS DYEING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED

PATTERN OF HOLDING OF THE SHARES HELD BY THE SHAREHOLDERS OF INDUS DYEING & MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED

June 30, 2025

No. of Shareholders	Shareholding		Total Shares Held	Percentage of Total Capital
	From	To		
1,076	1	100	39,023	0.07
562	101	500	139,483	0.26
172	501	1,000	136,002	0.25
209	1,001	5,000	503,492	0.93
53	5,001	50,000	597,340	1.10
3	50,001	100,000	165,222	0.30
5	100,001	500,000	1,409,754	2.60
2	500,001	1,300,000	2,219,148	4.09
6	1,300,001	25,00,000	9,993,486	18.43
3	2,500,001	4,000,000	10,143,514	18.71
3	4,000,001	6,500,000	14,545,147	26.83
2	6,500,001	10,771,000	14,329,585	26.43
2,096			54,221,196	100.00

Categories of Shareholding

Shareholders	No. of Share Holders	Shares Held	Percentage
Individuals	2,063	14,901,172	27.48
Joint Stock Companies	15	53,910	0.10
Financial Institutions	3	1,496,235	2.76
Insurance Companies	1	1,339,815	2.47
Mutual Fund	2	1,725,015	3.18
Directors, CEO their Spouses & Minor Children	12	34,705,049	64.01
	2,096	54,221,196	100

INDIVIDUALS	2,063	14,901,172
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JOINT STOCK COMPANIES	15	
S.H. BUKHARI SECURITIES (PVT) LIMITED		1,575
NH CAPITAL (PVT) LIMITED		30
KAMAL FACTORY (PVT) LTD		4200
UNITED CAPITAL SECURITIES (PVT) LTD		51
AZEEM SERVICES (PVT) LIMITED		594
BLACK STONE EQUITIES (PVT) LTD		318
INVESTMENT CORPORATION OF PAKISTAN		126
HABIB & SONS LTD		255
FIRST CAPITAL EQUITIES LTD		786
KTRADE SECURITIES (PVT) LTD		3
TARIQ CAPITAL (PVT) LTD		5,500
DARSON SECURITIES (PVT) LTD		2,200
AKD SECURITIES (PVT) LTD		15,200
TRADE SMART (PVT) LTD		100
MRA SECURITIES (PVT) LTD		22,972
		53,910

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	3	
National Bank of Pakistan (Treasury OPS. DIV.)		415,650
National Bank of Pakistan		885
United Bank Limited Trading Port Folio		1,079,700
		1,496,235

INDUS DYEING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED

INSURANCE COMPANIES

1

State Life Insurance Corp. of Pakistan

1,339,815

1,339,815

MUTUAL FUND

2

CDC-Trustee National Investmet (UNIT) Trust

1,575,885

Trustee National Bank of Pakistan (Emp Pension Fund)

149,130

1,725,015

DIRECTORS AND THEIR SPOUSES

12

Mr. Shahzad Ahmed

5,174,370

Mr. Naveed Ahmed

4,141,984

Mr. Kashif Riaz

5,293,215

Mr. Imran Ahmed

3,911,589

Mr. Irfan Ahmed

7,366,678

Mr. Shafqat Masood

121,755

Mr. Faisal Hanif

12

Ms. Azra Yaqub Vawda

30

Mrs. Lozina Shahzad

1,189,848

Mrs. Shazia Naveed

9,417

Mrs. Fadia Kashif

7,000,401

Mrs. Tahia Imran

495,750

34,705,049

54,221,196

Shareholders holding 10% or more voting interest in the company as at June 30, 2025

Name	Holding	Percentage
Mrs. Fadia Kashif	7,000,401	12.91
Mr. Irfan Ahmed	7,366,678	13.59

Detail of purchase / sale of shares by Directors, Company Secretary, Head of Internal Audit Department, Chief Finance Officer, Chief Executive Office and their spouses, minor children during 2024-2025

Name	Purchase	Sold	Gift
Mian Shahzad Ahmed			925,000
Mr. Naveed Ahmed			925,447
Mr. Irfan Ahmed			925,000
Mr. Imran Ahmed			925,000
			3,700,447

INDUS DYEING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED

Statement of Compliance with Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019 Indus Dyeing and Manufacturing Company Limited For the year ended June 30, 2025

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

1. The total number of directors are 10 as per the following:

- a) Male: Eight
- b) Female: Two

2. The composition of the Board is as follows:

Category	Names
Independent Directors	Mr. Faisal Hanif Mr. Aamir Amin Ms. Azra Yaqub Vawda
Non-Executive Directors	Mr. Sheikh Shafqat Masood Ms. Fadia Kashif Mr. Irfan Ahmed Mr. Naveed Ahmed
Executive Directors	Mian Shahzad Ahmed (CEO) Mian Imran Ahmed Mr. Kashif Riaz
Female Directors	Ms. Azra Yaqub Vawda Ms. Fadia Kashif

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 for the Company. The Board has ensured that a complete record of particulars of significant policies along with their dates 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 the Act and the Regulations with respect to frequency, recording and circulating minutes of the meeting of the Board;
8. The Board have a formal policy and transparent procedures for the remuneration of directors in accordance with the Act and these Regulations;
9. All of the ten Directors of the Company are exempt from the requirement of the directors training program on account of having more than 18 years of experience;
10. No new appointment of the Chief Financial Officer, Company Secretary and Head of Internal Audit has been made during the year except their remuneration and terms and conditions of employment which was approved by the Board and the Board complied with the relevant requirements of the Regulations;

11. The Chief Financial Officer and Chief Executive Officer duly endorsed the financial statements before approval of the Board;
12. The Board has formed committees comprising of members given below:

a) Audit Committee	
Mr. Faisal Hanif	- Chairman
Mr. Irfan Ahmed	- Member
Mr. Sheikh Shafqat Masood	- Member

b) HR and Remuneration Committee	
Mr. Faisal Hanif	- Chairman
Ms. Fadia Kashif	- Member
Mr. Sheikh Shafqat Masood	- Member

c) Nomination Committee	
Mian Shahzad Ahmed	- Chairman
Mr. Naveed Ahmed	- Member
Mr. Sheikh Shafqat Masood	- Member

d) Risk Management Committee	
Mr. Sheikh Shafqat Masood	- Chairman
Mr. Faisal Hanif	- Member
Mian Shahzad Ahmed	- Member

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 of the committee was as follows:

Committee	No. of Meetings
a) Audit Committee	04 quarterly meetings
b) Human Resource and Remuneration Committee	01 annual meeting
c) Nomination Committee	01 annual meeting
d) Risk Management Committee	01 annual meeting

15. The Board has set up an effective internal audit function, considered suitably qualified and experienced for the purpose and is conversant with the policies and procedures of the Company,
16. The statutory auditors of the Company have confirmed that they have been given a satisfactory rating under the quality control review program of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP) and registered with the Audit Oversight Board of Pakistan, that they and all their partners are in compliance with International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) guidelines on code of ethics as adopted by ICAP and that they and the partners of the firm 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 except that the Company has three independent directors out of ten directors. Fractional

INDUS DYEING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED

requirement for Independent directors have not been rounded up as all independent directors have requisite competencies, skills, knowledge and experience to discharge and execute their duties competently as per laws and regulations under which hereby fulfill the necessary requirements; therefore, not warrant the appointment of a fourth independent director; and

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

S. No.	Non-Mandatory Requirement	Reg. No.	Explanation
1.	Disclosure of Significant Policies The Company may post on its website key elements of its significant policies including DE&I and protection against harassment at workplace as advised by SECP vide its SRO 920 (1)/2024 dated 12 June 2024	35 (1,3,4) and 10 (4)	Currently, the Company has voluntarily disclosed its CSR policy on its website. However, the Company is committed to comply with this requirement and is planning to place other significant policies as per requirement of the regulation including policies for DE&I and anti harassment.
2.	Directors Training Program for Female Executive and Head of Departments It is encouraged to obtain DTP certification for female executive and one head of department every year starting from July 2020 and July 2022 respectively .	19 (3)	The Company has not arranged any training under Directors' Training Program for female executives and head of the department during the year. However, the Company plans to arrange such trainings in the near future.
3.	Sustainability Risks and Opportunities The Board has been made responsible to consider Sustainability Risks and Opportunities and make policies to promote diversity, equity and inclusion (DE&I) and make strategies, priorities and targets. Also board is required to periodically review and monitor and disclose the assessment of risks and disclose measures taken.	10 (A.1)	On June 12, 2024, the SECP has amended the Regulations, and added these requirements. Board will assess the requirement and will make policies in due course of time.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



MR. NAVEED AHMED
CHAIRMAN



DIRECTOR

Place: Karachi

Dated: October 06, 2025

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the 68th Annual General Meeting of **Indus Dyeing & Manufacturing Company Limited** will be held at Indus Dyeing & Manufacturing Company Limited, Plot No. 3 & 7, Sector No. 25, Korangi Industrial Area, Karachi on Tuesday, October 28, 2025 at 1:30 p.m. to transact the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS:

1. To confirm minutes of the Annual General Meeting held on October 28, 2024.
2. To receive, consider, approve and adopt the audited consolidated and un consolidated financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended June 30, 2025, together with the Directors' and Auditors' Reports thereon and Chairman's Review Report.
3. In accordance with Section 223 of the Companies Act, 2017 and pursuant to the S.R.O. 389(I)2023 dated March 21, 2023, the annual report the Company, including the annual audited financial statements, auditor's report, Directors' report, Chairman's review report and other reports contained therein, can be accessed through the following web link and QR enabled code.

Weblink

<https://indus-group.com/financial-information-idym/>

QR Enabled Code



4. To appoint the Statutory Auditors for the year ending June 30, 2026 and to fix their remuneration. The Board of Directors on the recommendation of Audit Committee has recommended the appointment of retiring auditors, Messer Yousuf Adil, Chartered Accountants who being eligible have offered themselves for re-appointment.

SPECIAL BUSINESS:

5. To ratify the transactions carried out by the Company with related parties disclosed in the Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025 by passing the following resolution with or without modification.

Resolved That all related parties' transactions carried out by the Company as disclosed in Note No. 41 of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2025 be and are hereby noted, ratified and approved.

6. To approve potential transactions with related parties intended to be carried out in the financial year 2025-2026 and to authorize the Board of Directors of the Company to carry out such related party transactions at its discretion from time to time, irrespective of the composition of the Board of Directors affected due to majority of Board members are interested in any agenda item.

The resolutions to be passed in this respect (with or without modification) as special resolutions are as under:

Resolved Further That in accordance with the policy approved by the Board and subject to such conditions as may be specified from time to time, the Company be and is hereby authorized to carry out transactions with the related parties for the fiscal year 2025-26.

Resolved Further That the Board of Directors of the Company may, at its discretion, approves specific related party/parties transaction(s) from time to time, irrespective of the composition of the Board affected due to majority of Board members are interested in any agenda item till the next Annual General Meeting. However, in order to ensure transparency in these transactions.

All such transactions shall be placed before the shareholders in the next Annual General Meeting for their noting/ratification/approval.

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

**By Order of the Board
Ahmed Faheem Niazi**

Karachi

Date: October 06, 2025

Company Secretary

NOTES:

1. The Share Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed for the period from October 22, 2025 to October 28, 2025 (both days inclusive). Transfers received in order at the Office of Company's Share Registrar **M/s Jwaffs Registrar Services (Pvt) Ltd, Office # 20, 5th Floor , Arkay Square Extension, New Chali, Shahrah-e-Liaquat, Karachi.** ('Registrar') at the close of business on October 21, 2025 will be considered in time to attend and vote at the Meeting.

2. **Availability of Financial Statements and Reports on the Website**

The Annual Report of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2025 has been placed on the Company's website <https://www.indus-group.com>. The Annual Reports and quarterly financial statements of prior periods are also available. <https://indus-group.com/download/>

3. Pursuant to Section 223 of the Companies Act, 2017, the Company is allowed to send audited financial statements and reports to its members electronically. Members are therefore requested to provide their valid email IDs. For convenience, a Standard Request Form has also been made available on the Company's website www.indus-group.com

4. **Access and Transmission of Annual Report**

In accordance with the provision of section 223 of the Companies Act, 2017, and pursuant to S.R.O. 389(1)2023 dated March 21, 2023, the Company has circulated the notice of AGM along with QR enabled code and web link to view and download the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2025.

5. **Transmission of Annual Report through Email**

Pursuant to the SRO No. 787(I)/2024 dated: September 08, 2014, issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan, permitted the Company to circulate its Annual Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss Account, Auditor's Report and Directors' Report etc., ("Annual Report") along with the notice of Annual General Meeting ("Notice"), to its shareholders by email. Shareholders of the Company, who wish to receive the Company's Annual Report and Notice by email, are requested to provide complete Electronic Communication details to the Share Registrar of the Company. However, the Company may provide a hard copy of the Annual Report and Notice to such members on their request, free of cost, within seven days of receipt of such request.

6. Members (Non-CDC) are requested to promptly notify the Company's Registrar of any change in their addresses and submit, if applicable to them, the Non-deduction of Zakat Form CZ-50 with the Registrar of the Company **M/s Jwaffs Registrar Services (Pvt) Ltd, Office # 20, 5th Floor , Arkay Square Extension, New Chali, Shahrah-e-Liaquat** Karachi.
7. A member of the Company entitled to attend and vote at this meeting, may appoint another member as his/her proxy to attend and vote instead of him/her. Proxies, in order to be effective, must be received at the Registered Office of the Company not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting.
8. CDC Account Holders will further have to follow the under mentioned guidelines as laid down by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan.

A. For Attending the Meeting

- i. In case of individuals, the accounts holders and/or sub-account holder and their registration details are uploaded as per the CDC Regulations, shall authenticate his/her identity by showing his original CNIC or Passport at the time of attending the Meeting.
- ii. In case of corporate entity, the Board of Directors' resolution / power of attorney with specimen signature of the nominee shall be produced (unless it has been provided earlier) at the time of the Meeting.

B. For Appointing Proxies

- i. In case of individuals, the account holders and/or sub-account holder and their registration details are uploaded as per the CDC Regulations, shall submit the proxy form as per the above requirements.
- ii. The proxy form shall be witnessed by two persons whose names, addresses and CNIC numbers shall be mentioned on the form.
- iii. Attested copies of CNIC or the passport of the beneficial owner and the proxy shall be furnished with the proxy form.
- iv. The proxy shall produce his/her original CNIC or original Passport at the time of meeting.
- v. In case of corporate entity, the Board of Directors' resolution/power of attorney with specimen signature shall be submitted (unless it has been provided earlier) along with proxy form to the Company.

9. Members are requested to notify Change in their addresses, if any; in case of book entry securities in CDS to their respective participants/investor account services and in case of physical shares to the Registrar of the Company by quoting their folio numbers and name of the Company at the above mentioned address, if not earlier notified/submitted.

10. Deduction of Income Tax from Dividend under Section 150 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001

Pursuant to the provisions of the Finance Act 2019 effective July 1, 2019, the rates of deduction of income tax from dividend payments under the income Tax Ordinance, have been revised as follows:

(a)	Rate of tax deduction for filer of income tax returns	15%
(b)	Rate of deduction for non-filer of income tax returns	30%

The income tax is deducted from the payment of dividend according to Active Tax-Payers List (ATL) provided on the website of FBR. All those shareholders who are filers of income tax returns are therefore advised to ensure that their names are entered into ATL to enable the Company to withhold income tax from payment of cash dividend @ 15% instead of 30%.

Further, according to clarification received from FBR, withholding tax will be determined separately on 'Filer/Non Filer' status of Principal Shareholder as well as Joint-holder(s) based on their shareholding proportions in case of joint accounts held by the shareholders.

In this regard, all shareholders who hold shares jointly are requested to provide the shareholding proportions of Principal Shareholder and Joint-holders in respect of shares held by them to our Shares Registrar, in writing. The joint accounts information must reach to our Shares Registrar within 10 days of this notice. In case of non-receipt of the information, it will be assumed that the shares are equally held by Principal Shareholder and the Joint-holder(s).

Members seeking exemption from deduction of income tax or are eligible for deduction at a reduced rate are requested to submit a valid tax certificate or necessary documentary evidence as the case may be.

11. Dividend Mandate and Payment of Cash Dividend through Electronic Mode

The provisions of Section 242 of the Companies Act, 2017 require that the dividend payable in cash shall only be paid through electronic mode directly into the bank accounts designated by the entitled shareholders. Therefore, for making compliance to the provisions of the law, all those physical shareholders who have not yet submitted their IBAN bank account details to the Company are requested to provide the same on the Dividend Mandate Form available on Company website at <https://www.indus-group.com>.

Non CDC shareholders are requested to send valid and legible copy of CNIC/Passport (in case of individual) and NTN Certificate (in case of corporate entity) to the Registrar of the Company. Please note that CNIC number is mandatory for issuance of dividend warrants and in the absence of this information payment of dividend shall be withheld.

CDC shareholders who have also not provided their IBAN bank account details are also requested to provide the same to their Participants in CDC and ensure that their IBAN bank account details are updated. In case of unavailability of IBAN, the Company would be constrained to withhold dividend in accordance with the Companies (Distribution of Dividends) Regulations, 2017.

12. Video-Link Arrangement for online Participation in the 68th Annual General Meeting of the Company

Shareholders interested in attending the Annual General Meeting (AGM) through video link facility are requested to get themselves registered with the Company Secretary office at least two working days before the holding of the time of AGM at corporate.affairs@indus-group.com by providing the following details:

Name of Shareholder	CNIC No.	Folio CDC No.	Cell No.	Email address

- The Login facility will remain open from 01:00 P.M. till the end of the meeting.
- Shareholders will be encouraged to participate in the AGM to consolidate their attendance and participation through proxies.
- Shareholders will be able to login and participate in AGM proceedings through their smart phone or computer devices from their home after completing all the facilities required for the identification and verification of the Shareholders.

The Company will follow the best practices and comply with the instructions of the Government and SECP to ensure protective measure are in place for the well-being of its members.

13. Video Conference Facility

Members may avail video conference facility for this Annual General Meeting other than Karachi, provided the Company receives consent (standard format is given below) atleast 07 days prior to the date of the Meeting from members holding in aggregate 10% or more shareholding residing at respective city.

The Company will intimate respective members regarding venue of the video-link facility before the date of Meeting along with complete information necessary to enable them to access the facility.

I/we _____ of _____ being member(s) of Indus Dyeing & Manufacturing Company Limited, holder of _____ Ordinary Share(s) as per Registered Folio No./CDC Account No. _____ hereby opt for video conference facility at _____ in respect of 68th Annual General Meeting of the Company.

Signature of Member

14. Deposit of Physical Shares into Central Depository

As per Section 72 of the Companies Act, 2017, every existing listed company shall be required to replace its physical shares with book-entry form in a manner as may be specified and from the date notified by the Commission, within a period not exceeding four years from the commencement of the Act i.e. May 30, 2017. Further SECP vide Letter dated March 26, 2021 has advised to comply Section 72 of the Act and encourage shareholders to convert their shares in book –entry form.

In light of above, shareholders holding physical share certificates are requested to deposit their shares in Central Depository by opening CDC sub-accounts with any of the brokers or Investor Accounts maintained directly with CDC to convert their physical shares into scrip less form. This will facilitate the shareholders to streamline their information in member's Register enabling the Company to effectively communicate with the shareholders and timely disburse any entitlements. Further, shares held shall remain secure and maintaining shares in scrip less form allows for swift sale / purchase.

15. Unclaimed Dividends and Bonus Shares

Shareholders, who for any reason, could not claim their dividend and/or bonus shares are advised to contact our Shares Registrar M/s. Jwaffs Registrar Services (Pvt) Limited to collect/enquire about their unclaimed dividends and/or bonus shares if any.

16. Postal Ballot

Pursuant to companies (Postal Ballot) Regulations, 2018 for the agenda item subject to the requirements of Section 143 and 144 of the Companies Act, 2017, members will be allowed to exercise their right of vote through e-voting, in accordance with the requirements and procedure contained in the aforesaid regulations.

Statement of Material facts concerning special business pursuant to section 134 (3) of the Companies Act, 2017

This statement sets out the material facts concerning the Special Business given in agenda item(s) No.5 to 6 of this Notice of AGM, which will be considered to be transacted in the AGM of the Company. The purpose of this statement is to set forth the material facts concerning such Special Businesses:

Agenda Item No. 5 & 6 of the Notice –

The related parties transactions carried out in normal course of business with associated companies and related parties were being approved by the Board of Directors as recommended by the Audit Committee on quarterly basis pursuant to Section 208 of the Companies Act, 2017 and Rule 15 of the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019. However, the majority of Company Directors were interested in these transactions due to their common directorship and holding of shares in the group companies, the quorum of directors could not be formed for approval of these transactions pursuant to Section 207 of the Companies Act, 2017 and therefore, these transactions have to be approved by the shareholders in General Meeting as a special resolution in terms of section 208 of the said Act.

The transactions with related parties carried out during the fiscal year 2024-2025 to be ratified as disclosed in Note No. 41 of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2025

Likewise, since related party transactions are an ongoing process and a restriction to carry out business with related parties merely due to absence of valid quorum would adversely affect the business of the Company. Therefore, shareholders are being approached to grant the broad approval for such transactions to be entered into by the Company, from time to time, at the discretion of the Board (and irrespective of its composition affected due to majority of Board members are interested in any agenda item). The Company shall comply with its policy pertaining to transactions with related parties as stated above to ensure that the same continue to be carried out in a fair and transparent manner and on an arm's length basis. This would also ensure compliance with the Section 208(1) of the Companies Act, 2017 of which requires that shareholders' approval shall be required where the majority directors are interested in any related party transactions and regulation 4 of the Companies (Related Party Transactions and Maintenance of Related Records) Regulations, 2018 which sets out the conditions for transactions with related parties to be characterized as "arm's length transactions" and states that the parties to the transaction must be unrelated in any way.

Further; it is not possible for the Company or the directors to accurately predict the nature of the related party transaction(s) or the specific related party(ies) with which the transaction(s) shall be carried out. In view of the same and in order to ensure smooth supply during the year, the Company seeks the broad approval of the shareholders that the Board may cause the Company to enter into transactions with related party / parties from time to time in its wisdom and in accordance with the policy of the Company for the fiscal year 2025-26.

All such transactions will be clearly stipulated at the end of the next financial year in the company's Annual Report. In however addition to this all such transactions shall also be placed before the shareholders in the next General Meeting for their noting approval/ ratification.

The Directors are interested in these resolutions only to be extent of their common directorship and shareholding in the associated companies.

Directors Interest:

The Directors do not have any interest in the Special Business, whether directly or indirectly, except to the extent of their shareholding in the Company.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT

To the members of Indus Dyeing & Manufacturing Company 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 Indus Dyeing & Manufacturing Company Limited (the Company) for the year ended June 30, 2025 in accordance with the requirements of regulation 36 of the Regulations.

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

As a part of our audit of the financial statements we are required to obtain an understanding of the accounting and internal control 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 June 30, 2025.



Chartered Accountants

Place: Karachi

Date: October 7, 2025

UDIN: CR202510186B3Ha1XRDx

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Indus Dyeing & Manufacturing Company Limited
Report on the Audit of the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed unconsolidated financial statements of Indus Dyeing and Manufacturing Company Limited (the Company), which comprise the unconsolidated statement of financial position as at June 30, 2025, and the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss, the unconsolidated statement of comprehensive income, the unconsolidated statement of changes in equity, the unconsolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the unconsolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of the audit.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable in Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Unconsolidated 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 unconsolidated financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the unconsolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Following are the Key audit matters:

S. No.	Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
1	Revenue from Contracts with Customers	
	The Company is engaged in manufacturing and sale of yarn. The Company generates revenue by exporting and selling locally. Revenue recognition policy has been explained in note 4.14 to the unconsolidated financial statements, and the related amounts of revenue recognized during the year are disclosed in note 28 to the unconsolidated financial statements.	Our audit procedures to address the Key audit matter included the following: - Considered the appropriateness of revenue recognition policy and compared it with the applicable accounting and reporting standards; - Obtained an understanding of revenue from contracts with customers and assessed the

	Revenue from the local and export sales (including indirect exports) is recognized when performance obligation is satisfied as per the requirements of the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 15 – ‘Revenue from Contracts with Customers’. During the year, net sales has decreased by 2.17% which is mainly due to decrease in the volume. We considered revenue recognition as key audit matter as it is one of the key performance indicators of the Company. In addition to that, occurrence and recognition of revenue is considered as significant risk as part of audit process.	design and implementation of controls established for recognition of revenue; - On a sample basis, verified local sales with invoices, delivery challans and customer acknowledgements, and export sales with invoices, shipping documents and payment receipts to ensure compliance with IFRS 15; - Checked whether revenue was recorded in the correct accounting period by comparing selected sales transactions before and after the year-end with supporting documents, and by reviewing significant credit notes issued subsequent to to year-end.
2	Valuation of stock in trade	
	Stock-in-trade has been valued following an accounting policy as stated in note 4.5 to the unconsolidated financial statements and stock-in-trade is disclosed in note 9 to the unconsolidated financial statements. Stock-in-trade forms material part of the Company's assets comprising around 26.53% of total assets. The stock in trade is carried at lower of cost or net realizable value. The cost of finished goods and work in progress is determined using the moving average manufacturing costs including production overheads, which includes judgment in relation to the allocation of overheads, which are incurred in bringing the finished goods to its present location and condition. Judgments are also involved in determining the net realizable value (NRV) (estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated cost of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale) of stock-in-trade items. Due to the above factors, we have considered the valuation of stock in trade as key audit matter.	Our audit procedures to address the valuation of stock-in-trade, included the following: - Tested, on a sample basis, purchase transactions with underlying supporting documents such as goods received notes, supplier invoices, and payment records to assess whether the cost of inventories recognized is appropriate and relates to the current period.; - Verified on test basis, the moving average calculations of raw material as per accounting policy; - Verified the calculations of the actual overhead costs and checked allocation of labour and overhead costs to the finished goods and work in progress; - Obtained an understanding of management's process for determining the NRV and checked future selling prices by performing a review of sales close to and subsequent to the year-end and costs necessary to make the sales; and - Checked the calculations of NRV of itemized list of stock-in-trade, on selected sample and compared the NRV with the cost to ensure that valuation of stock-in-trade is in line with accordance with IAS 2.

Emphasis of Matter Paragraph

We draw attention to note 13.1 to the accompanying financial statements, where matter related to financial embezzlement and related provision has been disclosed. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Information Other than the Unconsolidated 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 unconsolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the unconsolidated 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 unconsolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the unconsolidated 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.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the unconsolidated 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 unconsolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

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

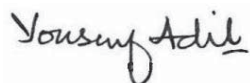
From the matters communicated with the board of directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the unconsolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation 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 unconsolidated statement of financial position, the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss, the unconsolidated statement of comprehensive income, the unconsolidated statement of changes in equity and the unconsolidated 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 Shafqat Ali.



Chartered Accountants

Place: Karachi

Date: October 7, 2025

UDIN: AR202510186bl6BYdJF0

Unconsolidated Statement of Financial Position As at June 30, 2025

ASSETS	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024 -----
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	12,510,298	12,952,745
Intangibles	6	1,709	2,441
Long-term investments	7	6,399,992	6,399,992
Long-term deposits		6,890	6,890
Deferred taxation	20	786,763	276,951
		19,705,652	19,639,019
Current assets			
Stores, spares and loose tools	8	926,840	851,486
Stock-in-trade	9	13,040,698	11,164,028
Trade debts	10	13,097,955	10,528,715
Loans and advances	11	418,346	164,264
Trade deposits and short term prepayments	12	165,746	53,388
Other receivables	13	915,861	279,040
Other financial assets	14	620,376	32,096
Tax refundable	15	181,207	983,604
Cash and bank balances	16	87,183	164,781
		29,454,212	24,221,402
TOTAL ASSETS		49,159,864	43,860,421
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital and reserves			
Authorized share capital		1,000,000	1,000,000
100,000,000 ordinary shares of Rs.10 each			
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital	17	542,211	542,211
Reserves	18	23,772,324	23,306,965
		24,314,535	23,849,176
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term financing	19	4,560,262	5,524,710
Deferred liabilities	21	583,930	570,607
		5,144,192	6,095,317
Current liabilities			
Current portion of long term financing	19	1,041,978	886,761
Current portion of deferred liabilities	21	1,031,386	1,002,582
Lease liabilities	22	-	24,625
Trade and other payables	23	3,900,307	3,495,586
Contract liabilities	24	88,303	97,562
Unclaimed dividend		2,370	2,383
Interest / mark-up payable	25	396,099	351,854
Short-term borrowings	26	13,240,694	8,054,575
		19,701,137	13,915,928
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		49,159,864	43,860,421
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	27		
The annexed notes from 1 to 51 form an integral part of these unconsolidated financial statements.			


Chief Financial Officer


Chief Executive Officer


Director

Unconsolidated Statement of Profit or Loss
For the year ended June 30, 2025

	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024 -----
Revenue from contract with customers	28	66,236,197	67,707,784
Cost of goods sold	29	(62,625,354)	(63,630,952)
Gross profit		3,610,843	4,076,832
Other income	30	486,881	168,235
Distribution cost	31	(615,474)	(695,856)
Administrative expenses	32	(979,335)	(494,779)
Provision against expected credit loss	10.4	(23,962)	-
Other operating expenses	33	(114,376)	(51,778)
Finance cost	34	(1,699,167)	(2,563,516)
		(3,432,314)	(3,805,929)
Profit before levies and taxation		665,410	439,138
Levies	35	(775,230)	(855,535)
Loss before taxation		(109,820)	(416,397)
Taxation	36	585,150	489,392
Profit for the year		475,330	72,995
		----- (Rupees) -----	
Earnings per share - basic and diluted	37	8.77	1.35

The annexed notes from 1 to 51 form an integral part of these unconsolidated financial statements.


Chief Financial Officer


Chief Executive Officer


Director

Unconsolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended June 30, 2025

	2025	2024
Note	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	-----
Profit for the year	475,330	72,995
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability	21.1.6 (14,043)	(61,167)
Less: tax thereon	4,072	5,144
	(9,971)	(56,023)
Total comprehensive income for the year	465,359	16,972

The annexed notes from 1 to 51 form an integral part of these unconsolidated financial statements.



Chief Financial Officer



Chief Executive Officer



Director

Unconsolidated Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended June 30, 2025

	Issued, subscribed and paid up capital	Reserves					Total
		Capital (note 18)			Revenue		
		Share premiu m	Merger reserve	Investment s and bonus	General reserve	Unappropriate d profits	
		(Rupees in '000)					
Balance as at June 30, 2023	542,211	10,920	11,512	-	14,977,568	8,289,993	23,832,204
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	72,995	72,995
Other comprehensive income for the year - net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	(56,023)	(56,023)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	16,972	16,972
Transfer from unappropriated profits to reserve	-	-	-	6,000,000	2,000,000	(8,000,000)	-
Balance as at June 30, 2024	542,211	10,920	11,512	6,000,000	16,977,568	306,965	23,849,176
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	475,330	475,330
Other comprehensive income for the year - net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	(9,971)	(9,971)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	465,358	465,358
Balance as at June 30, 2025	542,211	10,920	11,512	6,000,000	16,977,568	772,324	24,314,533

The annexed notes from 1 to 51 form an integral part of these unconsolidated financial statements.


Chief Financial Officer


Chief Executive Officer


Director

Unconsolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended June 30, 2025

	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024 -----
A. Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	38	(1,346,831)	7,160,983
Levies and taxes paid		(1,078,648)	(642,086)
Finance cost paid		(1,385,723)	(2,309,199)
Gratuity paid	21.1.4	(79,285)	(106,085)
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities		(3,890,487)	4,103,613
B. Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment - net of transfer of CWIP		(720,509)	(1,355,199)
Proceeds from disposal of operating fixed assets		6,110	7,688
Investment in other financial assets		(1,061,628)	(1,000)
Proceeds from redemption of investments in other financial assets		549,311	27,085
Long-term deposits paid		-	(603)
Dividend received		247,452	3,330
Net cash used in investing activities		(979,264)	(1,318,699)
C. Cash flows from financing activities			
Long-term finance obtained	19.1	86,501	395,536
Repayments of long-term finance	19.1	(978,687)	(778,149)
Repayment of lease liabilities		(22,867)	(20,520)
Dividend paid		(13)	(16,626)
Net cash used in financing activities		(915,066)	(419,759)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		(5,784,817)	2,365,155
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		(39,747)	(2,404,741)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		533	(161)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	39	(5,824,031)	(39,747)

The annexed notes from 1 to 51 form an integral part of these unconsolidated financial statements.


Chief Financial Officer


Chief Executive Officer


Director

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements For the year ended June 30, 2025

1. LEGAL STATUS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

Indus Dyeing & Manufacturing Company Limited (the Company) was incorporated in Pakistan on July 23, 1957 as a public limited company under the repealed Companies Act, 1913 (subsequently replaced by the Companies Ordinance, 1984 and now Companies Act, 2017). Registered office of the Company is situated at Office No. 508, 5th floor, Beaumont Plaza, Civil Lines, Karachi. The Company is currently listed on the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited. The principal activity of the Company is manufacturing and sale of yarn. The manufacturing facilities of the Company are located in Karachi, Hyderabad and Muzaffargarh. The addresses of these facilities are as follows:

Manufacturing Unit	Address
Hyderabad	P-1, P-5 S.I.T.E, Hyderabad, Sindh
Karachi	Plot Number 03 & 07, Sector 25, Korangi Industrial Area, Karachi
Muzaffargarh	Muzaffargarh, Baggar Sher, District Multan

The Company has the following investees:

- Indus Lyallpur Limited - Wholly owned subsidiary
- Indus Home Limited - Wholly owned subsidiary
- Indus Home USA Inc. - Wholly owned subsidiary of Indus Home Limited
- Indus Wind Energy Limited - Wholly owned subsidiary
- Sunrays Textile Mills Limited - Associated undertaking

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

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

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

Where provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 differ from the IFRS standards, the provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 has been followed.

These are separate financial statements wherein subsidiaries and associates are measured at cost.

2.2 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the unconsolidated financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. These financial statements are presented in Pakistan Rupees which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. All financial information presented in Pakistan Rupees has been rounded off to the nearest thousand unless otherwise indicated.

2.3 Basis of measurement

These unconsolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except otherwise stated.

2.4 Amendments that are effective for the year ended June 30, 2025

The following amendments are effective for the year ended June 30, 2025. These amendments are either not relevant to the Company's operations or are not expected to have significant impact on the Company's unconsolidated financial statements other than certain additional disclosures.

- Amendments to IFRS 16 'Leases' - Clarification on how seller-lessee subsequently measures sale and leaseback transactions
- Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' - Classification of liabilities as current or non-current along with non-current liabilities with covenants
- Amendments to IAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' and 'IFRS 7 'Financial instruments disclosures' - Supplier Finance Arrangements

2.5 New standard and amendments to IFRS that are not yet effective

The following standard and amendments are effective for accounting periods, beginning on or after the date mentioned against each of them. These amendments are either not relevant to the Company's operations or are not expected to have significant impact on the Company's unconsolidated financial statements other than certain additional disclosures.

	Effective from Accounting period beginning on or after
- Amendments to IAS 21 - 'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates' - Clarification on how entity accounts when there is long term lack of exchangeability	January 01, 2025
- Amendments IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' and IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments; Disclosures' - Classification and measurement of financial instruments	January 01, 2026
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards (related to IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7)	January 01, 2026
- Amendments IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' and IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments; Disclosures' - Contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity	January 01, 2026
- IFRS 17 - 'Insurance Contracts' (including the amendments made in June 2020 and December 2021)	January 01, 2027

Other than the aforesaid amendments, IASB has also issued the following standards which have not been adopted locally by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan:

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

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of unconsolidated financial statements in conformity with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan, requires management to make estimates, assumptions and judgment that affect the application of policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The areas where various assumptions and estimates are significant to the unconsolidated financial statements or where judgment was exercised in application of accounting policies are as follows:

- Depreciation rates and useful life of property, plant and equipment (note 4.1 and 5.1)
- Incremental borrowing rate used in discounting of future cashflows of right of use asset (note 4.1.3 and 5.5)
- Useful lives of intangibles (note 4.2 and 6)
- Net realizable value of stock-in-trade (note 4.5 and 9)
- Provision for slow moving and obsolete items (note 4.4 and 8)
- Provision for impairment of trade debts and other receivables (note 4.6.5, 10 and 13)
- Classification and impairment of investment (note 4.6.1, 4.6.5, 7 and 14)
- Provision for levies, current and deferred taxation (note 4.8, 20, 35 and 36)
- Provision for gratuity (note 4.9 and 21)
- Discounting of Gas Infrastructure Development Cess (GIDC) (note 21.3)

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The material accounting policies applied in the preparation of these unconsolidated financial statements are set out below. These have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

4.1 Property, plant and equipment

4.1.1 Operating fixed assets

Property, plant and equipment except freehold land, leasehold land and capital work in progress are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Freehold land, lease hold land and capital work in progress are stated at cost, less impairment, if any.

Assets' residual values and their useful lives are reviewed and adjusted at each financial year end, if significant.

Depreciation is charged to income applying the reducing balance method at the rates specified in the note 5.1. Depreciation on all additions is charged from the month on which the asset is available for use and no depreciation is charged in the month of disposal.

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

Assets are derecognised when disposed or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of assets, if any, are recognised in the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, as and when incurred.

4.1.2 Capital work in progress

These are stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. All expenditures connected with specific assets incurred and advances made during installation and construction period are carried under this head. These are transferred to specific asset as and when the asset is available for its intended use.

4.1.3 Right of use assets and lease liabilities

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease based on whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

On initial recognition, right-of-use assets are measured at an amount equal to initial 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 be incurred to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

The lease liability is subsequently increased by the interest cost on the lease liability and decreased by lease payments made. It is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, a change in assessment of whether extension option is reasonably certain to be exercised or a termination option is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to statement of profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

The Company has elected to apply the practical expedient not to recognize right-of-use asset and lease liabilities for short term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

4.2 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment loss if any. Amortization is charged to unconsolidated statement of profit or loss using the reducing balance method at the rates given in note 6. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any change in estimate being accounted for on prospective basis.

4.3 Investment in associate and subsidiaries

Associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence but not control, generally represented by shareholding of 20% to 50% of the voting rights or common directorship.

Subsidiary is an entity which is controlled by the Company when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with such entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee entity.

The investments in subsidiary and associate are stated at cost less any impairment losses in these unconsolidated financial statements. Subsequently, the recoverable amount is estimated to determine the extent of impairment losses, if any, and carrying amounts are adjusted accordingly. Impairment losses are recognised as expense in the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss. Where impairment losses subsequently reverse, the carrying amounts of the investments are increased to the revised recoverable amounts but limited to the extent of initial cost of investments. Reversal of impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss adjusted for impairment, if any, in the recoverable amounts of such investments.

4.4 Stores, spares and loose tools

These are valued at lower of moving average cost less impairment, if any, for obsolete items. Items in transit are valued at cost incurred up to the reporting date.

4.5 Stock-in-trade

These are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined by applying the following basis:

Basis of valuation

Raw material	Moving average cost
Work-in-progress	Moving average cost of material and share of applicable overheads
Finished goods	Moving average cost of material and share of applicable overheads
Packing material	Moving average cost
Waste	Net realizable value
Stock in transit	Accumulated cost till reporting date

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

4.6 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

4.6.1 Financial assets

Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets into following three categories:

IFRS 9 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets at:

- i) Amortised cost,
 - ii) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) and
 - iii) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).
- i) Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; 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.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows 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.

On initial recognition, for an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

FVTOCI financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).

iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

All other financial assets are classified as FVTPL (for example: equity held for trading and debt securities not classified either as amortised cost or FVTOCI).

In addition, on initial recognition, the Company may designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI as at FVTPL, if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of

ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

4.6.2 Subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost. amortised cost is calculated using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Financial assets at FVTOCI

All financial assets at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).

For debt instruments classified as financial assets at FVTOCI, the amounts in other comprehensive income are reclassified to income statement on derecognition of financial assets. This treatment is in contrast to equity instruments classified as financial assets at FVTOCI, where there is no reclassification on derecognition.

Financial assets at FVTPL

All financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

4.6.3 Fair value measurement principles and provision

The fair value of financial instruments is determined as follows:

Basis of valuation of equity securities

The fair value of shares of listed companies is based on their prices quoted on the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited at the reporting date without any deduction for estimated future selling costs.

4.6.4 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

.6.5 Impairment**Financial assets**

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit loss "(ECL)" on trade receivables. The amount of ECL is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial assets.

The Company always recognizes lifetime ECL for trade receivables. The ECL on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the receivables, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial assets, the Company recognizes lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-months ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognised is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition instead of on evidence of a financial asset being credit-impaired at the reporting date.

Lifetime ECL represents the ECL that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-months ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to ascertain whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised, as an expense in the statement of profit or loss, for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. Value in use is determined through discounting of the estimated future cash flows using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the assets. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units).

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

4.6.6 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to off set the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

4.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Short term finance facilities availed by the Company, which are payable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as part of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of statement of cashflows.

4.8 Taxation and levies**Current**

Provision for current taxation is based on taxable income at the enacted / corporate tax rate after taking into account tax credits and rebates available, if any, as per the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. The charge for current tax also includes adjustments, where necessary, relating to prior years which arise due to assessment framed / finalized during the year.

Deferred

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method for all temporary differences at the reporting date between tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes after considering, the average effective rate of tax.

Deferred income tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences and carry forward of unused tax losses, if any, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits and taxable temporary differences will be available against such temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rate that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Levies

The tax charged under Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 which is not based on taxable income or any amount paid / payable in excess of the calculation based on taxable income is classified as levies in the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as these levies fall under the scope of IFRIC 21 'Levies' or IAS 37 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'.

As per the guide issued by ICAP, the Company has selected Approach B, according to which, designate the amount calculated on taxable income using the notified tax rate as an income tax within the scope of IAS 12 'Income Taxes' and recognise it as current income tax expense. Any excess over the amount designated as income tax, is then recognised as levies falling under the scope of IFRIC 21 'Levies' or IAS 37 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'. For calculation of deferred tax, enacted rate of tax is required to be used.

4.9 Staff retirement benefits**Defined benefit plan**

The Company operates an unfunded gratuity scheme for its confirmed employees who have completed the minimum qualifying period of service as defined under the scheme. The Company's obligation under the scheme is determined through actuarial valuation carried out at each year end under the Projected Unit Credit Method. The most recent valuation of the scheme was carried out as at June 30, 2025.

Remeasurements which comprise actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit obligations are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income.

10 Deferred government grant

The benefit of interest rate lower than market rate on borrowings obtained under Temporary Economic Refinance Facility (TERF) for setting up imported and locally manufactured plants and machinery for new projects, is accounted for as a government grant which is the difference between loan received and the fair value of the loan. The differential amount is recognised and presented in statement of financial position as deferred government grant.

In subsequent periods, the grant shall be amortised over the period of loan and amortization shall be recognised and presented as reduction of related interest expense.

4.11 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred and are subsequently stated at amortised cost. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. Exchange gains and losses arising in respect of borrowings in foreign currency are added in the carrying amount of the borrowing.

4.11.1 Borrowing cost

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 till 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 assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in unconsolidated statement of profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

4.12 Provisions

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

4.13 Foreign currency transactions and translations

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Pak Rupees at the rates prevailing at the date of transaction except for those covered by forward contracts, which are translated at contracted rates. At each reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at

the rates prevailing on the reporting date. Exchange differences are included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

All non-monetary items are translated into rupees at exchange rates prevailing on the date of transaction or on the date when fair values are determined.

4.14 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised at the point in time when the performance obligation is satisfied. This occurs when control of the goods is transferred to the customer. The amount of revenue recognized reflects the consideration the company expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods.

For each sale transaction, purchase order forms a contract between the Company and a customer and the goods to be delivered under that contract are the Company's identified performance obligation, the contract contains determined and allocated transaction price. The Company satisfies a performance obligation on delivery of goods to the customer and recognizes the revenue.

Dividend income is recognised on the date on which the Company's right to receive the dividend is established.

Interest income is accrued on a time proportionate basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the applicable effective interest rate.

Gains / losses arising on sale of investments are included in the period in which they arise.

4.15 Dividend and other appropriations

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the board of directors/ shareholders of the Company.

4.16 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 determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

4.17 Segment Reporting

Segment information is presented on the same basis as that used for internal reporting purposes by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The Company considers Chief Executive as its CODM who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

On the basis of its internal reporting structure, the Company considers itself to be a single reportable segment; however, certain information about the Company's products, as required by the accounting and reporting standards, is presented in note 46 to these financial statements.

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	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024
5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT			
Operating fixed assets	5.1	12,393,684	12,661,459
Capital work-in-progress	5.4	116,614	275,340
Right of use assets	5.5	-	15,946
		12,510,298	12,952,745

5.1 Operating fixed assets

Particulars	2025							Depreciation rate
	Cost at July 01, 2024	Additions / (disposal) during the year	Cost at June 30, 2025	Accumulated depreciation at July 01, 2024	Depreciation / (disposals) for the year	Accumulated depreciation at June 30, 2025	Carrying value at June 30, 2025	
	(Rupees in '000)							%
Freehold land	845,144	-	845,144	-	-	-	845,144	-
Leasehold land	137,799	-	137,799	-	-	-	137,799	-
Factory buildings on leasehold land	2,430,732	61,393	2,492,125	840,295	81,549	921,844	1,570,281	5%
Non-factory buildings on leasehold land	181,618	-	181,618	143,133	3,849	146,982	34,636	10%
Office building	98,415	-	98,415	39,325	2,954	42,279	56,136	5%
Plant and machinery	15,594,831	439,179	16,034,010	7,582,527	818,059	8,400,586	7,633,424	10%
Electric installations	614,921	3,766	618,687	232,129	36,485	268,614	350,073	10%
Solar panels	821,418	285,175	1,106,593	110,080	86,189	196,269	910,324	10%
Power generators	1,301,126	54,342	1,355,468	640,553	70,110	710,663	644,805	10%
Office equipment	31,419	13,423	44,842	12,260	2,206	14,466	30,376	10%
Furniture and fixtures	37,966	415	38,381	19,053	1,942	20,995	17,386	10%
Vehicles	443,529	21,565 (30,137)	434,957	258,104	38,318 (24,765)	271,657	163,300	20%
	22,538,918	879,258 (30,137)	23,388,039	9,877,459	1,141,661 (24,765)	10,994,355	12,393,684	

Particulars	2024							Depreciation rate
	Cost at July 01, 2023	Additions / (disposal) during the year	Cost at June 30, 2024	Accumulated depreciation at July 01, 2023	Depreciation / (disposals) for the year	Accumulated depreciation at June 30, 2024	Carrying value at June 30, 2024	
	(Rupees in '000)							%
Freehold land	845,144	-	845,144	-	-	-	845,144	-
Leasehold land	137,799	-	137,799	-	-	-	137,799	-
Factory buildings on leasehold land	2,070,805	359,927	2,430,732	765,646	74,649	840,295	1,590,437	5%
Non-factory buildings on leasehold land	181,618	-	181,618	138,856	4,277	143,133	38,485	10%
Office building	98,415	-	98,415	36,215	3,110	39,325	59,090	5%
Plant and machinery	13,398,965	2,195,866	15,594,831	6,722,579	859,948	7,582,527	8,012,304	10%
Electric installations	407,975	206,946	614,921	190,194	41,935	232,129	382,792	10%
Solar panels	489,088	332,330	821,418	47,039	63,041	110,080	711,338	10%
Power generators	1,237,694	63,432	1,301,126	570,514	70,039	640,553	660,573	10%
Office equipment	21,968	9,451	31,419	10,578	1,682	12,260	19,159	10%
Furniture and fixtures	37,506	460	37,966	16,960	2,093	19,053	18,913	10%
Vehicles	415,835	44,574 (16,880)	443,529	229,298	42,276 (13,470)	258,104	185,425	20%
	19,342,812	3,212,986 (16,880)	22,538,918	8,727,879	1,163,050 (13,470)	9,877,459	12,661,459	

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	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024
5.1.1 Allocation of depreciation			
Cost of goods sold	29.3	1,098,380	1,115,769
Administrative expenses	32	43,281	47,281
		1,141,661	1,163,050

5.2 Disposals of operating fixed assets

Particulars	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Sale proceeds	Gain / (loss)	Mode of disposal	Particulars of buyers	Relationship of purchaser with the Company
(Rupees in '000)								
Vehicles								
Suzuki Wagon-R	1,530	(679)	851	950	99	Negotiation	Mr. Syed Abedin Ahmed Rizvi	None
Mercedes Benz	8,800	(8,320)	480	600	120	Negotiation	Mr. Ahmed Shehzad	None
Mercedes Benz	9,130	(8,541)	589	800	211	Negotiation	Mr. Abdul Mateen Bhargari	None
Honda Civic 1.8 I-Vtec Oriel	3,767	(2,653)	1,114	1,150	36	Negotiation	M. Hasan Khan	None
Suzuki Cultus	1,406	(1,108)	298	500	202	Negotiation	Muhammad Ilyas	None
Toyota Corola	1,840	(1,055)	785	785	-	Negotiation	Mr. Faisal	None
Yamaha Dx 125Cc	198	(98)	100	121	21	Negotiation	Muhammad Amir Siddiqui	None
Electric Bike Retro	299	(95)	204	195	(9)	Negotiation	Vitality electric	None
Yamaha Dx 125Cc	259	(115)	144	150	6	Negotiation	Mr. Ahmed Shakoor	None
Honda Cb 150	339	(147)	192	200	8	Negotiation	Mr. Muhammad Faizan Habib	None
Electric Bike	379	(55)	324	309	(15)	Negotiation	Vitality electric	None
Suzuki Liana Lxi	905	(890)	15	50	35	Negotiation	M. Azeem Arain	None
Suzuki Cultus Vxr	1,285	(1,009)	276	300	24	Negotiation	M. Hasan Khan	None
2025	30,137	(24,765)	5,372	6,110	738			
2024	16,880	(13,470)	3,410	7,688	4,278			

5.3 Particulars of immovable property in the name of Company are as follows:

Location	Usage of immovable property	Total area (In acres)	Total area (In sq.ft)
Korangi mill - Plot No. 3 & 7, Sector 25, Korangi, Karachi	Manufacturing facility and labour colony	12.50	544,500
Hyderabad mill - Plot No. P-1 & P-5, S.I.T.E, Hyderabad	Manufacturing facility and labour colony	29.00	1,263,240
Nooriabad land - Plot No. K-31 & K-32, Nooriabad	For future business expansion	40.00	1,742,400
Naseerpur land - Adda Pira Ghayaib, Mototly Road	Storage facility and business expansion	8.28	360,459
Muzaffargarh mill - Bagga Sher, Khan pur Shumail, District Multan	Manufacturing facility and labour colony	30.87	1,344,697
Nooriabad land- Plot No. B/77, Jhampeer road, Nooriabad	Storage facility and business expansion	31.00	1,350,360

	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024
5.4 Capital work-in-progress			
Civil works		23,568	55,897
Plant and machinery		31,712	25,195
Solar panels		61,334	154,931
Power generator		-	39,317
	5.4.1	116,614	275,340

5.4.1 Capital work-in-progress

	Civil works	Plant and machinery	Solar panels	Power generators	Total
	----- (Rupees '000) -----				
As at June 30, 2023	338,228	1,584,769	205,206	4,924	2,133,127
Additions during the year	76,610	55,646	181,373	78,131	391,760
Transferred to operating fixed assets	(358,941)	(1,615,220)	(231,648)	(43,738)	(2,249,547)
As at June 30, 2024	55,897	25,195	154,931	39,317	275,340
Additions during the year	20,875	66,231	77,506	-	164,612
Transferred to operating fixed assets	(53,204)	(59,714)	(171,103)	(39,317)	(323,338)
As at June 30, 2025	23,568	31,712	61,334	-	116,614

	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024
5.5 Right of use assets			
Office premises			
Cost		75,879	73,311
Lease modification	5.5.1	(1,139)	2,568
Cost after modification		74,740	75,879
Depreciation			
- Opening		59,933	43,986
- For the year	5.5.2	14,807	15,947
Accumulated depreciation		74,740	59,933
Net book value as at June 30		-	15,946

5.5.1 Modification represents effects of changes in rental against the office premises.

5.5.2 Depreciation is charged on a lease term of 5 years on straight line basis and has been charged in 'Administrative expenses' (Note 32).

6. INTANGIBLES	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024
Software			
Cost		26,341	26,341
Amortization			
- Opening		23,900	22,854
- For the year	6.1	732	1,046
Accumulated amortization		(24,632)	(23,900)
Net book value as at June 30		1,709	2,441
Annual amortization rate		30%	30%
6.1 Amortization for the year has been charged to 'Administrative expenses' (Note 32).			
7. LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024
Investment in associate	7.1	13,476	13,476
Investment in subsidiaries at cost			
- Indus Home Limited (IHL)	7.2	2,491,204	2,491,204
- Indus Lyallpur Limited (ILL)	7.3	1,635,000	1,635,000
- Indus Wind Energy Limited (IWEL)	7.4	2,260,312	2,260,312
		6,386,516	6,386,516
		6,399,992	6,399,992
7.1 It represents investment in Sunrays Textile Mills Limited (STML), a public limited company incorporated in Pakistan, with its principal place of business in Dera Ghazi Khan, Muzaffargarh. As of the reporting date, the Company owns 0.99% shareholding and voting rights in STML and it is considered as an associate due to common directorship.			
7.2 Indus Home Limited (IHL)			
IHL is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, the subsidiary is involved in the business of griegge, terry towel and other textile products. The subsidiary is incorporated in Pakistan as a public unlisted company, with its principal place of business in Lahore. Investment in IHL is carried at cost less accumulated impairment loss in these unconsolidated financial statements.			
7.3 Indus Lyallpur Limited (ILL)			
ILL is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, the subsidiary is involved in the business of manufacturing, export and sale of yarn. The subsidiary is incorporated in Pakistan as public unlisted company, with its principal place of business in district Faislabad. Investment in ILL is carried at cost less accumulated impairment loss in these unconsolidated financial statements.			
7.4 Indus Wind Energy Limited (IWEL)			
IWEL is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company and is involved in the business of generation and distribution of power. The subsidiary is incorporated in Pakistan as a public unlisted company, with its principal place of business in district Thatta. Investment in IWEL is carried at cost less accumulated impairment loss in these unconsolidated financial statements.			

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		2025	2024
	Note	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
8. STORES, SPARES AND LOOSE TOOLS			
Stores, spares and loose tools	8.1	943,188	867,834
Provision for slow moving and obsolete items	8.2	(16,348)	(16,348)
		926,840	851,486
8.1	It includes stores and spares in transit amounting to Rs. 6.312 million (2024: Rs. 284.077 million).		
8.2	Movement of provision for slow moving and obsolete items	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) ----- 2024
	Balance as at July 01		16,348 13,737
	Provision made during the year	29.3	- 2,611
	Balance as at June 30		16,348 16,348
9. STOCK-IN-TRADE			
Raw material			
- in hand		7,051,445	5,650,140
- in transit		2,730,933	2,015,263
		9,782,378	7,665,403
Work-in-process		598,641	648,338
Finished goods		2,233,539	2,485,483
Packing material		133,779	127,689
Waste		292,361	237,115
		13,040,698	11,164,028
10. TRADE DEBTS			
Secured			
Foreign debtors	10.1	2,033,212	1,892,074
Local debtors	10.1	197,665	365,071
Unsecured			
Local debtors	10.2	10,896,356	8,276,886
	10.3	13,127,233	10,534,031
Allowance for expected credit loss	10.4	(29,278)	(5,316)
		13,097,955	10,528,715

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- 10.1** Trade debts consist of a large number of customers, spread across geographical areas. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of credit customers, to assess their recoverability. These are secured against letter of credit from credit worthy banks.
- 10.2** The details of trade debts from associates and related parties are as follows:

	Maximum aggregate outstanding at the end of any month	No past due or impaired	1 to 30 days	31 to 180 days	More than 180 days	Total as at June 30
	----- (Rupees in '000) -----					
2025						
Indus Llyallpur Limited	178,480	7,820	781	-	-	8,601
Indus Home Limited	74,042	14,159	-	-	-	14,159
Sunrays Textile Mills Limited	71,562	61,892	9,670	-	-	71,562
2024						
Indus Llyallpur Limited	52,861	-	9,783	-	-	9,783
Indus Home Limited	137,053	33,242	38,816	-	-	72,058
Sunrays Textile Mills Limited	412,698	63,358	-	-	-	63,358

10.3 Ageing of trade debts

	2025	2024
	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
Ageing of trade debts		
Not yet due	9,706,720	8,010,555
Past due within 30 days	1,976,809	1,712,237
Past due within 31 to 60 days	733,951	588,029
Past due within 61 to 90 days	275,938	107,043
Past due within 91 to 180 days	303,773	92,354
Past due beyond 180 days	130,042	23,813
	13,127,233	10,534,031

10.4 Allowance for expected credit loss

Balance as at July 01	5,316	5,316
Provision made during the year	23,962	-
Balance as at June 30	29,278	5,316

11. LOANS AND ADVANCES	Note	2025	2024
		----- (Rupees in '000) -----	----- (Rupees in '000) -----
Loans and advances to staff	11.1	19,946	15,015
Advance income tax and levies - net		338,426	99,159
Advances to:			
- Suppliers		2,198	10,343
- Others		57,776	39,747
		59,974	50,090
		418,346	164,264
11.1 These are interest free, secured against gratuity entitlements to a person which is recoverable within a year.			
12. SHORT-TERM PREPAYMENTS	Note	2025	2024
		----- (Rupees in '000) -----	----- (Rupees in '000) -----
Considered good			
Prepayments		1,898	1,898
12. TRADE DEPOSITS AND SHORT TERM PREPAYMENTS			
Deposits against bank guarantee		-	3,135
Deposits with Nazir High Court	12.1	77,236	-
Other deposits		11,217	11,887
Margins against letter of credit		10,000	19,093
Prepayments		67,293	19,273
		165,746	53,388
12.1 The Company filed a petition in the High Court of Sindh on May 6, 2025, against SSGC and OGRA, challenging the retrospective application of levy under the Off the Grid (Captive Power Plants) Levy Ordinance, 2025. The Court directed that the demand raised by SSGC for February 2025 shall not be enforced, subject to the Company depositing the amount with the Nazir of the Court, which has been duly complied with.			
13. OTHER RECEIVABLES	Note	2025	2024
		----- (Rupees in '000) -----	----- (Rupees in '000) -----
Cotton claims receivables		160,145	188,477
Indus Wind Energy Limited	13.1	1,369	-
Others	13.2	1,193,347	90,563
		1,354,861	279,040
Provision against doubtful recovery	32	(439,000)	-
		915,861	279,040

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13.1 The details of other receivables from related party are as follow:

	Maximum aggregate outstanding at the end of any month	No past due or impaired	1 to 30 days	31 to 180 days	More than 180 days	Total as at June 30
	(Rupees in '000)					
2025						
Indus Wind Energy Limited	1,369	1,369	-	-	-	1,369

13.2 The Company identified a case of financial embezzlement involving two former employees. An initial internal investigation revealed misappropriation of Company funds amounting to Rs. 961 million, following which law enforcement agencies were informed and both individuals were arrested. Authorities have frozen certain assets held in the names of the individuals and their benamidars, with an estimated value of Rs. 522 million.

As of June 30, 2025, provision of Rs. 439 million has been made in these unconsolidated financial statements. The Company is actively pursuing legal action and recovery of the misappropriated funds and is certain about its recovery.

	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024
14. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS			
At fair value through profit or loss			
Investment in ordinary shares of listed companies	14.1	519,156	31,096
At amortised cost			
Treasury bills	14.2	60,085	-
Term deposit receipts with banks having maturity of	14.3		
- more than three months		1,000	1,000
- three months or less		40,135	-
		620,376	32,096

14.1 Investment in ordinary shares of listed companies

2025 --- (Number of shares of Investee company Rs. 10/- each) ---	2024		2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024
42,000	42,000	Bestway Cement Limited	17,031	9,420
40,000	-	Sazgar Engineering Works Limited	45,593	-
225,000	-	Systems Limited	24,107	-
2,350,000	2,350,000	K-Electric Limited (share of Rs. 3.5/- each)	12,338	10,881
150,000	-	Pioneer Cement Limited	34,220	-
25,950	25,950	Sitara Chemical Industries Limited	12,867	8,935
427,869	-	Bank Alfalah Limited	34,330	-
1,890,000	15,000	Habib Bank Limited	338,670	1,860
			519,156	31,096

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14.2 Investment in treasury bills

Particulars	Issue date	Tenor	Maturity	Face value	Cost	Accrued profit during the year	Carrying value as at June 30, 2025
----- (Rupees in '000) -----							
Government of Pakistan	12-Dec-24	12 Months	12-Dec-25	63,030	56,996	3,089	60,085
As at June 30, 2025				63,030	56,996	3,089	60,085

14.3 Investment in term deposit receipts

Particulars	Issue date	Tenor	Maturity	Interest rates	Carrying value as at June 30, 2025	Accrued profit during the year
----- (Rupees in '000) -----						
Habib Bank Limited	15-May-25	3 Months	16-Jul-25	5.80%	8,135	59
Habib Bank Limited	15-Jun-25	1 Months	16-Jul-25	7.50%	20,000	62
Habib Bank Limited	15-Jun-25	1 Months	16-Jul-25	7.50%	12,000	37
Soneri Bank Limited	6-Mar-25	12 Months	6-Mar-26	11.00%	1,000	35
As at June 30, 2025					41,135	193
As at June 30, 2024					1,000	-

15. TAX REFUNDABLE

	2025	2024
----- (Rupees in '000) -----		
Sales tax refundable	163,061	965,458
Income tax refundable	18,146	18,146
	181,207	983,604

16. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	Note	2025	2024
----- (Rupees in '000) -----			
With banks			
- in current accounts	16.1	73,336	111,240
- in deposit accounts	16.2	3,275	35,178
		76,611	146,418
Cash in hand		10,572	18,363
		87,183	164,781

16.1 It is a current account denominated in USD amounting to USD 143,144.64 (2024: USD 206,727.03).

16.2 Markup rates on these accounts range between 9% - 9.5% (2024: 8.29% - 20.5%) per annum.

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17. ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP CAPITAL

2025 ----- (Number of shares) -----	2024	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024
9,637,116	9,637,116	Ordinary shares of Rs.10 each	96,371	96,371
		Fully paid in cash		
		Other than cash		
5,282,097	5,282,097	Issued to the shareholders of YTML 17.1	52,821	52,821
39,301,983	39,301,983	Issued as bonus shares	393,019	393,019
<u>54,221,196</u>	<u>54,221,196</u>		<u>542,211</u>	<u>542,211</u>

17.1 These shares were issued pursuant to the Scheme of Amalgamation with Yousuf Textile Mills Limited (YTML), determined as at October 01, 2004, in accordance with agreed share-swap ratio.

17.2 The Company has only one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income. The holders are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets.

17.3 The Company has no reserved shares for issuance under options and sales contracts.

18. RESERVES

Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024
Capital reserves		
Share premium	18.1 10,920	10,920
Merger reserve	18.2 11,512	11,512
Investments and bonus shares	18.3 6,000,000	6,000,000
	<u>6,022,432</u>	<u>6,022,432</u>
Revenue reserves		
General reserve	18.4 16,977,568	16,977,568
Unappropriated profit	772,324	306,965
	<u>23,772,324</u>	<u>23,306,965</u>

18.1 This represents share premium received in year 2001 in respect of the issue of 3,639,960 right shares at a premium of Rs.3 per share.

18.2 Merger reserve represents excess of (a) assets of YTML over its liabilities merged with the Company over (b) consideration to shareholders of YTML as per the Scheme of Amalgamation. (Refer note 17.1)

18.3 The Board of Directors of the Company in its meeting held on February 28, 2024, decided to allocate a sum of Rs. 6 billion as not available for distribution by way of dividend for purpose of Investment and bonus in future years.

18.4 This represents reserves created out of profits of the Company. The Company has transferred Rs. Nil (2024: Rs. 2 billion) out of unappropriated profit of the Company.

19. LONG-TERM FINANCING

Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024
Secured		
From banking companies	19.1 5,602,240	6,411,471
Current portion shown in current liabilities	<u>(1,041,978)</u>	<u>(886,761)</u>
	<u>4,560,262</u>	<u>5,524,710</u>

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19.1 Details and movement are as follows:

Name of banks	Cash flows				As at June 30, 2025	Current maturity
	As at July 01, 2024	Acquired during the year	Repayment during the year	Amortization of government grant		
----- (Rupees in '000) -----						
Conventional						
Allied Bank Limited	554,875	-	(112,513)	-	442,362	112,941
Soneri Bank Limited	150,156	-	(26,134)	8,854	132,876	18,733
MCB Bank Limited	903,171	-	(151,283)	16,969	768,857	162,270
United Bank Limited	535,110	-	(122,371)	10,369	423,108	87,698
Habib Bank Limited	1,254,616	-	(202,337)	8,239	1,060,518	215,085
Askari Bank Limited	646,836	-	(127,173)	-	519,663	164,906
Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited	244,557	-	(35,876)	1,322	210,003	33,712
The Bank of Punjab Limited	506,300	-	(30,801)	-	475,499	49,175
National Bank of Pakistan	509,959	-	(75,945)	37,202	471,216	61,145
Pakistan Kuwait Investment Company Limited	-	86,501	-	-	86,501	28,834
Shariah compliant						
Bank Alfalah Limited	703,920	-	(70,179)	-	633,741	87,171
Meezan Bank Limited	401,971	-	(24,075)	-	377,896	20,308
Total	6,411,471	86,501	(978,687)	82,955	5,602,240	1,041,978

19.2 Particulars of long-term financing

Type and nature of loan	2025		
	Amount outstanding Rupees in '000	Mark up rate per annum	Terms of repayments
Long term financing facility (LTFF)	2,076,276	2.50% to 5%	Quarterly and half yearly
Temporary Economic Refinancing Facility (TERF)	936,390	1.75% to 2.25%	Quarterly
Renewable energy	525,868	3% to 6%	Quarterly
Term finances	2,063,706	3 months KIBOR + 0.5% to 1.25%	Quarterly
	5,602,240		
Type and nature of loan	2024		
	Amount outstanding Rupees in '000	Mark up rate per annum	Terms of Repayments
Long term financing facility (LTFF)	2,475,197	2.50% to 5%	Quarterly and half yearly
Temporary Economic Refinancing Facility (TERF)	1,051,296	1.75% to 2.25%	Quarterly
Renewable Energy	594,544	3% to 6%	Quarterly
Term finances	2,290,434	3 months KIBOR + 0.5% to 1.25%	Quarterly
	6,411,471		

19.3 These finances are secured by Joint Pari Passu charge over Land and Building of Hyderabad unit P-1 and Plant and Machinery of all units of the Company.

19.4 Long-term financing

Name of institution	2025		Details of financing, security and repayment terms
	Sanctioned amount	Outstanding amount excluding government grant	
		----- (Rs. in '000) -----	
Conventional			
Allied Bank Limited	795,000	442,362	The facility is secured against existing joint pari passu hypothecation charge over Company's fixed assets against plant and machinery of all units and land and building of only Hyderabad unit P-1 with 25% margin. The repayment of loan (principal amount) will be made in 32 equal quarterly instalments. Mark up rate is 2.5% on this facility and repayable on quarterly basis.
Soneri Bank Limited	216,000	159,617	The facility is secured against existing joint pari passu charge over Company's fixed assets against plant and machinery of all units and land and building of only Hyderabad unit P-1 with 25% margin. The repayment of loan (principal amount) will be made 32 equal quarterly installments. Mark up rate is 2% on this facility and repayable on quarterly basis.
MCB Bank Limited	2,265,000	810,621	The facility is secured against existing joint pari passu charge over Company's fixed assets against plant and machinery of all units and land and building of only Hyderabad unit P-1 with 25% margin. The repayment of loan (principal amount) will be made in 32 equal quarterly instalments with 2 years grace period of Temporary Economic Refinancing Facility, Long Term Financing Facility and Term loan. Mark up rate is 1.75% on Temporary Economic Refinancing Facility, 2.5% on Long Term Financing Facility and 3 months KIBOR + 0.75% on Term loan and repayable on quarterly basis.
United Bank Limited	1,565,000	449,512	The facility is secured against existing joint pari passu charge over Company's fixed assets against plant and machinery of all units and land and building of only Hyderabad unit P-1 with 25% margin. The repayment of loan (principal amount) will be made in 32 equal quarterly instalments with 2 years grace period. Mark up rate is 2.25% on temporary Economic Refinancing Facility, 2.5% on Long Term Financing Facility and SBP rate +1% on Renewable Energy Financing Facility and repayable on quarterly basis.

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Habib Bank Limited	2,702,000	1,083,798	This facility is secured against existing joint pari passu charge over Company's fixed assets against plant and machinery of all units and land and building of only Hyderabad unit P-1 with 25% margin. The repayment of loan (principal amount) will be made 32 equal quarterly instalments of Temporary Economic Refinancing Facility & Term loan and 16 equal half yearly Instalments with 2 years grace period of Long term Financing Facility. Mark up rate is 2% on Temporary Economic Refinancing Facility & 2.5% to 2.75% on Long Term Financing Facility and 3 month KIBOR + 0.75% on Term loan and is repayable on quarterly basis. In last year, the Company has entered into an arrangement with the bank for obtaining Solar loan. The repayment of loan (principal amount) will be made in 28 equal quarterly instalments. Markup rate is 6% per annum.
Askari Bank Limited	1,518,000	519,663	The facility is secured against existing joint pari passu charge over Company's fixed assets against plant and machinery of all units and land and building of only Hyderabad unit P-1 with 25% margin. The repayment of loan (principal amount) will be made in 32 equal quarterly instalments with 2 years grace period of Long term Financing Facility and 16 equal quarterly instalments with 1 year grace period of Term loan. Mark up rate is 2.5% to 4.75% on Long term Financing Facility and 3 month KIBOR + 1.25% on Term loan and repayable on quarterly basis.
Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited	1,103,000	216,520	The facility is secured against existing joint pari passu charge over Company's fixed assets against plant and machinery of all units and land and building of only Hyderabad unit P-1 duly registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan inclusive of 25% margin. The repayment of loan (principal amount) will be made in 32 equal quarterly instalments with 2 years grace period of Temporary Economic Refinancing Facility, Long Term Financing Facility and Term loan. Mark up rate is 3% on Long term Financing Facility, 2% on temporary Economic Refinancing Facility and SBP rate + 1% on Renewable Energy Financing Facility and repayable on quarterly basis.
The Bank of Punjab Limited	2,243,000	475,499	The facility is secured against existing joint pari passu charge over Company's fixed assets against plant and machinery of all units and land and building of only Hyderabad unit P-1 with 25% margin. The repayment of loan (principal amount) will be made in 32 equal quarterly instalments with 2 years grace period. Mark up rate is 3 months KIBOR + 1% spread against Term loan and 5% against long term finance facility and repayable on quarterly basis.
National Bank of Pakistan	750,000	565,944	The facility is secured against first joint pari passu charge over Company's fixed assets against plant and

			machinery of all units and land and building of only Hyderabad unit P-1 with 25% margin duly registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan inclusive of 25% margin. The repayment of loan (principal amount) will be made in 32 quarterly instalments with 2 years grace period. Mark up rate is 1.8% on temporary Economic Refinancing Facility and SBP rate + 1.25% on Renewable Energy Financing Facility and repayable on quarterly basis.
Pakistan Kuwait Investment Company Limited	500,000	86,501	The facility is secured against a ranking hypothecation charge over all present and future fixed assets with a 25% margin. It carries a markup of 3-month KIBOR + 0.7% per annum, payable quarterly. The principal is repayable in 12 equal quarterly installments over a tenor of three years, with no grace period.
Bank Alfalah Limited	850,000	633,741	The facility is secured against existing joint pari passu charge over Company's fixed assets against plant and machinery of all units and land and building of only Hyderabad unit P-1 with 25% margin. The repayment of loan (principal amount) will be made in 32 equal quarterly instalments with 2 years grace period. Mark up rate is KIBOR + 0.9% against Term loan and 3% to 5% against long term finance facility and repayable on quarterly basis. In last year, the Company has entered into an arrangement with the bank for obtaining Solar loan. The repayment of loan (principal amount) will be made in 32 quarterly instalments with 2 years grace period. Markup rate for the first year is 3 month KIBOR + 0.9% spread and later will be 3% to 6% as per renewable energy facility markup rates. This is because all solar loans are first disbursed as term finance loans and later on converted into renewable energy loans.
Meezan Bank Limited	1,832,000	377,897	The facility is secured against existing joint pari passu charge over Company's fixed assets against with 25% margin. The repayment of loan (principal amount) will be made in 32 equal quarterly instalments with 2 years grace period. Mark up rate is 3% against long term financing facility and repayable on quarterly basis. In last year, the Company has entered into an arrangement with the Bank for obtaining Term loan. This facility is secured against Joint Pari Passu charge over Plant and Machinery located at Karachi, Muzaffargarh and Hyderabad unit P-1. The repayment of loan (principal amount) will be made in 32 equal quarterly instalments with 2 years grace period. Mark up rate is 3 month kibar + 0.5% spread.
Total		5,821,675	

- 19.5** There is no non-compliance of the financing agreements with banking companies which may expose the Company to penalties or early repayment.

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20. DEFERRED TAXATION

	Opening balance	Recognised in statement of profit or loss	Recognised in statement of comprehensive income	Closing balance
Movement for the year ended June 30, 2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----				
Deductible temporary differences in respect of:				
Provision for:				
- retirement benefits	(92,943)	(26,702)	(4,072)	(123,717)
- provision of stores and spare parts	(4,741)	-	-	(4,741)
- provision of trade debts	(2,828)	(5,663)	-	(8,491)
- other financial assets	(4,080)	14,670	-	10,590
- short term borrowings	(1,541)	10,539	-	8,998
- lease related assets and liabilities	(2,517)	2,517	-	-
- minimum tax credits	(1,052,807)	(214,863)	-	(1,267,670)
Others	(6,744)	(114,498)	-	(121,242)
	(1,168,201)	(334,000)	(4,072)	(1,506,273)
Taxable temporary differences in respect of:				
- accelerated tax depreciation	890,827	(171,612)	-	719,215
- unclaimed amortization on intangibles	423	(128)	-	295
	891,250	(171,740)	-	719,510
Deferred tax asset	(276,951)	(505,740)	(4,072)	(786,763)
	Opening balance	Recognised in statement of profit or loss	Recognised in statement of comprehensive income	Closing balance
Movement for the year ended June 30, 2024 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----				
Deductible temporary differences in respect of:				
Provision for:				
- retirement benefits	(23,524)	(64,275)	(5,144)	(92,943)
- provision of stores and spare parts	-	(4,741)	-	(4,741)
- provision of trade debts	(253)	(2,575)	-	(2,828)
- other financial assets	(578)	(3,502)	-	(4,080)
- short term borrowings	10,073	(11,614)	-	(1,541)
- lease related assets and liabilities	(817)	(1,700)	-	(2,517)
- minimum tax credits	(197,272)	(855,535)	-	(1,052,807)
Others	(5,907)	(837)	-	(6,744)
	(218,278)	(944,779)	(5,144)	(1,168,201)
Taxable temporary differences in respect of:				
- accelerated tax depreciation	267,865	622,962	-	890,827
- unclaimed amortization on intangibles	199	224	-	423
	268,064	623,186	-	891,250
Deferred tax liabilities / (asset)	49,786	(321,593)	(5,144)	(276,951)

		2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024
21.	DEFERRED LIABILITIES		
	Provision for gratuity	21.1.3 426,611	320,492
	Deferred government grant	21.2 218,947	301,902
	Gas Infrastructure Development Cess (GIDC)	21.3 969,758	950,795
		1,615,316	1,573,189
	Current Portion of:		
	Deferred government grant	21.2 (61,628)	(70,750)
	Gas Infrastructure Development Cess (GIDC)	21.3 (969,758)	(931,832)
		(1,031,386)	(1,002,582)
		583,930	570,607

21.1 Provision for gratuity

The Company operates unfunded gratuity scheme for all its confirmed employees who have completed the minimum qualifying period of service. Provision is made to cover obligations under the scheme on the basis of valuation conducted by a qualified actuary. The latest valuation was conducted on June 30, 2025 using Projected Unit Credit Method. Details of assumptions used and the amounts recognised in these unconsolidated financial statements are as follows:

21.1.1 Significant actuarial assumptions and methods	2025	2024
Discount rate	11.75%	14.75%
Expected rate of increase in salary level	11.75%	14.75%
Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation	7 years	7 years
Average duration of liability	6 years	6 years

The critical gap between the discount rate and salary growth rate is zero for both years.

21.1.2 Assumptions

Discount rate

The market of high quality corporate bonds is not deep enough in Pakistan. Therefore, discount rate is based on market yields on government bonds as at the valuation date. The discount rate used for the valuation is 11.75% per annum. This rate is consistent with the guidelines of the Pakistan Society of Actuaries on setting discount rates.

Rate of growth in salary

The gratuity benefits are calculated using the gross salary. In view of the market expectations and long-term monetary policy of the State Bank of Pakistan regarding inflation, it has been assumed that the average rate of long-term future salary increases will be 11.75% (2024: 14.75%) per annum.

Mortality, Withdrawal and Disability Retirement Rates

The mortality rates used for active employees are based on SLIC (2001-05) Mortality Table.

The rates for withdrawal from service and retirement on ill-health grounds are based on industry / country experience.

Withdrawal rates used in this valuation are heavier than those used in the previous valuation.

		2025	2024
		----- (Rupees in '000) -----	----- (Rupees in '000) -----
21.1.3 Present value of defined benefit obligation		426,611	320,492
		2025	2024
		----- (Rupees in '000) -----	----- (Rupees in '000) -----
21.1.4 Movement in net defined benefit liability			
Balance at the beginning of the year		320,492	245,190
Current service cost		129,936	88,995
Interest cost		41,425	31,225
Actuarial loss - net	21.1.6	14,043	61,167
Benefits paid		(79,285)	(106,085)
Balance at the end of the year		426,611	320,492
21.1.5 Expense recognised in profit or loss			
Current service cost		129,936	88,995
Net interest cost		41,425	31,225
Expense recognized in profit or loss		171,361	120,220
21.1.6 Remeasurement recognised in Other Comprehensive Income			
Experience loss		14,043	61,167
21.1.7 Net recognised liability			
Net liability at the beginning of year		320,492	245,190
Expense recognised in profit or loss		171,361	120,220
Benefits paid during the year		(79,285)	(106,085)
Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income		14,043	61,167
		426,611	320,492
21.1.8	Reasonable possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amount shown below:		

	Impact on defined benefit obligation		
	Change in assumptions	Increase	Decrease
		----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
Discount rate	1%	24,931	(26,240)
Salary growth rate	1%	(26,997)	25,483

21.1.9 The expected gratuity expense for the next year amounts to Rs. 187.009 million.

21.1.10 The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted retirement benefit obligation is:

	2025	2024
	Undiscounted payments	
	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
Year 1	51,073	38,368
Year 2	58,698	44,097
Year 3	67,822	50,951
Year 4	77,732	58,396
Year 5	86,598	65,057
Year 6 and above	467,063	350,880

The rates for withdrawal from service and retirement on ill-health grounds are based on industry / country experience.

21.1.11 Risks to which the scheme maintained by the Company is exposed are as follows such as:

Interest rate risk

The present value of the defined benefit liability is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to the market yields at the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds, or where there is no deep market in such bonds, by reference to market yields on government bonds. Currencies and terms of bond yields used must be consistent with the currency and estimated term of the post-employment benefit obligations being discounted. A decrease in bond interest rates will increase the liability, and vice versa.

Salary risk

The present value of the defined benefit liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the liability and vice versa.

Withdrawal rate risk

The present value of the defined benefit liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the withdrawal rate / attrition rate of plan participants. As such, an increase in the withdrawal rate may increase / decrease the liability and vice versa depending on the age-service distribution of the exiting employees.

Mortality rate risk

The present value of the defined benefit liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants during employment. An improvement in the mortality rates of the participants may increase / decrease the liability and vice versa depending on the age-service distribution of the exiting employees.

21.2 Deferred Government Grant

This represents deferred government grant (representing differential between borrowing obtained at concessional rate and market interest rate of 3 months KIBOR plus spread) in respect of Temporary Economic Refinancing Facility (TERF) as disclosed in Note 19. There are no unfulfilled conditions or other contingencies attached to this grant.

	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024 -----
Opening		301,902	377,759
Amortization of deferred government grant	30	(82,955)	(75,857)
		218,947	301,902
Current portion of deferred government grant		(61,628)	(70,750)
		157,319	231,152

21.3 Gas Infrastructure Development Cess

Balance at the beginning of the year	950,795	929,736
Unwinding of interest	18,963	21,059
	969,758	950,795
Current portion shown in current liabilities	(969,758)	(931,832)
	-	18,963

21.3.1 Gas Infrastructure Development Cess (GIDC) was levied through GIDC Act, 2011 with effect from December 15, 2011 and was chargeable from industrial gas customers at different rates as prescribed by the Federal Government through OGRA notification.

On June 13, 2013, the Honourable Peshawar High Court declared the levy, imposition and recovery of the Cess unconstitutional with the direction to refund the "Cess" so far collected. Supreme Court of Pakistan examined the case and vide its findings dated August 22, 2014, concluded that GID Cess is a fee and not a tax and on either count the "Cess" could not have been introduced through a money bill under Article 73 of the Constitution and the same was, therefore, not validly levied in accordance with the Constitution. However, on September 25, 2014, the President of Pakistan had promulgated GID Cess Ordinance 2014, which was applicable to the whole of Pakistan and has to be complied by all parties.

On September 29, 2014, the Sindh High Court gave a stay order to various parties against the promulgation of Presidential order dated September 25, 2014.

On May 22, 2015, the GID Cess Act, 2015 was passed by Parliament applicable on all consumers. Following the imposition of the said Act, many consumers filed a petition in Sindh High Court and obtained stay order against the Act passed by the Parliament.

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On October 26, 2016, the High Court of Sindh held that enactment of GIDC Act, 2015 is ultra-vires to the Constitution of Pakistan. Sui Southern Gas Company Limited has filed an intra-court appeal before the Divisional Bench of High Court of Sindh. On August 13, 2020, GIDC matter is decided by the Supreme Court of Pakistan and the Court has ordered gas consumers to pay outstanding amount of GIDC upto July 31, 2020 in twenty four equal monthly instalments, starting from August 2020.

On November 2020, on review petitions filed by companies including those which had obtained the judgment from the Hon'ble Sindh High Court, the Supreme Court through its judgment dated November 03, 2020 dismissed the review petitions and allowed the recovery of the amount in forty eight equal instalments with one year grace period as oppose to twenty four equal instalments and six months grace period mentioned in the original decision dated August 30, 2020.

On September 29, 2020, we have challenged the imposition of GIDC upon us by SSGC and its quantum on various grounds including that the company had a judgment from the Hon'ble Sindh High Court which was not appealed in time, that the company had not passed on the burden of the Cess and in any event the 2015 Act could not apply with retrospective effect. Sindh High Court has passed restraining order dated September 29, 2020, due to this payment related to Karachi and Hyderabad unit has not yet paid.

		2025	2024
	Note	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
22. LEASE LIABILITIES			
Balance as at July 01		24,625	37,843
Modification		(1,758)	2,568
Payments made		(22,867)	(20,520)
Interest accrued		-	4,734
	22.1	-	24,625
Current portion		-	(24,625)
Balance as at June 30		-	-

22.1 The future minimum lease payments under the agreement in 2024 was Rs. 24.625 million.

		2025	2024
	Note	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
23. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES			
Creditors	23.1	863,688	893,987
Accrued liabilities		1,178,591	1,160,499
Infrastructure cess	23.2	1,764,674	1,191,409
Workers' Profits Participation Fund	23.3	35,080	23,254
Workers' Welfare Fund	23.4	3,791	5,733
Withholding tax payable		12,278	18,149
Other payables		42,205	64,865
Income tax and levies payable		-	137,690
		3,900,307	3,495,586

23.1 This includes Rs. 21.095 million (2024: Rs.0.023 million) due to related parties.

23.2 This represents Government of Sindh, provision for Sindh Development and Infrastructure Fee and Duty which was levied by the Excise and Taxation Department, on goods entering or leaving the province of Sindh, through air or sea at prescribed rate, under the Sindh Finance Ordinance, 2001. The imposition of the levy was initially challenged by the Company along with other affectees, in the High Court of Sindh, and the Court was pleased to grant an interim injunction, vide Order dated May 31, 2011, to the effect that for every consignment cleared after December 28, 2006, 50% of the value of infrastructure fee should be paid in cash and a bank guarantee for the remaining amount should be deposited with the Court until the final order is passed. However, as a matter of prudence, in 2021 the Company has paid 50% of the value of infrastructure fee to the concerned department and recorded liability for the remaining amount which is supported by a bank guarantee. Starting from September 2021, the Company is providing 100% bank guarantee in accordance with the order of Supreme Court of Pakistan dated September 01, 2021.

	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----
23.3 Workers' Profits Participation Fund			
Balance at beginning of the year		23,254	61,568
Allocation for the year	33	35,080	23,254
		<u>58,334</u>	<u>84,822</u>
Payments made during the year		<u>(23,254)</u>	<u>(61,568)</u>
Balance at end of the year		<u>35,080</u>	<u>23,254</u>
23.4 Workers' Welfare Fund			
Balance at beginning of the year		5,733	3,058
Allocation for the year	33	1,116	2,675
Payments made during the year		<u>(3,058)</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at end of the year		<u>3,791</u>	<u>5,733</u>
24. CONTRACT LIABILITIES		<u>88,303</u>	<u>97,562</u>
24.1 Revenue recognized against opening contract liabilities amounted to Rs. 97.562 million (2024: Rs. 86.905 million)			
25. INTEREST / MARK-UP PAYABLE		2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----
On secured loans from banking companies:			
- Long-term financing			
Conventional		40,056	93,730
Shariah compliant		28,458	70,465
		<u>68,514</u>	<u>164,195</u>
- Short-term borrowings			
Conventional		196,729	136,001
Shariah compliant		130,856	51,658
		<u>327,585</u>	<u>187,659</u>
		<u>396,099</u>	<u>351,854</u>

26. SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024
From banking companies - secured			
Running finance			
- conventional		3,307,864	186,976
- shariah compliant		2,643,485	17,552
	26.1	5,951,349	204,528
Foreign currency financing against export / import			
- conventional		3,687,270	4,479,616
- shariah compliant		807,075	165,431
	26.2	4,494,345	4,645,047
Money market			
- conventional		2,085,000	1,825,000
- shariah compliant		710,000	1,380,000
	26.3	2,795,000	3,205,000
	26.4	13,240,694	8,054,575

26.1 These carry mark-up ranging from 1 month to 3 months KIBOR + 0.1% to 1% (2024: 1 month to 3 months KIBOR + 0.1% to 1%). These are secured against charge over current assets of the Company.

26.2 These carry mark-up ranging from 4.25% to 6.60% (2024: 5.25% to 9.20%) on foreign currency borrowing amount. These arrangements are secured against charge over current assets of the Company.

26.3 These carry mark-up ranging from 1 week to 3 months KIBOR + 0.05% to 0.75% (2024: KIBOR + 0.05% to 0.75%) on Money Market borrowing amount. These arrangements are secured against charge over current assets of the Company.

26.4 The Company has aggregated short-term borrowing facilities amounting to Rs. 20,775 million (2024: Rs. 20,175 million) from various commercial banks.

27. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

27.1 Contingencies

27.1.1 The Company has recognised GIDC payable amounting to Rs. 929.736 million in these unconsolidated financial statements on the basis of GIDC rate applicable to industrial consumers. However, SSGC and SNGPL has charged GIDC on the basis of GIDC tariff applicable to captive consumers resulting in differential of Rs.973.891 million. The Company has not recorded the provision representing differential arising due to use of captive connection rate instead of industrial connection rate in these financial statements, as the matter of application of captive or industrial tariff has been challenged in September 2020 before Lahore High Court, which is pending adjudication. The management of the Company expect favourable outcome in this regard.

27.1.2 The Company is defendant in certain sales tax related matters with aggregate demand of Rs. 1.357 million (2024: Rs. 1.357 million). Based on views of its tax advisor, management is confident of favourable outcome in these matters and accordingly no provision has been recorded in these financial statements in this respect.

27.1.3 Prior to certain amendments made through the Finance Acts of 2006 & 2008, Workers Welfare Fund (WWF) was levied at 2% of the total income assessable under the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 excluding incomes falling under the Final Tax Regime (FTR). Through Finance Act, 2008, an amendment was made in Section 4(5) of the WWF Ordinance, 1971 (the Ordinance) whereby WWF liability is applicable at 2% of the higher of the profit before taxation as per the accounts or declared income as per the return.

Aggrieved by the amendments made through the Finance Acts, certain stakeholders filed petition against the changes in the Lahore High Court which struck down the aforementioned amendments to the Ordinance in 2011. However, the Company together with other stakeholders filed the petition in the Sindh High Court which, in 2013, decided the petition against the Company and other stakeholders. Management has filed a petition before the Supreme Court of Pakistan against the decision of the Sindh High Court.

Supreme Court of Pakistan has passed an order dated November 10, 2016 that the Workers' Welfare Fund (WWF) is a fee, not a tax. Hence, the amendments made through Finance Acts, 2006 and 2008 have been declared invalid in the said order. The management has filed an application for rectification order amounting to Rs. 125.28 million for the years from 2010 to 2014 contending the fact that they had erroneously paid WWF despite of having exemption available to them.

	2025	2024
	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
27.1.4 Claim of arrears of social security contribution not acknowledged, appeal is pending in High Court of Sindh. The management is hopeful for favourable outcome.	<u><u>453</u></u>	<u><u>453</u></u>
27.1.5 Guarantees issued by banks in favour of custom authorities on behalf of the Company	<u><u>3,817</u></u>	<u><u>3,817</u></u>
27.1.6 Guarantees issued by banks in favour of gas / electric / oil companies	<u><u>237,686</u></u>	<u><u>179,314</u></u>
27.1.7 Bank guarantees against payment of infrastructure cess	<u><u>1,905,542</u></u>	<u><u>1,294,542</u></u>
27.2 Commitments		
Letters of credit for raw material and stores and spares	<u><u>2,862,523</u></u>	<u><u>3,493,383</u></u>
Letters of credit for property, plant and equipment	<u><u>14,983</u></u>	<u><u>141,745</u></u>
Stand by letter of credit (Subsidiary)	<u><u>1,082,769</u></u>	<u><u>1,614,998</u></u>
Sales contracts to be executed	<u><u>6,321,023</u></u>	<u><u>3,845,786</u></u>
Commitment to Pakistan State Oil	<u><u>7,500</u></u>	<u><u>7,500</u></u>
27.3 The Company has total unutilized facility limit against letter of credits aggregating to Rs. 4.572 billion (2024: Rs. 6.662 billion) as of reporting date.		

		2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024 -----
28.	REVENUE FROM CONTRACT WITH CUSTOMERS	Note	
	Export sales	28.1 & 28.2	17,374,585
			44,896,493
	<u>Less:</u>		
	Commission		(179,923)
			(208,692)
	Sales discount		(2,060)
			-
	Sales tax on indirect exports		-
			(624,916)
			17,192,602
			44,062,885
	Local sales		
	Yarn		50,349,701
			23,520,881
	Waste		3,858,714
			3,734,814
	Trading		4,015,455
			885,487
			58,223,870
			28,141,182
	<u>Less:</u>		
	Brokerage on local sales		(287,594)
			(265,248)
	Sales discount		(458)
			-
	Sales tax on local sales:		
	- Yarn		(7,680,920)
			(3,591,181)
	- Waste		(588,618)
			(569,741)
	- Trading		(599,052)
			(131,919)
			(8,868,590)
			(4,292,841)
			66,259,830
			67,645,978
	Other (expense) / revenue	28.3	(23,633)
			61,806
			66,236,197
			67,707,784

28.1 This includes indirect exports of Rs. Nil (2024: Rs. 18,444.461 million)

28.2 This includes indirect exports to related parties of Nil (2024: Rs. 173.219 million).

28.3 This represents realized exchange gain / (loss) on export sales.

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	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024 -----
28.4 Disaggregation of export sales into geographical area:			
- Bangladesh		708,706	91,880
- Brazil		102,843	100,113
- China		13,413,603	22,460,367
- Egypt		13,358	-
- Germany		-	36,812
- Italy		226,592	358,255
- Hong Kong		147,105	-
- Japan		312,852	227,036
- Korea		305,972	-
- Netherland		-	65,312
- Malaysia		33,370	37,536
- Mexico		17,849	58,003
- Portugal		36,301	209,847
- South Korea		-	302,282
- Sweden		112,832	101,122
- Spain		19,691	77,773
- Taiwan		-	107,232
- Turkey		1,056,013	885,176
- USA		678,957	493,178
- Vietnam		6,558	6,500
- Indirect exports		-	19,069,377
Total sales		17,192,602	44,687,801
Less: Sales tax on indirect exports		-	(624,916)
		17,192,602	44,062,885
29. COST OF GOODS SOLD			
Raw material consumed	29.1 & 29.2	49,809,585	51,922,008
Manufacturing expenses	29.3	11,954,099	11,297,615
Outside purchases			
yarn for processing excluding conversion cost		615,275	966,502
		62,378,959	64,186,125
Work in process			
- Opening		648,338	687,799
- Closing	9	(598,641)	(648,338)
		49,697	39,461
Finished goods			
- Opening		2,485,483	1,913,044
- Closing	9	(2,233,539)	(2,485,483)
		251,944	(572,439)
Waste			
- Opening		237,115	214,920
- Closing	9	(292,361)	(237,115)
		(55,246)	(22,195)
		62,625,354	63,630,952

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		2025	2024
	Note	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
29.1 Raw material consumed			
Opening stock		5,650,140	9,674,110
Purchases		51,210,890	47,898,038
		<u>56,861,030</u>	<u>57,572,148</u>
Closing stock	9	<u>(7,051,445)</u>	<u>(5,650,140)</u>
	29.2	<u>49,809,585</u>	<u>51,922,008</u>

29.2 This includes cost of raw material sold amounting to Rs. 3,214.647 million (2024: Rs. 884.553 million).

		2025	2024
	Note	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
29.3 Manufacturing expenses			
Salaries, wages and benefits	29.3.1	2,840,907	2,389,401
Utilities		6,181,169	5,991,088
Packing material consumed		627,587	637,961
Provision for slow moving and obsolete items	8.2	-	2,611
Stores and spares consumed		994,846	870,989
Repairs and maintenance		94,043	80,702
Insurance		42,100	40,062
Rates and taxes		7,648	4,162
Depreciation on operating fixed assets	5.1.1	1,098,380	1,115,769
Others		67,419	164,870
		<u>11,954,099</u>	<u>11,297,615</u>

29.3.1 It includes staff retirement benefits of Rs. 157.685 million (2024: Rs. 110.564 million).

		2025	2024
	Note	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
30. OTHER INCOME			
Scrap sales		33,195	64,768
Gain on disposal of operating fixed assets	5.2	738	4,278
Amortization of deferred government grants	21.2	82,955	75,857
Unrealized gain on revaluation of foreign currency debtors		11,462	-
Capital gain on sale of other financial assets		-	5,236
Unrealized gain on other financial assets		33,428	14,012
Unrealized exchange gain on foreign currency- net		533	-
Interest on Pakistan Investment Bond		71,295	-
Interest on treasury bills		3,089	-
Interest on term deposit receipt		193	-
Gain on lease modification		619	-
Dividend income		247,452	3,330
Profit on fixed deposits			
- Conventional		1,731	647
- Shariah compliant		191	107
		<u>486,881</u>	<u>168,235</u>

31. DISTRIBUTION COST
Export

Ocean freight		191,843	203,972
Export development surcharge		41,449	69,902
Export charges		118,478	175,799

Local

Salaries and benefits	31.1	46,316	38,331
Freight and other		195,793	199,144
Insurance		8,017	8,708
Marketing expense		13,578	-
		615,474	695,856

31.1 It includes staff retirement benefits of Rs. 3.407 million (2024: Rs. 1.771 million).

	2025	2024
Note	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	

32. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Salaries and benefits	32.1	268,743	200,899
Directors' remuneration other than meeting fees		87,460	84,037
Meeting fees		525	600
Repairs and maintenance		5,705	4,147
Postage and telephone		9,804	12,152
Traveling and conveyance		3,689	9,558
Vehicles running		40,235	41,632
Printing and stationery		4,853	4,984
Rent, rates and taxes		5,395	4,035
Utilities		10,826	10,921
Entertainment		4,747	4,530
Fees and subscription		19,038	20,142
Insurance		8,269	7,977
Legal and professional		2,062	11,541
Auditor's remuneration	32.2	3,245	3,025
Depreciation on operating fixed assets	5.1.1	43,281	47,281
Depreciation on right of use assets	5.5	14,807	15,947
Amortization on intangible assets	6	732	1,046
Provision against doubtful recovery	13	439,000	-
Others		6,919	10,325
		979,335	494,779

32.1 It includes staff retirement benefits of Rs. 10.270 million (2024: Rs. 7.885 million)

		2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024 -----
32.2 Auditors' remuneration	Note		
Audit fee		2,100	2,100
Half year review fee		550	550
Fee for certifications		100	100
Others		200	-
Out of pocket expenses		295	275
		3,245	3,025
33. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES			
Workers' Profits Participation Fund	23.3	35,080	23,254
Realized exchange loss on foreign currency - net		38,492	734
Unrealized exchange loss on foreign currency loans - net			
- Conventional		31,028	2,779
- Shariah compliant		7,971	2,534
Realized capital loss on other financial assets		689	-
Exchange loss on forward contract booking		-	15,367
Unrealized loss on revaluation of foreign currency debtors		-	4,435
Workers' Welfare Fund		1,116	2,675
		114,376	51,778
34. FINANCE COST	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024 -----
Mark-up on:			
- long-term finance			
conventional		408,502	567,768
shariah compliant		134,783	158,253
		543,285	726,021
- short-term borrowings			
conventional		691,202	961,894
shariah compliant		278,413	552,305
		969,615	1,514,199
- lease liabilities		-	4,734
Bank charges and commission		38,026	17,026
Discounting charges on letters of credit		129,278	280,477
Unwinding of Government Infrastructure Development Cess		18,963	21,059
		1,699,167	2,563,516

35. LEVIES

Final taxes on dividend	35.1	3,213	499
Minimum taxes	35.2	<u>772,017</u>	<u>855,036</u>
		<u>775,230</u>	<u>855,535</u>

35.1 These represent final taxes paid on export sales, dividend income and capital gain account and are recognised as levies in line with the requirements of IFRIC 21 'Levies' or IAS 37 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets' and guide on IAS 12 'Income Taxes' issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan.

35.2 This represents provision for minimum tax under section 113, of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. The provision for minimum tax has been recognised as levies in these unconsolidated financial statements as per the requirements of IFRIC 21 'Levies' or IAS 37 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets' and guide on IAS 12 'Income Taxes' issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan.

	2025	2024
	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
Current		
- For the year	15,854	-
- Prior year	(95,264)	(167,799)
Deferred	<u>(505,740)</u>	<u>(321,593)</u>
	<u>(585,150)</u>	<u>(489,392)</u>

36.1 During the year, the Company opted for group taxation under the provisions of Section 59AA of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, as part of a tax group arrangement with its eligible group companies.

The group taxation scheme allows the offsetting of taxable profits and losses within the group, enabling more efficient tax planning and management. The Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) has approved the group taxation arrangement for the year, and the consolidated tax return will be filed accordingly.

As a result of this arrangement, the current and deferred tax liabilities/assets have been computed on a group basis, in accordance with the requirements of applicable tax laws and relevant accounting standards.

36.2 Relationship between tax expense and accounting profit

Loss before taxation	<u>(109,820)</u>	<u>(416,397)</u>
Tax rate	29%	29%
Tax on accounting profit	(31,848)	(120,755)
Effect of:		
Income chargeable to tax at reduced rates	(3,213)	(466)
Prior year	(95,264)	(167,799)
Impact of Minimum tax	19,067	466
Deferred tax	<u>(505,740)</u>	<u>(321,593)</u>
Tax charge as per accounts	<u>(585,150)</u>	<u>(489,392)</u>

37. EARNINGS PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED

37.1 Basic earnings per share	2025	2024
Profit for the year (Rupees in 000)	<u>475,330</u>	<u>72,995</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year (Number)	<u>54,221,196</u>	<u>54,221,196</u>
Earnings per share - Basic and diluted (Rupees)	<u>8.77</u>	<u>1.35</u>
37.2 No diluted earnings per share have been presented as the Company has not issued any instruments carrying options which would have an impact on earnings per share when exercised.		

	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024
38. CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS			
Loss before taxation		(109,820)	(416,397)
Adjustments for non cash and other items			
Depreciation on operating fixed assets	5.1.1	1,141,661	1,163,050
Depreciation on right of use assets	5.5	14,807	15,947
Amortization on intangibles	6	732	1,046
Provision for slow moving and obsolete stores	8.2	-	2,611
Provision for gratuity	21.1.5	171,361	120,220
Interest on treasury bills	30	(3,089)	-
Interest on term deposit receipt	30	(193)	-
Unrealized capital gain on other financial assets	30	(33,428)	(14,012)
Capital loss / (gain) on sale of other financial assets	33	689	(5,236)
Unrealized exchange (gain) / loss on foreign currency - net	30	(533)	161
Gain on lease modification	30	(619)	-
Gain on disposal of operating fixed assets	30	(738)	(4,278)
Dividend income	30	(247,452)	(3,330)
Amortization of deferred government grant	30	(82,955)	(75,857)
Provision against expected credit loss		23,962	-
Provision against doubtful recovery	32	439,000	-
Unrealized (gain) / loss on revaluation of foreign currency debtors	30	(11,462)	4,435
Unrealized exchange loss on foreign currency loans - net	33	38,999	5,152
Finance cost	34	1,512,900	2,244,954
Unwinding of Gas Infrastructure Development Cess	34	18,963	21,059
Levies	35	775,230	855,535
Cash generated before working capital changes		<u>3,648,015</u>	<u>3,915,060</u>

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Working capital changes

(Increase) / decrease in current assets

Stores, spares and loose tools	(75,354)	(243,054)
Stock-in-trade	(1,876,670)	3,016,071
Trade debts	(2,581,740)	(293,868)
Loans and advances	(14,815)	(18,149)
Trade deposits and short term prepayments	(112,358)	33,995
Sales tax refundable	802,397	(408,358)
Other receivables	(1,075,628)	(145,441)
	(4,934,168)	1,941,196

Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities

Trade and other payables	548,282	580,146
Contract liabilities	(9,259)	10,657
Short term borrowings (excluding running finance)	(599,701)	713,924
	(60,678)	1,304,727

Cash (used in) / generated from operations

	(1,346,831)	7,160,983
--	-------------	-----------

		2025	2024
	Note	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
39. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Term deposit receipts	14	40,135	-
Cash and bank balances	16	87,183	164,781
Short-term borrowings - running finance	26	(5,951,349)	(204,528)
		(5,824,031)	(39,747)

40. REMUNERATION TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

The aggregate amounts charged in these unconsolidated financial statements for remuneration, including all benefits to chief executive officer, executives and directors of the Company are given below:

Particulars	2025				Total
	Chief	Directors		Executives	
	Executive Officer	Executive	Non-Executive		
	(Rupees in '000)				
Remuneration	-	67,915	-	187,569	255,484
Medical	-	863	-	3,408	4,271
Utilities	-	5,460	7,796	3,658	16,914
Meeting fees	-	-	525	-	525
Retirement benefits	-	-	-	8,709	8,709
Total	-	74,238	8,321	203,344	285,903
Number of persons	1	2	7	42	52

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Particulars	2024				Total
	Chief Executive Officer	Directors		Executives	
		Executive	Non-Executive		
	(Rupees in '000)				
Remuneration	-	60,450	-	108,433	168,883
Medical	-	-	-	3,580	3,580
Utilities	-	8,365	10,264	3,285	21,914
Meeting fees	-	-	600	-	600
Retirement benefits	-	-	-	8,831	8,831
Total	-	68,815	10,864	124,129	203,808
Number of persons	1	2	7	43	53

40.1 Company maintained cars are provided to Chief Executive Officer, directors and executives.

41. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The related parties comprise of subsidiaries: Indus Lyallpur Limited, Indus Home Limited, Indus Wind Energy Limited, the associate (Sunrays Textile Mills Limited) and key management personnel. The Company carries out transactions with related parties as per agreed terms. The receivables and payables are mainly unsecured in nature. Remuneration of key management personnel is disclosed in note 40 to the unconsolidated financial statements. Other related party transactions have been reported in relevant notes. Related party transactions not reported else where are as follows:

Name of related party	Basis of relationship	% of shareholding	Nature of transactions	2025 (Rupees in '000)	2024
Indus Lyallpur Limited	Subsidiary	100%	Conversion cost paid	21,639	121,362
			Conversion cost received	294,740	139,951
			Doubling cost received	-	440
			Yarn sale	392	-
			Fiber sale	49,918	23,809
Indus Home Limited	Subsidiary	100%	Yarn, waste and cotton sale	416,563	821,550
			Conversion cost received	317,824	195,088
Sunrays Textile Mills Limited	Associate due to common directorship	0.99%	Waste sale	867,739	690,960
			Waste purchase	5,252	4,546
Indus Wind Energy Limited	Subsidiary	100%	Payment made on their behalf	1,369	23
			Dividend received	226,031	-
Directors	Spouse and sons of the Directors		Rentals paid	22,867	24,625

42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024 -----
Financial assets		
At amortised cost		
Long-term deposits	6,890	6,890
Trade debts	13,097,955	10,528,715
Loans and advances to staff	19,946	15,015
Other financial assets	101,220	1,000
Other receivables	915,861	279,040
Trade deposits	88,453	15,022
Cash and bank balances	87,183	184,874
	14,317,508	11,030,556
At fair value through profit or loss		
Other financial assets	519,156	31,096
	14,836,664	11,061,652
Financial liabilities		
At amortised cost		
Long-term financing	5,602,240	6,411,471
Lease liabilities	-	24,625
Trade and other payables	2,084,484	2,119,351
Unclaimed dividend	2,370	2,383
Interest / mark-up payable	396,099	351,854
Short-term borrowings	13,240,694	8,054,575
	21,325,887	16,964,259

43. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's financial risk management. The responsibility includes developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. To assist the Board in discharging its oversight responsibility, management has been made responsible for identifying, monitoring and managing the Company's financial risk exposures.

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise long-term financing, short-term borrowings, trade and other payables, interest / dividend payable and financial guarantee contracts. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to raise finance for the Company's operations. The Company has loans, investments, trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances and deposits that arise directly from its operations. The Company also holds long-term and short term investments.

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).

The Company's exposure to the risks associated with the financial instruments and the risk management policies and procedures are summarized as follows:

43.1 Credit risk and concentration of credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss, without taking into account the fair value of any collateral. Concentration of credit risk arises when a number of counter parties are engaged in similar business activities or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations of credit risk indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry. The Company does not have any significant exposure to customers from any single country or single customer.

Credit risk of the Company arises principally from trade debts, loans and advances, other receivables and bank balances. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is as follows:

	2025	2024
	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
Long-term deposits	6,890	6,890
Trade debts	13,097,955	10,528,715
Loans and advances to staff	19,946	15,015
Other financial assets	101,220	1,000
Other receivables	915,861	279,040
Trade deposits	88,453	15,022
Bank balances	86,611	166,511
	<u>14,316,936</u>	<u>11,012,193</u>

The credit quality of receivable can be assessed with reference to their historical performance with negligible defaults in recent history.

The trade debts are due from foreign and local customers for export and local sales. Trade debts from foreign customers are secured against letters of credit. Management assesses the credit quality of local and foreign customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

Credit risk related to cash deposits

The credit risk on liquid funds (bank balances) is limited because the counter parties are banks with a reasonably high credit rating. The names and credit rating of major banks where the Company maintains its bank balances and term deposit receipt are as follows:

Name of bank	Rating agency	Credit rating	
		Long-term	Short-term
J.S Bank Limited	PACRA	AA	A+
Soneri Bank Limited	PACRA	AA-	A+
MCB Bank Limited	PACRA	AAA	A+
Allied Bank Limited	PACRA	AAA	A+
Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited	PACRA	AA+	A+
Bank Alfalah Limited	PACRA	AAA	A-
Bank Islami Pakistan	PACRA	AA-	A
Askari Bank Limited	PACRA	AA+	A+
Bank Al-Habib Limited	PACRA	AA+	A+
National Bank of Pakistan	PACRA	AAA	A+
Standard Chartered Bank (Pakistan) Limited	PACRA	AAA	A+
The Bank of Punjab	PACRA	AA+	A+
Dubai Islamic Bank (Pakistan) Limited	VIS	AA	A1+
Habib Bank Limited	VIS	AAA	A1+
United Bank Limited	VIS	AAA	A1+
Meezan Bank Limited	VIS	AAA	A1+
Faysal Bank Limited	VIS	AA	A1+

43.3 Market risk management

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimizing returns.

43.3.1 Interest rate risk management

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Majority of the interest rate risk arises from long and short-term borrowings from financial institutions. At the reporting date the interest rate risk profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments is:

	Carrying amount	
	2025	2024
	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial liabilities		
Long-term financing	3,538,534	4,121,037
Financial assets		
Other financial assets	60,085	1,000
Variable rate instruments		
Financial liabilities		
Long-term financing	2,063,706	2,290,434
Short-term borrowings	13,240,694	8,054,575
Financial assets		
Cash with banks - In deposit accounts	3,275	35,178

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

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

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher / lower and all other variables were held constant, profit before tax would decrease / increase by Rs. 76.205 million (2024: Rs. 51.448 million) determined on the outstanding balance at year end. This is mainly attributable to the Company's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate borrowings.

43.3.2 Foreign exchange risk management

Exposure to currency risk	2025		2024	
	Rupees	US Dollar	Rupees	US Dollar
	----- ('000) -----		----- ('000) -----	
Trade debts	2,033,212	7,171	1,892,074	6,798
Bank balances	40,587	143	57,510	207
Foreign currency financing against export / import	(4,494,345)	(15,851)	(4,645,047)	(16,688)
	<u>(2,420,546)</u>	<u>(8,537)</u>	<u>(2,695,463)</u>	<u>(9,683)</u>
			2025	2024
Reporting date rate			283.53	278.34
Average rate			280.94	283.24

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises mainly where receivables and payables exist due to transactions entered into foreign currencies. The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on sales, purchases and borrowings, which are entered in a currency other than Pak Rupees.

At June 30, 2025, if the Rupee had weakened / strengthened by 5% against the US Dollar with all other variables held constant, profit before tax for the year would have been higher / lower by Rs. 121.027 million (2024: higher / lower by Rs. 134.773 million) determined on the outstanding balance at year end.

43.3.3 Equity price risk management

The Company's listed equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Company manages the equity price risk through diversification and placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Company's senior management on a regular basis. The Company's Board of Directors reviews and approves all equity investment decisions.

At the reporting date, the exposure to listed equity securities at fair value was Rs. 519.156 million (2024: Rs. 31.096 million). A decrease / increase of 5% in market prices would have an impact of approximately Rs.25.958 million (2024: Rs. 1.555 million) on profit for the year determined based on market value of investments at year end.

43.4 Fair value estimation

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid or transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants and measurement date. Consequently, differences can arise between carrying values and the fair value estimates.

Underlying the definition of fair value is the presumption that the Company is a going concern without any intention or requirement to curtail materially the scale of its operations or to undertake a transaction on adverse terms.

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets i.e. listed equity shares are based on the quoted market prices at the close of trading on the reporting date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Company is current bid price.

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

IFRS 13, 'Fair Value Measurements' requires the Company to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3).

Details of fair value hierarchy and information relating to fair value of Company's investment categorised as fair value through profit or loss is as follows:

		June 30, 2025			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Note		----- (Rupees in '000) -----			
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Other financial assets	14	519,156	-	-	519,156

		June 30, 2024			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
		----- (Rupees in '000) -----			
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Other financial assets	14	32,096	-	-	32,096

There were no transfers amongst the levels during the current and preceding year. The Company's policy is to recognize transfer into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting periods.

44. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The objective of the Company when managing capital, i.e., its shareholders' equity, is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and to maintain a strong capital base to support the sustained development of its businesses.

The Company manages its capital structure by monitoring return on net assets and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend paid to shareholders or issue new shares.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including 'current and non-current borrowings' as shown in the statement of financial position) less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as 'equity' as shown in the statement of financial position plus net debt.

The gearing ratios at June 30, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024 -----
Total borrowings	19 & 26	18,842,934	14,466,046
Less: cash and bank balances	16	(87,183)	(184,874)
Net debt		18,755,751	14,281,172
Total equity		24,314,535	23,849,176
		43,070,286	38,130,348
Gearing ratio		44%	37%

The gearing ratio of the Company is increased by 6% as the expansion in Karachi unit is completed.

45. CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION

Spinning units	2025	2024
Total number of spindles installed	<u>216,225</u>	<u>208,684</u>
Total number of spindles worked per annum (average)	<u>204,516</u>	<u>197,878</u>
Number of shifts worked per day	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Installed capacity of yarn converted into 20 counts based on 365 days (lbs.)	<u>146,236,350</u>	<u>150,066,463</u>
Actual production for the year after conversion into 20 counts (lbs.)	<u>138,317,370</u>	<u>138,129,594</u>

It is difficult to describe precisely the production capacity in spinning unit since it fluctuates widely depending on various factors such as count of yarn spun, spindles speed and twist etc. It also varies according to the pattern of production adopted in a particular year.

46. SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company's core business is manufacturing and sale of yarn and it generates more than 90% of its revenue and profit from the production and sale of yarn. Decision making process is centralized at head office led by Chief Executive Officer who continuously is involved in day to day operations and regularly reviews operating results and assesses its performance and makes necessary decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments. Currently the Company has three yarn manufacturing units at Hyderabad, Karachi and Muzaffargarh. Owing to the similarity in nature of the products and services, nature of the production processes, type or class of customers for the products and services, the methods used to distribute the products and the nature of the regulatory environment, all the yarn producing units are aggregated into a single operating segment and the Company's performance is evaluated by the management on an overall basis, therefore these operational segments by location are not separately reportable segments.

47. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

	Number of employees	
	2025	2024
Average number of employees during the year	<u>2,761</u>	<u>2,695</u>
Number of employees as at June 30	<u>2,663</u>	<u>2,858</u>

47.1 Daily wage employees are not included in the above number of employees.

48. RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

	Long term financing	Short term borrowings	Dividend	Lease liabilities
	----- (Rupees '000) -----			
Balance as at July 1, 2024	6,411,471	7,850,047	2,383	24,625
Non cash item	82,955	38,999	-	(1,758)
Financing cash inflows	86,501	-	-	-
Financing cash outflows	(978,687)	(599,701)	(13)	(22,867)
Balance as at June 30, 2025	<u>5,602,240</u>	<u>7,289,345</u>	<u>2,370</u>	<u>-</u>

49. DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT FOR COMPANIES NOT ENGAGED IN SHARIAH NON-PERMISSIBLE BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

Following information has been disclosed as required under amended part I clause VII of Fourth Schedule to the Companies Act, 2017 as amended via S.R.O.1278(I)/2024 dated August 15, 2024:

	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024 -----
Financing as per Islamic Mode			
- Long-term finances (including current portion)	19	1,011,637	1,105,891
- Short-term borrowings	26	4,160,560	1,562,983
Non - shariah compliant investment in other financial assets			
- Investment in ordinary shares of listed companies		338,670	1,860
- Term deposit receipts		-	1,000
- Treasury bills		60,085	-
Shariah compliant investment in other financial assets			
- Investment in ordinary shares of listed companies		34,330	-
Interest accrued on conventional loans			
- Long-term finances	25	236,785	229,731
- Short-term borrowings	25	159,314	122,123
Profit paid on Islamic mode of financing			
- Long-term finances	34	134,783	158,253
- Short-term borrowings	34	278,413	552,305
Shariah Compliant bank balances			
- Bank balances	16	3,890	31,340
Shariah compliant revenue			
- Revenue from contracts with customers	28	66,236,197	67,707,784
Exchange gain / (loss) earned from actual currency			
- Unrealized loss on foreign currency loan	33	(7,971)	(2,534)
- Unrealized gain / (loss) on foreign currency account	30	533	(161)
Source and detailed breakup of other income			
Non-Shariah Compliant			
- Interest on Pakistan Investment Bond	30	71,295	-
- Interest on Market Treasury Bills	30	3,089	-
- Interest income on term deposit receipt	30	193	-
- Profit on fixed deposits	30	1,731	647
Shariah Compliant			
- Scrap sales	30	33,195	64,768
- Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment - net	30	738	4,278
- Profit on fixed deposits	30	191	107

Relationship with Shariah-compliant financial institutions

Name	Relationship
Meezan Bank Limited	Funded Facility & Bank Balance
Bank Alfalah limited	Funded Facility & Bank Balance
Faysal Bank Limited	Funded Facility & Bank Balance
Bank Islami Pakistan Limited	Funded Facility & Bank Balance

50. GENERAL

50.1 Figures have been rounded off to the nearest rupees in thousand.

50.2 Corresponding figures have been rearranged and reclassified, wherever necessary for the purpose of comparison and for better presentation.

51. DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE

These unconsolidated financial statements have been authorized for issue on October 06, 2025 by the Board of Directors of the Company.



Chief Financial Officer



Chief Executive Officer



Director

Consolidated Financial Results 2025

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Indus Dyeing & Manufacturing Company Limited

Opinion

We have audited the annexed consolidated financial statements of Indus Dyeing & Manufacturing Company Limited (the holding Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at June 30, 2025, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (collectively referred as "consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion, consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at June 30, 2025 and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

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 consolidated financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of the Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to:

- a) note 2.1.1 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements which states about the order of Lahore High Court dated November 21, 2022; and
- b) note 14.1 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, where matter related to financial embezzlement and related provision has been disclosed.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Key audit matters

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

INDUS DYEING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED

Following are the key audit matters:

S. No.	Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
1	Revenue from sale of goods The Group generates revenue from sale of goods to local and export customers. Revenue from the local and export sales (including indirect exports) is recognized when performance obligation is satisfied as per the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) 15 – “Revenue from Contracts with Customers”. We considered revenue recognition as key audit matter as it is one of the key performance indicators of the Group and because of the potential risk that revenue transactions may not have been recognized on point in time basis i.e. when control of goods is transferred to the customer, in line with the accounting policy adopted and may not have been recognized in the appropriate period.	- Obtained an understanding of revenue from customers and assessed the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of controls around recognition of revenue; - On a sample basis, we verified local sales with invoices, delivery challans and customer acknowledgements, and for export sales with invoices, shipping documents and payment receipts to ensure compliance with IFRS 15; - Checked whether revenue was recorded in the correct accounting period by Group comparing selected sales transactions before and after year-end with supporting documents, and by reviewing significant credit notes issued subsequent to year-end.
2	Valuation of stock in trade Stock-in-trade has been valued following an accounting policy as stated in note 4.5 and the related value of stock-in-trade is disclosed in note 10 to the consolidated financial statements. Stock-in-trade forms material part of the Group's assets comprising of around 24.37% of total assets. The stock in trade is carried at lower of cost or net realizable value. The cost of finished goods and work in progress is determined using the average manufacturing costs including production overheads, which includes judgment in relation to the allocation of overheads, which are incurred in bringing the finished goods to its present location and condition. Judgments are also involved in determining the net realizable value (NRV) (estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated cost of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale) of stock-in-trade items in line with accounting policy. Due to the above factors, we have considered the valuation of stock in trade as key audit matter.	Our audit procedures included the following: - Tested, on a sample basis, purchase transactions with underlying supporting documents such as goods received notes, supplier invoices, and payment records to assess whether the cost of inventories recognized is appropriate and relates to the current period.; - Verified on test basis, the moving average calculations of raw material as per accounting policy; - Verified the calculations of the actual overhead costs and checked allocation of labor and overhead costs to the finished goods and work in progress; - Obtained an understanding of management's process for determining the NRV and checked future selling prices by performing a review of sales close to and subsequent to the year-end; and determination of cost necessary to make the sales; and - Checked the calculations of NRV of itemized list of stock-in-trade, on selected sample and compared the NRV with the cost to ensure that valuation of stock-in-trade is in line with accordance with IAS 2 'Inventories'.

Information other than the consolidated financial statements and auditors' report thereon

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

Our opinion on the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement of therein, we are required to report that fact.

Responsibilities of management and board of directors for the consolidated financial statements

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated 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 consolidated 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 Group'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 Group'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 consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- * Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- * Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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 consolidated 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.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Shafqat Ali.



Chartered Accountants

Place: Karachi

Date: October 7, 2025

UDIN: AR202510186zHUm7AsSO

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position As at June 30, 2025

	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024 -----
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	40,593,165	38,804,117
Intangibles	6	8,308	11,861
Long-term investments	7	90,646	81,212
Long-term deposits	8	19,359	20,451
Long-term advances		75,555	1,594
Deferred taxation	21	1,138,081	527,960
		41,925,114	39,447,195
Current assets			
Stores, spares and loose tools	9	1,729,338	1,820,834
Stock-in-trade	10	22,554,326	18,890,222
Trade debts	11	21,328,610	17,510,904
Loans and advances	12	1,026,677	736,441
Trade deposits and short-term prepayments	13	260,743	152,684
Other receivables	14	1,325,335	493,068
Other financial assets	15	738,218	41,127
Tax refundable	16	1,139,364	1,590,814
Cash and bank balances	17	512,518	1,295,522
		50,615,129	42,531,616
TOTAL ASSETS		92,540,243	81,978,811
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital and reserves			
Authorized share capital		1,000,000	1,000,000
100,000,000 ordinary shares of Rs.10 each			
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital	18	542,211	542,211
Reserves	19	31,967,511	31,405,384
		32,509,722	31,947,595
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term financing	20	20,645,110	20,173,564
Deferred liabilities	22	870,381	895,161
Lease liabilities	23	27,157	24,465
		21,542,648	21,093,190
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	24	6,505,714	6,192,445
Unclaimed dividends		2,370	2,384
Interest / mark-up payable	26	825,857	597,128
Contract liabilities	25	262,408	231,275
Short-term borrowings	27	26,694,252	18,048,142
Current portion of long-term financing	20	3,104,182	2,745,666
Current portion of deferred liabilities	22	1,093,090	1,090,926
Current portion of lease liabilities	23	-	30,060
		38,487,873	28,938,026
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		92,540,243	81,978,811
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS			
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The annexed notes from 1 to 52 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.


Chief Financial Officer


Chief Executive Officer


Director

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss
For the year ended June 30, 2025

		2025	2024
	Note	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
Revenue	29	106,623,158	105,635,554
Directly attributable cost for generating revenue	30	(98,971,941)	(97,565,844)
Gross profit		7,651,217	8,069,710
Other income	31	897,332	935,473
Distribution cost	32	(1,711,856)	(1,811,075)
Administrative expenses	33	(1,553,467)	(1,050,925)
Provision against expected credit loss	11.3	(24,976)	-
Other operating expenses	34	(178,784)	(65,993)
Finance cost	35	(3,970,100)	(5,017,318)
		(7,439,183)	(7,945,311)
Share of profit from associate - net of tax	7.1	9,434	(1,451)
Profit before levies and taxation		1,118,800	1,058,421
Levies	36	(1,175,194)	(1,334,377)
Loss before taxation		(56,394)	(275,956)
Taxation	37	631,741	808,603
Profit for the year		575,347	532,647
		----- (Rupees) -----	
Earnings per share - basic and diluted	38	10.61	9.82

The annexed notes from 1 to 52 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.


Chief Financial Officer


Chief Executive Officer


Director

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended June 30, 2025

	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000)	2024 -----
Profit for the year		575,347	532,647
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability - net of tax	22.1.6	(18,619)	(75,968)
Less: tax thereon		5,399	9,436
		(13,220)	(66,532)
		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		562,127	466,115

The annexed notes from 1 to 52 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.


Chief Financial Officer


Chief Executive Officer


Director

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended June 30, 2025

		2025	2024
	Note	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
A. Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	39	352,161	13,023,062
Levies and taxes paid		(1,724,031)	(1,114,753)
Finance cost paid		(3,439,540)	(4,785,477)
Gas Infrastructure Development Cess paid	22.3	-	-
Gratuity paid		(122,760)	(136,628)
Net cash used in / generated from operating activities		(4,934,170)	6,986,204
B. Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment - net of CWIP		(4,549,851)	(3,975,084)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		49,208	94,830
Purchase of intangible asset		-	(9,489)
Long-term deposits paid		1,092	(603)
Purchase of other financial assets		(5,255,576)	(5,616)
Proceeds from redemption of investments in other financial assets		4,702,948	124,923
Dividends received		22,083	26,220
Net cash used in investing activities		(5,030,096)	(3,744,819)
C. Cash flows from financing activities			
Long-term finance obtained	20.1	3,488,092	1,611,230
Short term borrowings (excluding running finance)		128,148	2,816,764
Repayments of long-term finance		(2,650,974)	(2,464,553)
Long term advances		(73,961)	222
Repayments of lease liabilities		(27,913)	(34,122)
Dividends paid		(14)	(16,625)
Net cash generated from financing activities		863,378	1,912,916
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		(9,100,888)	5,154,301
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		976,237	(4,178,225)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(533)	161
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	40	(8,125,184)	976,237

The annexed notes from 1 to 52 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.


Chief Financial Officer


Chief Executive Officer


Director

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended June 30, 2025

	Issued, subscribed and paid up capital	Reserves						Total
		Capital (Note 20)			Revenue			
		Share premium	Merger reserve	Investment and bonus shares	Exchange translation reserve	General reserve	Unappropriate d profits	
----- (Rupees in '000) -----								
Balance at June 30, 2023	542,211	10,920	11,512	-	677	14,977,568	15,938,592	31,481,480
Comprehensive income for the year ended June 30, 2024								
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	532,647	532,647
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(66,532)	(66,532)
Transfer from unappropriated profits	-	-	-	6,000,000	-	2,000,000	(8,000,000)	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	6,000,000	-	2,000,000	(7,533,885)	466,115
Balance at June 30, 2024	542,211	10,920	11,512	6,000,000	677	16,977,568	8,404,707	31,947,595
Comprehensive income for the year ended June 30, 2025								
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	575,347	575,347
Remeasurement loss on net defined benefit liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13,220)	(13,220)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	562,127	562,127
Balance at June 30, 2025	542,211	10,920	11,512	6,000,000	677	16,977,568	8,966,834	32,509,722

The annexed notes from 1 to 52 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.


Chief Financial Officer


Chief Executive Officer


Director

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED June 30, 2025****1. THE GROUP AND ITS OPERATIONS**

- 1.1** The "Group" consists of Indus Dyeing & Manufacturing Company Limited (the Holding Company), its subsidiaries and an associate.

1.1.1 Holding Company

Indus Dyeing & Manufacturing Company Limited (the Holding Company) was incorporated in Pakistan on July 23, 1957 as a public limited Company under the repealed Companies Act 1913 (subsequently replaced by repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 and now Companies Act, 2017). Registered office of the Holding Company is situated at Office No. 508, 5th floor, Beaumont Plaza, Civil Lines, Karachi. The Holding Company is listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited. The principal activity of the Holding Company is manufacturing and sale of yarn. The manufacturing facilities of the Holding Company are located in Karachi, Hyderabad and Muzaffargarh. The addresses of these facilities are as follows:

Manufacturing Unit	Address
Hyderabad	P-1 and P-5 , S.I.T.E, Hyderabad, Sindh
Karachi	Plot Number 03 & 07, Sector 25, Korangi Industrial Area, Karachi
Muzaffargarh	Muzaffargarh, Bagga Sher, District Multan

1.1.2 Subsidiary companies**Indus Lyallpur Limited - 100% owned**

Indus Lyallpur Limited (ILL) is an unlisted public Company limited by shares, incorporated in Pakistan on April 25, 1992 under the Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now Companies Act 2017). Principal business of the ILL is manufacturing and sale of yarn. Its manufacturing facility is located at 38th Kilometre, Shaikhupura road, District Faisalabad in the province of Punjab. Registered office of the ILL is situated at Office No. 508, 5th floor, Beaumont Plaza, Civil Lines, Karachi.

Indus Home Limited - 100% owned

Indus Home Limited (IHL) was incorporated in Pakistan as a public limited Company on May 18, 2006 under the Companies Ordinance 1984 (now Companies Act, 2017). The registered office of the Company is located at 174 Abu Bakar Block, New Garden Town, Lahore. The principal activities of the IHL are to manufacture and export the greige and finished terry cloth and other textile products. The manufacturing facility of the Group is located at Manga Mandi, Lahore.

Indus Home USA Inc. (100% owned by Indus Home Limited)

Indus Home USA Inc. was established during the year ended June 30, 2014. Its principal business activity is to act as commission agent to generate sales order in textile sector of USA. The Subsidiary is located at 3500 South Dupont Highway Dover Delaware 19901.

Indus Wind Energy Limited - 100% owned

Indus Wind Energy Limited (IWEL) was established during the year ended June 30, 2015. Its principal business activity is to generate and sale electricity to the national grid. Registered office of the IWEL is situated at Office No. 508, 5th floor, Beaumont Plaza, Civil Lines, Karachi.

1.1.3 Sunrays Textile Mills Limited - Associate

Sunrays Textile Mills Limited (STML) was incorporated in Pakistan on August 27, 1987 as a public limited Company under the Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now Companies Act, 2017). Its shares are quoted on Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited. STML is principally engaged in trade, manufacture and sale of yarn. STML is also operating a ginning unit and an ice factory on leasing arrangements. The registered office of the STML is situated at Karachi. The mill is located at District Muzaffargarh, Dera Ghazi Khan Division, in the province of Punjab. The Holding Company has 0.99% shareholding and voting rights in the Group and it is regarded as an associate due to common directorship.

1.2 Basis of Consolidation

- The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Holding Company, its subsidiaries and share of profit / loss from an associate collectively referred to as "the Group" in these consolidated financial statements.
- Subsidiary companies are fully consolidated from the date on which more than 50% of voting rights are transferred to the Holding Company or power to control them is established and excluded from consolidation from the date of disposal or when the control is lost.
- The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting year as of the Holding Company for the purpose of consolidation, using consistent accounting policies.
- The assets, liabilities, income and expenses of subsidiary companies are consolidated on a line by line basis.
- Material inter-group balances and transactions have been eliminated.
- Non-controlling interest in equity of the subsidiary companies are measured at fair value as of the acquisition date of the subsidiaries.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

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

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

Where provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 differ from the IFRS standards, the provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 has been followed.

2.1.1 Exemption from applicability of IAS 21 'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates' and IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' in relation to the recognition of embedded derivatives to IWEL

The Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) through S.R.O 986(I) / 2019 dated September 02, 2019 granted exemption from the application of IFRS 16 "Leases", IFRS 9 "Financial instruments" (in relation to recognition of embedded derivatives) and IAS 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates" to all companies, which have entered into Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) before January 1, 2019. The Company along with certain Independent Power Producer (IPP) companies

having their PPAs dated after January 01, 2019 filed a petition in the Honourable Lahore High Court (LHC) to also allow the companies who entered into PPAs after January 01, 2019 on the basis that they had already achieved certain other significant milestones including determination of tariff by NEPRA, to be treated along with the power companies who entered into PPAs before January 01, 2019. The LHC through its order dated November 21, 2022 has suspended the impugned condition in S.R.O 986(I) / 2019 dated September 02, 2019 till further order. Accordingly, the Company has also availed the exemptions as per the S.R.O 986(I) / 2019 dated September 02, 2019 for the preparation of the financial statements.

2.1.2 Exemption from application of IFRS - 9 'Financial Instruments' in relation to financial assets due from the Government of Pakistan to IWEL

The SECP through S.R.O. 229 (I) / 2019 dated February 14, 2019 notified that IFRS 9, 'Financial Instruments' would be effective for reporting period / year ending on or after June 30, 2019. However, SECP through S.R.O. 985 (I) / 2019 dated September 2, 2019 granted exemption from applying Expected Credit Loss (ECL) based impairment model to financial assets due from the Government till June 30, 2021. This exemption was subsequently extended to June 30, 2022, via S.R.O. 1177(I) / 2021 dated September 13, 2021, to December 31, 2024, via S.R.O. 67(I) / 2023, and further to December 31, 2025, via S.R.O. 1784(I) / 2024 dated November 4, 2024. Consequently, there is no impact of the above mentioned change on these financial statements due to ECL model and the Company has applied the requirements of IAS 39 on financial assets due from the Government of Pakistan (GoP) for the preparation of these financial statements. The Company is in the process of assessing any potential impact when ECL is adopted.

2.2 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the consolidated financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates. These consolidated financial statements are presented in Pakistan Rupees which is the Group's functional and presentation currency. All financial information presented in Pakistan Rupees has been rounded off to the nearest thousand unless otherwise indicated.

2.3 Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by:

- recognition of certain employee retirement benefits at net present value;
- recognition of certain lease liabilities and right of use of assets at present value;
- recognition of certain financial instruments at fair value; and
- investment in associate accounted for under equity method.

2.4 Amendments that are effective for the year ended June 30, 2025

The following amendments are effective for the year ended June 30, 2025. These amendments are either not relevant to the Company's operations or are not expected to have significant impact on the Group Company's financial statements other than certain additional disclosures.

Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' - Classification of liabilities as current or non-current along with non-current liabilities with covenants

Amendments to IAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' and 'IFRS 7 'Financial instruments disclosures' - Supplier Finance Arrangements

2.5 New standard and amendments to accounting standards that are not yet effective

The following amendments are only effective for accounting periods, beginning on or after the date mentioned against each of them. These amendments are either not relevant to the Group's operations or are not expected to have significant impact on the Group's financial statements other than certain additional disclosures.

	Effective from Accounting period beginning on or after
- Amendments to IAS 21 - 'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates' - Clarification on how entity accounts when there is long term lack of exchangeability	January 01, 2025
- IFRS 17 – 'Insurance Contracts' (including the amendments made in June 2020 and December 2021)	January 01, 2027
- Amendments IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' and IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' - Classification and measurement of financial instruments	January 01, 2026
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards (related to IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7)	January 01, 2026
- Amendments IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' and IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' - Contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity	January 01, 2026
- IFRS 1 - First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards	
- IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements	
- IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan, requires management to make estimates, assumptions and use of judgment that affect the application of policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

Estimates and judgments, if any, are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The areas where various assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements or where judgment was exercised in application of accounting policies are as follows:

- Depreciation rates of property, plant and equipment (note 4.1 & 5.1)
- Incremental borrowing rate used in discounting of future cashflows of right of use asset (note 4.11 and 5.5)
- Useful lives of intangibles (note 4.2 and 6)
- Classification of investments (note 4.3, 4.6, 7 and 15)
- Provision for slow moving stores and spares (note 4.4 and 9)

- Net realizable value of stock-in-trade (note 4.5 and 10)
- Provision for impairment of trade debts and other receivables (note 4.6.5, 11 and 14)
- Provision for levies, current and deferred taxation (note 4.8, 21, 36 and 37)
- Provision for staff retirement benefits (note 4.9 and 22.1)
- Discounting of Gas Infrastructure Development Cess (GIDC) (note 22.3)

4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The material accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

4.1 Property, plant and equipment

4.1.1 Operating fixed assets

Property, plant and equipment except freehold land, leasehold land and capital work in progress are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Freehold land, lease hold land and capital work in progress are stated at cost, less impairment, if any

Assets' residual values and their useful lives are reviewed and adjusted at each financial year end, if significant.

Depreciation is charged to income applying the reducing balance method at the rates specified in the note 5.1. Depreciation on all additions is charged from the month on which the asset is available for use and no depreciation is charged in the month of disposal.

In case of IWEL, Exchange differences related to certain foreign currency denominated balances are added to / deducted from the cost of plant and machinery as per S.R.O. 986(I)/2019 dated September 02, 2019 as explained in note 2.1.1, which allows capitalization of exchange differences as opposed to charging the same to statement of profit or loss, as required under IAS 21 'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (refer note 4.13)

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

Assets are derecognised when disposed or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of assets, if any, are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as and when incurred.

Decrease in the carrying amounts arising as a result of revaluation, that reverses previous increase of the same asset is first recognised in consolidated statement of comprehensive income to the extent of the remaining surplus attributable to the asset; all other decrease are charged to consolidated statement of profit or loss.

4.1.2 Capital work in progress

These are stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. All expenditures connected with specific assets incurred and advances made during installation and construction period are carried under this head. These are transferred to specific asset as and when the asset is available for its intended use.

4.1.3 Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease based on whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, and subsequently at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability. The right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight line method over the shorter of the lease term and the asset's useful life. The estimated useful lives of assets are determined on the same basis as that for operating fixed asset. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate.

The lease liability is subsequently increased by the interest cost on the lease liability and decreased by lease payments made. It is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, a change in assessment of whether extension option is reasonably certain to be exercised or a termination option is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to consolidated statement of profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

The Group has elected to apply the practical expedient not to recognize right-of-use asset and lease liabilities for short term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

4.2 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment loss if any. Amortization is charged to consolidated statement of profit or loss using the reducing balance method at the rates given in note 6. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any change in estimate being accounted for on prospective basis.

4.3 Investment in associate

Associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence but not control, generally represented by shareholding of 20% to 50% of the voting rights or common directorship.

Investment in associate is accounted for using equity basis of accounting, under which the investment in associate is initially recognized at cost and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognize the group's share of profit or loss of the associate after the date of acquisition. The group's share of profit or loss of the associate is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Distributions received from associate reduce the carrying amount of the investment. Adjustments to the carrying amount are also made for changes in the group's proportionate interest in the associate arising from changes in the associates' other comprehensive income that have not been recognized in the associate's profit or loss. The group's share of those changes is recognized in consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

4.4 Stores, spares and loose tools

These are valued at lower of moving average cost and net realizable value less impairment, if any, for obsolete items. Items in transit are valued at cost incurred up to the reporting date.

4.5 Stock-in-trade

These are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined by applying the following basis:

Basis of valuation

Raw material	Moving average cost
Work-in-progress	Moving average cost of material and share of applicable overheads
Finished goods	Moving average cost of material and share of applicable overheads
Packing material	Moving average cost
Waste	Net realizable value
Stock in transit	Accumulated cost till reporting date

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

4.6 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in consolidated statement of profit or loss.

4.6.1 Financial assets

Classification

The Group classifies its financial assets into following three categories:

IFRS 9 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets at:

- i) Amortised cost (AC),
- ii) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) and
- iii) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

i) Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; 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.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows 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.

On initial recognition, for an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in consolidated statement of other comprehensive income (OCI). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

FVTOCI financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognised in consolidated statement of other comprehensive income (OCI).

iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

All other financial assets are classified as FVTPL (for example: equity held for trading and debt securities not classified either as amortised cost or FVTOCI).

In addition, on initial recognition, the Group may designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI as at FVTPL, if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss.

4.6.2 Subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Amortised cost is calculated using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Financial assets at FVTOCI

All financial assets at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognised in consolidated statement of other comprehensive income (OCI).

For debt instruments classified as financial assets at FVTOCI, the amounts in consolidated statement of comprehensive income are reclassified to consolidated statement of profit or loss on derecognition of financial assets. This treatment is in contrast to equity instruments classified as financial assets at FVTOCI, where there is no reclassification on derecognition.

Financial assets at FVTPL

All financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recorded in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

4.6.3 Fair value measurement principles and provision

The fair value of financial instruments is determined as follows:

Basis of valuation of equity securities

The fair value of shares of listed companies is based on their prices quoted on the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited at the reporting date without any deduction for estimated future selling costs.

Basis of valuation of investment in mutual funds

The fair value of units of Funds is based on the net assets value per unit announced on the basis of net assets value communicated by the Asset Management Company on daily basis.

4.6.4 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability. The Group financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss includes derivative financial liabilities not designated as hedging instruments.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

4.6.5 Impairment**Financial assets**

The Group recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit loss "ECL" on trade debts. The amount of ECL is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial assets.

The Group always recognizes lifetime ECL for trade debts. The ECL on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the receivables, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial assets, the Group recognizes lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-months ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognized is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition instead of on evidence of a financial asset being credit-impaired at the reporting date.

Lifetime ECL represents the ECL that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-months ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to ascertain whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized, as an expense in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. Value in use is determined through discounting of the estimated future cash flows using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the assets. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units).

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

4.6.6 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to off set the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

4.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Short term finance facilities availed by the Company, which are payable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as part of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of statement of cashflows.

4.8 Taxation**Current**

Provision for current taxation is based on taxable income at the current tax rates after taking into account tax credits and rebates available, if any or on turnover at the specified rates or Alternate Corporate Tax as defined in section 113C of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, whichever is higher. The charge for current tax also includes adjustments, where necessary, relating to prior years which arise due to assessment framed / finalized during the year.

Deferred

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method for all temporary differences at the reporting date between tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes after considering, the effective rate of tax.

Deferred income tax asset is recognized for all deductible temporary differences and carry forward of unused tax losses, if any, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits and taxable temporary differences will be available against such temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rate that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Levies

The tax charged under Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 which is not based on taxable income or any amount paid / payable in excess of the calculation based on taxable income is classified as levies in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and consolidated other comprehensive income as these levies fall under the scope of IFRIC 21 'Levies' or IAS 37 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'.

4.9 Staff retirement benefits**Defined benefit plan**

The Group operates an unfunded gratuity scheme covering all its employees who have completed minimum qualifying period. Provisions are determined based on the actuarial valuation conducted by a qualified actuary using Projected Unit Credit Method. Under this method cost of gratuity is charged to consolidated statement of profit or loss so as to spread the cost over the service lives of the employees in accordance with the actuarial valuation. Past-service costs are recognized immediately in consolidated statement of profit or loss and actuarial gains and losses are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income.

4.10 Deferred government grant

The benefit of interest rate lower than market rate on borrowings obtained under Temporary Economic Refinance Facility (TERF) for setting up imported and locally manufactured plants and machinery for new projects, is accounted for as a government grant which is the difference between loan received and the fair

value of the loan. The differential amount is recognised and presented in consolidated statement of financial position as deferred government grant.

In subsequent periods, the grant shall be amortised over the period of loan and amortization shall be recognised and presented as reduction of related interest expense.

4.11 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred and are subsequently stated at amortised cost. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. Exchange gains and losses arising in respect of borrowings in foreign currency are added in the carrying amount of the borrowing.

4.11.1 Borrowing cost

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 till 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 assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

All other borrowing costs are recognized in consolidated statement of profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

4.12 Provisions

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

4.13 Foreign currency transactions and translations

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Pak Rupees at the rates prevailing at the date of transaction except for those covered by forward contracts, which are translated at contracted rates. At each reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing on the reporting date. Exchange differences are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. However, exchange gains and losses on certain foreign currency denominated balances are capitalized in property plant and equipment (refer note 4.1).

All non-monetary items are translated into rupees at exchange rates prevailing on the date of transaction or on the date when fair values are determined.

4.13.1 Foreign subsidiary

The assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiary are translated to Pakistan Rupees at exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. The results of foreign subsidiary are translated at the average rate of exchange for the year. Resulting exchange gains and losses are recognised in consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

4.14 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised at the point in time when the performance obligation is satisfied i.e. when control of the goods is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expect to be entitled to in exchange of those goods. However, in case of IWEL performance obligation is satisfied when the electricity is transmitted to the Central Power Purchasing Agency Guarantee Limited (CPPA-G). Revenue is recognised on the basis of Net Delivered Energy and Non-Project Missed Volume at the rates approved by National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (NEPRA).

Dividend income is recognised on the date on which the Group's right to receive the dividend is established.

Interest income is accrued on a time proportionate basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the applicable effective interest rate.

Gains / losses arising on sale of investments are included in the period in which they arise.

4.15 Dividend and other appropriations

Dividend distribution to the Group's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the shareholders of the Group.

4.16 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

4.17 Segment Reporting

Segment information is presented on the same basis as that used for internal reporting purposes by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The Group considers Chief Executive as its CODM who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

On the basis of its internal reporting structure, the Group considers itself to be a single reportable segment; however, certain information about the Group's products, as required by the accounting and reporting standards, is presented in note 47 to these consolidated financial statements.

5	PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	Note	2025	2024
			----- (Rupees in '000) -----	-----
	Operating fixed assets	5.1	38,259,112	36,279,389
	Capital work-in-progress	5.4	2,313,905	2,484,541
	Right-of-use assets	5.5	20,148	40,187
			40,593,165	38,804,117

INDUS DYEING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED

5.1 Operating fixed assets

Particulars	2025							Depreciation rate
	Cost at July 01, 2024	Additions / (disposal) during the year	Cost at June 30, 2025	Accumulated depreciation at July 01, 2024	Depreciation / (Disposal) for the year	Accumulated depreciation at June 30, 2025	Carrying value at June 30, 2025	
	(Rupees in '000)							%
Freehold land	1,843,015	18,235	1,861,250	-	-	-	1,861,250	-
Leasehold land	142,647	-	142,647	-	-	-	142,647	-
Factory buildings on free hold & leasehold land	5,372,932	521,454	5,894,386	2,189,134	243,484	2,432,618	3,461,768	5
Non-factory buildings on leasehold land	181,618	-	181,618	143,133	3,849	146,982	34,636	10
Office building	158,148	-	158,148	60,510	2,954	63,464	94,684	5
Plant and machinery	40,434,543	3,068,861 (182,953)	43,320,451	12,622,135	2,152,051 (152,574)	14,621,612	28,698,839	10
Electric installations	635,347	3,766	639,113	243,967	37,363	281,330	357,783	10
Solar panels	986,966	531,698	1,518,664	124,447	104,142	228,589	1,290,075	10
Power generators	1,774,880	189,137	1,964,017	791,557	101,236	892,793	1,071,224	10
Factory equipment	647,563	341,056 (62,955)	925,665	204,491	55,671 (50,358)	209,804	715,861	10
Office equipment	78,789	19,911 (811)	97,889	31,545	8,059 (696)	38,908	58,981	10
Furniture and fixtures	106,078	29,325 (332)	135,071	42,457	7,550 (194)	49,813	85,258	10
Vehicles and Boats	758,620	114,336 (52,645)	820,311	388,381	85,666 (39,842)	434,205	386,106	20
June 30, 2025	53,121,146	4,837,779 (299,695)	57,659,230	16,841,757	2,802,025 (243,664)	19,400,118	38,259,112	

* This includes capitalization of exchange difference amounting to Rs. 117.292 million.

For comparative period

Particulars	2024							Depreciation rate
	Cost at July 01, 2023	Additions / (disposal) during the year	Cost at June 30, 2024	Accumulated depreciation at July 01, 2023	Depreciation / (disposal) during the year	Accumulated depreciation at June 30, 2024	Carrying value at June 30, 2024	
	(Rupees in '000)							%
Freehold land	1,857,715	- (14,700)	1,843,015	-	-	-	1,843,015	-
Leasehold land	142,647	-	142,647	-	-	-	142,647	-
Factory buildings on leasehold land on leasehold land	4,798,764	574,168	5,372,932	1,896,234	292,900	2,189,134	3,183,798	5
Non-factory buildings on leasehold land	181,618	-	181,618	138,856	4,277	143,133	38,485	10
Office building	158,148	-	158,148	57,400	3,110	60,510	97,638	5
Plant and machinery	38,040,539	2,644,533 (250,529)	40,434,543	10,640,039	2,165,333 (183,237)	12,622,135	27,812,408	10
Electric installations	432,401	206,946 (4,000)	635,347	205,056	42,911 (4,000)	243,967	391,380	10
Solar Panels	577,874	409,092	986,966	52,426	72,021	124,447	862,519	10
Power generators	1,711,448	63,432	1,774,880	689,387	102,170	791,557	983,323	10
Factory equipment	537,018	110,695 (150)	647,563	162,172	42,410 (91)	204,491	443,072	10
Office equipment	63,301	16,610 (1,122)	78,789	24,544	7,663 (662)	31,545	47,244	10
Furniture and fixtures	99,326	8,355 (1,603)	106,078	36,599	6,750 (892)	42,457	63,621	10
Vehicles and boats	711,813	91,924 (45,117)	758,620	342,726	81,428 (35,773)	388,381	370,239	20
June 30, 2023	49,312,612	4,125,755 (317,221)	53,121,146	14,245,439	2,820,973 (224,655)	16,841,757	36,279,389	

* This includes capitalization of exchange difference amounting to Rs. 199.537 million

INDUS DYEING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED

5.1.1 Allocation of depreciation	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024 -----
Manufacturing expenses	30.3	2,717,675	2,733,151
Administrative expenses	33	84,350	87,822
		2,802,025	2,820,973

5.2 Disposals of operating fixed assets

Particulars	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Sale proceeds	Gain / (loss)	Mode of disposal	Particulars of buyers	Relationship of purchaser with the Group
(Rupees in '000)								
Hemming Machine	83,281	(69,857)	13,424	4,201	(9,223)	Negotiation	Malik Bashir	None
Machine Dyeing	3,474	(2,420)	1,054	523	(531)	Negotiation	Muhammad Shakeel	None
Dornier (Jacquard)	39,450	(33,570)	5,880	7,200	1,320	Negotiation	Utopia Industries	None
Cables And electrical fittings	55,966	(45,311)	10,655	6,139	(4,516)	Negotiation	Malik Bashir	None
Wrapping & Sizing Machine	45,999	(38,272)	7,727	8,475	748	Negotiation	Rustam Towel Pvt Limited	None
Pipping & Fittings	12,001	(10,082)	1,919	1,068	(851)	Negotiation	Malik Bashir	None
Honda City	2,768	(1,918)	850	2,000	1,150	Negotiation	Khalid Ahmed	None
Mercedes Benz	8,924	(6,700)	2,224	5,000	2,776	Negotiation	Sajjad Anwar	None
Toyota Yaris	8,330	(3,686)	4,644	5,000	356	Negotiation	Khurram & Irfan Abbas	None
Suzuki Wagon-R	1,530	(679)	851	950	99	Negotiation	Mr. Syed Abedin Ahmed	None
Mercedes Benz	8,800	(8,320)	480	600	120	Negotiation	Rizvi	None
Mercedes Benz	9,130	(8,541)	589	800	211	Negotiation	Mr. Ahmed Shehzad	None
Honda Civic 1.8 I-Vtec Oriel	3,767	(2,653)	1,114	1,150	36	Negotiation	Mr. Abdul Mateen Bhargari	None
Suzuki Cultus	1,406	(1,108)	298	500	202	Negotiation	M. Hasan Khan	None
Toyota Corola	1,840	(1,055)	785	785	-	Negotiation	Muhammad Ilyas	None
Yamaha Dx 125Cc	199	(98)	101	121	20	Negotiation	Mr. Faisal	None
Electric Bike Retro	299	(95)	204	195	(10)	Negotiation	Muhammad Amir Siddiqui	None
Yamaha Dx 125Cc	259	(115)	144	150	6	Negotiation	Vitality electric	None
Honda Cb 150	339	(147)	192	200	8	Negotiation	Mr. Ahmed Shakoor	None
Electric Bike	379	(55)	324	309	(15)	Negotiation	Mr. Muhammad Faizan Habib	None
Suzuki Liana Lxi	905	(890)	15	50	35	Negotiation	Vitality electric	None
Suzuki Cultus Vxr	1,285	(1,009)	276	300	24	Negotiation	M. Azeem Arain	None
Others	9,365	(7,083)	2,281	3,492	1,211		M. Hasan Khan	None
2025	299,696	(243,664)	56,031	49,208	(6,824)			
2024	317,221	(224,655)	92,566	94,830	2,264			

5.3 Particulars of lands in the name of Group are as follows:

Location	Usage of immovable property	Total Area (In acres / Kanal)	Total area (In sq.ft)
Korangi mill - Plot No. 3 & 7, Sector 25, Korangi, Karachi	Manufacturing facility and labour colony	12.50	544,500
Hyderabad mill - Plot No. P-1 & P-5, S.I.T.E, Hyderabad	Manufacturing facility and labour colony	29.00	1,263,240
Nooriabad land - Plot No. K-31 & K-32, Nooriabad	For future business expansion	40.00	1,742,400
Naseerpur land - Adda Pira Ghayaib, Mototly Road	Manufacturing facility	8.28	360,459
Muzaffargarh mill - Bagga Sher, Khan pur Shumail, District Multan	Manufacturing facility and labour colony	30.87	1,344,697
Nooriabad land- Plot No. B/77, Jhampeer road, Nooriabad	Storage facility and business expansion	31.00	1,350,360
Chak # 61 R/B, Mouza Bedianwala, Tehsil Jaranwala at 38-Km,Sheikhpura Road, Dist. Faisalabad	Manufacturing facility	48.20	2,078,357
Raiwind Road, Manga Mandi Lahore	Manufacturing Unit	537.15	986,833
2.5 Km Off Manga Raiwind Road, Manga Mandi Lahore	Grid Station	9.00	40,500
	Labour Colony	80.50	362,250
174 - 173 Abubakar Block New Garden Town, Lahore	Head Office	8.30	36,461

	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024
5.4 Capital work-in-progress			
Solar panels		61,334	154,931
Civil works		2,047,153	1,953,623
Plant and machinery		205,418	336,670
Power Generator		-	39,317
	5.4.1	2,313,905	2,484,541

5.4.1 Capital work-in-progress

	Solar panels	Civil works	Plant and machinery	Power generator	Total
	----- Rupees '000' -----				
As at June 30, 2023	205,206	589,399	1,636,146	4,924	2,435,675
Additions during the year	181,373	1,937,406	1,209,789	78,131	3,406,699
Transferred to operating fixed assets	(231,648)	(573,182)	(2,509,265)	(43,738)	(3,357,833)
As at June 30, 2024	154,931	1,953,623	336,670	39,317	2,484,541
Additions during the year	77,506	584,388	1,302,132	-	1,964,026
Transferred to operating fixed assets	(171,103)	(490,858)	(1,433,384)	(39,317)	(2,134,662)
As at June 30, 2025	61,334	2,047,153	205,418	-	2,313,905

	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024 -----
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5.5 Right-of-use assets

Office premises and land

Cost		117,936	126,160
Lease modification	5.5.3	(1,362)	3,187
Write off		-	(11,411)
Cost after modification		116,574	117,936

Depreciation

- Opening		77,750	62,322
- Write off		-	(4,612)
- For the year	5.5.1	18,676	20,040

Accumulated depreciation

		(96,426)	(77,750)
Net book value at end of the year		20,148	40,186

5.5.1 Depreciation is charged on a useful life of 5 - 25 years.

5.5.2 Allocation of depreciation

Administrative expenses	33	18,676	20,040
-------------------------	----	---------------	--------

5.5.2.1 Depreciation is charged on a lease term of 5 years on straight line basis and has been charged in 'Administrative expenses' (Note 33).

5.5.3 Modification represents effects of changes in rental against the office premises.

INDUS DYEING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED

6	INTANGIBLES	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----
	Software			
	Cost			
	- Opening		44,125	35,694
	- Additions		-	9,489
			44,125	45,183
	Amortization			
	- Opening		32,264	30,462
	- For the year		3,553	1,802
	Accumulated amortization		(35,817)	(32,264)
	Assets written off			
	Cost	6.2	-	2,000
	Accumulated amortization		-	(942)
			-	1,058
	Net book value as at June 30		8,308	11,861
	Annual amortization rate		30%	30%
6.1	Amortization for the year has been charged to 'Administrative expenses' (Note 33).			
6.2	This represents cost of ERP softwares; Microsoft AX Dynamics and Flow HCM written off by the Company.			
7	LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----
	Investment in associate	7.1	90,646	81,212
7.1	Investment in associate			
	- Sunrays Textile Mills Limited			
	Cost		1,716	1,716
	Share of post acquisition profits:			
	Opening		79,496	80,947
	Share of profit / (loss) from associate for the year		9,434	(1,451)
			88,930	79,496
			90,646	81,212
			2025	2024
	Number of shares held		205,962	205,962
	Ownership interest		0.995%	0.995%
	Book value (Rupees in '000)		91,056	81,624
	Cost of investment (Rupees in '000)		1,716	1,716

INDUS DYEING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED

7.1.1 The existence of significant influence by the Group is evidenced through common directorship in the associate.

7.1.2 Summarized financial highlights as at and for the year ended June 30 are as follows:

	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024 -----
Non-current assets		8,595,815	7,868,357
Current assets		11,513,260	7,547,016
Total assets		20,109,075	15,415,373
Non-current liabilities		3,281,263	3,192,396
Current liabilities		7,676,275	4,019,550
Total liabilities		10,957,538	7,211,946
Net assets		9,151,537	8,203,427
Net assets		9,151,537	8,203,427
Percentage holding		0.995%	0.995%
Share in net assets		91,058	81,624
Revenue		19,257,156	20,148,888
Comprehensive income for the year		948,111	(145,825)

8 LONG-TERM DEPOSITS

Electricity		19,346	20,438
Others		13	13
		19,359	20,451

9 STORES, SPARES AND LOOSE TOOLS

Stores, spares and loose tools		1,796,545	1,784,565
Stores in transit		17,794	120,344
Provision for slow moving and obsolete items	9.1	(85,001)	(84,075)
		1,729,338	1,820,834

9.1 Movement of provision for slow moving and obsolete items

Balance at beginning of the year		84,075	81,464
Provision / (reversal) made during the year	30.3	926	2,611
Balance at end of the year		85,001	84,075

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10	STOCK-IN-TRADE	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024
	Raw material			
	- in hand		10,801,127	8,920,016
	- in transit		4,185,225	2,486,867
			<u>14,986,352</u>	11,406,883
	Work-in-process		2,140,698	2,339,218
	Finished goods		4,942,870	4,721,102
	Packing material		148,463	141,935
	Waste		335,943	281,084
			<u>22,554,326</u>	<u>18,890,222</u>
11	TRADE DEBTS			
	Secured			
	Foreign debtors		3,419,002	4,183,078
	Local debtors		1,208,045	1,205,681
		11.1 & 11.2	<u>4,627,047</u>	5,388,759
	Unsecured			
	Local debtors	11.2	16,740,046	12,135,652
		11.4	21,367,093	17,524,411
	Allowance for expected credit loss	11.3	(38,483)	(13,507)
			<u>21,328,610</u>	<u>17,510,904</u>
11.1	These are secured against letters of credit, from credit worthy banks, in favour of the Group.			
11.2	Trade debts consist of a large number of customers, spread across geographical areas. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of credit customers, to assess their recoverability.			
11.3	Allowance for expected credit loss	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024
	Balance as at July 01		13,507	13,507
	Provision made during the year		24,976	-
	Balance as at June 30		<u>38,483</u>	<u>13,507</u>
11.4	Aging of trade debts			
	Not yet due		15,017,084	12,702,168
	Past due within 30 days		3,733,799	3,181,038
	Past due within 31 to 60 days		1,723,885	1,382,344
	Past due within 61 to 90 days		380,014	126,811
	Past due within 91 to 180 days		336,711	93,604
	Past due beyond 180 days		175,600	38,446
			<u>21,367,093</u>	<u>17,524,411</u>

12 LOANS AND ADVANCES

Loans and advances to staff	12.1	20,281	15,401
Advance income tax - net		657,919	148,167

Advances to:

- Suppliers
- Employees
- Others

289,226	529,626
1,475	3,500
57,776	39,747
348,477	572,873
1,026,677	736,441

- 12.1** These represent short-term interest free loans to employees and secured as per Holding Company's policy. These are adjustable against salaries and recoverable within a period of one year.

2025 **2024**
----- (Rupees in '000) -----

13 TRADE DEPOSITS AND SHORT-TERM PREPAYMENTS

Security deposits		-	3,135
Deposits with Nazir High Court	13.1	77,236	-
Other deposits		25,074	11,887
Margins against letter of credit		10,036	69,093
Prepayments		148,397	68,569
		260,743	152,684

- 13.1** The Holding Company filed a petition in the High Court of Sindh on May 6, 2025, against SSGC and OGRA, challenging the retrospective application of levy under the Off the Grid (Captive Power Plants) Levy Ordinance, 2025. The Court directed that the demand raised by SSGC for February 2025 shall not be enforced, subject to the Company depositing the amount with the Nazir of the Court, which has been duly complied with.

2025 **2024**
----- (Rupees in '000) -----

14 OTHER RECEIVABLES

Cotton claims receivables		160,145	188,477
Rebate refundable		165,359	130,864
Interest receivable		1,371	13,777
Others	14.1	1,437,460	159,950
		1,764,335	493,068
Provision against doubtful recovery		(439,000)	-
		1,325,335	493,068

- 14.1** The Company identified a case of financial embezzlement involving two former employees. An initial internal investigation revealed misappropriation of Company funds amounting to Rs. 961 million, following which law enforcement agencies were informed and both individuals were arrested. Authorities have frozen certain assets held in the names of the individuals and their benamidars, with an estimated value of Rs. 522 million.

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As of June 30, 2025, provision of Rs. 439 million has been made in these unconsolidated financial statements. The Company is actively pursuing legal action and recovery of the misappropriated funds and

		2025	2024
	Note	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
15	OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS		
	At fair value through profit or loss		
Ordinary shares of listed companies	15.1.1	533,244	31,096
Units of mutual funds	15.1.2	1,605	3,415
Derivative financial assets	15.1.3	-	5,616
	At amortised cost		
Treasury bills - Government of Pakistan	15.1.3	60,085	-
Term deposit receipts with banks having maturity of			
- more than three months		1,000	1,000
- three months or less		142,284	-
	15.1.4	143,284	1,000
		738,218	41,127
15.1	Particulars of other financial assets		
15.1.1	Ordinary shares of listed companies		
		2025	2024
	--- (Number of shares of Rs. 10/- each) ---	2025	2024
		----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
42,000	42,000 Bestway Cement Limited	17,031	9,420
40,000	- Sazgar Engineering Works Limited	45,593	-
225,000	- Systems Limited	24,107	-
1,890,000	15,000 Habib Bank Limited	338,670	1,860
2,350,000	2,350,000 K-Electric Limited (share of Rs. 3.5/- each)	12,338	10,881
159,000	- Pioneer Cement Limited	36,273	-
577,869	- Bank Alfalah Limited	46,365	-
25,950	25,950 Sitara Chemical Industries Limited	12,867	8,935
		533,244	31,096
15.1.2	Units of mutual funds		
		2025	2024
	--- (Number of units) ---	2025	2024
		----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
-	58,187 Al Meezan Rozana Amdani Fund	-	2,909
15,537	4,902 HBL Cash fund	1,605	506
		1,605	3,415

INDUS DYEING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED

15.1.3 Investment in treasury bills

Particulars	Issue date	Tenor	Maturity	Face value	Cost	Accrued profit during the year	Carrying value as at June 30, 2025
----- (Rupees in '000) -----							
Government of Pakistan	12-Dec-24	12 Months	12-Dec-25	63,030	56,996	3,089	60,085
As at June 30, 2025				63,030	56,996	3,089	60,085

15.1.4 Investment in term deposit receipts

Particulars	Issue date	Tenor	Maturity	Interest rates	Carrying value as at June 30, 2025	Accrued profit during the year
----- (Rupees in '000) -----						
Habib Bank Limited	15-May-25	3 Months	16-Jul-25	5.80%	8,135	59
Habib Bank Limited	15-Jun-25	1 Months	16-Jul-25	7.50%	20,000	62
Habib Bank Limited	15-Jun-25	1 Months	16-Jul-25	7.50%	12,000	37
Soneri Bank Limited	6-Mar-25	12 Months	6-Mar-26	11.00%	1,000	35
Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited	5-Jun-25	1 Month	4-Jul-25	7.00%	52,149	260
Habib Bank Limited	4-Jun-25	3 Months	3-Sep-25	5.75%	50,000	21
As at June 30, 2025					143,284	474
As at June 30, 2024					1,000	-

Note ----- (Rupees in '000) -----

16 TAX REFUNDABLE

Sales tax refundable	1,011,729	1,425,996
Income tax refundable	127,635	164,818
	1,139,364	1,590,814

2025 2024

17 CASH AND BANK BALANCES

Note ----- (Rupees in '000) -----

With banks			
- in deposit accounts	17.1	54,896	785,455
- in current accounts	17.2	446,929	491,503
	17.3	501,825	1,276,958
Cash in hand		10,693	18,564
		512,518	1,295,522

- 17.1** Markup rates on these accounts range between 7.5 % - 20 % per annum (2024: 7.39% - 20.8 %) per annum.
- 17.2** These include balance in foreign currency accounts aggregating to Rs. 137,234 million (USD 0.48 million) at year end (2024: Rs. 193,019 million (USD 0.693 million)).
- 17.3** IWEL's bank accounts are marked as lien against long-term financing obtained by the IWEL.

18 ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP CAPITAL

2025 ---- (Number of shares) ----	2024		Note	2025 ---- (Rupees in '000) ----	2024
		Ordinary shares of Rs.10 each			
9,637,116	9,637,116	Fully paid in cash		96,371	96,371
		Other than cash			
5,282,097	5,282,097	Issued to the shareholders of YTML	18.1	52,821	52,821
39,301,983	39,301,983	Issued as bonus shares		393,019	393,019
54,221,196	54,221,196			542,211	542,211

- 18.1** These shares were issued pursuant to the Scheme of Amalgamation with Yunus Textile Mills Limited (YTML), determined as at October 01, 2004, in accordance with agreed share-swap ratio.
- 18.2** The Holding Company has only one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income. The holders are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Holding Company. All shares rank equally with regard to the Holding Company's residual assets.
- 18.3** The Holding Company has no reserved shares for issuance under options and sales contracts.

2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024		Note
19 RESERVES			
Capital reserves			
Share premium	19.1	10,920	10,920
Merger reserve	19.2	11,512	11,512
Exchange translation reserve	19.3	677	677
Investments and bonus shares	19.4	6,000,000	6,000,000
		6,023,109	6,023,109
Revenue reserves			
General reserve	19.5	16,977,568	16,977,568
Unappropriated profits		8,966,834	8,404,707
		31,967,511	31,405,384

- 19.1** This represents share premium received in year 2001 in respect of the issue of 3,639,960 right shares at a premium of Rs. 3 per share.
- 19.2** Merger reserve represents excess of (a) assets of YTML over its liabilities merged with the Holding Company over (b) consideration to shareholders of YTML as per the Scheme of Amalgamation (Refer note 19.1).

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19.3 This represents exchange translation reserve on translation of foreign subsidiary Indus Home USA Inc. (subsidiary of Indus Home Limited).

19.4 The Holding Company in its meeting held on February 28, 2024, decided to allocate a sum of Rs. 6 billion as not available for distribution by way of dividend for purpose of investments and bonus shares in future years.

19.5 This represents reserves created out of profits of the Holding Company.

20 LONG-TERM FINANCING

Secured

	2025	2024
	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
Foreign currency debt	6,150,379	6,463,394
From banking companies	17,663,559	16,534,424
	23,813,938	22,997,818
Payable within one year	(3,104,182)	(2,745,666)
	20,709,756	20,252,152
Transaction cost	(78,588)	(86,867)
Amortization	13,942	8,279
	(64,646)	(78,588)
	20,645,110	20,173,564

20.1 Details and movement are as follows:

Name of banks / institution	Note	Cash flows			Non-Cash flows	
		As at July 01, 2024	Acquired during the year	Repayment during the year	Transferred	As at June 30, 2025
						Current maturity
----- (Rupees in '000) -----						
Allied Bank Limited	20.4.1	1,450,901	990,536	(285,176)	15,332	2,171,593
Soneri Bank Limited	20.4.2	593,648	-	(96,527)	13,231	510,351
MCB Bank Limited	20.4.3	2,124,468	1,115,191	(377,705)	16,969	2,878,923
United Bank Limited	20.4.4	535,110	-	(122,371)	10,369	423,108
Habib Bank Limited	20.4.5	4,497,274	-	(696,864)	8,239	3,808,649
Askari Bank Limited	20.4.6	1,784,697	-	(278,891)	5,823	1,511,629
Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited	20.4.7	496,599	-	(61,492)	6,744	441,851
Bank Al-Habib Limited	20.4.8	1,008,344	10,700	(215,368)	38,427	842,104
The Bank of Punjab Limited	20.4.9	506,300	-	(30,801)	-	475,499
National Bank Of Pakistan	20.4.10	509,959	-	(75,945)	37,202	471,216
Bank Alfalah Limited	20.4.11	775,920	-	(70,179)	-	705,741
Meezan Bank Limited	20.4.12	1,037,806	1,101,497	(93,622)	-	2,045,681
Faysal Bank Limited	20.4.13	812,036	183,667	(56,027)	-	939,676
Pakistan Kuwait Investment Company Private Limited	20.4.14	401,364	86,501	(50,172)	-	437,693
British International Investment PLC (BII) - Foreign loan	20.4.15	6,463,392	-	(430,409)	117,241	6,150,224
Grand total		22,997,818	3,488,092	(2,941,549)	269,577	23,813,938
						3,104,182

20.2 Particulars of long-term financing

Type and nature of loan	2025		
	Amount outstanding	Mark up rate	Terms of Repayments
	Rupees in '000		
Long term finance facility (LTFF)	9,434,257	2.25% to 8%	Quarterly and half yearly
Term finances	2,645,009	3 months KIBOR + 0.5% to 1.25%	Quarterly
Temporary Economic Refinancing Facility (TERF)	1,874,355	1.75% to 3%	Quarterly
Renewable Energy	3,709,939	1.75% to 6%	Quarterly
Foreign debt	6,150,379	USD SOFR + 4.25%	Quarterly
	23,813,938		
Type and nature of loan	2024		
	Amount outstanding	Mark up rate	Terms of Repayments
	Rupees in '000		
Long term finance facility (LTFF)	7,686,175	2.25% to 8%	Quarterly and half yearly
Term finances	2,659,012	3 months KIBOR + 0.5% to 1.25%	Quarterly
Temporary Economic Refinancing Facility (TERF)	2,081,693	1.75% to 3%	Quarterly
Renewable Energy	4,107,545	1.75% to 6%	Quarterly
Foreign debt	6,463,393	USD LIBOR + 4.25%	Quarterly
	22,997,818		

20.3 These finances are secured by Joint Pari Passu charge over Land and Building & Plant and Machinery of all units of the Group.

20.4 Long-term financing

Name of institution	2025		Details of financing, security and repayment terms
	Sanctioned amount	Outstanding amount excluding government grant	
	----- (Rs. in '000) -----		
Conventional			
Allied Bank Limited	3,825,000	2,171,593	The facility is secured against first / Joint pari passu hypothecation charge over Group's fixed assets (Land and Building of Hyderabad unit and Plant and Machinery of all units) with 25% margin. The repayment of loan (principal amount) will be made in 32 equal quarterly installments. Mark up rate is 2.25% to 3% on this facility and repayable in quarterly basis. During the year the Group has obtained loan under this facility carries markup ranging of 2.5% (2024: 2.5%). Outstanding instalments are repayable semi-annually over the period of seven and a half years with one and a half year grace period.
Soneri Bank Limited	847,000	510,351	The facility is secured against existing Joint pari passu charge over Group's fixed assets (Land and Building of Hyderabad unit and Plant and Machinery of all units) with 25% margin. The repayment of loan (principal amount) will be made 32 equal quarterly installments. Mark up rate is 2% on this facility and repayable in quarterly basis.
MCB Bank Limited	5,565,000	2,878,923	The facility is secured against existing Joint pari passu charge of over Group's fixed assets (Land and Building of Hyderabad unit and Plant and Machinery of all units) with 25% margin. The repayment of loan (principal amount) will be made in 32 equal quarterly installments. Mark up rate is 1.75% on Temporary Economic Refinancing Facility and 2.5% on Long Term Financing Facility and 3 month KIBOR + 0.5% - 0.75% on Term Loan and repayable in quarterly basis.
United Bank Limited	1,565,000	423,108	The facility is secured against existing Joint pari passu charge over Group's fixed assets (Land and Building of Hyderabad unit and Plant and Machinery of all units) with 25% margin. The repayment of loan (principal amount) will be made in 32 equal quarterly installments. Mark up rate is 2.25% on Temporary Economic Refinancing Facility, 2.5% on Long Term Financing Facility and SBP rate +1% on Renewable Energy Financing Facility repayable in quarterly basis.
Habib Bank Limited	7,452,000	3,808,649	The facility is secured against 1st Joint pari passu charge of over Group's fixed assets (Land and Building of

			Hyderabad unit and Plant and Machinery of all units) with 25% margin. The repayment of loan (principal amount) will be made 32 equal quarterly installments of Temporary Economic Refinancing Facility & Term loan and 16 equal half yearly Installments with 2 years grace period of Long term Financing Facility. Mark up rate is 2% on Temporary Economic Refinancing Facility & 2.5% to 2.75% on Long Term Financing Facility and 3 month KIBOR + 0.75% on Term loan and repayable on quarterly basis. During the year, the Group has entered into an arrangement with the bank for obtaining Solar loan. The repayment of loan (principal amount) will be made in 28 equal quarterly instalments. Markup rate is 6% per annum.
Askari Bank Limited	3,829,000	1,511,629	The facility is against 1st Joint pari passu charge over Group's fixed assets (Land and Building of Hyderabad unit and Plant and Machinery of all units) with 25% margin. The repayment of loan (principal amount) will be made in 32 equal quarterly installments with 2 years grace period of Long term Financing Facility and 16 equal quarterly installments with 1 year grace period of Term loan. Mark up rate is 2.5% to 4.75% on Long term Financing Facility and 3 month KIBOR + 1.25% on Term loan and repayable on quarterly basis.
Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited	1,375,000	441,851	The facility is secured against existing joint pari passu charge over Group's fixed assets (Land and Building of Hyderabad unit and Plant and Machinery of all Group units) duly registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan inclusive of 25% margin. The repayment of loan (principal amount) will be made in 32 equal quarterly installments. Mark up rate is SBP rate + 1% on Renewable Solar Facility, 3% on Long Term Financing Facility and 2% on Temporary Economic Refinancing Facility and repayable on quarterly basis.
Bank Al-Habib Limited	2,067,000	842,104	The facility is secured against existing Joint pari passu charge over Group fixed assets (Land and Building ,Plant and Machinery) with 25% margin. The repayment of loan (principal amount) will be made in equal quarterly installments. Mark up rate is 2.5% to 8% on Long Term Financing Facility and one year KIBOR plus spread on Temporary Economic Refinance Facility and repayable on quarterly basis. During the year the Group has obtained loan under this facility carries markup of 3 month KIBOR + 1.% (2024: 3 month KIBOR + 1%). Outstanding instalments are repayable quarterly over the period of Three years years in addition of six months grace period.
The Bank of Punjab Limited	2,243,000	475,499	During the last year the, Group has entered into an arrangement with Bank of Punjab for obtaining further Term loan.The facility is secured against existing joint

			pari passu charge over group's fixed assets against plant and machinery of all units and land and building of only Hyderabad unit P-1 with 25% margin. The repayment of loan (principal amount) will be made in 32 equal quarterly installments with 2 years grace period. Mark up rate is 3 months Kibor rate + 1% against Term loan and 5% against long term finance facility and repayable on quarterly basis.
National Bank Of Pakistan	750,000	471,216	The facility is secured against first joint pari passu charge over Group fixed assets against plant and machinery of all units and land and building of only Hyderabad unit P-1 with 25% margin duly registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan inclusive of 25% margin. The repayment of loan (principal amount) will be made in 32 quarterly installments with 2 years grace period. Mark up rate is 1.8% on temporary Economic Refinancing Facility and SBP rate + 1.25% on Renewable Energy Financing Facility and repayable on quarterly basis.
Bank Alfalah Limited	922,000	705,741	The facility is secured against existing joint pari passu charge over Group fixed assets against plant and machinery of all units and land and building of only Hyderabad unit P-1 with 25% margin. The repayment of loan (principal amount) will be made in 32 equal quarterly instalments with 2 years grace period. Mark up rate is KIBOR + 0.90% against Term loan and 3% to 5% against Long Term Finance Facility and repayable on quarterly basis. During the year, the Group has entered into an arrangement with the bank for obtaining Solar loan. The repayment of loan (principal amount) will be made in 32 quarterly instalments with 2 years grace period. Markup rate for the first year is 3 month KIBOR + 0.9% spread and later will be 3% to 6% as per renewable energy facility markup rates. This is because all solar loans are first disbursed as term finance loans and later on converted into renewable energy loans.
Meezan Bank Limited	3,832,000	2,045,681	The loan under this facility carries markup of 5.00%. Outstanding installments are repayable quarterly over the period of ten years with two years grace period. This loan is secured by way of Pari Passu charge over all present and future plant and machinery of the group with 25% margin. During the year the Group obtain facility carries markup 3 month KIBOR + 1.00%. (2024: month KIBOR+1.00%) Outstanding instalments are repayable quarterly over the period of seven years with two years grace period.
Faysal Bank Limited	1,000,000	939,676	The loan under this facility carries markup of 5.00%. Outstanding installments are repayable quarterly over the period of ten years with two years grace period. This loan is secured by way of Pari Passu charge over all

present and future plant and machinery of the group with 25% margin.

Pakistan Kuwait
Investment
Company
Private Limited

1,100,011 437,693

The facility is secured against a ranking hypothecation charge over all present and future fixed assets with a 25% margin. It carries a markup of 3-month KIBOR + 1.75% per annum, payable quarterly. The principal is repayable in 12 equal quarterly installments over a tenor of three years, with no grace period.

British
International
Investment PLC
(BII) - Foreign
loan

7,831,900 6,150,224

During the last year, the long-term financing facility from BII carried mark-up at the rate of 3-month LIBOR + 4.25% per annum for the first two quarters. In accordance with NEPRA's directives and the global transition away from LIBOR, the benchmark rate was revised to Term Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) + 4.25% + Credit Adjustment Spread (CAS) of 0.26% for the last two quarters of the year. The transition was applicable in line with the indexation mechanism adopted for tariff purposes. The underlying terms of the facility were accordingly updated in consultation with the lenders.

22,971,835

21 DEFERRED TAXATION

	Opening balance	Recognized in consolidated statement of profit or loss	Recognized in consolidated statement of comprehensive income	Closing balance
Movement for the year ended June 30, 2025	----- (Rupees in '000) -----			
Deductible temporary differences in respect of:				
Provision for:				
- retirement benefits	(98,133)	(49,986)	(5,399)	(153,518)
- provision of stores and spare parts	(21,773)	(18,930)	-	(40,703)
- provision of trade debts	(3,248)	(7,912)	-	(11,160)
- other financial assets	(4,080)	14,670	-	10,590
- short term borrowings	(1,541)	10,539	-	8,998
- lease related assets and liabilities	(2,517)	2,517	-	-
- minimum tax credits	(1,428,613)	(597,826)	-	(2,026,439)
- WPPF provision for the year	-	(3,503)	-	(3,503)
Others	(29,181)	(182,292)	-	(211,473)
	(1,589,086)	(832,723)	(5,399)	(2,427,208)
Taxable temporary differences in respect of:				
- accelerated tax depreciation	1,060,431	237,296	-	1,297,727
- unclaimed amortisation on intangibles	423	(128)	-	295
- Short term Investments	-	272	-	272
- foreign debtors	-	1,957	-	1,957
- long term loan	272	(11,396)	-	(11,124)
	1,061,126	228,001	-	1,289,127
Deferred tax asset	(527,960)	(604,722)	(5,399)	(1,138,081)

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	Opening balance	Recognized in consolidated statement of profit or loss	Recognized in consolidated statement of comprehensive income	Closing balance
Movement for the year ended June 30, 2024	----- (Rupees in '000) -----			
Deductible temporary differences in respect of:				
Provision for:				
- retirement benefits	(33,054)	(55,643)	(9,436)	(98,133)
- provision of stores and spare parts	(1,474)	(20,299)	-	(21,773)
- provision of trade debts	(1,213)	(2,035)	-	(3,248)
- other financial assets	(578)	(3,502)	-	(4,080)
- short term borrowings	10,073	(11,614)	-	(1,541)
- lease related assets and liabilities	(817)	(1,700)	-	(2,517)
- minimum tax credits	(197,272)	(1,231,341)	-	(1,428,613)
Others	(32,439)	3,258	-	(29,181)
	(256,774)	(1,322,876)	(9,436)	(1,589,086)
Taxable temporary differences in respect of:				
- accelerated tax depreciation	418,462	641,969	-	1,060,431
- unclaimed amortisation on intangibles	199	224	-	423
- long term loan	(4,717)	4,989	-	272
	413,944	647,182	-	1,061,126
Deferred tax liability / (asset)	157,170	(675,694)	(9,436)	(527,960)
	Note	2025	2024	
		----- (Rupees in '000) -----		

22 DEFERRED LIABILITIES

Staff retirement gratuity	22.1	535,963	425,207
Deferred government grant	22.2	457,750	610,085
Gas Infrastructure Development Cess (GIDC)	22.3	969,758	950,795
		1,963,471	1,986,087

Current portion of deferred liabilities

Deferred government grant	22.2	(123,332)	(140,131)
Gas Infrastructure Development Cess (GIDC)	22.3	(969,758)	(950,795)
		(1,093,090)	(1,090,926)
		870,381	895,161

22.1 Staff retirement gratuity

The Group operates an unfunded gratuity scheme for all its confirmed employees who have completed the minimum qualifying period of service. Provision is made to cover obligations under the scheme on the basis of valuation conducted by a qualified actuary. The latest valuation was conducted on June 30, 2025 using Projected Unit Credit Method.

Details of assumptions used and the amounts recognized in these consolidated financial statements are as follows:

22.1.1 Significant actuarial assumptions and methods	2025	2024
Discount rate	11.75%	14.75%
Expected rate of increase in salary level	11.75%	14.75%
Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation	7 years	7 years
Average duration of liability	6 years	6 years

The critical gap between the discount rate and salary growth rate is zero. This gap was 1% in previous year's valuation.

22.1.2 Assumptions

Discount rate

The market of high quality corporate bonds is not deep enough in Pakistan. Therefore, discount rate is based on market yields on government bonds as at the valuation date. The discount rate used for the valuation is 11.75% per annum. This rate is consistent with the guidelines of the Pakistan Society of Actuaries on setting discount rates.

Rate of growth in salary

The gratuity benefits are calculated using the gross salary. In view of the market expectations and long-term monetary policy of the State Bank of Pakistan regarding inflation, it has been assumed that the average rate of long-term future salary increases will be 11.75% (2024: 14.75%) per annum.

Mortality, Withdrawal and Disability Retirement Rates

The mortality rates used for active employees are based on SLIC (2001-05) Mortality Table.

The rates for withdrawal from service and retirement on ill-health grounds are based on industry / country experience.

Withdrawal rates used in this valuation are heavier than those used in the previous valuation.

The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted retirement benefit obligation is:

	2025	2024
	Undiscounted payments	
	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
Year 1	62,621	49,219
Year 2	71,909	56,607
Year 3	83,476	66,170
Year 4	95,436	77,021
Year 5	107,235	86,194
Year 6 and above	579,143	461,306

The rates for withdrawal from service and retirement on ill-health grounds are based on industry / country

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	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024 -----
22.1.3 Present value of defined benefit obligation		535,963	425,207
22.1.4 Movement in net defined benefit liability			
Balance at the beginning of the year		425,207	326,478
Recognized in consolidated statement of profit or loss			
Current service cost		161,765	117,560
Interest cost		53,132	41,829
		214,897	159,389
Recognized in other comprehensive income			
Actuarial loss - net	22.1.6	18,619	75,968
Benefits paid		(122,760)	(136,628)
Balance at the end of the year		535,963	425,207
22.1.5 Expense recognise in Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss			
Current service cost		161,765	117,560
Interest cost		53,132	41,829
Expense recognise in consolidated statement of profit or loss		214,897	159,389
22.1.6 Remeasurement recognised in Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income			
Loss from change in financial assumption		(194)	(130)
Experience loss		18,813	76,098
Net re-measurements		18,619	75,968
22.1.7 Net recognised liability			
Net liability at the beginning of year		425,207	326,478
Expense recognised in profit or loss		214,897	159,389
Contribution made to the plan during the year		(122,760)	(136,628)
Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income		18,619	75,968
		535,963	425,207
22.1.8 Sensitivity analysis			

Reasonable possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amount shown below:

	Impact on defined benefit obligation		
	Change in assumption	Increase	Decrease
		----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
Discount rate	1%	541,323	530,604
Salary increase	1%	7,033,601	6,894,321

22.1.9 The expected gratuity expense for the next year amounts to Rs.232.009 million.

22.2 Deferred Government Grant

This represents deferred government grant (representing differential between borrowing obtained at concessional rate and market interest rate of 3 months KIBOR plus spread) in respect of Temporary Economic Refinancing Facility (TERF) as disclosed in Note 20. There are no unfulfilled conditions or other contingencies attached to this grant.

	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----
Balance at the beginning of the year		610,085	751,623
Amortization of government grant	31	(152,335)	(141,538)
		457,750	610,085
Current portion of deferred government grant		(123,332)	(140,131)
		334,418	469,954

22.3 Gas Infrastructure Development Cess

Balance at the beginning of the year		950,795	929,736
Unwinding of interest	35	18,963	21,059
		969,758	950,795
Current portion shown in current liabilities		(969,758)	(950,795)
		-	-

Gas Infrastructure Development Cess (GIDC) was levied through GIDC Act, 2011 with effect from December 15, 2011 and was chargeable from industrial gas customers at different rates as prescribed by the Federal Government through OGRA notification.

On June 13, 2013, the Peshawar High Court declared the levy, imposition and recovery of the Cess unconstitutional with the direction to refund the "Cess" so far collected. Supreme Court of Pakistan examined the case and vide its findings dated August 22, 2014, concluded that GID Cess is a fee and not a tax and on either count the "Cess" could not have been introduced through a money bill under Article 73 of the Constitution and the same was, therefore, not validly levied in accordance with the Constitution. However, on September 25, 2014, the President of Pakistan had promulgated GID Cess Ordinance 2014, which was applicable to the whole of Pakistan and has to be complied by all parties.

On September 29, 2014, the Sindh High Court gave a stay order to various parties against the promulgation of Presidential order dated September 25, 2014.

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On May 22, 2015, the GID Cess Act, 2015 was passed by Parliament applicable on all consumers. Following the imposition of the said Act, many consumers filed a petition in Sindh High Court and obtained stay order against the Act passed by the Parliament.

On October 26, 2016, the High Court of Sindh held that enactment of GIDC Act, 2015 is ultra-vires to the Constitution of Pakistan. Sui Southern Gas Company Limited has filed an intra-court appeal before the Divisional Bench of High Court of Sindh. On August 13, 2020, GIDC matter is decided by the Supreme Court of Pakistan and the Court has ordered gas consumers to pay outstanding amount of GIDC upto July 31, 2020 in twenty four equal monthly installments, starting from August 2020.

The Supreme Court, in its judgement dated November 03, 2020 allowed the recovery of the amount in 48 equal installments with one year grace period as oppose to 24 equal installments and 6 months grace period mentioned in the original decision dated August 13, 2020.

On September 29, 2020, we have challenged the imposition of GIDC upon us by SSGC and its quantum on various grounds including that the Group had a judgment from the Sindh High Court which was not appealed in time, that the Group had not passed on the burden of the Cess and in any event the 2015 Act could not apply with retrospective effect. Sindh High Court has passed restraining order dated September 29, 2020, due to this payment related to Karachi and Hyderabad unit has not yet paid.

23 LEASE LIABILITIES	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----
Balance at the beginning of the year		54,525	77,214
Modification		(2,146)	3,186
Interest accrued		2,691	8,246
Write off of lease liabilities		-	(9,072)
Payments made		(27,913)	(25,049)
	23.1	<u>27,157</u>	<u>54,525</u>
Current portion of lease liabilities		-	(30,060)
		<u><u>27,157</u></u>	<u><u>24,465</u></u>

23.1 The future payments of lease liabilities are as follows:

The future minimum lease payments to which the Group is committed under the agreement will be due as follows:

	2025		2024		
Minimum lease payment	Finance cost allocated to future lease payment	Present value of minimum lease payment	Minimum lease payment	Finance cost allocated to future lease payment	Present value of minimum lease payment
----- (Rupees in 000) -----					
Not later than one year	-	-	30,060	-	30,060
Later than one year but not later than five years	21,400	-	26,835	11,187	15,648
Later than five years	34,240	-	34,240	25,423	8,817
	<u>55,640</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>91,135</u>	<u>36,610</u>	<u>54,525</u>

		2025	2024
	Note	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	-----
24	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
Creditors		1,629,291	1,926,621
Accrued liabilities		1,931,191	1,961,160
Foreign bills payable		-	-
Bills against gratuity scheme		3,512	6,971
Provident fund payable		-	-
Infrastructure cess	24.1	2,528,443	1,692,198
Workers' Profits Participation Fund	24.2	63,425	43,596
Workers Welfare Fund	24.3	8,381	16,112
Withholding tax payable		32,751	20,830
Income tax payable		222,295	325,583
Sales tax payable		31,586	23,678
Derivative financial liability		17,323	-
Others		37,516	175,696
		6,505,714	6,192,445

- 24.1** This represents Government of Sindh, provision for Sindh Development and Infrastructure Fee and Duty which was levied by the Excise and Taxation Department, on goods entering or leaving the province of Sindh, through air or sea at prescribed rate, under the Sindh Finance Ordinance, 2001. The imposition of the levy was initially challenged by the Group along with other affectees, in the High Court of Sindh, and the Court was pleased to grant an interim injunction, vide Order dated May 31, 2011, to the effect that for every consignment cleared after December 28, 2006, 50% of the value of infrastructure fee should be paid in cash and a bank guarantee for the remaining amount should be deposited with the Court until the final order is passed. However, as a matter of prudence, in 2021 the Group has paid 50% of the value of infrastructure fee to the concerned department and recorded liability for the remaining amount which is supported by a bank guarantee. Starting from September 2021, the Group is providing 100% bank guarantee in accordance with the order of Supreme Court of Pakistan dated September 01, 2021.

		2025	2024
	Note	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	-----
24.2	Workers' Profits Participation Fund		
Balance at beginning of the year		43,596	111,405
Allocation for the year	34	49,680	32,335
Interest charged during the year on the funds utilized by the Group	35	515	5,005
		93,791	148,745
Payments made during the year		(30,366)	(105,149)
Balance at end of the year		63,425	43,596

24.3 Workers' Welfare Fund

Balance at beginning of the year		16,112	41,768
Allocation for the year	34	5,746	13,054
Reversal of excess provision		-	(11,808)
		5,746	1,246
Payments made during the year		(13,477)	(26,902)
Balance at end of the year		8,381	16,112
		2025	2024
		----- (Rupees in '000) -----	

25 CONTRACT LIABILITIES

262,408	231,275
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25.1 Revenue recognized against opening contract liabilities amounted to Rs. 231.272 million (2024: Rs. 280.395 million)

26 INTEREST / MARK-UP PAYABLE
On secured loans from banking companies:

- Long-term financing	315,863	290,809
- Short-term borrowings	509,994	306,319
	825,857	597,128

27 SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS
From banking companies - secured

Running finance	27.1	8,779,986	339,378
Foreign currency financing against export / import	27.2	10,400,712	10,343,472
Foreign bill discounting	27.3	2,324,800	2,728,910
Money market loan	27.4	3,290,000	3,455,000
FE 25 Import		1,898,754	1,181,382
	27.5	26,694,252	18,048,142

27.1 These carry mark-up ranging from 1 week, 1 month and 3 months KIBOR + 0.01% to 1.5% (2024: 1 week, 1 month and 3 month KIBOR + 0.05% to 1.75%). These are secured against charge over current assets of the Group with upto 25% margin.

27.2 These carry mark-up ranging from 3% to 8.25% (2024: 3% to 10%) on foreign currency borrowing amount. These arrangements are secured against charge over current assets of the Group, lien on export documents and registered hypothecation charge over current assets. These have original maturity period exceeding three months.

27.3 Foreign bill discounting facility amounting to Rs. 13,840 million (2024 : Rs. 13,840 million) at pricing of 4.5% to 7.5% (2024: 4.5% to 7.5%) per annum. The mark-up is payable at a source.

27.4 These carry mark-up rate ranging from 1 week to 3 months KIBOR + 0.05% to 0.75% (2024: 1 month KIBOR plus 0.05% to 0.75%). These are secured against registered hypothecation charge over current assets of the Group.

27.5 The Group has aggregated short-term borrowing facilities amounting to Rs. 47,615 million (2024: Rs. 42,315 million) from various commercial banks.

28 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

28.1 Contingencies

28.1.1 The Holding Company, ILP and IHL have recognised GIDC payable amounting to Rs. 969.758 million in these consolidated financial statements on the basis of GIDC rate applicable to industrial consumers. However, SSGC and SNGPL has charged GIDC on the basis of GIDC tariff applicable to captive consumers resulting in differential of Rs. 1,059.76 million. The Holding Company, ILP and IHL has not recorded the provision representing differential arising due to use of captive connection rate instead of industrial connection rate in these consolidated financial statements, as the matter of application of captive or industrial tariff has been challenged in September 2020 before Lahore High Court, which is pending adjudication. The management of the Group expect favourable outcome in this regard.

28.1.2 The Holding Company is defendant in certain sales tax related matters with aggregate demand of Rs. 1.357 million (2024: Rs. 1.357 million). Based on views of its tax advisor, management is confident of favourable outcome in these matters and accordingly no provision has been recorded in these consolidated financial statements in this respect.

28.1.3 The IHL has filed income tax return for the tax year 2019 declaring taxable income amounting to Rs. 6.17 million and claiming refund amounting to Rs. 55.57 million. The said return is a deemed assessment order treated to be issued by the Commissioner by considering the provisions of section 120(1)(b) of the Ordinance. The Additional Commissioner Inland Revenue ("ADCIR") amended the deemed assessment order under section 122(5A) of the Ordinance; thereby assessing taxable income at Rs. 23.51 million and refund at Rs. 25.02 million.

Being aggrieved by the order of the ADCIR, IHL preferred an appeal before the learned CIR(A), Lahore, whereby the case has been decided in favour of the Group.

28.1.4 In the books of the Holding Company and ILP, prior to certain amendments made through the Finance Acts of 2006 & 2008, Workers Welfare Fund (WWF) was levied at 2% of the total income assessable under the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 excluding incomes falling under the Final Tax Regime (FTR). Through Finance Act, 2008, an amendment was made in Section 4(5) of the WWF Ordinance, 1971 (the Ordinance) whereby WWF liability is applicable at 2% of the higher of the profit before taxation as per the accounts or declared income as per the return.

Aggrieved by the amendments made through the Finance Acts, certain stakeholders filed petition against the changes in the Lahore High Court which struck down the aforementioned amendments to the Ordinance in 2011. However, the Group together with other stakeholders filed the petition in the Sindh High Court which, in 2013, decided the petition against the Group and other stakeholders. Management has filed a petition before the Supreme Court of Pakistan against the decision of the Sindh High Court.

Supreme Court of Pakistan has passed an order dated November 10, 2016 that the Workers' Welfare Fund (WWF) is a fee, not a tax. Hence, the amendments made through Finance Acts, 2006 and 2008 have been declared invalid in the said order. The management has filed an application for rectification order amounting to Rs. 125.28 million for the years from 2010 to 2014 contending the fact that they had erroneously paid WWF despite of having exemption available to them.

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		2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----
28.1.5	Claim of arrears of social security contribution not acknowledged, appeal is pending in High Court of Sindh. The management is hopeful for favourable outcome.	453	453
28.1.6	Guarantees issued by banks in favour of custom authorities on behalf of the Group	3,817	3,817
28.1.7	Guarantees issued by banks in favour of gas / electric distribution companies	1,027,250	943,793
28.1.8	Bank guarantees against payment of infrastructure cess	2,237,542	1,566,542
28.1.9	Bank guarantees against in favour of Government of Sindh	413,154	263,153
28.1.10	Bank guarantees against in favour of Pakistan State Oil Company Limited	16,250	16,250
28.2	Commitments		
	Letters of credit against property, plant and equipment, stores and spares and raw cotton purchases	3,601,703	5,612,298
	Civil work contracts	-	37,667
	Sales contract to be executed	7,809,973	5,789,838
	Stand by letter of credit	1,082,769	1,614,998
	Foreign currency forward contracts - Sale	503,816	771,104
	Operations and maintenance contract	-	206,057
	Post dated cheques, Revenue Department - Government of Pakistan	7,257,632	7,057,159
28.3	The Group has total unutilised facility limit against letter of credits aggregating to Rs. 11.803 billion (2024: Rs. 16.309 billion) as of reporting date.		

			2025	2024
		Note	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
29	REVENUE			
29.1	Revenue from contracts with customers			
	Export sales	29.4	38,944,530	76,846,980
	Less:			
	Commission		(226,768)	(274,610)
	Sales discount		(2,060)	-
	Sales tax on indirect exports		-	(1,260,849)
		29.6	38,715,702	75,311,521

Local sales

- Yarn	69,121,771	27,926,782
- Cotton	4,016,825	1,057,822
- Towel	505,630	330,973
- Synthetic	160,758	-
- Greige Fabric	37,095	21,426
- Waste	4,659,132	4,320,690
	78,501,211	33,657,693

Less:

Brokerage on local sales	(543,963)	(459,110)
Sales discount	(63,388)	(59,557)
Sales tax on local sales:		
- Yarn	(11,532,555)	(4,258,410)
- Towel	-	(275,643)
- Waste	(597,898)	(569,741)
	(12,130,453)	(5,103,794)
	104,479,109	103,346,753

29.2 Other revenue 29.5 **(29,997)** 83,252

29.3 Revenue from sale of Electricity

Energy Purchase Price (EPP)	2,493,692	2,469,315
Late Payment Interest (LPI)	13,933	36,984
Less: sales tax	(333,579)	(300,750)
	2,174,046	2,205,549
	106,623,158	105,635,554

29.4 It includes indirect exports of Rs. Nil million (2024: Rs. 21,313 million).

29.5 This represents realised exchange gain / loss on export sales.

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	2025	2024
	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
29.6 Disaggregation of export sales into geographical area:		
- Albania	103,282	13,508
- Australia	188,185	229,266
- Bangladesh	833,056	243,076
- Brazil	120,888	158,148
- Bulgaria	105,643	100,333
- Belgium	11,927	70,506
- China	15,863,262	33,146,555
- Denmark	1,118,858	1,421,363
- Egypt	15,702	-
- Estonia	45,852	11,950
- Germany	461,908	1,773,326
- Greece	721,897	1,055,746
- France	463,613	368,279
- Italy	347,539	461,878
- Hong Kong	237,639	242,568
- Japan	411,516	1,112,803
- Korea	359,658	-
- Malaysia	39,225	42,046
- Mexico	20,981	64,972
- Netherlands	84,237	269,180
- New Zealand	170,000	179,050
- Poland	-	41,319
- Portugal	417,953	618,055
- Paraguay	-	15,363
- Panama	-	36,243
- Singapore	5,265,765	4,042,633
- Saudi Arabia	-	14,981
- South Africa	61,914	71,294
- South Korea	-	338,600
- Spain	394,486	342,942
- Sweden	144,033	113,271
- Taiwan	81,454	120,116
- Thailand	-	1,884
- Turkey	1,241,302	1,042,269
- UAE	759,656	435,921
- Uganda	25,937	32,478
- UK	5,172,177	4,100,491
- USA	3,418,450	2,919,607
- Vietnam	7,709	7,281
- Indirect exports	-	21,313,069
Total sales	38,715,702	76,572,370
Less: Sales tax on indirect exports	-	(1,260,849)
	<u>38,715,702</u>	<u>75,311,521</u>

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		2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024 -----
30	DIRECTLY ATTRIBUTABLE COST FOR GENERATING REVENUE		
	Raw material consumed	30.1 73,568,848	75,002,319
	Manufacturing expenses	30.3 24,547,018	22,229,573
	Outside purchases		
	yarn for processing excluding conversion cost	934,164	1,106,453
		99,050,030	98,338,345
	Work in process		
	- Opening	2,339,218	2,472,745
	- Closing	(2,140,698)	(2,339,218)
		198,520	133,527
	Cost of goods manufactured	99,248,550	98,471,872
	Finished goods		
	- Opening	4,721,102	3,813,849
	- Closing	(4,942,852)	(4,721,102)
		(221,750)	(907,253)
	Waste		
	- Opening	281,084	282,309
	- Closing	(335,943)	(281,084)
		(54,859)	1,225
		98,971,941	97,565,844
30.1	Raw material consumed		
	Opening stock	8,920,016	15,079,121
	Purchases	75,449,959	68,843,214
		84,369,975	83,922,335
	Closing stock	10 (10,801,127)	(8,920,016)
		30.2 73,568,848	75,002,319

30.2 This includes cost of raw material sold amounting to Rs. 3,214.647 million (2024: Rs. 1,150.937 million).

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30.3	Manufacturing expenses	Note	2025	2024
			----- (Rupees in '000) -----	-----
	Salaries, wages and benefits	30.3.1	6,130,878	5,345,160
	Utilities		9,899,141	9,374,649
	Stores and spares consumed		3,022,056	2,461,429
	Provision / (reversal) made during the year	9.1	926	2,611
	Packing material consumed		1,722,693	1,712,404
	Repairs and maintenance		499,306	433,985
	Insurance		175,523	179,884
	Rates and taxes		9,980	4,162
	Depreciation on operating fixed assets	5.1.1	2,717,675	2,733,151
	Others		368,840	(17,862)
			24,547,018	22,229,573

30.3.1 It includes staff retirement benefits Rs. 198.49 million (2024: Rs. 144.58 million)

31	OTHER INCOME	Note	2025	2024
			----- (Rupees in '000) -----	-----
	Scrap sales		61,981	97,388
	Gain on disposal of operating fixed assets - net		-	2,264
	Duty drawback, rebates and others		143,573	147,494
	Capital gain on sale of other financial assets		1,298	5,236
	Amortization of deferred government grants	22.2	152,335	141,538
	Profit on term finance certificates		4,123	36,741
	Gain on disposal of right of use of asset		-	2,273
	Profit on fixed deposits		107,131	181,420
	Gain on lease modification		783	-
	Insurance claim		4,915	-
	Unrealized gain on revaluation of foreign currency debtors		18,209	-
	Exchange gain - others		212,244	258,853
	Unrealized exchange gain on foreign currency - net		533	-
	Interest on Pakistan Investment Bond		105,521	-
	Interest on treasury bills		3,089	-
	Realised exchange gain on foreign currency loans		1,236	20,891
	Unrealised exchange gain on foreign currency loans		-	11
	Unrealized gain on other financial assets		35,244	14,018
	Notice pay deduction gratuity		866	-
	Dividend income		22,083	26,220
	Other operating income		22,168	1,126
			897,332	935,473

32 DISTRIBUTION COST

Export

Ocean freight	649,025	711,007
Export development surcharge	54,805	96,234
Insurance expense	4,269	3,785
Export charges	211,749	320,627
	919,848	1,131,653

Local

Freight and other	314,928	228,663
Insurance	8,017	8,708
Salaries and wages	213,116	173,684
Travelling and conveyance	20,489	31,085
Telephone and postage	66,232	53,275
Marketing and promotion	105,675	142,906
Others	63,551	41,101
	792,008	679,422
	1,711,856	1,811,075

32.1 It includes staff retirement benefits Rs. 3.407 million (2024: Rs. 2.266 million).

	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024
33 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES			
Salaries and benefits	33.1	619,967	535,579
Directors' remuneration other than meeting fees		121,942	131,710
Meeting fees		525	600
Repairs and maintenance		7,946	6,850
Postage and telephone		20,174	22,117
Traveling and conveyance		13,144	20,449
Vehicles running		61,302	66,882
Printing and stationery		7,476	8,317
Short term lease, rates and taxes		7,247	4,456
Utilities		25,680	25,958
Entertainment		7,332	7,528
Fees and subscription		38,517	35,566
Insurance		11,581	13,647
Legal and professional		42,475	33,122
Charity and donations	33.2	-	1,000
Auditor's remuneration	33.3	6,844	6,663
Depreciation on operating fixed assets	5.1.1	84,350	87,822
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	5.5	18,676	20,040
Amortization on intangible assets	6	3,556	1,802
Advertisement		-	-
Provision against doubtful recovery		439,000	-
Others		15,733	20,817
		1,553,467	1,050,925

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33.1 It includes staff retirement benefits Rs. 3.407 million (2024: Rs. 2.266 million).

33.2 This represented donation of Rs. Nil (2024: Rs. 1 million) made to "All Pakistan Textile Mills Association". None of the directors and their spouses have any interest in the donees' fund except for being member of the Association.

	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024
33.3 Auditor's remuneration			
Audit fee		5,322	5,219
Interim review fee		550	550
Fee for certifications		100	250
Other		200	-
Out of pocket expenses		672	644
		6,844	6,663

34 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

Workers' Profits Participation Fund	24.2	49,680	32,335
Workers' Welfare Fund	24.3	5,746	13,054
Loss on disposal of operating fixed assets - net		6,823	-
Realised exchange loss on foreign currency		38,492	-
Unrealized loss on revaluation of foreign currency loans		77,354	-
Exchange loss on forward contract booking		-	15,367
Unrealized loss on revaluation of foreign currency debtors		-	5,237
Realised loss on other financial assets		689	-
		178,784	65,993

	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024
35 FINANCE COST			
Mark-up on:			
- long-term finance		1,653,732	1,921,910
- short-term borrowings		1,998,968	2,642,699
- lease liability	23	2,691	8,246
Amortization of transaction cost		13,942	8,279
Bank charges and commission		102,702	67,758
Discounting charges on letters of credit		178,587	342,362
Unwinding of Government Infrastructure Development Cess	22.3	18,963	21,059
Interest on Workers' Profits Participation Fund	24.2	515	5,005
		3,970,100	5,017,318

36 LEVIES

Final taxes			
- dividend	36.1	3,254	499
- capital gain		325	-
Prior year leveis		-	(1,606)
Minimum taxes	36.2	1,171,615	1,335,484
		<u>1,175,194</u>	<u>1,334,377</u>

36.1 These represent final taxes paid on export sales, dividend income and capital gain account and are recognised as levies in line with the requirements of IFRIC 21 'Levies' or IAS 37 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets' and guide on IAS 12 'Income Taxes' issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan.

36.2 This represents provision for minimum tax under section 113, of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. The provision for minimum tax has been recognised as levies in these consolidated financial statements as per the requirements of IFRIC 21 'Levies' or IAS 37 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets' and guide on IAS 12 'Income Taxes' issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan.

	2025	2024
	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
Current		
- For the year	68,245	33,557
- Prior year	(95,264)	(166,466)
Deferred	<u>(604,722)</u>	<u>(675,694)</u>
	<u>(631,741)</u>	<u>(808,603)</u>

37.1 Relationship between tax expense and accounting profit

Accounting profit before tax	<u>1,118,800</u>	<u>1,058,421</u>
Tax rate	<u>29%</u>	<u>29%</u>

	2025	2024
	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
Tax on accounting profit	324,452	306,942
Effect of:		
Income chargeable to tax at reduced rates	(3,213)	(466)
Income chargeable to tax under final tax regime	-	(141,763)
Prior year	(93,322)	(170,738)
Impact of super tax	-	-
Impact of minimum tax credit	416,724	1,209,099
Impact of levies	(671,660)	(1,335,982)
Deferred tax	<u>(604,722)</u>	<u>(675,694)</u>
Tax charge as per accounts	<u>(631,741)</u>	<u>(808,603)</u>

38 EARNINGS PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED

38.1 Basic earnings per share

	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----
Profit for the year	<u>575,347</u>	<u>532,647</u>
	Number of shares	
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year	<u>54,221,196</u>	<u>54,221,196</u>
	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----
Earnings per share - Basic and diluted	<u>10.61</u>	<u>9.82</u>

38.2 No figures for diluted earnings per share have been presented as the Holding Company has not issued any instruments carrying options which would have an impact on earnings per share when exercised.

39 CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----
Loss before taxation		(56,394)	(275,956)
Adjustments for non cash and other items:			
Depreciation on operating fixed asset	5.1.1	2,802,025	2,820,973
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	5.5.2	18,676	20,040
Amortization on intangible assets	33	3,556	1,802
Provision for gratuity	22.1.5	214,897	159,389
Provision of allowance of expected credit loss	11.3	24,976	-
Provision / (reversal) for slow moving and obsolete stores	9.1	926	2,611
Write off right of use of asset	5.5	-	6,799
Write off intangibles	6	-	1,058
Capital (gain) / loss on sale of other financial assets	31 & 34	(609)	(5,236)
Interest on Pakistan Investment Bond	31	(105,521)	-
Interest on treasury bills	31	(3,089)	-
Unrealized capital (gain) / loss on other financial assets	31	(35,244)	(14,018)
Unrealized loss / (gain) on revaluation of foreign currency debtors	34	-	5,237
Loss / (gain) on disposal of operating fixed assets	31 & 34	6,823	(2,264)
Dividend income	31	(22,083)	(26,220)
Unwinding of deferred government grant	31	(152,335)	(141,538)
Finance cost	35	3,669,333	4,581,134
Unwinding of Gas Infrastructure Development Cess	35	18,963	21,059
Share of loss / (profit) from associate	7.1	(9,434)	1,451
Realised gain on foreign currency loans		-	(399,683)
Gain on lease modification		(784)	-
Unrealised loss / (gain) on foreign currency loans		77,354	(11)
Levies	36	1,175,194	1,334,377
Cash generated before working capital changes		<u>7,627,230</u>	<u>8,091,004</u>

Working capital changes:

Decrease / (increase) in current assets

Stores, spares and loose tools	90,570	(449,162)
Stock-in-trade	(3,664,104)	4,942,330
Trade debts	(3,842,682)	(25,186)
Loans and advances	219,516	(238,278)
Sales tax refundable	414,266	
Trade deposits and short term prepayments	(108,059)	23,092
Other receivables	(832,267)	(129,406)
	(7,722,760)	4,123,390

Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities

Contract liabilities	31,133	(49,124)
Trade and other payables	416,557	857,792

Cash generated from operations

352,161	13,023,062
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2025 **2024**
 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----

40 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Term deposit receipts	15	142,284	-
Cash and bank balances	17	512,518	1,315,615
Short-term borrowings	27	(8,779,986)	(339,378)
		(8,125,184)	976,237

41 REMUNERATION TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

The aggregate amounts charged in these consolidated financial statements for remuneration, including all benefits to chief executive officer, executives and directors of the Group are given below:

Particulars	2025				Total
	Chief Executive Officer	Directors		Executives	
		Executive	Non-Executive		
	-----Rupees in '000-----				
Remuneration including benefits	82,443	131,872	-	694,162	908,477
Retirement benefits	-	-	-	55,856	55,856
Medical	-	1,088	-	3,694	4,782
Utilities	3,667	7,255	7,796	5,343	24,061
Travelling	1,062	766	-	19,547	21,375
Leave encashment	2,240	1,856	-	2,116	6,212
Vehicle running	2,382	1,171	-	-	3,553
Bonus and others	4,200	3,080	-	192,077	199,357
Meeting fees	-	-	525	-	525
Total	95,994	147,088	8,321	972,795	1,224,197
Number of persons	3	11	7	228	249

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Particulars	2024				
	Chief Executive Officer	Directors		Executives	Total
		Executive	Non-Executive		
-----Rupees in '000-----					
Remuneration	79,567	141,395	-	547,604	768,566
Retirement benefits	-	-	-	66,116	66,116
Medical	-	275	-	3,944	4,219
Utilities	3,526	9,988	10,264	5,310	29,088
Travelling	4,413	-	-	31,256	35,669
Leave encashment	2,240	3,669	-	1,578	7,487
Vehicle running	2,382	-	-	-	2,382
Bonus and others	4,200	3,440	-	21,961	29,601
Insurance	-	-	-	-	-
Meeting fees	-	-	600	-	600
Total	96,328	158,767	10,864	677,769	943,728
Number of persons	3	12	7	239	261

41.1 Group maintained cars and cellular phones are provided to Chief Executive Officers, directors and executives.

42 TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The related parties comprise of associate (Sunrays Textile Mills Limited), entities with common directorship, key management personnel. The Group carries out transactions with related parties on agreed terms. Remuneration of key management personnel is disclosed in note 41 to the consolidated financial statements and amount payable in respect of staff retirement benefits is disclosed in note 22. Significant transactions with related parties other than those shown elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements, are as follows:

Relationship	Nature of transactions	2025	2024
		----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
Associate (shareholding : 0.99 percent), Sunrays Textile Mills Limited	Purchase of goods and services	867,739	792,382
	Sale of goods and services	5,252	5,365
Spouses and sons of Directors	Payment against short term leases	22,867	24,625

Balances with related parties

Associate - payable, Sunrays Textile Mills Limited	61,151	63,170
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43 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

Financial assets

At amortised cost

- Long-term deposits	19,359	20,451
- Trade debts	21,328,610	17,510,904
- Loans	20,281	15,401
- Other financial assets	203,369	1,000
- Other receivables	1,325,335	493,068
- Trade deposits	112,346	84,115
- Cash and bank balances	512,518	1,295,522
	23,521,818	19,420,461

At fair value through profit or loss

Other financial assets	534,849	40,127
	24,056,668	19,460,588

Financial liabilities

At amortised cost

Long-term financing	23,749,292	22,919,230
Trade and other payables	3,618,833	4,070,448
Short-term borrowings	26,694,252	18,048,142
Unclaimed dividends	2,370	2,384
Interest / mark-up payable	825,857	597,128
Lease liabilities	27,157	54,525
	54,917,761	45,691,857

44 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's financial risk management. The responsibility includes developing and monitoring the Group's risk management policies. To assist the Board in discharging its oversight responsibility, management has been made responsible for identifying, monitoring and managing the Group's financial risk exposures.

The Group's principal financial liabilities comprise long-term financing, short-term borrowings, trade and other payables, interest / dividend payable and financial guarantee contracts. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to raise finance for the Group's operations. The Group has loans and advances, trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances and deposits that arise directly from its operations. The Group also holds long-term and short term investments.

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk).

The Group's exposure to the risks associated with the financial instruments and the risk management policies and procedures are summarized as follows:

44.1 Credit risk and concentration of credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss, without taking into account the fair value of any collateral. Concentration of credit risk arises when a number of counter parties are engaged in similar business activities or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations of credit risk indicate the relative sensitivity of the Group's performance to developments affecting a particular industry. The Group's does not have any significant exposure to customers from any single country or single customer.

Credit risk of the Group arises principally from the trade debts, loans and advances, other financial assets (mutual funds) and bank balances. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is as follows:

	2025	2024
	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
Long-term deposits	19,359	20,451
Trade debts	21,328,610	17,510,904
Loans	20,281	15,401
Other financial assets	203,369	1,000
Other receivables	1,325,335	493,068
Trade deposits	112,346	84,115
Bank balances	501,825	1,276,958
	23,511,125	19,401,897

The credit quality of receivable can be assessed with reference to their historical performance with negligible defaults in recent history.

Trade debts are due from foreign and local customers for export and local sales respectively. Trade debts from foreign customers are secured against letters of credit. Management assesses the credit quality of local and foreign customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Though there are few past due trade debts, however, such are not impaired as per management assessment.

Credit risk related to equity investments and cash deposits

The Group limits its exposure to credit risk of investments by only investing in listed mutual funds units having good stock exchange rating. Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by Finance Director in accordance with the Group's policy.

The credit risk on liquid funds (bank balances) is limited because the counter parties are banks with a reasonably high credit rating. The names and credit rating of major banks where the Group maintains its bank balances are as follows:

Name of bank	Rating agency	Credit rating	
		Long-term	Short-term
Allied Bank Limited	PACRA	AAA	A+
Askari Bank Limited	PACRA	AA+	A+
Bank Alfalah Limited	PACRA	AAA	A-
Bank Al-Habib Limited	PACRA	AA+	A+
Bank Islami Pakistan	PACRA	AA-	A
Dubai Islamic Bank (Pakistan) Limited	VIS	AA	A1+
Faysal Bank Limited	PACRA	AA	A1+
Habib Bank Limited	JCR-VIS	AAA	A1+
Habib Metropolitan Bank	PACRA	AA+	A1+
J.S Bank Limited	PACRA	AA	A+
MCB Bank Limited	PACRA	AAA	A+
Meezan Bank Limited	JCR-VIS	AAA	A1+
National Bank Of Pakistan	PACRA	AAA	A1+
Soneri Bank Limited	PACRA	AA-	A+
Standard Chartered Bank	PACRA	AAA	A1+
The Bank of Punjab	PACRA	AA+	A+
United Bank Limited	JCR-VIS	AAA	A1+

44.2 Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Group could be required to pay its liabilities earlier than expected or would have difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial liabilities as they fall due. The Group's approach to managing liquidity 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 Group's reputation. The Group ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected working capital requirements. Following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements:

44.2.1 Liquidity and interest risk table

The following tables displays the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay.

	Carrying Values	Contractual Cash Flows	Upto 1 years	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
-----Rupees in '000'-----					
Long-term financing	23,749,292	23,749,292	3,104,182	12,851,545	7,793,565
Trade and other payables	3,618,833	3,618,833	3,618,833	-	-
Short-term borrowings	26,694,252	26,694,252	26,694,252	-	-
Unclaimed dividends	2,370	2,370	2,370	-	-
Interest / mark-up payable	825,857	825,857	825,857	-	-
Lease liabilities	27,157	91,135	-	56,895	34,240
2025	54,917,761	54,981,739	34,245,494	12,908,440	7,827,805

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	Carrying Values	Contractual Cash Flows	Upto 1 years	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
	-----Rupees in '000'-----				
Long-term financing	22,927,509	28,481,756	2,745,666	17,942,525	7,793,565
Trade and other payables	4,070,448	4,070,448	4,070,448	-	-
Short-term borrowings	18,048,142	18,048,142	18,048,142	-	-
Unclaimed dividends	2,384	2,384	2,384	-	-
Interest / mark-up payable	597,128	597,128	597,128	-	-
Lease liabilities	31,835	91,135	30,060	26,835	34,240
2024	45,677,446	51,290,993	25,493,828	17,969,360	7,827,805

The effective rate of interests on non-derivative financial liabilities are disclosed in respective notes.

44.3 Market risk management

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimizing returns.

44.3.1 Interest rate risk management

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Majority of the interest rate risk arises from long and short-term borrowings from financial institutions. At the reporting date the interest rate risk profile of the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments is:

	Carrying amount	
	2025	2024
	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial liabilities	27,744,062	26,947,795
Variable rate instruments		
Financial liabilities		
- KIBOR based	16,613,749	7,634,772
- LIBOR based	6,150,379	6,463,393
Financial assets		
- KIBOR based	197,180	786,455

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

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

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher / lower and all other variables were held constant, the Group's profit before tax for the year ended June 30, 2025 would decrease / increase by Rs. 1128.347

million (2024: Rs. 665.586 million). This is mainly attributable to the Group's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate borrowings determined on outstanding balance at year end.

44.3.2 Foreign exchange risk management

Exposure to currency risk	2025		2024	
	Rupees	US Dollar	Rupees	US Dollar
	----- '000 -----			
Trade debts	3,419,002	12,059	4,183,078	15,029
Bank balances	5,526,700	19,492	193,019	693
Foreign currency loans	(16,551,091)	(58,375)	(16,806,866)	(60,382)
	(7,605,389)	(26,824)	(12,430,769)	(44,660)

	2025	2024
Reporting date rate	283.53	278.34
Average rate	280.94	283.24

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises mainly where receivables and payables exist due to transactions entered into foreign currencies. The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk on sales, purchases and borrowings, which are entered in a currency other than Pak Rupees.

At June 30, 2025, if the Rupee had weakened / strengthened by 5% against the US Dollar with all other variables held constant, profit before tax for the year would have been higher / lower by Rs. 380.269 million (2024: higher / lower by Rs. 621.538 million) determined on the outstanding balance at year end.

44.3.3 Equity price risk management

The Group's listed securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Group manages the equity price risk through diversification and placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Group's senior management on a regular basis. The Group's Board of Directors reviews and approves all equity investment decisions.

At the reporting date, the exposure to listed equity securities including units of mutual funds are at fair value was Rs. 534.849 million (2023: Rs. 140.18 million). A decrease / increase of 5% in market prices or net assets value would have an impact of approximately Rs. 26.742 million (2024: Rs. 7.009 million) on profit for the year determined based on market value of investments at year end.

44.3.4 Fair value estimation

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid or transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants and measurement date. Consequently, differences can arise between carrying values and the fair value estimates.

Underlying the definition of fair value is the presumption that the Group is a going concern without any intention or requirement to curtail materially the scale of its operations or to undertake a transaction on adverse terms.

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The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets i.e. listed equity shares are based on the quoted market prices at the close of trading on the reporting date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is current bid price.

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

IFRS 13, 'Fair Value Measurements' requires the Group to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3).

Details of fair value hierarchy and information relating to fair value of Group investment categorised as fair value through profit or loss is as follows:

		2025			
	Note	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
		(Rupees in '000)			
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Other financial assets	15	329,875	204,975	-	534,849
2024					
	Note	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
		(Rupees in '000)			
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Other financial assets	15	31,096	10,031	-	40,127
2025					
	Note	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
		(Rupees in '000)			
Non-financial asset measured at fair value					
Operating fixed assets - Freehold Land		-	-	484,747	484,747
2024					
	Note	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
		(Rupees in '000)			
Non-financial asset measured at fair value					
Operating fixed assets - Freehold Land		-	-	-	429,243

45 CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The objective of the Group when managing capital, i.e., its shareholders' equity, is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and to maintain a strong capital base to support the sustained development of its businesses.

The Group manages its capital structure by monitoring return on net assets and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividend paid to shareholders or issue new shares.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including 'current and non-current borrowings' as shown in the statement of financial position) less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as 'equity' as shown in the consolidated statement of financial position plus net debt.

The gearing ratios at June 30, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	2025	2024
	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
Total borrowings (note 20 and 27)	50,443,544	40,967,372
Less: cash and bank balances (note 17)	(512,518)	(1,295,522)
Net debt	49,931,026	39,671,850
Total equity	32,509,722	31,947,595
Total capital	82,440,748	71,619,445
Gearing ratio	61%	55%

The gearing ratio of the Group is decreased by 3% as the Group obtained the debt to finance the expansion made.

46 CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION

	2025	2024
Spinning units		
Total number of spindles installed	261,393	252,652
Total number of spindles worked per annum (average)	247,916	241,458
Number of shifts worked per day	3	3
Installed capacity of yarn converted into 20 counts based on 365 days (lbs.)	177,723,018	180,716,610
Actual production for the year after conversion into 20 counts (lbs.)	164,914,197	166,085,068
Power Generation unit		
Installed capacity (theoretical maximum output in MWh) (25 turbines of 2 MW each)	438,000	439,200
Actual production (MWh)	149,475	173,135
Capacity utilization factor	34.13%	39.42%

Theoretical maximum output is of 365 days (2024: 366 days from COD). The Capacity utilization factor calculated above is total gross generation of 365 days (2024: 366 days from COD) over theoretical maximum output of 365 days (2024: 366 days from COD). The actual production is subject to actual load demanded and wind conditions.

Weaving unit	2025	2024
Normal capacity (Lbs)	29,062,687	29,062,687
Actual Production (Lbs)	20,680,072	21,478,272

The difference between the installed capacity and actual production is due to the annual demand variations of the Groups products.

47 SEGMENT REPORTING

As per IFRS 8, "Operating Segments", operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting used by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The Chief Executive Officer of the entity has been identified as the CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing the performance of the operating segments. As per IFRS 8, "Operating Segments", Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting used by the chief operating decision-maker.

The Group has determined its operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the CODM, which are used for strategic decision-making purposes.

The CODM is responsible for the Group's overall business operations and considers the Group to have two reportable segments – Textile and Wind Power. The Group's resource allocation and performance assessment decisions are based on these operating segments. During the year, wind power has been added as a reportable operating segment. Earlier, 90% of the revenue and asset base were pertaining to Textile, therefore, no separately operating segments were reported.

The Group has a diversified business portfolio whereby resources have been allocated to each segment in accordance with their respective operational requirements.

Details of segment revenues, costs, profit, assets and liabilities are as follows:

	Textile	Wind Power	Total
	-----	(Rupees in '000)	-----
Segment revenues / profits			
For the year ended June 30, 2025			
Revenue	104,449,112	2,174,046	106,623,158
Directly attributable cost for generating revenue	(97,996,238)	(975,703)	(98,971,941)
Reporting segment profit	6,452,874	1,198,343	7,651,217
Segment revenues / profits			
For the year ended June 30, 2024			
Revenue	103,430,006	2,205,548	105,635,554
Directly attributable cost for generating revenue	(96,593,075)	(972,769)	(97,565,844)
Reporting segment profit	6,836,931	1,232,779	8,069,710

Reconciliation of segment wise results with profit before tax and levies is as under:

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	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024 -----
Total results for reportable segments	7,651,217	8,069,710
Other non-operating income	897,332	935,473
Distribution cost	(1,711,856)	(1,811,075)
Administrative expenses	(1,553,467)	(1,050,925)
Finance cost	(3,970,100)	(5,017,318)
Provision against expected credit loss	(24,976)	-
Other non-operating expenses	(178,784)	(65,993)
Share of profit from associate - net of tax	9,434	(1,451)
	1,118,800	1,058,421

	Textile -----	Wind Power (Rupees in '000)	Total -----
Segments assets and liabilities			
As at June 30, 2025			
Segment assets	80,070,626	12,469,617	92,540,243
Segment liabilities	50,757,528	9,272,993	60,030,521
As at June 30, 2024			
Segment assets	68,885,465	13,093,346	81,978,811
Segment liabilities	40,052,263	9,978,953	50,031,216

47.1 Certain assets and liabilities are common to all segments and these include long term deposits, other receivables, deferred liabilities and other corporate assets and liabilities.

48 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

	Number of employees	
	2025	2024
Average number of employees during the year	7,174	7,723
Number of employees as at June 30	6,565	7,782

48.1 Daily wage employees are not included in the above number of employees.

49 RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

	Long term financing	Short term borrowings	Dividend	Lease liabilities
	-----Rupees '000'-----			
Balance as at July 1	22,919,230	17,708,764	2,384	54,525
Non cash item	283,519	77,354	-	1,329
Financing cash inflows	3,488,092	128,148	-	-
Financing cash outflows	(2,650,974)	-	(14)	(27,913)
	24,039,867	17,914,266	2,370	27,942

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT FOR COMPANIES NOT ENGAGED IN SHARIAH NON-PERMISSIBLE BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

Following information has been disclosed as required under amended part I clause VII of Fourth Schedule to the Companies Act ,2017 as amended via S.R.O.1278(I)/2024 dated August 15, 2024:

	2025	2024
	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
Financing as per Islamic Mode		
- Long-term financing (including current portion)	3,806,579	2,625,762
- Short-term borrowings	8,848,174	2,945,037
Non - shariah compliant investment in other financial assets		
- Investment in ordinary shares of listed companies	338,670	1,860
- Term deposit receipts	41,135	1,000
- Treasury bills	60,085	-
Shariah compliant investment in other financial assets		
- Investment in ordinary shares of listed companies	34,330	-
Interest accrued on conventional loans		
- Long-term financing	328,958	265,277
- Short-term borrowings	258,299	196,771
Profit paid on Islamic mode of financing		
- Long-term financing	345,296	250,724
- Short-term borrowings	633,313	1,016,200
Interest paid on conventional loans		
- Long term financing	334,632	162,234
- Short-term borrowings	345,430	598,304
Shariah Compliant bank balances		
- Bank balances	244,236	421,614
Shariah compliant revenue		
- Revenue from contracts with customers	126,920,732	126,489,011
Exchange gain / (loss) earned from actual currency		
- Unrealized loss on foreign currency loan	(48,586)	(2,880)
- Unrealized gain / (loss) on foreign currency account	230,554	247,211
Source and detailed breakup of other income		
Non-Shariah Compliant		
- Interest on Pakistan Investment Bond	105,521	-
- Interest on Market Treasury Bills	3,089	-
- Interest income on term deposit receipt	44,053	-
- Profit on fixed deposits	116,839	143,953
- Unrealized loss on foreign currency loan and revaluation of foreign currency account	31,028	2,779
- Dividend income on mutual funds	207	-
- Realized gain on redemption of mutual funds	1,298	-
- Unrealized gain on mutual funds	-	6
- Realized gain on revaluation of foreign currency account	1,236	21,737
- Income on short term investments	6,201	59,632
- Net foreign exchange gain	-	5,616
- Others	28,382	20,762
Shariah Compliant		
- Scrap sales	61,981	97,388
- Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment - net	-	2,264
- Profit on fixed deposits	191	107

Relationship with Shariah-compliant financial institutions

Name	Relationship
Meezan Bank Limited	Funded Facility & Bank Balance
Bank Alfalah limited	Funded Facility & Bank Balance
Faysal Bank Limited	Funded Facility & Bank Balance
Al Baraka Bank Limited	Funded Facility & Bank Balance
Bank Islami Pakistan Limited	Funded Facility & Bank Balance

51 DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE

These consolidated financial statements have been authorised for issue on 06 October 2025 by the Board of Directors of the Group.

52 GENERAL

52.1 Corresponding figures have been reclassified in these consolidated financial statements, wherever necessary to facilitate the comparison and to conform with changes and presentation in the current year. However, no significant reclassifications were made in the consolidated financial statements.

52.2 Figures have been rounded off to the nearest rupees in thousand.



Chief Financial Officer



Chief Executive Officer



Director

نمبر	ڈائریکٹرز	شرکت
1	جناب فیصل حنیف	4/4
2	جناب عرفان احمد	4/4
3	جناب شیخ شفقت مسعود	4/4

بورڈ نے ایگزیکٹو اور نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز دونوں کے لیے ایک باضابطہ معاوضے کی پالیسی قائم کی ہے، جس کی بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے باضابطہ منظوری دی ہے۔ اس پالیسی کو وسیع تر انسانی وسائل کی حکمت عملی میں ضم کیا گیا ہے، جو مجموعی کاروباری حکمت عملی کے ساتھ موافق ہے اور اسے تقویت دیتا ہے۔ بورڈ کو یقین ہے کہ یہ پالیسی کمپنی کی قیادت اور انتظام کرنے کے لیے اعلیٰ درجے کے ٹیلنٹ کو مؤثر طریقے سے راغب کرتی ہے اور اسے برقرار رکھتی ہے، جبکہ ڈائریکٹرز، ایگزیکٹوز، اور سینئر ہولڈرز کے درمیان صف بندی کو بھی فروغ دیتی ہے۔

آڈیٹرز کی تقرری:

یوسف عادل چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس، ایک ممتاز اور باوقار فرم، نے کمپنی کے قانونی آڈیٹرز کے طور پر اپنی مدت کامیابی کے ساتھ مکمل کر لی ہے۔ دوبارہ تقرری کے اہل ہونے کے ناطے، فرم نے آئندہ مالی سال کے لیے آڈٹ خدمات فراہم کرنے کے لیے اپنی رضامندی ظاہر کی ہے۔ آڈٹ کمیٹی کی سفارش پر بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے آئندہ سال کے لیے یوسف عادل کی کمپنی کے بیرونی آڈیٹرز کے طور پر دوبارہ تقرری کی تجویز دی ہے۔

ماحولیات، صحت اور حفاظت:

آپ کی کمپنی پیداواری سہولیات پر تمام ماحولیاتی پالیسیوں کی تعمیل کرتے ہوئے ہر ایک کے لیے اچھی آب و ہوا کے تحفظ کے لیے پرعزم ہے۔

اندرونی آڈٹ فنکشن:

بورڈ نے کمپنی کے کاروبار کو آگے بڑھانے کے لیے آپریشنل، مالیاتی اور تعمیل کنٹرول کے ساتھ موثر اور توانا اندرونی کنٹرول سسٹم قائم کیا ہے۔ اندرونی آڈٹ کے نتائج کا آڈٹ کمیٹی جائزہ لیتی ہے، اور جہاں ضروری ہو، اندرونی آڈٹ رپورٹس میں موجود سفارشات کی بنیاد پر کارروائی کی جاتی ہے۔

سینئر ہولڈنگ پیٹرن:

30 جون، 2025 تک سینئر ہولڈنگ پیٹرن منسلک ہے۔

ویب کی موجودگی:

حصص یافتگان اور دیگر افراد کی معلومات کے لیے کمپنی کے سالانہ اور متواتر مالی بیانات کمپنی کی ویب سائٹ

اعتراف:

ہم کمپنی کے ہر ملازم کے تعاون کو تسلیم کرتے ہیں۔ ہم اپنی مصنوعات میں دکھائے گئے اعتماد کے لیے اپنے صارفین اور کمپنی کے لیے مسلسل تعاون کے لیے بینکرس کا شکریہ ادا کرنا چاہیں گے۔

ہم اپنے سینئر ہولڈرز کے بھی شکر گزار ہیں کہ انہوں نے ہماری انتظامیہ پر اعتماد کیا۔

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی جانب سے

میاں شہزاد احمد



چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر

تاریخ: 6 اکتوبر 2025



ڈائریکٹر

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز:

سی ای او، ڈائریکٹرز کی شریک حیات اور نابالغ کی طرف سے کمپنی کے تحفے کے ذریعے حصص میں موصول ہونے والے جائزے کی مدت کے دوران:

نمبر	نام	شینرز ٹرانسفر
1	میاں شہزاد احمد	925,000
2	نوید احمد	925,447
3	عرفان احمد	925,000
4	عمران احمد	925,000

بورڈ اور ذیلی کمیٹی کے اجلاس:

سال کے دوران بورڈ کے اجلاس منعقد ہوئے اور ہر ڈائریکٹر کی حاضری حسب ذیل ہے۔

نمبر	نام ڈائریکٹرز	شرکت
1	جناب نوید احمد	4/4
2	میاں شہزاد احمد چیف ایگزیکٹو	4/4
3	میاں عمران احمد	3/4
4	جناب عرفان احمد	4/4
5	مسٹر کاشف ریاض	4/4
6	جناب شیخ شفقت مسعود	4/4
7	مسز فادیہ کاشف	4/4
8	جناب فیصل حنیف	4/4
9	محترمہ عذرا یعقوب واوڈا	4/4
10	جناب عامر امین	4/4

انسانی وسائل اور معاوضے کی کمیٹی:

کمیٹی پر مشتمل ہے:

نمبر	نام	پوزیشن
1	جناب فیصل حنیف	چیئرمین
2	مسز فادیہ کاشف	ممبر
3	جناب شیخ شفقت مسعود	ممبر

ایک (1) میٹنگ مالی سال کے دوران جولائی 2024 سے جون 2025 تک منعقد کی گئی تھی۔ تینوں ممبران میٹنگ میں موجود تھے۔

آڈٹ کمیٹی:

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے ایک مکمل طور پر فعال آڈٹ کمیٹی تشکیل دی جس میں تین ممبران شامل تھے: ایک آزاد ڈائریکٹر اور دو غیر ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز۔ کمیٹی کا ٹرم آف ریفرنس، دیگر باتوں کے ساتھ، شفاف اندرونی آڈٹ، اکاؤنٹنگ اور کنٹرول سسٹم، رپورٹنگ کے مناسب ڈھانچے کے ساتھ ساتھ کمپنی کے اثاثوں کی حفاظت کے لیے مناسب اقدامات کا تعین کرنے پر مشتمل ہے۔

آڈٹ کمیٹی کی میٹنگز:

سال کے دوران چار (4) اجلاس منعقد ہوئے۔ تمام ممبران چیئرمین سمیت نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز ہیں۔ کمیٹی کی تشکیل اور سال کے دوران حاضری کی حیثیت بذریعہ:

اندرونی کنٹرول سسٹم اچھی طرح سے ڈیزائن کیا گیا ہے، مؤثر طریقے سے لاگو کیا گیا ہے، اور باقاعدگی سے نگرانی کی گئی ہے۔ کسی بھی بے ضابطگی کی بروقت اصلاح کے ساتھ، کمپنی کی پالیسیوں کی پابندی کو یقینی بنانے پر خصوصی زور دیا جاتا ہے۔

• بورڈ کو ایک جاری تشویش کے طور پر کمپنی کی حیثیت پر اعتماد ہے۔ جبکہ آڈیٹرز نے اپنی رپورٹ میں اس معاملے پر روشنی ڈالی ہے، مالیاتی گوشواروں کو جاری تشویش کی بنیاد پر تیار کیا گیا ہے، جس میں معاون تفصیلات فراہم کی گئی ہیں۔

• پچھلے چھ سالوں کا کلیدی آپریٹنگ اور مالیاتی ڈیٹا ایک ضمیمہ کے طور پر شامل کیا گیا ہے۔

• 30 جون، 2025 تک، ٹیکس، ڈیوٹی، لیویز، یا چارجز سے متعلق کوئی بقایا قانونی ادائیگیاں نہیں ہیں، سوائے ان کے جو مالی بیانات میں ظاہر کیے گئے ہیں۔

بورڈ کی تشکیل:

بورڈ کی تشکیل کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس کے ضوابط، 2019 کے تقاضوں کے مطابق ہے جو درج فہرست اداروں پر لاگو ہوتا ہے جو ذیل میں دیا گیا ہے:

ڈائریکٹرز کی کل تعداد		
1	مرد	8
2	خواتین	2

نمبر	ڈائریکٹر کی ساخت
1	آزاد ڈائریکٹر
2	ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر
3	نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر

30 جون 2025 کو ڈائریکٹرز کے نام درج ذیل ہیں:

نمبر	نام	پوزیشن	ریمارکس
1	جناب نوید احمد	چیئرمین	
2	میاں شہزاد احمد چیف ایگزیکٹو	چیف ایگزیکٹو	
3	میاں عمران احمد	ڈائریکٹر	
4	جناب عرفان احمد	ڈائریکٹر	
5	مسٹر کاشف ریاض	ڈائریکٹر	
6	جناب شیخ شہت مسعود	ڈائریکٹر	
7	مسز فادیہ کاشف	ڈائریکٹر	
8	جناب فیصل حنیف	آزاد ڈائریکٹر	
9	محترمہ عذرا یعقوب واوڈا	آزاد ڈائریکٹر	
10	جناب عامر امین	آزاد ڈائریکٹر	N.I.T نامزد

مستقبل کا آؤٹ لک:

پاکستان کی معیشت مثبت رفتار دکھاتی ہے، سازگار میکرو اکنامک رجحانات سے تقویت ملتی ہے۔ مستحکم آؤٹ لک کے میں اپ گریڈ کرنا مالیاتی استحکام اور معاشی بحالی میں بڑھتے 'B' سے 'CCC+' کی خودمختار درجہ بندی کو 'S&P' ساتھ ہوئے اعتماد کی عکاسی کرتا ہے۔

تاہم، طویل مدتی ترقی کا انحصار مسلسل ساختی اصلاحات پر ہے۔ گرتی ہوئی افراط زر حوصلہ افزا ہے، لیکن یہ کمزور ملکی طلب کا اشارہ دیتی ہے، جو مانیٹری پالیسی میں ایڈجسٹمنٹ کا مطالبہ کرتی ہے۔ زراعت اور مینوفیکچرنگ میں کم کارکردگی مالی نظم و ضبط، پالیسی میں مستقل مزاجی، اور جامع ترقی کی حمایت کے لیے منصفانہ ٹیکس لگانے کی ضرورت کو اجاگر کرتی ہے۔

امریکہ کے پاکستان کے حالیہ تجارتی معاہدے نے پاکستانی برآمدات پر محصولات کو 29% سے کم کر کے 19% کر دیا، جس سے پاکستان کے ٹیکسٹائل سیکٹر کو امریکی مارکیٹ میں مسابقتی برتری حاصل ہوئی۔

حکومت کی جانب سے بارن کی درآمدات پر زیرو ریٹنگ کو ہٹانے والی ایکسپورٹ فیسیلیٹیشن اسکیم پر نظر ثانی سے مقامی اسپنرز کو منصفانہ مقابلہ کرنے میں مدد ملتی ہے۔ اس کے باوجود توانائی کے بڑھتے ہوئے اخراجات، کپاس کی سپلائی میں اتار چڑھاؤ اور علاقائی مسابقت کی وجہ سے چیلنجز برقرار ہیں۔ ان مسائل کو حل کرنا برآمدات کی قیادت میں نمو کو کھولنے کی کلید ہے۔

کمپنی آپریشنل کارکردگی، صلاحیت کے بہترین استعمال، قابل تجدید توانائی کے انضمام، اور لاگت کی اصلاح پر مرکوز ہے۔ اس کے پروڈکٹ مکس کو ڈھال کر اور کام کرنے والے سرمائے کا مؤثر طریقے سے انتظام کر کے، اس کا مقصد پائیدار قدر فراہم کرنا اور منافع کو محفوظ رکھنا ہے۔

کارپوریٹ سماجی ذمہ داری:

کمپنی اپنے کاروبار کو سماجی طور پر ذمہ دارانہ اور پائیدار طریقے سے چلانے کے لیے پرعزم ہے۔ ہم تسلیم کرتے ہیں کہ ہماری طویل مدتی کامیابی ان کمیونٹیز کی فلاح و بہبود سے جڑی ہوئی ہے جن میں ہم کام کرتے ہیں، ماحول کے تحفظ اور اخلاقی معیارات کو برقرار رکھتے ہیں۔

اس نقطہ نظر کی کلید، ہم نے اپنے گھومنے والے یونٹوں میں صحت اور حفاظت کے اقدامات میں سرمایہ کاری جاری رکھی، بشمول باقاعدہ طبی چیک اپ، حفاظتی پوشاک کی فراہمی، اور پیشہ ورانہ خطرات سے متعلق آگاہی سیشن۔

پوسٹ بیلنس شیٹ کے واقعات:

مالی سال کے اختتام جس سے یہ بیلنس شیٹ متعلقہ ہے اور ڈائریکٹر کی رپورٹ کی تاریخ کے درمیان کمپنی کی مالی پوزیشن کو متاثر کرنے والی کوئی مادی تبدیلیاں اور وعدے نہیں ہوئے ہیں۔

متعلقہ پارٹی ٹرانزیکشن:

کمپنی نے تمام متعلقہ پارٹی ٹرانزیکشنز کو آڈٹ کمیٹی اور بورڈ کے سامنے ان کے جائزے اور منظوری کے لیے پیش کیا ہے۔ ان ٹرانزیکشنز کی منظوری آڈٹ کمیٹی اور بورڈ نے اپنے اپنے اجلاسوں میں دی ہے۔ تمام متعلقہ فریقین کے لین دین کی تفصیلات 30 جون 2025 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے منسلک مالیاتی بیانات کے نوٹ 42 میں فراہم کی گئی ہیں۔

کارپوریٹ گورننس، مالیاتی رپورٹنگ اور بین الاقوامی کنٹرول کا نظام:

کمپنی مضبوط کارپوریٹ گورننس کو برقرار رکھنے اور بہترین طریقوں پر عمل پیرا ہونے کے لیے پرعزم ہے۔ اس نے کارپوریٹ گورننس کے ضابطہ کی مکمل تعمیل کی ہے جیسا کہ پاکستان اسٹاک ایکسچینج نے اپنے لسٹنگ ریگولیشنز میں بیان کیا ہے۔ اس تعمیل کی تصدیق کرنے والا ایک رسمی بیان رپورٹ کے ساتھ منسلک ہے۔

ہم مندرجہ ذیل کی تصدیق کرتے ہوئے خوش ہیں:

- کمپنی کی انتظامیہ کی طرف سے تیار کردہ مالی بیانات اس کی مالی حالت، آپریشنل نتائج، نقد بہاؤ، اور ایکویٹی میں ہونے والی تبدیلیوں کو درست طریقے سے ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔
- کمپنی نے کھاتوں کی صحیح اور مکمل کتابیں رکھی ہیں۔

شینر ہولڈرز کو ڈائریکٹرز کی رپورٹ:

انڈس ڈائنگ اینڈ مینوفیکچرنگ کمپنی لمیٹڈ کے ڈائریکٹرز کو کمپنی کی اسٹھویں سالانہ جنرل میٹنگ سے پہلے 30 جون 2025 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے آڈٹ شدہ مالیاتی گوشواروں کے ساتھ سالانہ رپورٹ پیش کرنے پر خوشی ہے۔

کمپنی کی مجموعی مالی جھلکیاں حسب ذیل ہیں:

2025	2024	30 جون کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے
(روپے 000 میں)		
106,623,158	105,635,554	سیلز
7,651,217	8,069,054	مجموعی منافع
897,332	935,473	دیگر آپریٹنگ آمدنی
(3,970,100)	(5,017,318)	مالیاتی لاگت
(543,453)	(525,774)	ٹیکس
575,347	532,647	ٹیکس کے بعد سال کا منافع
10.61	9.82	آمدنی فی شیئر بنیادی اور کمزور

ڈی وی ڈیٹ:

مارجن پر دباؤ کی روشنی میں، مجموعی لیکویڈیٹی حالات اور ورکنگ کیپیٹل کی ترجیحات کے ساتھ، بورڈ نے 30 جون 2025 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے ڈیویڈنڈ کا اعلان نہ کرنے کا انتخاب کیا ہے۔

فی شیئر کمائی:

کی اطلاع دی۔ موجودہ سال کے لیے 10.6، روپے سے بڑھ کر (EPS) کمپنی نے روپے کی فی حصص مجموعی آمدنی نمایاں طور پر بڑھ کر روپے تک پہنچ گیا۔ 8.77، روپے کے EPS ظاہر کرتا ہے۔ پچھلے سال میں 9.82۔ اکیلے بنیاد پر، مقابلے گزشتہ سال 1.35 ریکارڈ کیا گیا۔

کاروبار کی نوعیت میں تبدیلی:

اس مدت کے دوران کمپنی کے کاروبار کی نوعیت میں کوئی تبدیلی نہیں آئی۔

کاروبار کا جائزہ:

زیر نظر سال کے دوران، اسپننگ ڈویژن کو اہم چیلنجوں کا سامنا کرنا پڑا۔ کمپنی کی آمدنی میں معمولی اضافہ درج کیا گیا، جو بڑھ کر 106.62 ارب روپے تک پہنچ گیا گزشتہ سال کی اسی مدت میں 105.64 ارب روپے تھے۔ یہ معمولی نمو بڑی حد تک ڈیوٹی فری درآمدی دھاگے کی آمد سے پوری ہوئی، جس نے گھریلو طلب کو کم کر دیا، جب کہ توانائی کے اخراجات میں خاطر خواہ اضافے نے اسپننگ آپریشنز کی مسابقت کو مزید متاثر کیا۔

بہر حال، کمپنی نے ان ہیڈ وائنٹجز کو نیویگیٹ کرنے میں لچک کا مظاہرہ کیا۔ سود کی شرحوں میں سازگار کمی سے فائدہ اٹھاتے ہوئے، اس نے روپے کا قابل ستائش خالص منافع فراہم کیا۔ 575 ملین روپے کے مقابلے میں بہتری پچھلے سال کی اسی مدت میں 532 ملین ریکارڈ کیا گیا تھا۔

سال کے دوران، کمپنی نے ایک اہم مالی غبن کی نشاندہی کی جس میں دو ملازمین شامل تھے۔ اس کے جواب میں، مستقبل میں اسی طرح کے واقعات کو روکنے کے مقصد کے ساتھ، اندرونی کنٹرول کو بڑھانے اور رسک مینجمنٹ فریم ورک کو تقویت دینے کے لیے فوری اقدامات کیے گئے۔

**INDUS DYEING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED
PROXY FORM
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING**

Shareholder's Folio No. -----Number of shares held -----I / We.

-----Of (full address) -----

----- being a member of **INDUS DYEING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED** hereby appoint.

Mr. / Mrs. / Ms. -----of (full address) -----

-----or failing him/her/ Mr. / Ms. -----of
(full address) -----

as my / our proxy in my/our absence to attend and vote for me/us on my/our behalf at the **Annual General Meeting** of the Company to be held on 28th day of October, 2025 at 01:30 p.m. plot # 3 &7, Sector-25, Korangi Industrial Area, Karachi and at any adjourned meeting thereof.

WITNESSES	
WITNESS # 1	WITNESS # 2
SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE
NAME CNIC #	NAME CNIC#

Signature on

Rs. 5/-

Revenue Stamp

Note:

1. Proxies in order to be effective, must be received at the Company's Registered Office/ Shares Registrar not less than 48 hours before the meeting and must be duly stamped, signed and witnessed.
2. CDC shareholders and their proxies are requested to attach an attested photocopy of their CNIC or passport with this proxy form before submission to the Company.

AFFIX
CORRECT
POSTAGE

The Company Secretary
INDUS DYEING & MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.
5th Floor 508 Beaumont Plaza Beaumont Road
Civil Lines Qtrs Karachi

DIVIDEND MANDATE FORM

The Company Secretary,

Subject Bank account details for payment of Dividend through electronic mode

Dear Sir,

I/we/Messrs., _____ being the shareholder(s) of Indus Dyeing & Manufacturing Company Limited [the "Company"], hereby, authorize the Company, to directly credit cash dividend declared by it, my bank account as detailed below:

(i) Shareholder's details:	
Name of the Shareholder	
CDC Participant ID & Sub-Account No. / CDC IAS	
CNIC/NICOP/Passport/NTN No. (Please attach copy)	
Contact Number (landline & Cell Nos.)	
Shareholder's Address	
(ii) Shareholder's Bank account details:	
Title of Bank Account	
IBAN (see Note 1 below)	
Bank's Name	
Branch Name & Code No.	
Branch Address	

It is stated that the above particulars given by me are correct and I shall keep the Company, informed in case of any changes in the said particulars in future.

Yours Sincerely

Signature of Shareholder
(Please affix Company stamp in case of corporate entity)

Notes:

- (i) Please provide complete IBAN, after checking with your concerned branch to enable electronic credit directly into your bank account.
- (ii) This letter must be sent to shareholder's participant/CDC Investor Account Services which maintains his/her CDC account for incorporation of banks account details for credit of cash dividend declared by the Company from time to time.

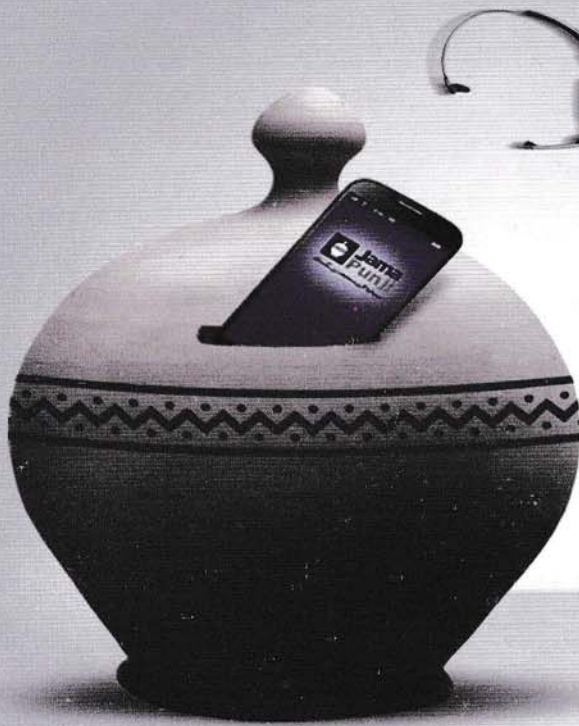
AFFIX
CORRECT
POSTAGE

The Company Secretary
INDUS DYEING & MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.
5th Floor 508 Beaumont Plaza Beaumont Road
Civil Lines Quarters Karachi

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