



**Crescent
Fibres**



**Annual Report
2024**



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COMPANY INFORMATION

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Board of Directors | Imran Maqbool | (Chief Executive Officer, Executive Director) |
| | Humayun Maqbool | (Executive Director) |
| | Naila Humayun Maqbool | (Chairperson, Non-Executive Director) |
| | Hanya Maqbool | (Non-Executive Director) |
| | Mansoor Raiz | (Non-Executive Director) |
| | Syed Rizwan Husain | (Independent, Non-Executive Director) |
| | Sheikh Muhammad Ali Asif | (Independent, Non-Executive Director) |

Chief Financial Officer Kamran Rasheed

Company Secretary Javaid Hussain

Audit Committee Sheikh Muhammad Ali Asif (Chairman)
Naila Humayun Maqbool (Member)
Hanya Maqbool (Member)

Human Resources & Remuneration Committee Syed Rizwan Husain (Chairman)
Naila Humayun Maqbool (Member)
Hanya Maqbool (Member)

Auditors BDO Ebrahim & Company
Chartered Accountants

Legal Advisor Mohsin Tayebally & Sons

Share Registrar Corplink (Pvt) Limited
Wings Arcade, 1-K, Commercial,
Model Town, Lahore.
Tel: (042) 35916714, 35916719, 35839182
Email: shares@corplink.com.pk

Registered Office 104 Shadman 1, Lahore - 54000
Tel : (042) 35960871-4 Lines

Head Office 7th Floor, Lakson Square Building No. 3,
Sarwar Shaheed Road, Karachi
Tel : (021) 35682073-74

Project Locations

Unit No. 1 Plot No. B/123, Road No. D-7, Industrial Area Nooriabad, District Dadu Sindh
Unit No. 2 17-Km, Faisalabad Road, Bhikhi, District Sheikhpura, Punjab

E-mail: lo@crescentfibres.com

Website: www.crescentfibres.com

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the 47th Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of Crescent Fibres Limited will be held on Monday the 28th of October, 2024 at 9.30 a.m. at Registered Office of the Company 104-Shadman-1, Lahore to transact the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. To receive, consider and adopt Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ended 30th June, 2024 together with Auditors and Directors reports thereon.
2. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration. The retiring auditor's M/s. BDO Ebrahim & Company, Chartered Accountants offer themselves for re-appointment.

SPECIAL BUSINESS

3. To ratify and approve transactions conducted with related parties for the year ended June 30, 2024 by passing the following resolution in respect of related party transactions in which the majority of Directors of the Company are interested in terms of Section 207& 208 of the Companies Act, 2017.

“**RESOLVED THAT** the transactions conducted with related parties as disclosed in the note of the financial statement for the year ended June 30, 2024 and specified in the Statement of Material Information under section 134(3) be and are hereby ratified, approved and confirmed.”

4. To authorize the Board of Directors of the Company to approve transactions with related parties for the financial years ending June 30, 2025 by passing the following special resolution with or without modification.

“**RESOLVED THAT** the Board of Directors of the Company be and is hereby authorized to approve the transactions to be conducted with related parties on case to case basis for the financial year ending June 30, 2025.”

“**RESOLVED FURTHER** that these transactions by the Board shall be deemed to have been approved by the shareholders and shall be placed before the shareholders in the next Annual General Meeting for their formal ratification/approval.”

OTHER BUSINESS

5. To transact any other business of the Company with the permission of the Chair.

September 30, 2024
REGISTERED OFFICE
104-Shadman-1, Lahore,

By Order of the Board
JAVAID HUSSAIN
Company Secretary

NOTES:

1. Book Closure

The Share Transfer Books will remain closed from 19th October, 2024 to 28th October, 2024 (both days inclusive). Transfers received in order at the office of our Share Registrar M/s. Corplink (PVT.) Limited, Wings Arcade, 1 -K, Commercial, Model Town Lahore at the closed business on Friday 18th October, 2024 will be considered in time to attend the meeting.

2. Proxy Form Facility

A member eligible to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting may appoint another member as his/her proxy to attend and vote instead of him/her. Proxies in order to be valid must be received by the company duly completed not less than 48 hours before the Meeting.

CDC shareholders are requested to bring with them their National Identity Cards alongwith participants' ID number and their account numbers at the time of Annual General Meeting in order to facilitate identification. In case of corporate entity, a certified copy of the resolution passed by the Board of Directors/valid Power of Attorney with the specimen signature of the nominee be produced at the time of meeting.

3. Video Conference Facility

The Company shall provide video conference facility to its members for attending Annual General Meeting if, members collectively holding 10% or more shareholding, provide their consent to participate in the meeting through video conference at least 7 days prior to the date of AGM.



NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

4. Voting through Ballot paper:

In accordance with regulation 8(2) of the Companies (postal Ballot) Regulation 2018. Members have the option to cast their votes using the ballot paper copy of which is accessible from printed annual reports or also available on the Company's website. The duly verified ballot paper should reach the Chairman of the meeting through e-mail at cs@crescentfibres.com or through post to 104-Shadman-1, Lahore not later than one day prior to the AGM, during working hours.

5. Electronic Voting:

In accordance Regulation 4(4) of the Companies (Postal Ballot) Regulation 2018, Members also have the option to cast their votes thorough e-voting. Detail of E-Voting facility will be shared through e-mail with those members of the company who have valid cell numbers / e-mail addresses available in the Register of Members of the Company by the end of business on October 19, 2024 by Corplink (Private) Limited being the e voting service provider.

The facility for e-voting shall open on 25th October, 2024 9.00 a.m. and shall close at 17:00 hours on 27th October, 2024.

6. Circulation of Annual Reports through QR enabled Code and Weblink:

The Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan has issued a S.R.O. 389(I)/2023 dated March 21, 2023, the shareholders of the Crescent Fibres Limited had accorded their consent for circulation of annual balance sheet and profit and loss account, auditor's report and directors report etc. (annual audited financial statements) to its members through QR enabled code and weblink.

Any member requiring printed copy of the Annual Report 2024 may send a request letter to the Company.

The Company has placed a copy of the Notice of AGM, Annual Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 alongwith Auditor's and Director's Reports thereon, Chairman's Review and other information on the website of the Company: www.crescentfibres.com and can be accessed through following Weblink and QR Code:

Weblink: <https://crescentfibres.com/annual-accounts-2024>



STATEMENT OF MATERIAL FACTS UNDER SECTION 134(3) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2017

Agenda No. 3 of the notice- Ratification and approval of the related party transactions.

Transactions conducted with all related parties have to be approved by the Board of Directors duly recommended by the Audit Committee on quarterly basis pursuant to clause 15 of the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019. Certain related parties' transactions require Shareholders approval under Section 207 & 208(to the extent applicable) of the Companies Act, 2017 as a majority of Directors on the Company are interested in the transactions.

| Relation with Company | Nature of Transaction | 2024 Rupees | 2023 Rupees |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Associated Companies / undertakings | Sale of Yarn / Cotton | 192,738,014 | 185,632,232 |
| | Insurance premium | 27,987,332 | 32,889,030 |
| | Rent received | 942,348 | 856,680 |
| Retirement benefit plans | Contribution to provident Fund | 20,690,903 | 20,533,574 |
| Directors/Director Close relatives | Rent paid | 4,380,800 | 4,380,000 |
| | Remuneration and | | |
| | Other benefits (Note 47) | 62,662,940 | 57,997,300 |

Based on the aforesaid, the Shareholders are requested to pass the Resolution with or without modification as stated in the Notice.

Agenda No.4 of the notice- Ratification and approval of the related party transactions

The Company shall be conducting transactions with related parties during the year ending June 30, 2025 on an arm's length basis. In some of these transactions, including rent, remuneration, sales and others, the majority of Directors have an interest and as such these must be approved by the shareholders under Section 207 & 208(to the extent applicable) of the Companies. The shareholders are being asked to authorize the Board to approve these transactions subject to them placed before the shareholders in the next AGM for their formal approval/ratification.

MISSION STATEMENT

To achieve a leadership position in providing innovative and high-quality products in all sectors of operations.

To be recognized as an organization that delivers on its commitments with integrity and excellent value.

To foster an environment of growth, prosperity, and long term relationships, through dedication to the principles of openness, honesty, and professionalism.

To be an equal opportunity employer, and to motivate and empower every employee to strive for excellence in meeting the needs of our customers.

To be a responsible corporate citizen and contribute to our community by participating in social and environmental causes.

CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW

I am pleased to present my review for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Despite the unprecedented global pandemic, the Pakistan textile industry showed good growth and profitability over the last few years. However, this trend changed in the last financial year which witnessed a significant slowdown in demand and falling end product prices. Factors contributing to this include a severe slowdown in the global economy, rising inflation, tightening monetary policy, volatility in the commodity and exchange rate markets, and the war in Ukraine which is leading to supply chain disruptions and low consumer confidence.

Our Company also faced challenges due to the worsening global and domestic scenario and had to curtail capacity utilization and suffer from weakening margins. After tax loss for the year ended June 30, 2024 was Rs. 758.8 million, as compared to a profit of Rs. 375.3 million for the twelve months ended June 30, 2023. The earnings per share for the period under review was negative Rs. 61.1 as compared to Rs. 30.27 in the previous financial year. However, a large portion of profit came from revaluation of investment property while operations suffered a loss. The Director's Report will elaborate on our financial results, operations and future outlook.

Economies around the world are slowing more than expected, as Russia's war in Ukraine drives inflation and the cost of energy higher, forcing the OECD to scale back its projections for growth in the coming years. It forecast that economic growth would be a 2.1 percent this year. Soaring inflation and interest rates, fuel by the high price of energy and food, is driving the slowdown and spreading to other goods and services, weighing heavily on households and businesses. Such challenges come at a time when many countries lack fiscal space, with the share of low-income countries in or at high risk of debt distress. Higher borrowing costs, diminished credit flows, a stronger dollar and weaker growth will push even more into distress. Policy makers must adopt growth supporting reforms while ensuring prudent monetary and fiscal policies to combat inflation. A strong and stable global recovery is crucial for the survival of the local industry.

Pakistan's economy also faces several challenges including growing domestic and external indebtedness, circular debt, losses at state owned enterprises, high interest rates, low tax base, high deficits, and inflation. Meaningful reforms are required to stabilise the exchange rate, ensure supply of energy at regionally competitive rates, boost competitiveness, reduce cost of doing business, address the shortfalls in cotton production and improve private sector liquidity through tax reforms and release of long delayed refunds.

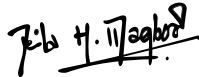
We expect the next year to be a very difficult one for the industry.

I would like to extend my appreciation to the Management for their handling of operations in extremely challenging times and would encourage them to continue to strive to protect the interest of all stake holders.

During the year, five meetings of the Board were held. The Board of Directors is responsible for overall governance and administration of the company. All Directors are aware of their duties and power. They review and approve the Company's financial Statements in addition to all significant plans and decisions. The Board has formed two sub-committees to review compliance and management of the business. The Audit Committee focuses on compliance with the best practices of corporate governance and relevant statutory requirements, changes in accounting policies and practices, compliance with applicable accounting standards and listing regulations. Other responsibilities include monitoring the internal and external audit functions, review of financial statements, and recommendation appointment of external auditors. During the year four meetings of the Audit Committee were held. The Human Resource and Remuneration Committee reviews human resource needs, compensation policies and plans, and executive compensation. During the year one meeting of the Human Resource and Remuneration Committee was held.

I would like to assure you that the Board continues to function effectively and is focused on adopting the best practices of corporate governance to ensure future growth and profitability and to look after the interests of shareholders and all stakeholders.

Finally, on behalf of the Board I would like to extend our gratitude to all our employees, shareholders, bankers, suppliers and customers.



Naila Humayun Maqbool,
Chairperson, Board of Directors
September 30, 2024



DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Company reported after tax loss of Rs. 758.4 million for the year ended June 30, 2024, as compared to a profit of Rs. 375.9 million for the twelve months ended June 30, 2023. The earnings per share for the period under review was negative Rs. 61.1 as compared to Rs. 30.27 in the previous financial year. The last financial year has been a very difficult one for the textile industry primarily due to severe demand destruction caused by global recessionary trends, manifold increase in the interest rate, overall inflationary trends causing increase in operating costs and unprecedented increase in energy costs taking them to the highest in the region.

OPERATING RESULTS

Crescent Fibres Limited Summarized Financial Results

| Rupees in millions | Year Ended 30-Jun-24 | | Year Ended 30-Jun-23 | |
|---|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|
| | Rs. | % of Sales | Rs. | % of Sales |
| Sales | 6,499.8 | 100.0% | 6,847.6 | 100.0% |
| Cost of Sales | (6,749.2) | (103.8)% | (6,818.4) | (99.6)% |
| Gross Profit / (Loss) | (249.3) | (3.8)% | 29.2 | 0.4% |
| Administrative Expenses | (183.8) | (2.8)% | (171.8) | (2.5)% |
| Distribution Cost | (27.4) | (0.4)% | (30.8) | (0.5)% |
| Allowance for Expected Credit Loss | (67.5) | (1.0)% | (35.2) | (0.5)% |
| Other Income | 84.6 | 1.3% | 847.9 | 12.4% |
| Other Expenses | (1.4) | (0.0)% | (8.3) | (0.1)% |
| Profit / (Loss) from Operations | (444.9) | (6.8)% | 630.9 | 9.2% |
| Financial Charges / Other | (272.6) | (4.2)% | (287.7) | (4.2)% |
| Profit / (Loss) before Taxation & Min Tax | (717.5) | (11.0)% | 343.2 | 5.0% |
| Minimum Tax Difference | (79.3) | (1.2)% | - | 0.0% |
| Profit / (Loss) after Taxation & Min Tax | (796.8) | (12.3)% | 343.2 | 5.0% |
| Taxation | 38.3 | 0.6% | 32.7 | 0.5% |
| Net Profit / (Loss) | (758.4) | (11.7)% | 375.91 | 5.5% |
| Earnings per Share | (61.1) | | 30.27 | |

Overall, sales decreased by 5.1% as compared to the year ended June 2023 primarily due to reduced demand which forced the Management to curtail production leading to lower capacity utilization. The gross margin for the year was negative 3.8% as compared to 0.4% in the previous year. Administrative expenses at 2.8% were higher as compared to 2.5% in the previous period primarily attributable to reduction in capacity and increase in operating costs. Other Income was significantly lower at 1.3% of sales as compared to 12.4% in the previous period. The Board had requested Management to continue to explore monetization options including disposal for the investment property. Therefore, it had been retained as "held for sale". The operating margin in the period under review was at negative 6.8% as compared to 9.2% for the year ended June 30, 2023. The financial charges were unchanged at 4.2% as compared to the corresponding period. This increase is attributable to the unprecedented increase in interest rates and lower margins and cash flows even though overall borrowing was lower. Overall, the net margin for the year was negative 11.7% as compared to 5.5% for the year ended June 30, 2023.

DIVIDEND

The world economy has seen a sharp downturn over the last year which when combined with financial and commodity market volatility, rising interest rates, rising inflation and deep recession has led to large scale demand destruction. Demand for products continues to be weak and we expect margins to remain under pressure. In view of weakened demand, falling end product prices and uncertainty surrounding the recovery time, the Board of Director's has decided to forgo payment of dividend this year to maintain a conservative financial strategy.

PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING

The pattern of shareholding and additional information as on June 30, 2024, have been included in the annual report.

MEETINGS

Board of Directors

Five meeting of the Board were held during the financial year. Attendance by each Director is listed in parenthesis:

Nadeem Maqbool, Chairman, Non-Executive Director (5) Resigned July 1, 2024

Imran Maqbool, Chief Executive Officer, Executive Director (5)

Hanya Maqbool – Non Executive Director (0) - Female - Co-opted on July 1, 2024

Humayun Maqbool, Executive Director (5)

Naila Humayun Maqbool, Non-Executive Director (5) - Female

Mansoor Riaz, Non-Executive Director (5)

Sheikh Muhammad Ali Asif - Independent, Non-Executive Director (5)

Syed Rizwan Husain - Independent, Non-Executive Director (3)

During the year, Mr. Nadeem Maqbool resigned from the Board citing other commitments. Ms. Hanya Maqbool was co-opted as Director and Mrs. Naila Humayun Maqbool was nominated as Chairperson of the Board.

The Board of Directors in compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance (CCG) has established an Audit Committee with the following members (attendance by each member is listed in parenthesis):

Audit Committee

Sheikh Muhammad Ali Asif, Chairman, Independent, Non-Executive (4)

Hanya Maqbool, Member, Non-Executive (0) Co-opted July 1, 2024

Naila Humayun Maqbool, Member, Non-Executive (4)

Nadeem Maqbool, Member, Non-Executive (4) Resigned July 1, 2024

The Board has also established a Human Resource and Remuneration Committee with the following members (attendance by each member is listed in parenthesis):

Human Resource and Remuneration Committee

Syed Rizwan Husain, Chairman, Independent, Non-Executive (1)

Naila Humayun Maqbool, Member, Non-Executive (1)

Hanya Maqbool, Member, Non-Executive (0) Co-opted July 1, 2024

Nadeem Maqbool, Member, Non-Executive (1) Resigned July 1, 2024

DIRECTORS REMUNERATION

The remuneration of the Board Members is approved by the shareholders through an Extra Ordinary General Meeting for a period of three years term commencing May 1, 2022. The Company does not pay remuneration to Non-Executive Directors except fee for attending meetings. The Company's remuneration policies are structured in line with industry trends and business practices. For information on remuneration of Management, please refer to the notes to the Financial Statements.

DIRECTOR'S TRAINING PROGRAM

The present BOD was elected on May 01, 2022, and out of seven directors, two directors are exempt from training program as mentioned in regulation no. 19, sub-regulation 2 of the Regulations. Four directors have attended the Directors' training course earlier and one is expected to complete the course during the current financial year.

GENDER PAY GAP STATEMENT

Our Company does not discriminate on the basis of gender. Compensation is provided according to type of employment contract.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

The last financial year was very challenging for the textile industry caused by a weakening global economy, rising interest rates and inflation and overall commodity and financial market volatility which led to severe demand destruction and pressure on margins. Pakistan's textile and apparel exports rose by 0.93 per cent to \$16.655 billion during fiscal 2023-24, according to data from the country's Ministry of Commerce. This marks a small gain from \$16.501 billion in the corresponding period of the previous year. In light of domestic and global challenges we expect this slow growth to continue.

The baseline forecast is for the world economy to continue growing at 3.2 percent during 2024 and 2025. A small acceleration is expected in advanced economies while a moderate slowdown is predicted for emerging markets, the forecast for global growth five years from now at 3.1 percent is at its lowest in decades. Tight global financial conditions and subdued external demand will continue to weigh on growth. Policy makers will need to balance the need to support recovery while safeguarding price stability and fiscal sustainability and to continue efforts toward promoting growth-enhancing reforms. A strong and stable recovery is crucial to the textile industry viability.

Imprudent economic policies combined with recent global events have made Pakistan's economy particularly fragile, characterized by high deficits, low tax base, high external indebtedness and exorbitant energy prices. While inflation has shown a downward trend accompanied by a reduction in interest rates, the decrease in credit cost is not nearly enough to spur investment and growth. Without meaningful reforms that boost economic competitiveness, direct investment toward productive sectors that promote exports and a sustained effort to end the regulatory quagmire, Pakistan's economic recovery will continue to falter.

Other than global and domestic economic issues, the textile industry faces other challenges including high cost of doing business, increased financial, exchange rate and commodity market volatility, low domestic cotton yield and quality and supply chain. The Government had promised supply of energy at regionally competitive rates, but this has been abandoned and energy rates have been increased. Without a regionally competitive energy tariff Pakistan textile exports will continue to suffer. In addition, the Government must adopt a prudent monetary policy, immediately suspend the sales tax regime, which is making domestic products uncompetitive versus imports, and improve liquidity by releasing long delayed income tax and other rebates.

In light of the global economic scenario and Pakistan's own challenges, we expect the next year to be a difficult one for the textile industry.

Cognizant of the negative outlook, the Management will continue to rely on sound, low risk decision making to protect the interests of the shareholders.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE & FINANCIAL REPORTING FRAMEWORK

Under rules framed by the regulatory authorities, the Management is required to include the following statements relating to Corporate Governance and Financial Reporting Framework in the Director's Report:

- (a) The financial statements prepared by the Management presently fairly its state of affairs, the results of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity.
- (b) Proper books of account have been maintained.
- (c) Appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied in preparation of financial statements and accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgment.
- (d) International Accounting Standards, as applicable in Pakistan, have been followed in preparation of financial statements and any departure thereon has been disclosed.
- (e) The system of internal control adopted by the Management is sound in design and every effort is made to ensure its effective implementation.
- (f) There are no significant doubts with regard to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.
- (g) Key financial and operating data for the last six years has been included elsewhere in the annual report.
- (h) There has been no significant departure from the best practices of corporate governance, as detailed in the listing regulations.
- (i) All details regarding taxes and levies are disclosed in the financial statements and notes annexed to the audited accounts.
- (j) The value of investments of the provident fund based on audited accounts for the Year Ended June 30, 2024 was Rs 120,730,780.
- (k) During the year, details of shares by Directors, CEO, CFO, Company Secretary and their spouses and minor children were as follows:

| Sr. No. | NAME | Purchase | Inherited | Gift-In | Gift-Out |
|---------|--|----------|-----------|---------|----------|
| 1 | MR. MANSOOR RIAZ (DIRECTOR) | 1,500 | 649,904 | - | 227,466 |
| 2 | MR. NADEEM MAQBOOL (DIRECTOR) | - | - | 166,099 | - |
| 3 | MRS. NAZIA MAQBOOL W/O. NADEEM MAQBOOL | - | - | - | 166,099 |

AUDITORS

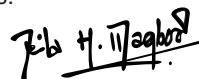
The present auditors, BDO Ebrahim & Co. retire, and being eligible have offered themselves for re-appointment. The Audit Committee has recommended the reappointment of BDO Ebrahim & Co Chartered Accountants as auditors for next year.

APPRECIATION

The Management wishes to place on record its appreciation for the hard work and devotion of its workers and the invaluable advice and support of the Company's Directors, shareholders and bankers.



IMRAN MAQBOOL
Chief Executive Officer
September 30, 2024



NAILA HUMAYUN MAQBOOL
Director

کمپنی نظام (ڈائریکٹران) کی رپورٹ:

کمپنی جون 30 2024 کو ختم ہونے والے مالی سال کے دوران 758.4 ملین روپے کا بعد از ٹیکس خسارہ ہوا جبکہ 30 جون 2023 کو ختم ہونے والے بارہ ماہ کے دوران 375.9 ملین روپے کا منافع ہوا تھا۔ اس عرصے کے دوران فی حصص آمدنی منفی 61.1 روپے رہی جو گزشتہ مالی سال میں 30.27 روپے تھی۔ گزشتہ مالی سال ٹیکسٹائل کی صنعت کے لئے انتہائی مشکل رہا جس کی بنیادی وجہ عالمی کساد بازاری کے رجحانات، شرح سود میں کمی گناہ اضافہ، مجموعی طور پر افراط زر کے رجحانات جس کی وجہ سے آپریٹنگ اخراجات میں اضافہ اور توانائی کے اخراجات میں غیر معمولی اضافہ انہیں خطے میں بلند ترین سطح پر لے گیا۔

کریڈٹ فابریز لمیٹڈ
خلاصہ مالیاتی نتائج:

| روپے (ملین میں) | | سال مختتمہ | | سال مختتمہ | |
|---|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| | | 30 جون 2024ء | | 30 جون 2023ء | |
| | روپے | فیصد | روپے | فیصد | روپے |
| فروخت | 6,499.8 | 100.0 % | 6,847.6 | 100.0 % | 6,847.6 |
| لاگت فروخت | (6,749.2) | (103.8) % | (6,818.4) | (99.6) % | (6,818.4) |
| کل منافع / (نقصان) | (249.3) | (3.8) % | 29.2 | 0.4 % | 29.2 |
| انتظامی اخراجات | (183.8) | (2.8) % | (171.8) | (2.5) % | (171.8) |
| لاگت تقسیمی | (27.4) | (0.4) % | (30.8) | (0.5) % | (30.8) |
| متوقع کریڈٹ نقصان کے لیے الاؤنس | (67.5) | (1.0) % | (35.2) | (0.5) % | (35.2) |
| دیگر آمدنی | 84.6 | 1.3 % | 847.9 | 12.4 % | 847.9 |
| دیگر اخراجات | (1.4) | (0.0) % | (8.3) | (0.1) % | (8.3) |
| چلتے ہوئے کام سے منافع / (نقصان) | (444.9) | (6.8) % | 630.9 | 9.2 % | 630.9 |
| مالیاتی اخراجات / دیگر | (272.6) | (4.2) % | (287.7) | (4.2) % | (287.7) |
| منافع / (نقصان) قبل از ٹیکس اور کم از کم ٹیکس | (717.5) | (11.0) % | 343.2 | 5.0 % | 343.2 |
| کم از کم ٹیکس فریق | (79.3) | (1.2) % | - | 0.0 % | - |
| منافع / (نقصان) بعد از ٹیکس اور کم از کم ٹیکس | (796.8) | (12.3) % | 343.2 | 5.0 % | 343.2 |
| ٹیکس | 38.3 | 0.6 % | 32.7 | 0.5 % | 32.7 |
| خالص منافع / (نقصان) | (758.4) | (11.7) % | 375.91 | 5.5 % | 375.91 |
| آمدنی فی حصہ | (61.1) | | 30.27 | | 30.27 |

مجموعی طور پر جون 2023 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے مقابلے میں فروخت میں 5.1 فیصد کمی واقع ہوئی جس کی بنیادی وجہ مانگ میں کمی تھی، جس کی وجہ سے انتظامیہ کو پیداوار میں کمی کرنے پر مجبور ہونا پڑا جس کے نتیجے میں صلاحیت کا استعمال کم ہوا۔ گزشتہ سال کے 0.4 فیصد کے مقابلے میں سال کے لئے مجموعی منافع منفی 3.8 فیصد رہا۔ انتظامی اخراجات گزشتہ مدت کے 2.5 فیصد کے مقابلے میں 2.8 فیصد زیادہ تھے جس کی بنیادی وجہ صلاحیت میں کمی اور آپریٹنگ اخراجات میں اضافہ تھا۔ دیگر آمدنی پچھلے عرصے میں 12.4 فیصد کے مقابلے میں فروخت کے 1.3 فیصد پر نمایاں طور پر کم رہی۔ بورڈ نے انتظامیہ سے درخواست کی تھی کہ وہ سرمایہ کاری کی جائیداد کو ٹھکانے لگانے سمیت موہنیا نیشنل کے اختیارات کی تلاش جاری رکھے۔ لہذا، اسے "فروخت کے لئے رکھنے" کے طور پر برقرار رکھا گیا تھا۔ زیر جائزہ مدت میں آپریٹنگ منافع منفی 6.8 فیصد رہا جو 30 جون 2023 کو ختم ہونے والے سال میں 9.2 فیصد تھا۔ مالیاتی اخراجات اسی مدت کے مقابلے میں 4.2 فیصد پر برقرار رہے۔ یہ اضافہ شرح سود میں غیر معمولی اضافے اور کم مارجن اور نقد بہاؤ کی وجہ سے ہے حالانکہ مجموعی طور پر قرضے کم تھے۔ مجموعی طور پر سال کے لئے خالص منافع منفی 11.7 فیصد رہا جبکہ 30 جون 2023 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کیلئے یہ 5.5 فیصد تھا۔

منافع مقصد:

گذشتہ ایک سال کے دوران عالمی معیشت میں شدید مندی دیکھی گئی ہے جس کے نتیجے میں مالیاتی اور اجناس کی منڈی میں اتار چڑھاؤ، شرح سود میں اضافہ، برصغیر ہونے والی مہنگائی اور گہری کساد بازاری بڑے پیمانے پر مانگ کی تباہی کا باعث بنی ہے۔ مصنوعات کی مانگ بدستور کم رہی اور ہم توقع کرتے ہیں منافع دباؤ میں رہے گا۔ کمزور مانگ، گرتی ہوئی مصنوعات کی قیمتوں اور بحالی کے وقت کے ارد گرد کی غیر یقینی صورتحال کے پیش نظر، بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے ایک قدامت پسند مالیاتی حکمت عملی کو برقرار رکھنے کے لئے اس سال یو ایچ بی ڈی کی ادائیگی ترک کرنے کا فیصلہ کیا ہے۔

حصص داران کی ترتیب:

30 جون 2024 کو حصص داران کی ترتیب اور اضافی معلومات کو سالانہ رپورٹ میں شامل کیا گیا ہے۔

اجلاس:

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز:

مالی سال کے دوران بورڈ کے پانچ اجلاس منعقد ہوئے۔ ہر ڈائریکٹر کی طرف سے حاضری فہرست پر درج ہے۔

- ندیم مقبول، چیئرمین، نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر (5) یکم جولائی 2024 کو استعفیٰ دے دیا۔
عمران مقبول، چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر، ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر (5)
ہمایوں مقبول، ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر (5)
نانکھہ ہمایوں مقبول، نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر (5) - خاتون
حنیا مقبول، نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر (0) - خاتون
منصور ریاض، نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر (5)
شیخ محمد علی آصف، آزاد، نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر (5)
سید رضوان حسین، آزاد، نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر (3)

سال کے دوران ندیم مقبول نے دیگر وعدوں کا حوالہ دیتے ہوئے بورڈ سے استعفیٰ دے دیا۔ حنیٰ مقبول کو ڈائریکٹر کے طور پر اور نانکھہ ہمایوں مقبول کو بورڈ کی چیئر پرسن کے طور پر نامزد کیا گیا ہے۔

کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس (سی سی جی) کی تعمیل میں بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے مندرجہ ذیل اراکین کے ساتھ آڈٹ کمیٹی تشکیل دی ہے۔ (ہر رکن کی طرف سے حاضری فہرست میں درج ہے)

آڈٹ کمیٹی:

- حنیا مقبول، رکن، نان ایگزیکٹو (0) یکم جولائی 2024 کو نامزد ہوئیں۔
نانکھہ ہمایوں مقبول، رکن، نان ایگزیکٹو (4)
شیخ محمد علی آصف، چیئرمین، آزاد، نان ایگزیکٹو (4)
ندیم مقبول، رکن، نان ایگزیکٹو (4) یکم جولائی 2024 کو استعفیٰ دے دیا۔

بورڈ نے درج ذیل اراکین کے ساتھ انسانی وسائل اور معاوضہ کمیٹی بھی تشکیل دی ہے۔ (ہر رکن کی طرف سے حاضری فہرست میں درج ہے۔)

انسانی وسائل اور معاوضہ کمیٹی (R & HR):

- نانکھہ ہمایوں مقبول، رکن، نان ایگزیکٹو (1)
حنیا مقبول، رکن، نان ایگزیکٹو (0) یکم جولائی 2024 کو نامزد ہوئیں۔
سید رضوان حسین، آزاد، چیئرمین، نان ایگزیکٹو (1)
ندیم مقبول، رکن، نان ایگزیکٹو (1) یکم جولائی 2024 کو استعفیٰ دے دیا۔

ڈائریکٹرز کا معاوضہ:

01 مئی 2022 سے شروع ہونے والی تین سال کی مدت کے لئے بورڈ ممبران کے معاوضے کی منظوری شیئر ہولڈرز کے ایک غیر معمولی اجلاس عام کے ذریعے دی جاتی ہے۔ کمیٹی کے معاوضے کی پالیسیاں صنعتی رجحانات اور کاروباری طریقوں کے مطابق بنائی گئی ہے۔ انتظامیہ کے معاوضے کے بارے میں معلومات کے لئے، براہ کرم مالیاتی گوشواروں کے نوٹس کا حوالہ دیا گیا ہے۔

ڈائریکٹرز کی ترقی پر پروگرام:

موجودہ بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کا انتخاب 01 مئی 2022 کو کیا گیا تھا اور سات ڈائریکٹرز میں سے دو ڈائریکٹرز کو ترقی پر پروگرام سے استعفیٰ حاصل ہے جیسا کہ ضابطہ نمبر 19 کا ذیلی ضابطہ 2 میں بتایا گیا ہے۔ اس سے قبل چار ڈائریکٹرز، ڈائریکٹرز کے ترقی کو رس میں شرکت کر چکے ہیں اور ایک ڈائریکٹر اس سال کو رس کرے گا۔

جنسی بنیاد پر تنخواہ کا فرق:

ہماری کمیٹی جنس کی بنیاد پر امتیازی سلوک نہیں کرتی۔ معاوضہ ملازمت کے معاہدے کی قسم کے مطابق فراہم کیا جاتا ہے۔

مستقبل کا منظر نامہ:

گذشتہ مالی سال ٹیکسٹائل کی صنعت کے لئے بہت مشکل تھا جس کی وجہ کمزور ہوتی عالمی معیشت، شرح سود میں اضافہ اور افراط زر اور مجموعی طور پر اجناس اور مالیاتی منڈی میں اتار چڑھاؤ کی وجہ سے مانگ میں شدید کمی اور منافع پر دباؤ پڑا۔ وزارت تجارت کے اعداد و شمار کے مطابق مالی سال 2023-24 کے دوران پاکستان کی ٹیکسٹائل اور ملبوسات کی برآمدات 0.93 فیصد اضافے کے ساتھ 16.655 ارب ڈالر رہیں۔ یہ پچھلے سال کی اسی مدت میں 16.501 ارب ڈالر کے مقابلے میں ایک چھوٹا سا فائدہ ہے۔ ملکی اور عالمی چیلنجوں کی روشنی میں ہم توقع کرتے ہیں کہ یہ سست رفتار ترقی جاری رہے گی۔

بنیادی پیش گوئی یہ ہے کہ عالمی معیشت 2024 اور 2025 کے دوران 3.2 فیصد شرح سے ترقی کرتی رہے گی۔ ترقی یافتہ معیشتوں میں معمولی تیزی کی توقع ہے جبکہ ابھرتی ہوئی منڈیوں میں معتدل سست روی کی پیش گوئی کی گئی ہے۔ اب سے پانچ سال بعد عالمی ترقی کی پیش گوئی 3.1 فیصد ہے جو دنیا میں اپنی کم ترین سطح پر ہے۔ سخت عالمی مالیاتی حالات اور بیرونی طلب میں کمی ترقی پر اثر انداز ہوتی رہے گی۔ پالیسی سازوں کو قیمتوں کے استحکام اور مالی استحکام کا تحفظ کرتے ہوئے بحالی کی حمایت کرنے کی ضرورت کو متوازن کرنے اور ترقی بڑھانے والی اصلاحات کو فروغ دینے کی کوششوں کو جاری رکھنے کی ضرورت ہوگی۔ ایک مضبوط اور مستحکم بحالی ٹیکسٹائل صنعت کی افادیت کے لئے بہت ضروری ہے۔

غیر دانشندانہ معاشی پالیسیوں اور حالیہ عالمی واقعات نے پاکستان کی معیشت کو خاص طور پر کمزور بنا دیا ہے، جس میں اعلیٰ خسارے، کم ٹیکس کی بنیاد، بلند بیرونی قرضوں اور توانائی کی بے تحاشا قیمتیں شامل ہیں۔ اگرچہ شرح سود میں کمی کی وجہ سے افراط زر میں کمی کا رجحان دیکھا گیا ہے، لیکن کریڈٹ لاگت میں کمی سرمایہ کاری اور ترقی کو فروغ دینے کے لئے کافی نہیں ہے۔ معاشی مسابقت کو فروغ دینے والی باہمی اصلاحات، برآمدات کو فروغ دینے والے پیداواری شعبوں کی جانب براہ راست سرمایہ کاری اور ریگولیٹری دلدل کو ختم کرنے کی مستقل کوششوں کے بغیر پاکستان کی معاشی بحالی ناکام ہوتی رہے گی۔

عالمی اور ملکی اقتصادی مسائل کے علاوہ، ٹیکسٹائل انڈسٹری کو دیگر چیلنجوں کا بھی سامنا ہے جن میں کاروبار کرنے کی زیادہ قیمت، معاشی اضافہ، زرمبادلہ کے نرخ اور اجناس کی منڈی میں اتار چڑھاؤ، کم ٹیکس کی پالیسی کی پیداوار اور معیار اور فراہمی کے سلسلے میں رکاوٹیں شامل ہیں۔ حکومت نے علاقائی مسابقتی نرخوں پر توانائی کی فراہمی کا وعدہ کیا تھا لیکن اسے ترک کر دیا گیا ہے اور توانائی کی قیمتوں میں اضافہ کیا گیا ہے۔ علاقائی مسابقتی توانائی ٹیرف کے بغیر پاکستان کی ٹیکسٹائل برآمدات متاثر ہوتی رہیں گی۔ اس کے علاوہ، حکومت کو ایک دانشندانہ مالیاتی پالیسی اپنانی چاہیے، سبز ٹیکس کے نظام کو فوری طور پر معطل کرنا چاہیے، جو ملکی مصنوعات کو درآمدات کے مقابلے میں غیر مسابقتی بنا رہی ہے اور طویل عرصے سے تاخیر کا شکار آئیٹمز کیس اور دیگر چھوٹے کاروبار کے لیے کو بہتر بنا چاہیے۔

عالمی اقتصادی مظننہ اور پاکستان کے اپنے چیلنجز کی روشنی میں، ہم توقع کرتے ہیں کہ آئندہ سال ٹیکسٹائل انڈسٹری کے لئے بہت مشکل ہوگا۔

منفی نقطہ نظر سے آگاہ، انتظامیہ شیئر ہولڈرز کے مفادات کے تحفظ کے لئے درست، کم خطرے والے فیصلے لینے پر اصرار جاری رکھے گی۔

کارپوریٹ اور فنانشل رپورٹنگ فریم ورک:

تنظیمی اداروں کے بنائے گئے قوانین کے تحت کارپوریٹ گورننس اور مالیاتی رپورٹنگ فریم ورک سے متعلق مینجمنٹ میں مندرجہ ذیل بیانات کو ڈائریکٹر رپورٹ میں شامل کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔

a- کمپنی کی انتظامیہ کی طرف سے تیار کردہ، مالیاتی حسابات، اس کے امور، آپریٹنگ نتائج، نقدی بہاؤ اور ایکٹیوٹی میں تبدیلیوں کو مصفاہ طور پر ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔

b- کمپنی کے کھاتہ جات بالکل صحیح طور سے بنائے گئے ہیں۔

c- مالی حسابات کی تیاری میں مناسب اکاؤنٹنگ پالیسیوں کو تسلسل کے ساتھ لاگو کیا گیا ہے اور اکاؤنٹنگ کے تخمینہ جات مناسب اور دانشندانہ فیصلوں پر مبنی ہیں۔

d- مالی حسابات کی تیاری میں پاکستان میں لاگو بین الاقوامی مالیاتی رپورٹنگ کے معیارات کی پیروی کی گئی ہے، اور کسی بھی انحراف کا موزوں انکشاف کیا گیا ہے۔

e- اندرونی کنٹرول کے نظام کا ڈیزائن مستحکم ہے اور اسکی موثر طریقے سے عملدرآمد اور نگرانی کی جاتی ہے۔

f- کمپنی کے کوٹنگ کنٹرن ہونے کی صلاحیت پر کوئی قابل ذکر شکوک و شبہات نہیں ہیں۔

g- گزشتہ چھ سال کا کلیدی آپریٹنگ اور مالیاتی ڈیٹا منسلک ہے۔

h- وہاں کارپوریٹ گورننس کے بہترین طریقوں میں سے کوئی بھی قابل ذکر روایتی اسٹنگ کے ضابطے میں تفصیلی طور پر کیا گیا ہے۔

i- ٹیکس، لیویز سے متعلق تمام تفصیل کو مالی حسابات اور ملحقہ نوٹس آؤٹ اکاؤنٹس میں ظاہر کر دیے گئے ہیں۔

j- آؤٹ اکاؤنٹس کی بنیاد پر 30 جون 2024 کے سال ختمیہ کے لئے پروویڈنٹ فنڈ کی سرمایہ کاری کی قدر 120,730,780 روپے تھی۔

k- سال کے دوران، ڈائریکٹر، ای او، ایف او، کمپنی مینجمنٹ اور ان کی شریک حیات اور نابالغ بچوں کے شیئرز کی تفصیلات حسب ذیل تھیں۔

| نمبر شمار | نام | خرید | وراہت میں لے | گفٹ۔ ان | گفٹ۔ آؤٹ |
|-----------|---------------------------------|-------|--------------|---------|----------|
| 1 | جناب منصور یاض (ڈائریکٹر) | 1,500 | 649,904 | --- | 227,466 |
| 2 | جناب ندیم مقبول (ڈائریکٹر) | --- | --- | 166,099 | --- |
| 3 | مسز نازیہ مقبول زوجہ ندیم مقبول | --- | --- | --- | 166,099 |

آؤٹ کی تقرری:

موجودہ آؤٹرز ڈائریکٹرز نے ڈی او ایچ ایم اینڈ کمپنی کی خدمات کا عرصہ مکمل ہو چکا ہے اور دوبارہ تعیناتی کے لئے اپنی خدمات پیش کی ہیں۔ آؤٹ کمیٹی نے اگلے سال کیلئے ڈی او ایچ ایم اینڈ کمپنی چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹینٹ کو بطور آؤٹیر تقرری کی سفارش کی ہے۔

اعتراف:

کمپنی کی انتظامیہ عملی مسابقت اور جذبے پر اچھے تعلقات کا اعتراف کرتی ہے اور کمپنی ڈائریکٹرز، بینکرز اور حصہ داران کا بھی مسلسل حمایت پر شکر ادا کرتی ہے۔

محمد طاہر
نائلہ ہمایوں مقبول
ڈائریکٹر

Imran Mub...
عمران مقبول
چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر
کراچی: تاریخ 30 ستمبر 2024ء



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CRESCENT FIBRES LIMITED 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 Crescent Fibres Limited (the Company) for the year ended June 30, 2024 in accordance with the requirements of regulation 36 of the Regulations.

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

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

The Regulations require the Company to place before the Audit Committee, and upon recommendation of the Audit Committee, place before the Board of Directors for their review and approval, its related party transactions and also ensure compliance the requirements of section 208 of the companies Act, 2017. 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, 2024.

KARACHI
DATED: SEPTEMBER 30, 2024
UDIN: CR202410166zUacLXTJA

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Engagement Partner: Tariq Feroz Khan

Annual Report 2024

BDO Ebrahim & Co. Chartered Accountants

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

Name of Company : Crescent Fibres Limited
Year ended: June 30, 2024

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

1. The total number of directors are seven as per the following:
 - a. Male 6
 - b. Female 1

2. The composition of the Board is as follows:

| Category | Names |
|-------------------------|---|
| Independent Directors | Syed Rizwan Husain Sheikh Muhammad Ali Asif |
| Non-Executive Directors | Mr. Nadeem Maqbool, Mrs. Naila Humayun Maqbool Mr. Mansoor Riaz |
| Executive Directors | Mr. Imran Maqbool Mr. Humayun Maqbool |
| Female Director | Mrs. Naila Humayun Maqbool |

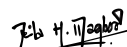
3. The Directors have confirmed that none of them is serving as a Director on more than seven listed companies, including this Company.
4. The Company has prepared a Code of Conduct and has ensured that appropriate steps have been taken to disseminate it throughout the Company along with its supporting policies and procedures.
5. The Board has developed a vision/mission statement, overall corporate strategy and significant policies of the Company. The Board has ensured that complete record of particulars of the significant policies along with their date of approval or updating is maintained by the Company.
6. All the powers of the Board have been duly exercised and decisions on relevant matters have been taken by Board/ shareholders as empowered by the relevant provisions of the Act and these Regulations.
7. The meetings of the Board were presided over by the Chairman and, in his absence, by a director elected by the Board for this purpose. The Board has complied with the requirements of Act and the Regulations with respect to frequency, recording and circulating minutes of meeting of Board.
8. The Board have a formal policy and transparent procedures for remuneration of directors in accordance with the Act and these Regulations.
9. Out of seven Directors, two Directors are exempt from training program as mentioned in regulation no. 19, sub-regulation 2 of the Regulations. Five directors attended the Directors' training course earlier.
10. The Board has approved appointment of Chief Financial Officer, Company Secretary and Head of Internal Audit, including their remuneration and terms and conditions of employment and complied with relevant requirements of the Regulations.
11. Chief Financial Officer and Chief Executive Officer duly endorsed the financial statements before approval of the Board.
12. The Board has formed committees comprising of members given below:

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Audit Committee | Sheikh Muhammad Ali Asif – Chairman |
| | Mr. Nadeem Maqbool – Member |
| | Mrs Naila Humayun Maqbool – Member |
| HR and Remuneration Committee | Syed Rizwan Husain – Chairman |
| | Mr. Nadeem Maqbool – Member |
| | Mrs. Naila Humayun Maqbool – 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 were as per following:
 - a) Audit Committee Four meetings
 - b) HR and Remuneration Committee One meeting
15. The Board has set up an effective internal audit function which is headed by a cost and management accountant who is suitably qualified and experienced for the purpose and is well conversant with the policies and procedures of the Company.
16. The statutory auditors of the company have confirmed that they have been given a satisfactory rating under the Quality Control Review program of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan and registered with Audit Oversight Board of Pakistan, that they and all their partners are in compliance with International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) guidelines on code of ethics as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan and that they and the partners of the firm involved in the audit are not a close relative (spouse, parent, dependent and non-dependent children) of the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Head of Internal Audit, Company Secretary or Director of the Company.
17. The statutory auditors or the persons associated with them have not been appointed to provide other services except in accordance with the Act, these regulations or any other regulatory requirement and the auditors have confirmed that they have observed IFAC guidelines in this regard.
18. We confirm that all other requirements of Regulations 3, 6, 7, 8, 27, 32, 33 and 36 of the Regulations have been complied with.



Imran Maqbool
Chief Executive officer

On behalf of the Board of Director



Naila Humayun Maqbool
Director



SIX YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY

OPERATING RESULTS:

| | JUNE 2024 | JUNE 2023 | JUNE 2022 | JUNE 2021 | JUNE 2020 | JUNE 2019 |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Net Sales | 6,499,839,404 | 6,847,571,401 | 8,098,145,390 | 6,091,013,443 | 5,023,570,129 | 5,289,441,070 |
| Cost of Sales | 6,749,160,113 | 6,818,363,352 | 6,886,499,102 | 5,246,900,680 | 4,624,193,242 | 4,878,999,857 |
| Distribution and admin. Expenses | 211,255,837 | 202,671,275 | 181,395,415 | 158,459,456 | 151,073,375 | 138,922,268 |
| Financial Charges | 272,596,073 | 287,724,827 | 140,149,470 | 116,908,698 | 144,539,290 | 124,520,265 |
| Other operating expenses | 68,888,997 | 43,477,436 | 76,244,392 | 59,672,113 | 38,495,093 | 22,056,497 |
| Other operating income - Net | 84,566,002 | 847,868,005 | 58,666,627 | 82,073,537 | 85,218,721 | 37,788,978 |
| Share of associate profit | - | - | (196,063) | (58,149) | (122,082) | (163,269) |
| Pre-Tax Profit/ (Loss) | (717,495,614) | 343,202,516 | 872,327,575 | 591,087,884 | 150,365,768 | 162,567,892 |
| Taxation | 40,939,189 | (32,702,731) | 217,605,015 | 136,913,625 | 41,596,557 | 49,373,469 |
| Extraordinary item | | | | | | |
| Net Income | (758,434,803) | 375,905,247 | 654,722,560 | 454,174,259 | 108,769,211 | 113,194,423 |

PER SHARE RESULTS AND RETURN:

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| Share Price | 59.00 | 55.65 | 55.65 | 62.00 | 37.29 | 37.95 |
| Earning Per Share | (61.08) | 30.27 | 52.72 | 36.57 | 8.76 | 9.12 |
| Dividend Per Share | - | - | - | 1.50 | - | - |
| Net Income Sales Percent | (11.67)% | 5.49% | 8.08% | 7.46% | 2.17% | 2.14% |
| Return on Average Assets Percent | (10.46)% | 5.24% | 10.63% | 8.03% | 2.01% | 2.26% |
| Return on Average Equity Percent | (17.50)% | 8.31% | 16.24% | 13.00% | 3.39% | 3.64% |

FINANCIAL POSITION:

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Current Assets | 2,359,364,079 | 5,741,287,027 | 3,490,642,297 | 2,307,888,352 | 2,474,673,943 | 2,006,090,259 |
| Current Liabilities | 2,330,810,723 | 2,344,807,011 | 2,013,171,719 | 1,299,076,293 | 2,044,358,551 | 1,662,218,227 |
| Operating Fixed Assets | 1,795,208,413 | 1,911,375,536 | 1,371,619,679 | 1,358,022,110 | 1,420,943,172 | 1,392,445,602 |
| Total Assets | 6,809,581,768 | 7,688,149,868 | 6,659,019,463 | 5,654,531,666 | 5,654,531,666 | 5,150,476,597 |
| Long Term Debt | 235,448,925 | 286,442,241 | 113,434,557 | 164,035,855 | 223,368,882 | 226,628,927 |
| Shareholders Equity | 3,958,998,808 | 4,710,336,785 | 4,339,256,233 | 3,723,848,125 | 3,262,031,430 | 3,150,480,471 |
| Break-up Value Per Share | 318.81 | 379.32 | 349.44 | 299.88 | 262.69 | 253.71 |

FINANCIAL RATIOS:

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| P/E Ratio | (0.97) | 1.84 | 1.06 | 1.70 | 4.26 | 4.16 |
| Current Ratio | 1.01 | 2.45 | 1.73 | 1.78 | 1.21 | 1.21 |
| Total Debt to Total Assets Percent | 41.86% | 38.73% | 34.84% | 34.14% | 42.31% | 38.83% |
| Interest Charges Cover (Times) | (1.632) | 2.193 | 7.224 | 6.056 | 2.040 | 2.306 |
| Inventory Turnover (Times) | 8.448 | 8.278 | 10.753 | 8.183 | 5.886 | 7.244 |
| Fixed Assets Turnover (Times) | 3.621 | 3.583 | 5.904 | 4.485 | 3.535 | 3.799 |
| Total Assets Turnover (Times) | 0.955 | 0.891 | 1.216 | 1.077 | 0.888 | 1.027 |

OTHER DATA:

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Depreciation and Amortization | 141,636,936 | 100,477,779 | 104,347,308 | 106,769,633 | 112,094,218 | 108,046,640 |
| Capital Expenditure | 17,601,366 | 651,693,917 | 189,042,282 | 38,766,849 | 141,032,790 | 89,787,113 |

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CRESCENT FIBRES LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of CRESCENT FIBRES LIMITED (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2024, and the statement of profit or loss, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of cash flows, the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information, and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of the audit.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity 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 gives a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at June 30, 2024 and of the loss, its other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

Following are the Key audit matters:

| S. No | Key audit matters | How the matter was addressed in our audit |
|-------|---|---|
| 1. | <p>Valuation of stock in trade</p> <p>As at June 30, 2024, the Company held stock-in-trade amounting to Rs. 698.249 million, which constitute 10% of the total assets, as disclosed in note 13 to the financial statements.</p> <p>As further described in notes 5.8 to the financial statements, stock-in-trade is measured at a lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of finished goods is determined by an average manufacturing cost including a proportion of production overheads, including assessment of provision for slow moving and obsolete stock in trade.</p> <p>Due to the significance of inventory balances and related estimations involved in valuing the inventory, we considered this as a key audit matter.</p> | <p>Our audit procedures in respect of valuation of stock-in-trade, amongst others, included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtained an understanding of the Company's process with respect to the valuation of stock-in-trade and tested controls relevant to such process; • Attended the physical inventory count at the year-end, performed by the Company and we observed the stock count to identify any obsolete or damaged items in the inventory. • Obtained an understanding of management's determination of net realizable value (NRV) and the key estimates adopted, including future selling prices, future costs to complete work in process and costs necessary to make the sale and their basis. • Compared the net realizable value obtained through a detailed review of sales subsequent to the year-end using analytics, to the cost of stock-in-trade to check for the completeness of the associated provision. • Verified on test basis, the weighted average calculations of raw material stock as per accounting policy. |

| S. No | Key audit matters | How the matter was addressed in our audit |
|-------|--|--|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tested the calculations of the actual overhead costs and checked allocation of labor and overhead costs to the finished goods and work in process. • Evaluated the adequacy of the disclosures presented in the financial statements regarding stock in trade in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. |
| 2. | <p>Trade debts - existence and valuation</p> <p>As disclosed in note 14 to the accompanying financial statements of the Company, the Company has a trade debt balance amounting to Rs. 1,167.185 million, which represents a significant element of statement of financial position. Which constitute 17% of total assets.</p> <p>A discrepancy in the valuation or existence of trade debt could cause the asset to be materially misstated, which would impact the Company's reported financial position as at the reporting date.</p> <p>Management estimates the collectible amounts of debts. An allowance for Expected Credit Loss (ECL) is made against trade debts on the basis of lifetime ECL model as explained in note 4.1.1.2 whereas debts considered irrecoverable are written off.</p> <p>In view of the significance of trade debts in relation to the total assets of the Company, we considered impairment of trade receivables as a key audit matter due to the significant management judgment involved in determining the allowance for ECL and that the existence and carrying value of trade receivables.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We performed the following procedures: • We considered the appropriateness of impairment of trade receivables as per the Company policies and assessing compliance with applicable accounting standards; • We critically considered management's assumptions used in determining impairment losses for both specific and collective loss components. • We identified those trade receivables with credit risk exposure and checking if they are properly included in management's impairment assessment. • We circularized confirmations on a sample basis to assure the existence of reported balances. |

| S. No | Key audit matters | How the matter was addressed in our audit |
|-------|-------------------|--|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We examined on a sample basis, evidence related to post year-end cash receipts / collections and invoice testing to ascertain the existence. • We reviewed the methodology developed and applied by the Company to estimate the ECL in relation to trade debts. We also considered and evaluated the assumptions used in applying the ECL methodology based on historical information and qualitative factors as relevant for such estimates. • We have assessed the adequacy of the financial statements disclosures in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. |

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor’s Report Thereon

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

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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BDO Ebrahim & Co. Chartered Accountants

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

- a) proper books of account have been kept by the Company as required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017);
- b) the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity 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 under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980).

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Tariq Feroz Khan.

KARACHI

DATED: 03 OCT 2024

UDIN: AR202410166gQpae8qTL

BDO EBRAHIM & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

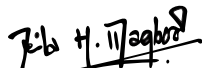
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT JUNE 30, 2024

| ASSETS | Note | 2024 Rupees | 2023 Rupees |
|---|------|----------------------|----------------------|
| NON-CURRENT ASSETS | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 6 | 1,795,208,413 | 1,911,375,536 |
| Intangible assets | 7 | 6,249,052 | 8,430,500 |
| Investment property | 8 | - | - |
| Investment in associate | 9 | - | - |
| Long term investments | 10 | 69,736,881 | 68,226,885 |
| Long term deposits | 11 | 34,539,313 | 27,056,805 |
| | | <u>1,905,733,659</u> | <u>2,015,089,726</u> |
| CURRENT ASSETS | | | |
| Stores, spares and loose tools | 12 | 101,050,262 | 110,512,114 |
| Stock-in-trade | 13 | 698,249,075 | 687,933,993 |
| Trade debts | 14 | 1,167,185,282 | 1,945,149,699 |
| Loans and advances | 15 | 22,833,082 | 25,886,548 |
| Short term deposits and prepayments | 16 | 9,947,363 | 9,882,962 |
| Other receivables | | 1,848,727 | 3,253,340 |
| Short term investments | 17 | 26,499,431 | 1,200,000 |
| Tax refunds due from Government | 18 | 177,433,540 | 105,638,469 |
| Taxation - net | 19 | 91,803,445 | 40,355,400 |
| Cash and bank balances | 20 | 62,513,872 | 204,350,417 |
| | | <u>2,359,364,079</u> | <u>3,134,162,942</u> |
| Assets classified as held for sale | 21 | 2,538,897,200 | 2,538,897,200 |
| | | <u>6,803,994,938</u> | <u>7,688,149,868</u> |
| TOTAL ASSETS | | | |
| EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | | |
| SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES | | | |
| Authorised share capital | | | |
| 15,000,000 (2023: 15,000,000) ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each | | 150,000,000 | 150,000,000 |
| Issued, subscribed and paid up capital | 22 | 124,178,760 | 124,178,760 |
| Capital reserves | | | |
| Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment | | 1,996,280,568 | 1,996,280,568 |
| Unrealized gain on investment classified as fair value through other comprehensive income | | 34,198,262 | 32,688,266 |
| Revenue reserves | | 2,030,478,830 | 2,028,968,834 |
| Unappropriated profit | | 1,798,754,388 | 2,557,189,191 |
| | | <u>3,953,411,978</u> | <u>4,710,336,785</u> |
| NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES | | | |
| Long term financing | 23 | 235,448,925 | 286,442,241 |
| Lease liabilities | 24 | 135,668,777 | 135,463,672 |
| Deferred Grant | 25 | 99,393,433 | 121,804,419 |
| GIDC payable | 26 | - | 2,843,217 |
| Deferred taxation | 27 | 49,261,102 | 86,452,523 |
| | | <u>519,772,237</u> | <u>633,006,072</u> |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES | | | |
| Trade and other payables | 28 | 1,647,856,424 | 1,597,496,291 |
| Current portion of long term liabilities | 32 | 122,469,025 | 65,876,262 |
| Unclaimed dividend | 29 | 3,038,460 | 3,038,460 |
| Interest and mark-up accrued | 30 | 71,209,814 | 50,289,757 |
| Short-term borrowings | 31 | 486,237,000 | 628,106,241 |
| | | <u>2,330,810,723</u> | <u>2,344,807,011</u> |
| | | <u>6,803,994,938</u> | <u>7,688,149,868</u> |
| TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | | |
| CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS | | | |
| | 33 | | |

The annexed notes from 1 to 57 form an integral part of these financial statements.


IMRAN MAQBOOL
 Chief Executive Officer


NAILA HUMAYUN MAQBOOL
 Director

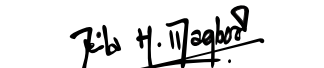

KAMRAN RASHEED
 Chief Financial Officer

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

| | Note | 2024 Rupees | 2023 Rupees |
|--|------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Sales - net | 34 | 6,499,839,404 | 6,847,571,401 |
| Cost of sales | 35 | (6,749,160,113) | (6,818,363,352) |
| Gross (loss) / profit | | (249,320,709) | 29,208,049 |
| General and administrative expenses | 36 | (183,849,817) | (171,830,424) |
| Distribution cost | 37 | (27,406,020) | (30,840,851) |
| Allowance for expected credit loss | 14.2 | (67,480,491) | (35,173,753) |
| Other operating income | 38 | 84,566,002 | 847,868,005 |
| Other operating expenses | 39 | (1,408,506) | (8,303,683) |
| | | (195,578,832) | 601,719,294 |
| Operating (loss) / profit | | (444,899,541) | 630,927,343 |
| Financial charges | 40 | (272,596,073) | (287,724,827) |
| (Loss) / profit before taxation and minimum tax differential | | (717,495,614) | 343,202,516 |
| Minimum tax differential | 41 | (79,286,707) | - |
| (Loss) / profit before taxation | | (796,782,321) | 343,202,516 |
| Taxation | 42 | 38,347,518 | 32,702,731 |
| (Loss) / profit for the year | | (758,434,803) | 375,905,247 |
| (Loss) / Earnings per share - basic and diluted | 43 | (61.08) | 30.27 |

The annexed notes from 1 to 57 form an integral part of these financial statements.


IMRAN MAQBOOL
 Chief Executive Officer


NAILA HUMAYUN MAQBOOL
 Director


KAMRAN RASHEED
 Chief Financial Officer

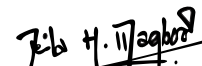
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---------------|-------------|
| | Rupees | Rupees |
| (Loss)/ profit for the year | (758,434,803) | 375,905,247 |
| Other comprehensive (loss)/ income | | |
| Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit or loss subsequently | | |
| Unrealized gain/ (loss) on revaluation of investments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income | 1,509,996 | (4,824,695) |
| Total comprehensive (loss)/ income for the year | (756,924,807) | 371,080,552 |

The annexed notes from 1 to 57 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Annual Report 2024


IMRAN MAQBOOL
 Chief Executive Officer


NAILA HUMAYUN MAQBOOL
 Director



KAMRAN RASHEED
 Chief Financial Officer

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

| | Note | 2024 Rupees | 2023 Rupees |
|---|------|----------------|----------------|
| CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Cash generated from operations | 45 | 349,983,161 | 563,069,514 |
| Finance cost paid | | (232,668,776) | (255,689,693) |
| Taxes paid | | (50,291,948) | (124,383,911) |
| Net cash generated from operating activities | | 67,022,437 | 182,995,910 |
| CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Capital expenditure | | (17,601,366) | (651,693,917) |
| Long term deposits | | (7,482,508) | 4,344,794 |
| Short term investments - net | | (25,299,431) | - |
| Proceeds from disposal of operating fixed assets | | - | 15,377,798 |
| Net cash used in investing activities | | (50,383,305) | (631,971,325) |
| CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Proceeds from long term financing | 46 | - | 352,599,000 |
| Repayments of long term financing | 46 | (35,205,110) | (82,679,723) |
| Dividend paid | | - | (1,916) |
| Proceeds from Lease Financing | 46 | 43,100,000 | 125,000,000 |
| Payments of lease liabilities | 46 | (24,501,324) | (21,936,030) |
| Short term borrowings - net | | (141,869,243) | 32,534,746 |
| Net cash (used in)/ generated from financing activities | | (158,475,677) | 405,516,077 |
| Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents | | (141,836,545) | (43,459,338) |
| Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year | | 204,350,417 | 247,809,755 |
| Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year | | 62,513,872 | 204,350,417 |

The annexed notes from 1 to 57 form an integral part of these financial statements.


IMRAN MAQBOOL
 Chief Executive Officer


NAILA HUMAYUN MAQBOOL
 Director

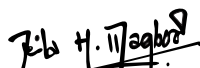

KAMRAN RASHEED
 Chief Financial Officer

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

| | Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital | Capital reserve | | Revenue reserves | Total |
|--|--|--|--|--------------------------|---------------|
| | | Unrealized gain on investment classified as fair value through OCI | Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment | Unappropriated profit | |
| ----- Rupees ----- | | | | | |
| Balance as at July 01, 2022 | 124,178,760 | 37,512,961 | 1,996,280,568 | 2,181,283,944 | 4,339,256,233 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | | | | | |
| Profit for the year | - | - | - | 375,905,247 | 375,905,247 |
| Other comprehensive loss | - | (4,824,695) | - | - | (4,824,695) |
| | | (4,824,695) | | 375,905,247 | 371,080,552 |
| Balance as at June 30, 2023 | 124,178,760 | 32,688,266 | 1,996,280,568 | 2,557,189,191 | 4,710,336,785 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | | | | | |
| Loss for the year | - | - | - | (758,434,803) | (758,434,803) |
| Other comprehensive income | - | 1,509,996 | - | - | 1,509,996 |
| | | 1,509,996 | - | (758,434,803) | (756,924,807) |
| Balance as at June 30, 2024 | 124,178,760 | 34,198,262 | 1,996,280,568 | 1,798,754,388 | 3,953,411,978 |

The annexed notes from 1 to 57 form an integral part of these financial statements.


IMRAN MAQBOOL
Chief Executive Officer


NAILA HUMAYUN MAQBOOL
Director


KAMRAN RASHEED
Chief Financial Officer

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

1 STATUS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

Crescent Fibers Limited ("the Company") was incorporated in Pakistan on August 06, 1977 under the Companies Act, 1913 (now the Companies Act, 2017) as a public limited company. The Company's shares are listed on the Pakistan Stock Exchange. The registered office of the Company is situated at 104 Shadman 1, Lahore. The principal business of the Company is to manufacture and sale of yarn.

2 GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION AND ADDRESSES OF BUSINESS UNITS

Geographical locations and addresses of all the business units are as under:

Locations

Karachi

Office no. 7th Floor, Lakson Square Building No.3 Karachi, Pakistan.

Nooriabad

Plot No. B/123, Road No. D-7, Industrial Area Nooriabad, District Dadu, in the Province of Sindh

Bhikhi

17-KM, Faisalabad Road, Bhikhi, District Sheikhpura in the Province of Punjab

3 BASIS OF PREPARATION

3.1 Statement of compliance

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

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

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

3.2 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for revaluation of certain property, plant and equipment at fair value.

3.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Pakistani Rupee ('Rupee', or 'Rs') which is the functional and presentation currency for the Company and rounded off to the nearest rupee.

3.4 Significant accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of these financial statements in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan requires the management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. It also requires the management to exercise judgement in application of accounting policies. The estimates, judgements and associated assumptions are based on the historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimates are revised if the revision affects only that year, or in the year of revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future years.

The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where estimates and assumptions are significant to the financial statements as a whole are as follows:

- a) depreciation method, useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment (notes 5.2 and 6);
- b) depreciation method, useful lives and residual values of right-of-use asset and determination and measurement of lease liabilities (notes 5.2, 6 and 24);
- c) amortisation method, useful lives and residual values of intangibles (notes 5.5 and 7);
- d) fair value of investment property (note 5.2.2 & 8)
- e) provision of slow moving and obsolete stores, spares and loose tools (notes 5.7, and 12.1);
- f) allowance for expected credit losses (notes 5.1 and 14.2);
- g) taxation (notes 5.11 and 41);
- h) contingencies (notes 5.14 and 42)
- i) determination and measurement of deferred capital grant (notes 5.18 and 25)

4 APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS TO PUBLISHED APPROVED ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING STANDARDS

4.1 New accounting standards, amendments and IFRS interpretations that are effective for the year ended June 30, 2024

The following standards, amendments and interpretations are effective for the year ended June 30, 2024. These standards, amendments and interpretations are either not relevant to the Company's operations or did not have significant impact on the financial statements other than certain additional disclosures.

| | Effective date (annual periods beginning on or after) |
|--|--|
| Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements- Disclosure of Accounting | January 01, 2023 |
| Amendments to IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' - Definition of Accounting Estimates | January 01, 2023 |
| Amendments to IAS 12 'Income Taxes' - Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a single transaction | January 01, 2023 |
| Amendments to IAS 12 'Income Taxes' - Temporary exception to the requirements regarding deferred tax assets and liabilities related to pillar two income taxes | January 01, 2023 |

The Company adopted the narrow-scope amendments to the International Accounting Standard (IAS) 1, Presentation of Financial Statements which have been effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Although the amendments did not result in any changes to accounting policy themselves, they impacted the accounting policy information disclosed in the financial statements.

The amendments require the disclosure of 'material' rather than 'significant' accounting policies. The amendments also provide guidance on the application of materiality to disclosure of accounting policies, assisting the Company to provide useful entity-specific accounting policy information that users need to understand other information in the financial statements.

Management reviewed the accounting policies and updates to the information disclosed in Note: 5 Material accounting policy information (2023: Significant accounting policies) in certain instances in line with the amendments and concluded that all its accounting policies are material for disclosure.

4.2 New accounting standards, amendments and interpretations that are not yet effective

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

| | Effective date (annual periods beginning on or after) |
|--|--|
| Amendments to IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' - Supplier finance arrangements | January 01, 2024 |
| Amendments to IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' - Amendments regarding the classification and measurement of financial instruments | January 01, 2026 |
| Amendments to IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' - Amendments regarding the classification and measurement of financial instruments | January 01, 2026 |
| Amendments to IFRS 16 'Leases' - Amendments to clarify how a seller-lessee subsequently measures sale and leaseback transactions | January 01, 2024 |
| Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' - Classification of liabilities as current or non-current | January 01, 2024 |
| Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' - Non-current liabilities with covenants | January 01, 2024 |
| Amendments to IAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' - Supplier finance arrangements | January 01, 2024 |
| Amendments to IAS 21 'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates' - Lack of Exchangeability | January 01, 2025 |
| IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts | January 01, 2026 |

IFRS 1 'First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards' has been issued by IASB effective from July 01, 2009. However, it has not been adopted yet locally by Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP)

IFRS 17 - 'Insurance contracts' has been notified by the IASB to be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. However SECP has notified the timeframe for the adoption of IFRS - 17 which will be adopted by January 01, 2026.

IFRS 18 'Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements' has been issued by IASB effective from January 01, 2027. However, it has not been adopted yet locally by SECP

IFRS 19 'Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures' has been issued by IASB effective from January 01, 2027. However, it has not been adopted yet locally by SECP

5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These accounting policies have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

5.1 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

5.1.1 Financial assets

5.1.1.1 Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) equity investment, or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The classification of financial assets under IFRS 9 is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics.

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

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

A financial asset is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition.

The following accounting policies apply to the subsequent measurement of financial assets:

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Financial assets at FVTPL | These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in statement of profit or loss. |
|----------------------------------|---|

Financial assets at amortised cost These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses (see (ii) below). Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in statement of profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVOCI These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in statement of profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to statement of profit or loss.

5.1.1.2 Impairment of financial assets

In relation to the impairment of financial assets, IFRS 9 requires an expected credit loss model which requires an entity to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition. In other words, it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognized.

The guiding principle of the expected credit loss (ECL) model is to reflect the general pattern of deterioration or improvement in the credit quality of financial instruments. The amount of ECLs recognised as a loss allowance or provision depends on the extent of credit deterioration since initial recognition. Under the general approach, there are two measurement bases:

- 12-month ECLs (Stage 1), which applies to all items (from initial recognition) as long as there is no significant deterioration in credit quality.
- Lifetime ECLs (Stages 2 and 3), which applies when a significant increase in credit risk has occurred on an individual or collective basis.

The Company's financial assets include mainly trade debts, deposits, short term investments, advances, other receivables, cash and bank balances.

The Company's trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component (as determined in terms of the requirements of IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers"), therefore, the Company is using simplified approach, that does not require the Company to track the changes in credit risk, but, instead, requires to recognise a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measure expected credit losses using a lifetime expected credit loss provision for trade receivables. To measure expected credit losses on a collective basis, trade receivables are grouped based on similar credit risk and aging.

The expected loss rates are based on the Company's historical credit losses experienced over the three year period prior to the period end. The historical loss rates are then adjusted for current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the Company's customers. The Company has identified the gross domestic product (GDP), unemployment rate and inflation rate as the key macroeconomic factors.

5.1.1.3 Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

5.1.1.4 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities at amortized cost are initially measured at fair value less transaction costs.

Financial liabilities, other than those at fair value through profit or loss, are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective yield method.

5.1.1.5 Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender or substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange and 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 recognized in statement of profit or loss.

5.1.1.6 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

5.2 Property, plant and equipment

5.2.1 Owned

These are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any, except freehold land which is stated at revalued amount.

Depreciation is charged to statement of profit or loss applying the reducing balance method at the rates specified in the respective note and after taking into account residual value. Leasehold land is amortized over the term of lease.

Depreciation on additions during the year is charged on pro-rata basis when the assets are available for use. Similarly the depreciation on disposal is charged on pro-rata basis up to the period when the asset is derecognized.

Any surplus arising on revaluation of property, plant and equipment is credited to the surplus on revaluation account. Revaluation is carried out with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amounts of assets do not differ materially from the fair value of such assets.

The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if significant, at each statement of financial position date. Maintenance and normal repairs are charged to statement of profit or loss as and when incurred. Major renewals and improvements are capitalized. Gains and losses if any, on disposal of property, plant and equipment are included in statement of profit or loss.

5.2.2 Investment property

Property, comprising land or a building or part thereof, held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both are classified as investment property. These are not held for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. The Company's business model i.e. the Company's intentions regarding the use of a property is the primary criterion for classification as an investment property.

Investment property is initially measured at cost (including the transaction costs). However, when an owner occupied property carried at fair value becomes an investment property because its use has changed, the transfer to the investment property is at fair value on the date of transfer and any balance of surplus on the revaluation of the related assets, on the date of such a transfer continues to be maintained in the surplus account on revaluation of property, plant and equipment's. Upon disposal, any surplus previously recorded in the revaluation surplus account is directly transferred to retained earnings/accumulated losses and the transfer is not made through the statement of profit or loss. However, any gain or loss on disposal of investment property (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

The transfer to investment property is made when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by the end of owner occupation. In case of a dual purpose properties, the same is classified as investment property, only if the portion could be sold or leased out separately.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the Company measures the investment property at fair value at each reporting date and any subsequent changes in fair value is recognised in the statement of profit or loss (i.e. in cases where the owner occupied property carried at fair value becomes an investment property, the fair value gain to be recognised in the profit and loss would be the difference between the fair value at the time of initial classification as investment property and fair value at the time of subsequent remeasurement). The revaluations of investment properties are carried out by independent professionally qualified valuers on the basis of active market price.

5.2.3 Leases

Right of use assets

The right of use asset is measured at cost, as the amount equal to initially measured lease liability adjusted for lease prepayments made at or before the commencement date, initial direct cost incurred less any lease incentives received.

The right of use assets is subsequently depreciated using the reducing balance method from the date of recognition to the earlier of the end of useful life of the right of use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of the right of use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right of use assets is periodically reduced by the impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurement of the lease liability.

Lease Liability

The lease liability was measured upon initial recognition at the present value of the future lease payments over the lease term, discounted with the specific incremental borrowing rate. Subsequently lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Subsequently lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. It is measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in the rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets has been reduced to zero.

Short term leases

Short term leases including Ijarah financing where a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease /Ijarah term unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the Company's benefit.

5.2.4 Capital work in progress

Capital work-in-progress are stated at cost and consists of expenditure incurred, advances made and other costs directly attributable to operating fixed assets in the course of their construction and installation. Cost also includes applicable borrowing costs. Transfers are made to relevant operating fixed assets category as and when assets are available for use intended by the management.

5.3 Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment

Any revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of property, plant and equipment is recognised in other comprehensive income and presented as a separate component of equity as "Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment", except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease for the same asset previously recognised in statement of profit or loss, in which case the increase is credited to statement of profit or loss to the extent of the decrease previously charged. Any decrease in carrying amount arising on the revaluation of property, plant and equipment is charged to statement of profit or loss to the extent that it exceeds the balance, if any, held in the surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment relating to a previous revaluation of that asset. The revaluation surplus on property, plant and equipment is a capital reserve, and is not available for distribution to the shareholders.

5.4 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amount of the Company's assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indications exist, the assets recoverable amount is estimated in order to determine the extent of impairment loss, if any.

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

The recoverable amount is the higher of an assets fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

5.5 Intangible assets

These are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment, if any. Generally, costs associated with maintaining computer software programs are recognised as an expense as incurred. However, costs that are directly associated with identifiable software and have probable economic benefit exceeding one year are recognised as intangible assets. Direct costs include the purchase cost of software and related overhead cost.

Intangible assets are amortised from the point at which the asset is ready for use. Amortisation charge is based on the straight-line method whereby the cost of an intangible asset is written off over its estimated useful life of 5 years.

5.6 Investment in equity accounted associate

Entities in which the Company has significant influence but not control and which are neither its subsidiaries nor joint ventures are associates and are accounted for by using the equity method of accounting.

These investments are initially recognized at cost and thereafter, the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognize the Company's share of profit or loss of associates. Share of post acquisition profit or loss of associates is accounted for in the Company's statement of profit or loss. Distribution received from investee reduces the carrying amount of investment.

The changes in the associate's equity which have not been recognized in the associates' statement of profit or loss, are recognised directly in the equity of the Company.

5.7 Stores, spares and loose tools

Stores and spares are stated at cost less provision for slow moving and obsolete items. Cost is determined using moving average method. Items considered obsolete are carried at nil value. Items in transit are valued at cost comprising invoice value plus other charges paid thereon.

5.8 Stock in trade

These are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value applying the following basis:

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| - Raw material | At weighted average cost |
| - Work in progress | Average manufacturing cost |
| - Finished goods | Average manufacturing cost |
| - Waste | Net realizable value |

Goods in transit are stated at invoice price plus other charges paid thereon up to the date of statement of financial position.

Cost of work in process and finished goods comprises of cost of direct material, labour and appropriate portion of manufacturing overheads.

Net realizable value signifies the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Estimates of net realizable value are based on the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimates are made of the amount the inventories are expected to realize.

5.9 Trade debts and other receivables

Trade debts and other receivables are carried at original invoice amount being the fair value of the consideration to be received in future. An allowance for ECL is made against trade debts on the basis of lifetime expected credit loss model as explained in note 5.1 whereas debts considered irrecoverable are written off.

5.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at cost. For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand, cash in transit and balances with banks.

5.11 Taxation**5.11.1 Current**

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable profit for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years and tax credit, if any.

5.11.2 Deferred

Deferred tax is recognized using the statement of financial statement method in respect of temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in financial statements purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and carry-forward of unused tax losses and tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which deferred tax asset can be utilized, except where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability that, at the time of transaction, affects neither the accounting nor taxable profits.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Deferred tax asset and liability is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on the rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the date of statement of financial position.

5.11.3 Levy

The amount calculated on taxable profit using the notified tax rate is recognized as current income tax expense for the year in Statement of Profit or Loss. Any excess of expected income tax paid or payable for the year under the Ordinance over the amount designated as current income tax for the year, is then recognized as a levy.

5.12 Trade and other payables

Liabilities for trade and other amounts payable are carried at cost which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the Company.

5.13 Provisions

A provision is recognized in the statement of financial position when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting future cash flows at appropriate discount rate where ever required. Provisions are reviewed at each statement of financial position date and adjusted to reflect current best estimate.



5.14 Contingencies

A contingent liability is disclosed when the Company has a possible obligation as a result of past events, existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company; or the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that arises from past events, but it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

5.15 Borrowings cost

Borrowings are initially recorded at the proceeds received. In subsequent periods, borrowings are stated at amortized cost using the effective yield method.

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which these are incurred except to the extent of borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset. Such borrowing costs, if any, are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset.

5.16 Employee retirement benefits

Defined contribution plan

The Company operates an approved provident fund scheme covering all its permanent employees. Equal monthly contributions are made both by the Company and the employees in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

5.17 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value for the sale of goods net of sales taxes and discounts. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when control of the goods passes to customers and the customers can direct the use of and substantially obtain all the benefits from the goods.

Revenue is recognized when specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities as described below.

Revenue from contracts with customers

Sale of goods

Sale of goods is recognized when the Company has transferred control of the products to the customers and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products.

Contract assets

Contract assets arise when the Company performs its performance obligations by transferring goods to a customer before the customer pays its consideration or before payment is due.

Contract liabilities

Contract liability is the obligation of the Company to transfer goods to a customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made. Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company performs its performance obligations under the contract.

Others

- Scrap sales are recognized on delivery to customers at realized amounts.
- Rental income is recognized on accrual basis.
- Mark-up on bank deposits is accrued on time proportion using effective interest method.
- Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive is established.

- Realised capital gains / (losses) arising on sale of investments are included in the statement of profit or loss on the date at which the transaction takes place.
- Unrealised gains / (losses) arising on re-measurement of investments classified as 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' and 'fair value through other comprehensive income' are included in the statement of profit and loss and statement of other comprehensive income respectively in the year in which they arise.

5.18 Deferred Capital Grant

The Company recognises benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest as a government grant provided there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and Company will comply with all attached conditions. The benefit of loan at below market rate of interest is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan in accordance with IFRS 9 and the proceeds received. The benefit is generally accounted for and presented as deferred grant as a separate line item in statement of financial position. Subsequently, the grant is recognized in the statement of profit or loss as other income, on a systematic basis over the periods in which the related finance cost for which the grant is intended to compensate is incurred.

5.19 Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Pak rupees at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Pak rupees at the rates of exchange prevailing at the statement of financial position date. Foreign exchange differences are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

5.20 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties are based at arm's length at normal commercial rates on the same terms and conditions as applicable to third party transactions.

5.21 Share capital

Share capital is classified as equity and recognized at the face value. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown as a deduction in equity.

5.22 Dividend and appropriation to reserves

Dividend and appropriation to reserves are recognized in the financial statements in the year in which it is approved by the shareholders.

5.23 Earnings per share

The Company presents earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the statement of profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

5.24 Change in Accounting Policy

Previously, sum of current tax expense calculated as per applicable tax laws, prior year tax expense and deferred tax was recorded as income tax expense.

During the year the Institute of Chartered Accountant of Pakistan has issued the guidance for accounting of minimum and final taxes through circular No. 7/2024 dated May 15, 2024 and defined following two approaches:

Approach 1: Designate the amount calculated as tax on gross amount of revenue or other basis as a levy within the scope of IFRIC 21/IAS 37 and recognize it as an operating expense. Any excess over the amount designated as a levy is then recognized as current income tax expense falling under the scope of IAS 12.

Approach 2: Designate the amount of tax calculated on taxable income using the notified tax rate as an income tax within the scope of IAS 12 'Income Taxes' and recognize it as current income tax expense. Any excess over the amount designated as income tax, is then recognized as a levy falling under the scope of IFRIC 21/IAS 37.

During the year ended June 30, 2024, the Company has revised its accounting policy and adopted approach 2. This change in accounting policy has been accounted for retrospectively as referred under International Accounting Standard - 8 'Accounting policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', However, adopted changes has no impact on previously reported numbers as the tax expense was based on taxable profit of the company.

6 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

| | Note | 2024 Rupees | 2023 Rupees |
|--------------------------|------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Operating fixed assets | 6.1 | 1,790,325,959 | 1,191,009,114 |
| Capital work-in-progress | 6.2 | 4,882,454 | 720,366,422 |
| | | <u>1,795,208,413</u> | <u>1,911,375,536</u> |

| | Note | 2024 Rupees | 2023 Rupees |
|-------|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| 6.1.1 | The depreciation charge for the year has been allocated as follows: | | |
| | 35 | 128,733,803 | 86,732,451 |
| | 36 | 12,903,133 | 13,745,328 |
| | | <u>141,636,936</u> | <u>100,477,779</u> |

6.1.2 Last revaluation was carried out on July 06, 2021 by M/s. Evaluation Focused Consulting, an independent valuer, resulting in revaluation surplus aggregating to Rs. 2.454 million. During the current year management has carried the revaluation exercise, however, management believes that the value does not materially differ from the carrying amounts.

| 6.1.3 | Particulars | Location | Total area |
|-------|-----------------|--|------------|
| | Free hold Land | Mouza Bhikhi, Lahore Sheikhpura Road, Tehsil & District Sheikhpura | 57 acres |
| | Free hold Land | New Lahore Road, Nishatabad, Faisalabad. | 5.8 acres |
| | Lease hold Land | B-123, Road no. D-7, Nooriabad SITE, District Jamshoro | 14 acres |

6.1.4 Had there been no revaluation, the net book value of freehold land would have been as follows:

| | Note | 2024 Rupees | 2023 Rupees |
|---------------|------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Freehold land | | <u>47,164,656</u> | <u>47,164,656</u> |

6.1.4.1 Fair value of freehold land is considered to be based on level 2 in the fair value hierarchy due to significant observable input used in the valuation.

Valuation techniques used to derive level 2 fair values

Fair value of freehold land was derived using sale comparison approach, standard appraisal procedures and physical site inspection. Sale prices of comparable land in close proximity is adjusted for differences in key attributes such as location and size of the land. Moreover, value of land also depends upon the area and location. The most significant input in this valuation approach is price / rate per kanal / acre in particular locality. This valuation is considered to be level 2 in fair value hierarchy due to significant observable inputs used in the valuation.

6.2 CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------|------------------|--------------------|
| Extention in blow room | 6.2.1 | <u>4,882,454</u> | <u>720,366,422</u> |
|------------------------|-------|------------------|--------------------|

6.2.1 The movement of capital work-in-progress (cost) is as under:

| Description | Cost | | | As at June 30, 2024 |
|---|------------------------|---------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| | As at July 01, 2023 | Additions during the year | Transferred to operating fixed assets | |
| | Rupees | | | |
| Extension in blowroom building- Unit 2 | 720,366,422 | 9,498,766 | 724,982,734 | 4,882,454 |
| Total - 2023 | <u>103,987,733</u> | <u>616,378,689</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>720,366,422</u> |

| | | 2024 Rupees | 2023 Rupees |
|------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| 7 | INTANGIBLE ASSETS | | |
| | Computer software | 7.1.1 <u>6,249,052</u> | <u>8,430,500</u> |
| 7.1 | Movement in intangible assets | | |
| | Opening net book value | 8,430,500 | 8,778,168 |
| | Additions (at cost) | - | 1,667,074 |
| | Amortisation charged | 36 <u>(2,181,448)</u> | <u>(2,014,742)</u> |
| | Closing net book value | <u>6,249,052</u> | <u>8,430,500</u> |
| | Useful life in years | 5 | 5 |
| 7.1.1 | This includes computer software named as SAP business one. | | |
| 8 | INVESTMENT PROPERTY - AT FAIR VALUE | | |
| | Opening balance | - | 1,756,577,720 |
| | Transferred from Assets held for sale | - | - |
| | Fair value adjustment | <u>-</u> | <u>782,319,480</u> |
| | | - | 2,538,897,200 |
| | Assets classified as held for sale | 21 <u>-</u> | <u>(2,538,897,200)</u> |
| | | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |
| 8.1 | The carrying value of investment property is the fair value of the property as determined by independent valuer (approved by Pakistan Banks' Association and Leasing Association of Pakistan) M/s. Evaluation Focused Consulting as on June 30, 2023 on the basis of market value. Fair value was determined having regard to recent market transactions for similar properties in the same location and condition as the Company's investment property. Fair value measurement of revalued premises is based on assumptions considered to be level 2 inputs. | | |
| 8.2 | Valuation techniques used to derive level 2 fair values - Investment property | | |
| | Fair value of investment was derived using sale comparison approach, standard appraisal procedures and physical site inspection. Sale prices of comparable land in close proximity is adjusted for differences in key attributes such as location and size of the land. Moreover, value of land also depends upon the area and location. The most significant input in this valuation approach is price / rate per kanal / acre in particular locality. This valuation is considered to be level 2 in fair value hierarchy due to significant observable inputs used in the valuation. | | |
| 8.3 | Forced sales value - Investment property | | |
| | Forced sales value of investment property as of June 30, 2023 amounted to Rs. 2,158.062 million. | | |
| 8.4 | Location and area - Investment property | | |
| | Investment property of 368.9 kanal is located at New Lahore Road, Nishatabad, Faisalabad. | | |
| | | 2024 Rupees | 2023 Rupees |
| 9 | INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATE | | |
| | Investment in associate | 9.1 <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |

| | Note | 2024 Rupees | 2023 Rupees |
|---|------|----------------|----------------|
| 9.1 | | | |
| Investment in associate | | | |
| Premier Insurance Limited | | | |
| 69,621 shares of Rs. 10 each (2023 : 69,621 shares of Rs.10/- each) | | | |
| Cost of investment | | 930 | 930 |
| Accumulated share of post acquisition profit - net of dividend received | | 88,077 | 88,077 |
| Accumulated impairment | | (89,007) | (89,007) |
| Share of loss for the year | | - | - |
| | | <u>(930)</u> | <u>(930)</u> |
| | | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |

Market value of investment in associate was Rs. 0.411 million (2023: Rs. 0.348 million).

Financial statements of associated company for the year ended June 30, 2024 (Un-audited) have been used for the purpose of application of equity method. The percentage of equity held in associate is 0.1377% (2023: 0.1377%).

Summarised financial information of Premier Insurance Limited as of June 30, 2024 (Un-audited) is set out below:

| | Note | 2024 Rupees | 2023 Rupees |
|---|------|----------------|----------------|
| Total assets | | 2,485,575,000 | 2,311,404,000 |
| Total liabilities | | 1,478,701,000 | 1,564,739,000 |
| Net assets | | 1,006,874,000 | 746,665,000 |
| Underwriting results | | (35,244,000) | (157,572,000) |
| Investment income | | 23,894,000 | 29,356,000 |
| Loss after tax | | (5,100,000) | (45,406,000) |
| Company's share of associate's net assets | | 1,386,325 | 1,028,053 |

10 LONG TERM INVESTMENTS

Equity investment

At fair value through other comprehensive income

| | | |
|------|------------|------------|
| 10.1 | 69,736,881 | 68,226,885 |
|------|------------|------------|

10.1 Fair value through other comprehensive income

At cost

| | |
|------------|------------|
| 48,187,534 | 48,187,534 |
|------------|------------|

Unrealized gain

As at July 01,

| | |
|------------|------------|
| 32,688,266 | 37,512,961 |
|------------|------------|

Gain/ (loss) for the year - net

| | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1,509,996 | (4,824,695) |
|-----------|-------------|

As at June 30,

| | |
|------------|------------|
| 34,198,262 | 32,688,266 |
|------------|------------|

Impairment loss

| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (12,648,915) | (12,648,915) |
|--------------|--------------|

| | | |
|--------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 10.1.1 | <u>69,736,881</u> | <u>68,226,885</u> |
|--------|-------------------|-------------------|

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10.1.1 Details of fair value through other comprehensive income investment are as under:

| Number of shares | | | Market value | |
|------------------------------------|--|--|---------------|---------------|
| | | | 2024 | 2023 |
| 2024 | 2023 | | 2024 | 2023 |
| | | | Rupees | Rupees |
| Quoted - At fair value | | | | |
| 1,487,926 | 1,487,926 | The Crescent Textile Mills Limited | 19,878,691 | 19,194,245 |
| 1,089 | 1,089 | Crescent Cotton Mills Limited | 100,297 | 36,874 |
| 285,357 | 285,357 | Jubilee Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited | 3,766,712 | 739,075 |
| 1,011,751 | 1,011,751 | Shakarganj Mills Limited | 40,227,220 | 44,334,929 |
| 50,060 | 50,060 | Crescent Jute Products Limited | 170,204 | 170,204 |
| 479,739 | 479,739 | Samba Bank Limited | 5,593,757 | 3,751,559 |
| Unquoted - At breakup value | | | | |
| 25,000 | 25,000 | Crescent Modaraba Management Company Limited | - | - |
| 533,623 | 533,623 | Crescent Bahuman Limited | - | - |
| | | | 69,736,881 | 68,226,885 |
| 11 | Long term deposits | Note | 2024 | 2023 |
| | | | Rupees | Rupees |
| | Security deposits | | | |
| | Leases | | 27,418,000 | 22,778,000 |
| | Electricity deposit | | 690,343 | 690,343 |
| | Others | 11.1 | 6,430,970 | 3,588,462 |
| | | | 34,539,313 | 27,056,805 |
| 11.1 | Security deposits have not been discounted to their present value as the financial impact thereof, is not considered material. | | | |
| 12 | STORES, SPARES AND LOOSE TOOLS | | | |
| | In hand | | | |
| | Stores, spares and loose tools | | 112,679,499 | 121,756,412 |
| | Less: Provision for slow moving items | 12.1 | (11,629,237) | (11,244,298) |
| | | | 101,050,262 | 110,512,114 |
| 12.1 | Provision for slow moving items | | | |
| | Balance at the beginning of the year | | 11,244,298 | 10,829,860 |
| | Provision recognized during the year | | 384,939 | 414,438 |
| | Balance at the end of the year | | 11,629,237 | 11,244,298 |
| 13 | STOCK-IN-TRADE | | | |
| | Raw material in hand | | 489,070,787 | 458,254,047 |
| | Work-in-process | | 85,381,195 | 129,395,154 |
| | Finished goods | | 123,797,093 | 100,284,792 |
| | | | 698,249,075 | 687,933,993 |
| 14 | TRADE DEBTS - UNSECURED | | | |
| | Considered good | | | |
| | Due from related parties | 14.1 | 3,232,249 | 27,891,583 |
| | Others | | 1,163,953,033 | 1,917,258,116 |
| | | | 1,167,185,282 | 1,945,149,699 |
| | Considered doubtful | | 166,069,150 | 98,588,659 |
| | | | 1,333,254,432 | 2,043,738,358 |
| | Less: Allowance for expected credit loss | 14.2 | (166,069,150) | (98,588,659) |
| | | | 1,167,185,282 | 1,945,149,699 |
| 14.1 | This represents due from Suraj Cotton Mills Limited, an associated company. | | | |

| | Note | 2024 Rupees | 2023 Rupees |
|--|------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 14.2 Allowance for expected credit loss | | | |
| Opening balance | | 98,588,659 | 63,414,906 |
| Written-off during the year | | - | - |
| Allowance recognized during the year | | 67,480,491 | 35,173,753 |
| Closing balance | | <u>166,069,150</u> | <u>98,588,659</u> |

| | | | |
|------|---|------------------|-------------------|
| 14.3 | The aging of related party balances as at the reporting date is as follows: | | |
| | Not past due | 3,143,520 | 10,705,550 |
| | 1 to 30 days | 88,729 | 17,186,033 |
| | | <u>3,232,249</u> | <u>27,891,583</u> |

14.4 The maximum amount due from related parties at the end of any month during the year was Rs. 35.272 million (2023: Rs. 56.484 million).

15 LOANS AND ADVANCES - UNSECURED

Loans

| | | | |
|--------------|------|-----------|-----------|
| To employees | 15.1 | 1,616,620 | 1,661,623 |
|--------------|------|-----------|-----------|

Advances

| | | | |
|----------------------------|------|------------|------------|
| To suppliers / contractors | 15.2 | 21,216,462 | 16,287,485 |
|----------------------------|------|------------|------------|

| | | | |
|-----------------|------|---|-----------|
| Against imports | 15.3 | - | 7,937,440 |
|-----------------|------|---|-----------|

| | | | |
|--|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | <u>21,216,462</u> | <u>24,224,925</u> |
|--|--|-------------------|-------------------|

| | | | |
|--|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | <u>22,833,082</u> | <u>25,886,548</u> |
|--|--|-------------------|-------------------|

15.1 These loans are granted to employees of the Company which do not carry mark-up in accordance with their terms of employment.

15.2 This represents advances to suppliers / contractors in the normal course of business and does not carry any interest or mark-up.

15.3 This represents advances against imports for stores and spares in the normal course of business and does not carry any interest or mark-up.

16 SHORT TERM DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS

| | | | |
|-------------------|------|-----------|-----------|
| Security deposits | 16.1 | 9,947,363 | 9,858,080 |
|-------------------|------|-----------|-----------|

| | | | |
|-------------|--|---|--------|
| Prepayments | | - | 24,882 |
|-------------|--|---|--------|

| | | | |
|--|--|------------------|------------------|
| | | <u>9,947,363</u> | <u>9,882,962</u> |
|--|--|------------------|------------------|

16.1 This includes short term bank guarantee and Letter of Credit (LC) margin in the normal course of business and does not carry any interest or mark-up.

22 ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP CAPITAL

Number of ordinary shares of

| Rs. 10/- each | | | 2024 | 2023 |
|-------------------|-------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| 2024 | 2023 | | 2024 | 2023 |
| 9,128,510 | 9,128,510 | Fully paid in cash | 91,285,100 | 91,285,100 |
| 535,533 | 535,533 | Fully paid issued to financial institution against conversion of loan | 5,355,330 | 5,355,330 |
| 2,753,833 | 2,753,833 | Fully paid bonus shares | 27,538,330 | 27,538,330 |
| <u>12,417,876</u> | <u>12,417,876</u> | | <u>124,178,760</u> | <u>124,178,760</u> |
| <u>381,657</u> | <u>381,657</u> | Shares held by associated undertakings | <u>3,816,570</u> | <u>3,816,570</u> |

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

| | Note | 2024 Rupees | 2023 Rupees |
|---|------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 23 LONG TERM FINANCING | | | |
| From banking companies - secured | | | |
| Conventional mode | | | |
| MCB Bank Limited - Term finance - 1 | 23.1 | 13,261,000 | 17,683,000 |
| MCB Bank Limited - Term finance - 2 | 23.2 | - | 3,336,000 |
| MCB Bank Limited - Term finance - 3 | 23.3 | - | 4,390,222 |
| MCB Bank Limited - Term finance - 4 | 23.4 | 10,662,000 | 21,330,000 |
| MCB Bank Limited - Term finance - 5 | 23.5 | 10,500,000 | 16,500,000 |
| MCB Bank Limited - Term finance - 6 | 23.6 | 22,361,112 | 28,750,000 |
| MCB Bank Limited - Term finance - 7 | 23.7 | 18,442,000 | 18,442,000 |
| MCB Bank Limited - Term finance - 8 | 23.8 | 75,768,000 | 75,768,000 |
| MCB Bank Limited - Term finance - 8 | 23.8 | 26,831,000 | 26,831,000 |
| United Bank Limited - Term finance - 9 | 23.9 | 131,717,923 | 112,710,683 |
| | | 309,543,035 | 325,740,905 |
| Less: Current portion shown under current liabilities | | (74,094,110) | (39,298,664) |
| | | <u>235,448,925</u> | <u>286,442,241</u> |

- 23.1 This facility was obtained from MCB Bank Limited for balancing modernization and replacement in Textile Unit 2 located at Bikhi. The rate of mark-up is 3.25% as per State Bank of Pakistan LTF scheme and is payable semi-annually over a period of 10 years after a grace period of 18 months with installments starting from November 2018 and last installment is payable in November 2026. The finance facility is secured against first registered pari passu equitable mortgage / hypothecation charge over fixed assets of the Company aggregating to Rs. 460 million. The limit of the facility is Rs. 41 million (2023: Rs. 41 million).

- 23.2 This facility was obtained from MCB Bank Limited for balancing modernization and replacement in Textile Unit 2 located at Bikhi. The rate of mark-up is 3.25% as per State Bank of Pakistan LTFF scheme and is payable semi-annually over a period of 6 years after a grace period of 18 months with installments starting from October 2018 and last installment was paid in November 2023. The finance facility is secured against first registered pari passu equitable mortgage / hypothecation charge over fixed assets of the Company aggregating to Rs. 460 million. The limit of the facility is Rs. 32 million (2023: Rs. 32 million).
- 23.3 This facility was obtained from MCB Bank Limited for balancing modernization and replacement in Textile Unit 2 located at Bikhi. The rate of mark-up is 3.25% as per State Bank of Pakistan LTFF scheme and is payable semi-annually over a period of 6 years after a grace period of 18 months with installments starting from August 2017 and last installment was paid in June 2024. The finance facility is secured against first registered pari passu equitable mortgage / hypothecation charge over fixed assets of the Company aggregating to Rs. 460 million. The limit of the facility is Rs. 20 million (2023: Rs. 20 million).
- 23.4 This facility was obtained from MCB Bank Limited for balancing modernization and replacement in Textile Unit 1 located at Nooriabad. The rate of mark-up is 6 months KIBOR + 1.25% and is payable semi-annually over a period of 6 years inclusive of 18 months grace period with installments starting from November 2021 and last installment is payable in May 2025. The finance facility is secured against first registered pari passu equitable mortgage / hypothecation charge over fixed assets of the Company aggregating to Rs. 460 million. The sanctioned limit of the facility is Rs. 48 million (2023: Rs. 48 million).
- 23.5 This facility was obtained from MCB Bank Limited for balancing modernization and replacement in Textile Unit 2 located at Bikhi. The rate of mark-up is 6 months KIBOR + 1.25% and is payable quarterly over a period of 6 years inclusive of 18 months grace period starting from January 2019 and last installment is payable in March 2026. The finance facility is secured against first registered pari passu equitable mortgage / hypothecation charge over fixed assets of the Company aggregating to Rs. 460 million. The sanctioned limit of the facility is Rs. 27 million (2023: Rs. 27 million).
- 23.6 This facility was obtained from MCB Bank Limited for balancing modernization and replacement in Textile Unit 2 located at Bikhi. The rate of mark-up is 6 months KIBOR + 1.25% and is payable semi-annually over a period of 6 years after a grace period of 18 months with installments starting from November 2021 and last installment is payable in December 2027. The finance facility is secured against first registered pari passu equitable mortgage / hypothecation charge over fixed assets of the Company aggregating to Rs. 460 million. The limit of the facility is Rs. 190 million (2023: 190 million).
- 23.7 This facility was obtained from MCB Bank Limited for balancing modernization and replacement in Textile Unit 2 located at Bikhi. The rate of mark-up is 6 months KIBOR + 1.25% and is payable semi-annually over a period of 6 years after a grace period of 18 months with installments starting from May 2025 and last installment is payable in November 2030. The finance facility is secured against first registered pari passu equitable mortgage / hypothecation charge over fixed assets of the Company aggregating to Rs. 460 million. The limit of the facility is Rs. 190 million (2023: 190 million).

- 23.8 This facility was obtained from MCB Bank Limited for the import of machinery for planned BMR activity in existing units located at Bikhi-Punjab and Dadu-Sindh. The rate of mark-up is 6 months KIBOR + 1.25% and is payable semi-annually over a period of 6 years after a grace period of 18 months with installments starting from May 2025 and last installment is payable in November 2030. The finance facility is secured against first registered pari passu equitable mortgage / hypothecation charge over fixed assets of the Company aggregating to Rs. 460 million and exclusive charge on plant and machinery of Rs. 271.43 million. The sanctioned limit of the facility is Rs. 190 million (2023: 190 million).
- 23.9 This facility was obtained from United Bank Limited under the Temporary Economic Refinance (TERF) schemes of State Bank of Pakistan for the import of machinery for planned BMR activity in existing units located at Bikhi-Punjab. The rate of mark-up is SBP Rate (1%) + 3.50% and is payable semi-annually over a period of 10 years after a grace period of 2 years with installments starting from November 2024 and last installment is payable in January 2033. The finance facility is secured against first registered pari passu equitable mortgage / hypothecation charge over present and future fixed assets at Nooriabad unit and pari passu equitable mortgage on land and building of the Company located in Faisalabad and Lahore aggregating to Rs. 400 million with 25% margin and exclusive charge on plant and machinery of Rs. 134 million. The sanctioned limit of the facility is Rs. 250 million (2023: 250). The loan had been recognised at present value using effective rate of 21.07% per annum. The difference of present value of the loan and actual disbursement has been recorded as government grant, as disclosed in note 25, as per the circular No. 11/2020 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan.

| | Note | 2024 Rupees | 2023 Rupees |
|--|------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 24 LEASE LIABILITIES - SECURED | | | |
| Lease liability at July 01, | | 146,556,372 | 43,492,402 |
| Additions during the year | | 43,100,000 | 125,000,000 |
| | | <u>189,656,372</u> | <u>168,492,402</u> |
| Lease payments | | (24,501,324) | (21,936,030) |
| Lease liability at June 30, | | <u>165,155,048</u> | <u>146,556,372</u> |
| Current portion | 32 | <u>(29,486,271)</u> | <u>(11,092,700)</u> |
| | | <u>135,668,777</u> | <u>135,463,672</u> |
| Maturity analysis-contractual cash flows | | | |
| Upto one year | | 29,486,271 | 11,092,700 |
| One to five years | | 135,668,777 | 135,463,672 |
| Total lease liability | | <u>165,155,048</u> | <u>146,556,372</u> |

- 24.1 This includes finance leases entered into with financial institutions for vehicles. Financing rates ranging from 26.61% to 28.27% (2023: 14.43% to 23.26%) per annum have been used as a discounting factor. At the end of the lease period the ownership of assets shall be transferred to the Company on payment of residual values of the assets. These facilities are secured by security deposit and personal guarantees of directors and hypothecation charge on leased assets.

24.2 This also includes leases entered into with the financial institution for imported machinery. Financing ranging from 24.81% to 25.68% (2023: 16.19% to 25.68%) per annum have been used as a discounting factor. At the end of the lease period the ownership of the machine shall be transferred to the Company on payment of residual value. This facility is secured by security deposit and personal guarantees of directors.

24.3 Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss:

| | | | |
|--|----|-------------------|-------------------|
| Interest expense on lease liability | 40 | 33,724,894 | 9,149,978 |
| Expense relating to short-term leases | 36 | 4,380,000 | 4,380,000 |
| Total amount recognised in statement of profit or loss | | <u>38,104,894</u> | <u>13,529,978</u> |

25 DEFERRED GOVERNMENT GRANT

| | | | |
|---|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Deferred government grant | | | |
| Temporary economic refinance facility | 25.1 & 25.2 | 118,282,077 | 137,289,317 |
| Less: Current portion of government grant | | <u>(18,888,644)</u> | <u>(15,484,898)</u> |
| | | <u>99,393,433</u> | <u>121,804,419</u> |

25.1 Following is the movement in government grant during the year:

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| Opening balance | | 137,289,317 | 1,034,420 |
| Addition during the year | | - | 140,084,247 |
| Amortized during the year | | <u>(19,007,240)</u> | <u>(3,829,350)</u> |
| Closing balance | | <u>118,282,077</u> | <u>137,289,317</u> |

25.2 This represents government grant recognized on long term financing facilities obtained under Temporary Economic Refinance (TERF) schemes of State Bank of Pakistan as disclosed in note 23 to the financial statements. The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP) issued the guidance for accounting of said financing through circular No. 11/2020. Accordingly, the Company recognised the Deferred Government Grant in accordance with the requirements of 'IAS 20-Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance'.

| | Note | 2024 Rupees | 2023 Rupees |
|------------------------|------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 26 GIDC PAYABLE | | | |
| GIDC Payable | | 229,778,482 | 220,397,766 |
| Less: Current portion | | <u>(229,778,482)</u> | <u>(217,554,549)</u> |
| | 26.1 | <u>-</u> | <u>2,843,217</u> |

26.1 This includes the amount payable in respect of Gas Infrastructure Development Cess (GIDC) levied under GIDC Act, 2015. Financing rate 9.19% (2023: 9.19%) per annum have been used as a discounting factor.

In November 2020, the Supreme Court dismissed the review petition seeking review of its order issued in favor of recovery for GIDC arrears. Accordingly, the Company has paid GIDC installments amounting to Nil million (2023: Rs. 1.975 million) as per monthly billing by Sui Northern Gas Pipeline Limited (SNGPL), however, the matter with respect to GIDC billing by Sui Southern Gas Company (SSGC) is under litigation in High Court of Sindh. The liability in respect of Sui Southern Gas Company (SSGC) amounting to Rs. 229.778 million (2023: Rs. 220.398 million) is recognized as per the guidelines issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan dated January 21, 2021.

The management is hopeful that the interpretation of the Company will sustain and eventually the Company will not require to make differential payment.

| | Note | 2024 Rupees | 2023 Rupees |
|---|---|----------------------|---------------------|
| 27 DEFERRED TAXATION | | | |
| Deferred taxation | | <u>49,261,102</u> | <u>86,452,524</u> |
| 27.1 | The net balance for deferred taxation is in respect of following temporary differences: | | |
| | | | |
| Deferred tax liabilities | | | |
| Accelerated tax depreciation allowance | | 239,543,122 | 160,805,430 |
| Deferred tax assets | | | |
| Lease rentals | | (47,894,964) | (42,501,348) |
| Allowance for expected credit loss | | (48,160,054) | (28,590,711) |
| Dividend income | | (431,499) | - |
| Unused tax losses | | (90,423,024) | - |
| Provision for slow moving items | | (3,372,479) | (3,260,847) |
| | | <u>(190,282,020)</u> | <u>(74,352,906)</u> |
| | | <u>49,261,102</u> | <u>86,452,524</u> |
| The gross movement in the deferred tax liability during the year is as follows: | | | |
| Balance as at July 1, | | 86,452,524 | 123,368,294 |
| Charged during the year - net | | <u>(37,191,422)</u> | <u>(36,915,770)</u> |
| | | <u>49,261,102</u> | <u>86,452,524</u> |

27.2 The Company has accounted for deferred tax asset on unused tax losses based on its future projections and in accordance with accounting policy as stated in note 5.11.2 to these financial statements.

28 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Creditors | 28.1 | 516,343,787 | 760,770,164 |
| Accrued liabilities | | 590,562,181 | 513,721,392 |
| Contractual liability | 28.2 | 73,090,735 | 16,536,429 |
| Payable to provident fund | | 8,876,236 | 4,145,816 |
| Workers' Profit Participation Fund | 28.3 | - | - |
| Due to related party | 28.4 | 86,997,889 | 23,696,548 |
| Withholding tax payable | | 6,272,577 | 3,655,554 |
| Workers' Welfare Fund | | 46,079,959 | 46,079,959 |
| Provision for default surcharge | | 1,137,423 | - |
| GIDC payable | 26 | 229,778,482 | 217,554,549 |
| Minimum tax - levy | | 79,286,707 | - |
| Other liabilities | | 9,430,448 | 11,335,880 |
| | | <u>1,647,856,424</u> | <u>1,597,496,291</u> |

28.1 This includes balance amounting to Rs. 9.102 million (2023: Rs. 3.328 million) due to an associated company.

28.2 The contract liabilities primarily relate to the advance consideration received from customers for future sales as per the Company's policy, for which revenue is recognised at a point in time. Revenue recognized from contract liabilities during the year amounted to Rs. 16.536 million (2023: Rs. 15.620 million).

28.3 Workers' Profit Participation Fund

| | | | |
|--|--|---|---------------------|
| Balance as at July 01, | | - | 47,119,445 |
| Add: Allocation for the year | | - | - |
| Add: Interest on funds utilized in the | | | |
| Add: Company's business | | - | 4,241,258 |
| | | - | 51,360,703 |
| Less: Amount paid during the year | | - | <u>(51,360,703)</u> |
| | | - | - |

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| | | | | |
|-----------|---|-------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 28.4 | This includes due to Chief Executive Officer, Directors and other related party amounting to Rs. 36.002 million (2023: 18.877 million), Rs.13.320 million (2023: Rs.1.210 million) and Rs. 37.675 million (2023: 3.610 million) respectively. These balances do not carry any interest and are repayable on demand. | | | |
| 29 | UNCLAIMED DIVIDEND | Note | 2024 Rupees | 2023 Rupees |
| | Unclaimed dividend | 29.1 | <u>3,038,460</u> | <u>3,038,460</u> |
| 29.1 | The reconciliation of the carrying amount is as follows: | | | |
| | Opening balance | | 3,038,460 | 3,040,376 |
| | Dividend Declared - net | | | |
| | Less: dividend paid | | - | (1,916) |
| | | | <u>3,038,460</u> | <u>3,038,460</u> |
| 30 | INTEREST AND MARK-UP ACCRUED | | | |
| | Interest and markup accrued on: | | | |
| | Long-term financing from banks | | | |
| | With conventional bank | | 19,444,167 | 15,959,687 |
| | Short-term borrowings from Banks | | | |
| | Islamic bank | | 8,128,954 | 6,776,591 |
| | Conventional bank | | 43,636,693 | 27,553,479 |
| | | | <u>51,765,647</u> | <u>34,330,070</u> |
| | | | <u>71,209,814</u> | <u>50,289,757</u> |
| 31 | SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS - SECURED | | | |
| | Islamic | | | |
| | National Bank of Pakistan | 31.1 | 75,000,000 | 45,143,220 |
| | Conventional | | | |
| | Muslim Commercial Bank | 31.2 | 391,941,591 | 498,866,331 |
| | Standard Chartered Bank | 31.3 | 19,295,409 | 84,096,690 |
| | | | <u>486,237,000</u> | <u>628,106,241</u> |
| 31.1 | The Company has obtained short term finance from National bank of Pakistan. The aggregate facilities under mark-up arrangements amounted to Rs. 75 million (2023: Rs. 45.14 million). The rate of mark up on this finance facility is 1 month KIBOR plus 1.75% per annum (2023: 1 month KIBOR plus 1.75% per annum) and is payable quarterly. | | | |
| 31.2 | The Company has obtained short term finance facility from Muslim Commercial Bank. The aggregate facilities under mark-up arrangements amounted to Rs. 391.941 million (2023: Rs. 498.866 million). The rate of mark up on this finance facility is 1 month KIBOR plus 1.25% per annum (2023: 1 month KIBOR plus 1.25% per annum) and is payable quarterly. | | | |
| 31.3 | The Company has obtained short term finance facilities from Standard Chartered Bank. The aggregate facilities under mark-up arrangements amounted to Rs. 19.295 million (2023: Rs. 84.096 million). The rate of mark up on these finance facilities ranges between 3 month to 6 months KIBOR plus 1.75% to 2% per annum (2023: 3 month and 6 months KIBOR plus 1.75% to 2% per annum) and is payable quarterly. | | | |
| 32 | CURRENT PORTION OF LONG TERM LIABILITIES | Note | 2024 Rupees | 2023 Rupees |
| | Long term financing | 23 | 74,094,110 | 39,298,664 |
| | Lease liabilities | 24 | 29,486,271 | 11,092,700 |
| | Deferred government grant | 25 | 18,888,644 | 15,484,898 |
| | | | <u>122,469,025</u> | <u>65,876,262</u> |

33 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

33.1 Contingencies

Crescent Cotton Mills Limited formerly (Crescent Sugar Mills and Distillery Limited) has filed a case against the Company for an amount of Rs. 53.850 million (2023: 58.850 million) on the basis of case documents filed. The Company has a recorded liability of Rs. 17.542 million (2023: 17.42 million) as the best estimate of amounts owed. No provision for the difference amount has been made as management is of the view that the basis is frivolous and in view of counter claims available with the Company, management is confident that the balance amount shall not be payable.

33.2 Commitments

The Company was committed as at the reporting date as follows:

- Letters of credit against import of raw cotton and spare parts amounting to Rs. Nil (2023: Rs. 190.473 million) and Rs. Nil (2023: Rs. 19.066 million) respectively.
- Guarantees have been issued by banking companies in normal course of business amounting to Rs. 100 million (2023: Rs. 106.86 million).

| | Note | 2024 Rupees | 2023 Rupees |
|--|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| 34 SALES - NET | | | |
| Local yarn | | 7,498,959,269 | 8,098,037,688 |
| Local waste | | 40,808,425 | 50,451,456 |
| Less: Sales tax | | (955,788,160) | (1,206,243,380) |
| Less: Brokerage and commission | | (84,140,130) | (94,674,363) |
| | | <u>6,499,839,404</u> | <u>6,847,571,401</u> |
| 35 COST OF SALES | | | |
| Material consumed | 35.1 | 4,650,424,531 | 5,112,799,737 |
| Salaries, wages and other benefits | 35.2 | 509,310,260 | 491,447,085 |
| Power and fuel | | 1,181,144,771 | 747,821,898 |
| Depreciation | 6.1.1 | 128,733,803 | 86,732,451 |
| Packing material consumed | | 82,124,516 | 80,049,406 |
| Stores, spares and loose tools consumed | | 110,926,476 | 136,063,153 |
| Insurance | | 24,669,422 | 20,975,597 |
| Repairs and maintenance | | 8,113,480 | 17,114,419 |
| Provision for slow moving stores, spares and loose tools | | 384,939 | 414,438 |
| Other manufacturing overheads | | 32,826,257 | 30,540,063 |
| Manufacturing cost | | <u>6,728,658,455</u> | <u>6,723,958,247</u> |
| Opening work-in-process | | 129,395,154 | 120,809,946 |
| Closing work-in-process | | (85,381,195) | (129,395,154) |
| | | <u>44,013,959</u> | <u>(8,585,208)</u> |
| Cost of goods manufactured | | <u>6,772,672,414</u> | <u>6,715,373,039</u> |
| Opening stock of finished goods | | 100,284,792 | 203,275,105 |
| Closing stock of finished goods | | (123,797,093) | (100,284,792) |
| | | <u>(23,512,301)</u> | <u>102,990,313</u> |
| | | <u>6,749,160,113</u> | <u>6,818,363,352</u> |
| 35.1 Material consumed | | | |
| Opening stock | | 458,254,047 | 418,646,065 |
| Purchases | | 4,681,241,271 | 5,152,407,719 |
| | | <u>5,139,495,318</u> | <u>5,571,053,784</u> |
| Closing stock | | (489,070,787) | (458,254,047) |
| | | <u>4,650,424,531</u> | <u>5,112,799,737</u> |
| 35.2 | Salaries, wages and other benefits include Rs. 14.938 million (2023: Rs. 15.600 million) in respect of staff retirement benefits. | | |

| | Note | 2024 Rupees | 2023 Rupees |
|---|-------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 36 GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES | | | |
| Staff salaries and other benefits | 36.1 | 72,095,273 | 66,961,465 |
| Directors' remuneration | | 24,870,008 | 24,730,008 |
| Repairs and maintenance | | 5,939,866 | 7,618,129 |
| Vehicles running and maintenance | | 15,731,345 | 15,899,730 |
| Insurance | | 5,399,975 | 3,528,716 |
| Telephone and postage | | 1,769,720 | 1,407,120 |
| Traveling and conveyance | | 4,091,255 | 6,246,845 |
| Fee and subscription | | 9,438,672 | 7,842,334 |
| Legal and professional charges | | 1,576,500 | 611,950 |
| Depreciation | 6.1.1 | 12,903,133 | 13,745,328 |
| Amortization | 7.1 | 2,181,448 | 2,014,742 |
| Utilities | | 7,134,846 | 5,649,197 |
| Rent, rates and taxes | 24.3 | 8,717,930 | 6,093,865 |
| Entertainment | | 6,342,905 | 4,164,447 |
| Printing and stationery | | 1,366,273 | 1,294,519 |
| Others | | 4,290,668 | 4,022,029 |
| | | <u>183,849,817</u> | <u>171,830,424</u> |
| 36.1 Staff salaries and other benefits include Rs. 6.312 million (2023: Rs. 4.696 million) in respect of staff retirement benefits. | | | |
| 37 DISTRIBUTION COST | | | |
| Staff salaries and other benefits | | 11,088,652 | 9,732,468 |
| Local freight and insurance | | 15,271,460 | 18,564,403 |
| Other | | 1,045,908 | 2,543,980 |
| | | <u>27,406,020</u> | <u>30,840,851</u> |
| 38 OTHER OPERATING INCOME | | | |
| Rental income | | 36,081,914 | 32,801,844 |
| Fair value gain on investment property | 8 | - | 782,319,480 |
| Interest on bank savings | | 20,071,024 | 15,155,998 |
| Grant income | | 19,007,240 | 3,829,350 |
| Dividend income | 38.1 | 1,487,926 | 1,488,742 |
| Scrap sales - store items | | 49,453 | 6,688,000 |
| Gain on sale of fixed assets | | 7,868,445 | 5,584,591 |
| | | <u>84,566,002</u> | <u>847,868,005</u> |
| 38.1 Dividend income received on the shares of The Crescent Textiles Mills Ltd. | | | |
| 39 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES | | | |
| Auditors' remuneration: | | | |
| Statutory audit | | 1,008,844 | 917,130 |
| Out of pocket | | 100,884 | 91,713 |
| Sales Tax | | 88,778 | 80,707 |
| Half yearly review | | 210,000 | 210,000 |
| | | <u>1,408,506</u> | <u>1,299,550</u> |
| Workers' Profit Participation Fund | | - | - |
| Workers' Welfare Fund | | - | 7,004,133 |
| | | <u>1,408,506</u> | <u>8,303,683</u> |



| | Note | 2024 Rupees | 2023 Rupees |
|---|--|----------------|----------------|
| 40 FINANCIAL CHARGES | | | |
| Mark-up / interest on: | | | |
| Long-term financing | | | |
| Islamic bank | | - | - |
| Conventional bank | | 73,113,707 | 55,429,318 |
| | | 73,113,707 | 55,429,318 |
| Short-term borrowing | | | |
| Islamic bank | | 28,693,468 | 62,024,693 |
| Conventional bank | | 102,121,557 | 97,282,454 |
| | | 130,815,025 | 159,307,147 |
| Financial charges on leases | 24.3 | 33,724,894 | 9,149,978 |
| Workers' Profit Participation Fund | | - | 4,241,258 |
| | | 237,653,626 | 228,127,701 |
| Finance charges on GIDC | | 9,380,716 | 5,942,227 |
| Bank charges | | 25,561,731 | 53,654,899 |
| | | 272,596,073 | 287,724,827 |
| 41 MINIMUM TAX DIFFERENTIAL | | | |
| Income tax levy under IFRIC 21/IAS 37 | | 79,286,707 | - |
| This represents portion of minimum tax paid under section 113 of Income Tax Ordinance (ITO, 2001), representing levy in terms of requirements of IFRIC 21/IAS 37. | | | |
| 42 TAXATION | | | |
| Current | 42.1 | - | 86,778,072 |
| Prior | 42.4 | (1,156,096) | (82,565,033) |
| | 42.3 | (1,156,096) | 4,213,039 |
| Deferred | | (37,191,422) | (36,915,770) |
| | | (38,347,518) | (32,702,731) |
| 42.1 | The provision of current tax charge for the year contains normal tax at the applicable tax rates. | | |
| 42.2 | Relationship between tax expense and accounting profit | | |
| | | (717,495,614) | 343,202,516 |
| | | (208,073,728) | 99,528,730 |
| | | - | - |
| | | 287,360,435 | (12,750,658) |
| | | (1,156,096) | (82,565,033) |
| | | (116,478,129) | (36,915,770) |
| | | - | - |
| | | (38,347,518) | (32,702,731) |
| 42.3 | Numerical reconciliation between the applicable tax rate and average effective tax rate is as follows: | | |
| | | 2024 | 2023 |
| | | % | % |
| Applicable tax rate | | 29 | 29 |
| Effect of minimum tax adjustment | | (4) | (4) |
| Average effective tax rate | | 25 | 25 |

42.4 The Additional Commissioner Inland Revenue (ACIR) amended the assessment u/s 122(5A) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 for the Tax Year 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2021 and allowed income tax refundable of Rs. 109.743 million after adjusting tax demand of Rs. 20.284 million for the Tax Year 2019 and 2020.

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Rupees | Rupees |
| 43 EARNINGS PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED | | |
| (Loss)/ profit for the year | <u>(758,434,803)</u> | <u>375,905,247</u> |
| Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding | <u>12,417,876</u> | <u>12,417,876</u> |
| (Loss)/ earnings per share - basic and diluted | <u>(61.08)</u> | <u>30.27</u> |
| 44 DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLAN | | |
| The Company has contributory provident fund scheme for benefit of all its permanent employees under the title of "Crescent Fibres Limited - Employees Provident Fund". The Fund is maintained by the Trustees and all decisions regarding investments, distribution of income and related decisions are made by the Trustees independent of the Company. | | |
| Size of fund - total assets | <u>176,911,900</u> | <u>169,502,792</u> |
| Cost/ fair value of investments made | <u>126,454,677</u> | <u>129,680,768</u> |
| 44.1 According to the Trustees, investments out of provident fund have been made in accordance with the provisions as per section 218 of the Companies Act, 2017 and the rules made there under. | | |
| 45 CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS | | |
| Profit before taxation | (717,495,614) | 343,202,516 |
| Adjustment for non-cash charges and other items: | | |
| Gain on disposal of operating fixed assets 38 | (7,868,445) | (5,584,591) |
| Financial charges 40 | 272,596,073 | 287,724,827 |
| Depreciation 6 | 141,636,936 | 100,477,779 |
| Amortization 7.1 | 2,181,448 | 2,014,742 |
| Gain on revaluation of investment property 38 | - | (782,319,480) |
| Grant income 38 | (19,007,240) | (3,829,350) |
| Allowance for expected credit loss | 67,480,491 | 35,173,753 |
| Provision for slow moving items | 384,939 | 414,438 |
| | <u>457,404,202</u> | <u>(365,927,882)</u> |
| Loss before working capital changes | (260,091,412) | (22,725,366) |
| Working capital changes 45.1 | 610,074,573 | 585,794,880 |
| | <u>349,983,161</u> | <u>563,069,514</u> |
| 45.1 Working capital changes | | |
| (Increase) / decrease in current assets: | | |
| Stores, spares and loose tools | 9,076,913 | (4,681,169) |
| Stock in trade | (10,315,082) | 54,797,123 |
| Trade debts | 710,483,926 | 204,765,712 |
| Loans and advances | 3,053,466 | 71,634,346 |
| Deposits and short term prepayments | (64,401) | (641,850) |
| Other receivables | 1,404,613 | 116,975 |
| Tax refund due from the Government | (71,795,071) | (81,255,491) |
| | <u>641,844,364</u> | <u>244,735,646</u> |
| Increase / (Decrease) in current liabilities | | |
| Trade and other payables | (31,769,791) | 341,059,234 |
| | <u>610,074,573</u> | <u>585,796,903</u> |

RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENT OF LIABILITIES TO CASH FLOWS ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

| | 2024 | | | | |
|---|--|---|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | Other Short term borrowings including markup thereon | Long term borrowings including deferred income and markup thereon | Lease liability | Unclaimed dividend | Total |
| | ----- Rupees ----- | | | | |
| Balance as at July 01, 2023 | 628,106,241 | 463,030,222 | 146,556,372 | 3,038,460 | 1,240,731,295 |
| Changes from financing cash flows: | | | | | |
| Repayments of long term borrowings | - | (35,205,111) | - | - | - |
| Proceeds from long term borrowings | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lease rentals paid | - | - | (24,501,324) | - | - |
| Dividend paid | - | - | - | - | - |
| Changes in short term borrowings relating to financing activities | (193,634,888) | - | - | - | - |
| Total changes from financing activities | (193,634,888) | (35,205,111) | (24,501,324) | - | - |
| Other changes: | | | | | |
| Addition to lease | - | - | 43,100,000 | - | - |
| Amortisation of government grant | - | (19,007,240) | - | - | - |
| Finance cost | 130,815,025 | 73,113,707 | 33,724,894 | - | - |
| Finance cost paid | (79,049,378) | (54,106,467) | (33,724,894) | - | - |
| Total loan related other changes | 51,765,647 | - | 43,100,000 | - | - |
| Total equity related other changes | - | - | - | - | - |
| Balance as at June 30, 2024 | 486,237,000 | 427,825,111 | 165,155,048 | 3,038,460 | 1,082,255,619 |
| | 2023 | | | | |
| | Other Short term borrowings including markup thereon | Long term borrowings including deferred income and markup thereon | Lease liability | Unclaimed dividend | Total |
| | ----- Rupees ----- | | | | |
| Balance as at July 01, 2022 | 595,571,495 | 194,145,365 | 43,492,401 | 3,040,376 | 836,249,637 |
| Changes from financing cash flows: | | | | | |
| Repayments of long term borrowings | - | (82,679,723) | - | - | - |
| Proceeds from long term borrowings | - | 355,393,930 | - | - | - |
| Lease rentals paid | - | - | (21,936,031) | - | - |
| Dividend paid | - | - | - | (1,916) | - |
| Changes in short term borrowings relating to financing activities | (1,795,324) | - | - | - | - |
| Total changes from financing activities | (1,795,324) | 272,714,207 | (21,936,031) | (1,916) | - |
| Other changes: | | | | | |
| Addition to lease | - | - | 125,000,000 | - | - |
| Amortisation of government grant | - | (3,829,350) | - | - | - |
| Finance cost | 159,307,147 | 55,429,318 | 9,149,978 | - | - |
| Finance cost paid | (124,977,077) | (55,429,318) | (9,149,976) | - | - |
| Total loan related other changes | 34,330,070 | (3,829,350) | 125,000,002 | - | - |
| Total equity related other changes | - | - | - | - | - |
| Balance as at June 30, 2023 | 628,106,241 | 463,030,222 | 146,556,372 | 3,038,460 | 1,240,731,295 |

47 REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

The aggregate amounts charged in the financial statements for remuneration, including all benefits to Chief Executive, Directors and Executives of the Company were as follows:

| | 2024 | | | 2023 | | |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | Chief Executive Officer | Executive Directors | Executives | Chief Executive Officer | Executive Directors | Executives |
| | Rupees | | | Rupees | | |
| Managerial remuneration | 8,300,004 | 8,300,004 | 22,116,312 | 8,300,004 | 8,300,004 | 19,420,524 |
| House rent | 3,735,000 | 3,735,000 | 9,433,896 | 3,735,000 | 3,735,000 | 8,222,068 |
| Company's contribution to Provident Fund Trust | 830,000 | 830,000 | 2,211,643 | 830,000 | 830,000 | 1,942,063 |
| Reimbursable expenses | 585,408 | 1,470,472 | 1,115,200 | 536,827 | 1,195,559 | 950,250 |
| Total | 13,450,412 | 14,335,476 | 34,877,051 | 13,401,831 | 14,060,563 | 30,534,905 |
| Number of persons | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 8 |

- 47.1 The Chief Executive Officer, a Director and some executives are also provided with Company's maintained cars.
- 47.2 Aggregate amount charged in these financial statements in respect of Directors fee is Rs. 0.800 million (2023: Rs. 0.660 million).
- 47.3 The current and corresponding year figures include remunerations of Company's Executives whose basic salary exceeds twelve hundred thousand rupees in a financial year.

48 TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES

Related parties of the company comprise the associated company, companies with common directorship, retirement funds, directors and key management personnel. All the transactions with related parties are entered into at agreed terms in the normal course of business as approved by the Board of directors of the company. Detail of transactions with related parties during the year, other than disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, are as follows:

| Nature of related party and relationship with the company | Nature of transaction | Percentage of shareholding in the company | 2024 Rupees | 2023 Rupees |
|---|---------------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|
| Associated companies / undertaking | | | | |
| Suraj Cotton Mills Limited | Sale of yarn / Cotton | Nil | 192,738,014 | 185,632,232 |
| Premier Insurance Limited | Insurance premium | Nil | 27,987,332 | 32,889,030 |
| Amil Exports (Pvt.) Limited | Rent received | Nil | 942,348 | 856,680 |
| Retirement benefit plans | | | | |
| Employees' Provident Fund | Contribution | Nil | 20,690,903 | 20,533,574 |
| Key management personnels | | | | |
| | Rent paid | 24.58 | 4,380,800 | 4,380,800 |
| | Remuneration and other benefits | 22.63 | 62,662,940 | 57,997,300 |
| | (Note 47) | | | |

| | | 2024 Rupees | 2023 Rupees |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Relationship with Company | Nature of transaction | | |
| 48.1 | Year end balances | | |
| | Associated companies | Trade debts | 3,232,249 |
| | | Trade and other payables | 27,891,583 |
| | Retirement benefit plans | Trade and other payables | 9,102,399 |
| | Directors and close relative | Trade and other payables | 8,876,236 |
| | | | 4,145,816 |
| | | | 86,997,889 |
| | | | 23,696,548 |

48.2 Names of related parties, nature and basis of relationship

a) Associated companies / undertakings

Amil Exports (Private) Limited (Common Directorship)
The Crescent Textiles Mills Ltd. (Common Directorship)
Mohd Amin Mohd Bashir Inter (Private) Limited (Common Directorship)
Premier Financial Services (Private) Limited (Common Directorship)
Premier Insurance Limited (Common Directorship)
Suraj Cotton Mills Limited (Common Directorship)
Crescent Steel and Allied Products Limited (Common Directorship)

b) Board of Directors

Mr. Nadeem Maqbool (Chairman)
Mr. Imran Maqbool (Chief Executive Officer)
Mr. Humayun Maqbool (Executive Director)
Mrs. Naila Humayun Maqbool (Non-Executive Director)
Mr. Mansoor Riaz (Non-Executive Director)
Mr. Syed Rizwan Husain (Non-Executive Director)
Mr. Sheikh Muhammad Ali Asif (Non-Executive Director)

c) Key Executives

Mr. Sajid Muneer (General Manager Sales and Marketing)
Mr. Kamran Rasheed (Chief Financial Officer)
Mr. Mohammad Nasarullah (Executive Director)
Mr. Raheel Safdar Bhatti (Technical Director)

48.3 All transactions with related parties have been carried out on commercial terms and conditions.

49 CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION

| Spinning units | 2024 | | | 2023 | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Unit - I | Unit - II | Total | Unit - I | Unit - II | Total |
| Number of spindles installed | 28,608 | 38,448 | 67,056 | 28,608 | 38,448 | 67,056 |
| Installed capacity after conversion into 20/s count - kgs | 11,083,232 | 14,895,417 | 25,978,649 | 11,083,232 | 14,895,417 | 25,978,649 |
| Actual production of yarn after conversion into 20/s count - kgs | 4,832,691 | 9,176,966 | 14,009,657 | 7,430,917 | 7,476,821 | 14,907,738 |

49.1 The difference between installed and actual production capacity is due to general deteriorating economic condition of country. Further shortage of raw material lead to under utilization of capacity.

50 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES**50.1 Risk management policies**

The Company's objective in managing risks is the creation and protection of share holder' value. Risk is inherent in the Company's activities, but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. The process of risk management is critical to the Company's continuing profitability. The Company is exposed to following risks arising from the financial instruments it holds.

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

The Company finances its operations through equity, borrowings and management of working capital with a view to maintaining an appropriate mix between various sources of finance to minimize risk.

50.2 Credit risk

Credit risk represents the accounting loss that would be recognized at the reporting date if counter parties fail to perform as contracted and arises principally from trade and other receivables. The Company's policy is to enter into financial contracts with reputable counter parties in accordance with the internal guidelines and regulator requirements.

Exposure to credit risk

Credit risk of the Company arises principally from trade debts, trade deposits, loans, other receivables and investment, term deposit certificates 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:

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Rupees | Rupees |
| Deposits | 17,068,676 | 14,136,885 |
| Short term investments | 26,499,431 | 69,426,885 |
| Trade debts | 1,333,254,432 | 2,043,738,358 |
| Loans | 1,616,620 | 1,661,623 |
| Other receivables | 1,848,727 | 3,253,340 |
| Bank balances | 61,359,902 | 202,771,079 |
| | <u>1,441,647,788</u> | <u>2,334,988,170</u> |

| | 2024 | | | 2023 | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Gross | Expected Credit loss | Credit impaired | Gross | Expected Credit loss | Credit impaired |
| | ----- Rupees ----- | | | | | |
| Current (not past due) | 225,871,074 | - | No | 1,061,556,950 | | No |
| 1-30 days past due | 232,948,655 | 370,133 | No | 453,437,830 | 6,383 | No |
| 31-90 days past due | 361,199,760 | 3,297,008 | No | 180,996,818 | 10,938 | No |
| 90-180 days past due | 247,482,784 | 7,981,835 | No | 131,884,833 | 26,165 | No |
| 181-360 days past due | 138,420,296 | 28,167,324 | No | 116,812,140 | 346,230 | No |
| 360 above days past due | 127,331,864 | 126,252,850 | Yes | 99,049,788 | 98,225,747 | Yes |
| | <u>1,333,254,433</u> | <u>166,069,150</u> | | <u>2,043,738,359</u> | <u>98,615,463</u> | |

The Company measures credit risk and expected credit losses using probability of default, exposure at default and loss given default. Management considers both historical analysis and forward-looking information in determining any expected credit loss. At the end of the reporting period, financial assets are held with counterparties with a good credit rating or are due to be settled in short term or on demand.

The exposure to banks is managed by dealing with variety of major banks and monitoring exposure limits on continuous basis. Rating of banks ranges from A- to AAA.

Concentration of credit risk

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 abilities to meet contractual obligation to be similarly affected by the changes in economic, political or other conditions. The Company believes that it is not exposed to major concentration of credit risk.

Impaired assets

During the year, the Company has charged an allowance for expected credit loss on trade debts amounting to Rs. 65.749 million (2023: Rs. 35.173 million).

50.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company'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 stress conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements, if any:

| | Carrying amount | Contractual Cash Flows | Six months or less | Six to Twelve months Rupees | One to two years | Two to five years | Over five years |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 2024 | | | | | | | |
| Long term financing | 560,303,099 | 560,303,099 | 53,905,136 | 64,004,866 | 106,787,700 | 269,593,623 | 66,011,772 |
| Lease liabilities | 194,635,854 | 194,635,854 | 21,584,922 | 20,847,477 | 39,547,355 | 112,656,100 | - |
| Trade and other payables | 1,516,217,181 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Interest and markup accrued | 71,209,814 | 132,473,320 | 22,619,136 | 21,192,089 | 33,328,811 | 51,821,512 | 3,511,772 |
| Short-term borrowings | 486,237,000 | 486,237,000 | 486,237,000 | - | - | - | - |
| | <u>2,828,602,948</u> | <u>1,373,649,273</u> | <u>584,346,194</u> | <u>106,044,432</u> | <u>179,663,866</u> | <u>434,071,235</u> | <u>69,523,544</u> |
| 2023 | | | | | | | |
| Long term financing | 595,429,215 | 595,429,215 | 28,227,553 | 23,784,416 | 105,143,872 | 324,510,917 | 113,762,456 |
| Lease liabilities | 237,133,149 | 237,133,149 | 22,963,209 | 18,047,570 | 42,843,470 | 123,289,550 | 29,989,350 |
| Trade and other payables | 1,547,760,778 | 1,547,760,778 | 1,547,760,778 | - | - | - | - |
| Interest and markup accrued | 50,289,757 | 21,049,553 | 21,049,553 | - | - | - | - |
| Short-term borrowings | 628,106,241 | 628,106,241 | 628,106,241 | - | - | - | - |
| | <u>3,058,719,140</u> | <u>3,029,478,936</u> | <u>2,248,107,334</u> | <u>41,831,986</u> | <u>147,987,342</u> | <u>447,800,467</u> | <u>143,751,806</u> |

50.4 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market price, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will effect the Company's income or the value of its holding of financial instruments.

a) Currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of financial asset or a liability will fluctuate due to a change in foreign exchange rates. It arises mainly where receivables and payables exist due to transactions entered into in foreign currencies. As of June 30, 2024, the Company is not exposed to any currency risk.

b) Interest rate risk

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

| | 2024 Effective rate (In percent) | 2023 Effective rate (In percent) | 2024 Carrying amount Rupees | 2023 Carrying amount Rupees |
|------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Financial liabilities | | | | |
| Fixed rate instrument | | | | |
| Long term financing | 3.25% - 4.5% | 2% - 4.5% | 144,978,923 | 138,119,905 |
| Variable rate instruments | | | | |
| Long term financing | 4.50% - 22.82% | 4.50% - 18.32% | 164,564,112 | 187,621,000 |
| Short term borrowings | 20.77% - 24.94% | 14.42% - 21.70% | 486,237,000 | 628,106,241 |
| Lease liabilities | 21.61% - 28.27% | 21.61% - 28.27% | 165,155,048 | 146,556,372 |

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased / (decreased) profit for the year by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for prior year.

| | Profit or loss | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 100 bp increase | 100 bp decrease |
| As at June 30, 2024 | | |
| Cash flow sensitivity - Variable rate financial liabilities | 8,159,562 | (8,159,562) |
| As at June 30, 2023 | | |
| Cash flow sensitivity - Variable rate financial liabilities | 9,622,836 | (9,622,836) |

The sensitivity analysis prepared is not necessarily indicative of the effects on profit for the year and assets / liabilities of the Company.

c) Yield / mark up rate risk

Yield / mark-up rate risk is the risk that the value of the financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in the market yield / mark-up rates. Sensitivity to yield / mark-up rate risk arises from mismatches of financial assets and financial liabilities that mature or reprice in a given period. The Company manages these mismatches through risk management strategies where significant changes in gap position can be adjusted. The Company is exposed to yield / mark-up rate risk in respect of the following:

| | Effective yield / mark-up rate | 2024 | | | | | Not exposed to yield / mark-up rate risk |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--|
| | | Total | Exposed to yield / mark-up rate risk | | | Sub-total | |
| | | | Maturity upto one year | Maturity over one year to five years | Maturity over five years | | |
| | % | | Rupees | | | | |
| Financial assets | | | | | | | |
| At fair value through other comprehensive income | | | | | | | |
| Investments | | 69,736,881 | - | - | - | 69,736,881 | |
| Amortized cost | | | | | | | |
| Investments | 16.87% - 18.85% | 26,499,431 | 26,499,431 | - | 26,499,431 | - | |
| Trade debts | - | 1,167,185,282 | - | - | - | 1,167,185,282 | |
| Trade deposits | - | 17,068,676 | - | - | - | 17,068,676 | |
| Loans | - | 1,616,620 | - | - | - | 1,616,620 | |
| Other receivables | - | 1,848,727 | - | - | - | 1,848,727 | |
| Cash and bank balances | 20.50% | 61,565,193 | 48,762,784 | - | 48,762,784 | 12,802,409 | |
| | | 1,345,520,810 | 75,262,215 | - | 75,262,215 | 1,270,258,595 | |
| Financial liabilities | | | | | | | |
| Financial liabilities carried at amortized cost | | | | | | | |
| Long-term financing | 4.50% - 22.82% | 560,303,099 | 117,910,003 | 376,381,324 | 66,011,772 | 560,303,099 | |
| Lease liabilities | 21.61% - 28.27% | 194,635,854 | 42,432,399 | 152,203,455 | - | 194,635,854 | |
| Trade and other payables | - | 1,516,217,181 | - | - | - | 1,516,217,181 | |
| Interest and markup accrued | - | 71,209,814 | - | - | - | 71,209,814 | |
| Short-term borrowings | 20.77% - 24.94% | 486,237,000 | 486,237,000 | - | - | 486,237,000 | |
| | | (2,828,602,948) | (646,579,402) | (528,584,779) | (66,011,772) | (1,241,175,953) | |
| | | (1,483,082,138) | (571,317,187) | (528,584,779) | (66,011,772) | (1,165,913,738) | |
| On balance sheet gap | | | | | | | |
| Off balance sheet items | | | | | | | |
| Guarantees on behalf of the Company | | 100,000,000 | - | - | - | 100,000,000 | |
| Letter of credit | | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | | 100,000,000 | - | - | - | 100,000,000 | |
| Total gap | | (1,583,082,138) | (571,317,187) | (528,584,779) | (66,011,772) | (1,165,913,738) | |
| | | (417,168,400) | | | | | |

| | 2023 | | | | | | Not exposed to yield / mark-up rate risk |
|---|---|-----------------|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| | Effective yield / mark-up rate | Total | Exposed to yield / mark-up rate risk | | | Sub- total | |
| | | | Maturity upto one year | Maturity over one year to five years | Maturity over five years | | |
| % | | Rupees | | | | | |
| Financial assets | | | | | | | |
| At fair value through other comprehensive income | | | | | | | |
| Investments | | 68,226,885 | - | - | - | - | 68,226,885 |
| Amortized cost | | | | | | | |
| Investments | 5.00% - 12.25% | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | - | - | 1,200,000 | - |
| Trade debts | - | 1,945,149,699 | - | - | - | - | 1,945,149,699 |
| Trade deposits | - | 14,136,885 | - | - | - | - | 14,136,885 |
| Loans | - | 1,661,623 | - | - | - | - | 1,661,623 |
| Other receivables | - | 3,253,340 | - | - | - | - | 3,253,340 |
| Cash and bank balances | 12.25% - 14.50% | 203,967,480 | 112,913,759 | - | - | 112,913,759 | 91,053,721 |
| | | 2,237,595,912 | 114,113,759 | - | - | 114,113,759 | 2,123,482,153 |
| Financial liabilities | | | | | | | |
| Financial liabilities carried at amortized cost | | | | | | | |
| Long-term financing | 3.25% - 12.40% | 595,429,215 | 52,011,969 | 429,654,790 | 113,762,456 | 595,429,215 | - |
| Lease liabilities | 14.43% - 25.68% | 237,133,149 | 41,010,779 | 166,133,020 | 29,989,350 | 237,133,149 | - |
| Trade and other payables | | 1,547,760,778 | - | - | - | - | 1,547,760,778 |
| Interest and markup accrued | | 50,289,757 | - | - | - | - | 50,289,757 |
| Short-term borrowings | 14.42% - 21.70% | 628,106,241 | 628,106,241 | - | - | 628,106,241 | - |
| | | 3,058,719,140 | (721,128,989) | (595,787,810) | (143,751,806) | (1,460,668,605) | (1,598,050,535) |
| On balance sheet gap | | (821,123,228) | (607,015,230) | (595,787,810) | (143,751,806) | (1,346,554,846) | 525,431,618 |
| Off balance sheet items | | | | | | | |
| Guarantee issued on behalf of Company | | 106,965,168 | - | - | - | - | 106,965,168 |
| Letter of credit for capital expenditure | | 209,539,000 | - | - | - | - | 600,330,000 |
| | | 316,504,168 | - | - | - | - | 707,295,168 |
| Total gap | | (1,137,627,396) | (607,015,230) | (595,787,810) | (143,751,806) | (1,346,554,846) | (181,863,550) |

d) Market price risk

The risk that fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices of securities due to a change in credit rating of the issuer or the instrument, change in market sentiments, speculative activities, supply and demand of securities and liquidity in the market.

Exposure

The Company has exposure to market price risk in investments classified as fair value through other comprehensive.

Risk management

The Company's policy is to manage price risk through diversification and selection of financial instruments within specified limits.

| | 2024 Rupees | 2023 Rupees |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| As at June 30, 2024, the fair value of equity securities exposed to price risk were as follows: | | |
| At fair value through other comprehensive income | 69,736,881 | 68,226,885 |

The following analysis illustrates the sensitivity of the profit for the year and the share holders' equity to an increase or decrease of 5% in the fair values of the Company's equity securities. This level of change is considered to be reasonably possible based on observation of current market conditions. The sensitivity analysis is based on the Company's equity securities at each statement of assets and liabilities date, with all other variables held constant.

| | Change in rate | Effect on profit/ loss before tax |
|------|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 2024 | ± | 3,486,844 |
| 2023 | ± | 3,411,344 |

| | 2024 Rupees | 2023 Rupees |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| 50.5 Financial instruments by category | | |
| Financial assets | | |
| At fair value through other comprehensive income | | |
| Investments | 96,236,312 | 68,226,885 |
| Amortized cost | | |
| Investments | 26,499,431 | 1,200,000 |
| Trade debts | 1,167,185,282 | 1,945,149,699 |
| Loans | 1,616,620 | 1,661,623 |
| Trade deposits | 17,068,676 | 14,136,885 |
| Other receivables | 1,848,727 | 3,253,340 |
| Bank balances | 61,565,193 | 203,967,480 |
| | <u>1,372,020,241</u> | <u>2,237,595,912</u> |
| Financial liabilities | | |
| Financial liabilities carried at amortized cost | | |
| Long-term financing | 560,303,099 | 595,429,215 |
| Lease liabilities | 194,635,854 | 237,133,149 |
| Trade and other payables | 1,516,217,181 | 1,547,760,778 |
| Interest and markup accrued | 71,209,814 | 50,289,757 |
| Short-term borrowings | 486,237,000 | 628,106,241 |
| | <u>2,828,602,948</u> | <u>3,058,719,140</u> |

51 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants 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.

Financial assets which are tradable in an open market are revalued at the market prices prevailing on the balance sheet date. The estimated fair value of all other financial assets and liabilities is considered not significantly different from book value as the items are short term in nature.

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy:

| | 2024 | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|---------|---------|
| | Carrying amount | | | Fair value | | |
| | Assets at amortised cost | Fair value | Other financial liabilities | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 |
| ----- Rupees ----- | | | | | | |
| Financial assets not measured at fair value | | | | | | |
| Loan and advances | 22,833,082 | | | | | |
| Long and short term deposits | 44,486,676 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Trade debts | 1,167,185,282 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other receivables | 1,848,727 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Investment in associate | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cash and bank balances | 62,513,872 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Short term investment | 26,499,431 | - | - | 26,499,431 | - | - |
| Financial assets measured at fair value | | | | | | |
| Long term investment | | 69,736,881 | - | 69,736,881 | - | - |
| Financial liabilities not measured at fair value | | | | | | |
| Long term borrowings including deferred income | | | 427,825,112 | - | - | - |
| Trade and other payables | | | 1,647,856,424 | - | - | - |
| Short-term borrowings | | | 486,237,000 | - | - | - |
| Lease Liabilities | | | 165,155,048 | - | - | - |
| | | | | | | |
| | 2023 | | | | | |
| | Carrying amount | | | Fair value | | |
| | Assets at amortised cost | Fair value | Other financial liabilities | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 |
| ----- Rupees ----- | | | | | | |
| Financial assets not measured at fair value | | | | | | |
| Loan and advances | 25,886,548 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Long and short term deposits | 9,882,962 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Trade debts | 1,945,149,699 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other receivables | 3,253,340 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Investment in associate | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cash and bank balances | 204,350,417 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Short term investment | 1,200,000 | - | - | 1,200,000 | - | - |
| Financial assets measured at fair value | | | | | | |
| Long term investment | | 68,226,885 | - | 68,226,885 | - | - |
| Financial liabilities not measured at fair value | | | | | | |
| Long term borrowings including deferred income | | | 463,030,222 | | | |
| Trade and other payables | | | 1,597,496,291 | | | |
| Short-term borrowings | | | 628,106,241 | | | |
| Lease Liabilities | | | 146,556,372 | | | |

Valuation techniques

For level 1 investments at fair value through profit or loss' - 'Investment in respect of equity securities, the company uses daily quotation rates which are taken from Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited at the reporting date.

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

The carrying values of all financial assets and liabilities reflected in the financial statements approximate their fair values. However, there were no transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy during the year.

52 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company finances its operations through equity, borrowings and management of working capital with a view to maintaining an approximate mix between various sources of finance to minimize risk. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital are as follows:

The objective of the Company when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefit for other stake holders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company sets the amount of capital in proportion to the risk and manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

Consistently with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the debt-to-adjusted capital ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by adjusted capital. Net debt is calculated as total debt (as shown in the statement of financial position) less cash and bank balances. Adjusted capital comprises all components of equity (i.e. issued, subscribed and paid up capital, general reserve and unappropriated profit).

The debt-to-adjusted capital ratio at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Rupees | Rupees |
| Total Borrowings (notes 24, 25, 31 & 32) | 960,935,083 | 1,100,403,518 |
| Less: Cash and bank balances (note 20) | <u>(62,513,872)</u> | <u>(204,350,417)</u> |
| Net debt | 898,421,211 | 896,053,101 |
| Total equity | <u>1,957,131,410</u> | <u>2,714,056,217</u> |
| Total capital | <u><u>2,855,552,621</u></u> | <u><u>3,610,109,318</u></u> |
| Gearing ratio | <u>31%</u> | <u>25%</u> |

| 53 DISCLOSURE BY COMPANIES LISTED IN ISLAMIC INDEX | 2024 Rupees | 2023 Rupees |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|
| Loans / advances obtained as per Islamic banks: | | |
| Loans | 94,295,409 | 47,770,723 |
| Advances | - | - |
| | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |
| Shariah complaint bank deposits / bank balances | 948,679 | 382,937 |
| Profit earned from shariah complaint bank deposits / bank balances | - | - |
| Revenue earned from a shariah complaint | - | - |
| Gain / (loss) or dividend earned from shariah complaint investments | - | - |
| Dividend income | - | - |
| Gain on sale of investments | - | - |
| (Loss) / gain on remeasurement of investments at fair value through profit or loss | - | - |
| Exchange gain earned | - | - |
| Mark up paid on Islamic mode of financing | 21,916,877 | 55,248,102 |
| Profits interest paid on any conventional loan or advance | - | - |
| Interest paid on loans | 201,371,183 | 194,499,364 |
| Relationship with shariah compliant banks | | |
| The Company has earned dividend income from the investment made in the shares of shariah complaint companies. | | |

| 54 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES | 2024 | 2023 |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | No. of employees | |
| Number of employees as at June 30, | 900 | 1022 |
| Average number of employees | 845 | 1010 |

55 CORRESPONDING FIGURES

Corresponding figures have been rearranged and reclassified, wherever necessary, for the purpose of comparison and better presentation. Following significant reclassification has been made during the year.

| Particulars | 2024 Rupees | 2023 Rupees |
|---|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | From short term investment | To long term investment. |
| Equity investment | | |
| At fair value through other comprehensive | <u>68,226,885</u> | <u>68,226,885</u> |

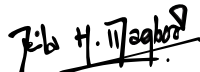
56 GENERAL

Figures have been rounded off to the nearest rupee unless other wise stated.

57 DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE

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


IMRAN MAQBOOL
 Chief Executive Officer


NAILA HUMAYUN MAQBOOL
 Director


KAMRAN RASHEED
 Chief Financial Officer

PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING

FORM 20
THE COMPANIES ACT, 2017
COMPANIES REGULATIONS, 2024
[Section 227(2)(f) and Regulation 30]
PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING

1.1 Name of the Company

CRESCENT FIBRES LIMITED

2.1. Pattern of holding of the shares held by the shareholders as at

June 30, 2024

| 2.2 No. of Shareholders | Shareholdings | | Total shares Held | Percentage |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------|-------------------|---------------|
| | From | To | | |
| 681 | 1 | 100 | 21,414 | 0.17 |
| 435 | 101 | 500 | 99,146 | 0.80 |
| 87 | 501 | 1,000 | 60,180 | 0.48 |
| 119 | 1,001 | 5,000 | 231,045 | 1.86 |
| 30 | 5,001 | 10,000 | 212,372 | 1.71 |
| 8 | 10,001 | 15,000 | 105,573 | 0.85 |
| 7 | 15,001 | 20,000 | 115,193 | 0.93 |
| 7 | 20,001 | 25,000 | 154,784 | 1.25 |
| 10 | 25,001 | 30,000 | 280,986 | 2.26 |
| 2 | 30,001 | 35,000 | 64,365 | 0.52 |
| 4 | 35,001 | 40,000 | 147,874 | 1.19 |
| 3 | 40,001 | 45,000 | 126,573 | 1.02 |
| 2 | 55,001 | 60,000 | 118,233 | 0.95 |
| 1 | 65,001 | 70,000 | 69,183 | 0.56 |
| 2 | 70,001 | 75,000 | 145,320 | 1.17 |
| 2 | 75,001 | 80,000 | 153,897 | 1.24 |
| 1 | 100,001 | 105,000 | 100,515 | 0.81 |
| 1 | 135,001 | 140,000 | 137,641 | 1.11 |
| 1 | 145,001 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 1.21 |
| 2 | 155,001 | 160,000 | 315,948 | 2.54 |
| 1 | 235,001 | 240,000 | 237,466 | 1.91 |
| 1 | 240,001 | 245,000 | 241,623 | 1.95 |
| 1 | 340,001 | 345,000 | 341,586 | 2.75 |
| 1 | 350,001 | 355,000 | 351,657 | 2.83 |
| 1 | 630,001 | 635,000 | 633,015 | 5.10 |
| 2 | 795,001 | 800,000 | 1,600,000 | 12.88 |
| 1 | 850,001 | 855,000 | 852,681 | 6.87 |
| 1 | 1,230,001 | 1,235,000 | 1,232,355 | 9.92 |
| 1 | 1,305,001 | 1,310,000 | 1,306,831 | 10.52 |
| 1 | 1,395,001 | 1,400,000 | 1,396,045 | 11.24 |
| 1 | 1,410,001 | 1,415,000 | 1,414,375 | 11.39 |
| 1,417 | | | 12,417,876 | 100.00 |

| 2.3 Categories of Shareholders | Shares Held | Percentage |
|---|-------------|------------|
| 2.3.1 Directors, CEO, their Spouse and Minor Children | 5,852,592 | 47.13 |
| 2.3.2 Associated Companies, Undertakings and Related Parties | 381,657 | 3.07 |
| 2.3.3 NIT and ICP | 858,438 | 6.91 |
| 2.3.4 Banks Development Financial Institutions, Non Banking Financial Institutions. | 130,308 | 1.05 |
| 2.3.5 Insurance Companies | 1,102 | 0.01 |
| 2.3.6 Modarabas and Mutual Funds | 94,121 | 0.76 |
| 2.3.7 Shareholders holding 10% or above | 5,691,192 | 45.83 |
| 2.3.8 General Public | | |
| a. Local | 4,762,330 | 38.35 |
| b. Foreign | 652 | 0.01 |
| 2.3.9 Others (to be specified) | | |
| Joint Stock Companies | 227,915 | 1.84 |
| Pension Funds | 77,956 | 0.63 |
| Others | 30,805 | 0.25 |

Annual Report 2024

**Categories of Shareholding required under Code of Corporate Governance (CCG)
As on June 30, 2024**

| Sr. No. | Name | No. of Shares Held | Percentage |
|---------|------|--------------------|------------|
|---------|------|--------------------|------------|

Associated Companies, Undertakings and Related Parties (Name Wise Detail):

| | | | |
|---|--|---------|------|
| 1 | PREMIER INSURANCE LIMITED (CDC) | 30,000 | 0.24 |
| 2 | THE CRESCENT TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED (CDC) | 351,657 | 2.83 |

Mutual Funds (Name Wise Detail)

| | | | |
|---|---|--------|------|
| 1 | CDC -TRUSTEE AKD OPPROTUNITY FUND (CDC) | 35,500 | 0.29 |
| 2 | CDC - TRUSTEE GOLDEN ARROW STOCK FUND (CDC) | 42,000 | 0.34 |

Directors, CEO , their Spouse and Minor Children (Name Wise Detail):

| | | | |
|----|---|-----------|-------|
| 1 | MRS. NAILA HUMAYUN MAQBOOL | 500 | 0.00 |
| 2 | MR. NADEEM MAQBOOL (CDC) | 1,306,831 | 10.52 |
| 3 | MR. IMRAN MAQBOOL (CDC) | 1,414,375 | 11.39 |
| 4 | MR. HUMAYUN MAQBOOL (CDC) | 1,396,045 | 11.24 |
| 5 | MR. MANSOOR RIAZ (CDC) | 1,573,941 | 12.67 |
| 6 | MR. SHEIKH MUHAMMAD ALI ASIF (CDC) | 500 | 0.00 |
| 7 | MR. SYED RIZWAN HUSAIN (CDC) | 500 | 0.00 |
| 8 | MRS. NAZIA MAQBOOL W/O MR. NADEEM MAQBOOL (CDC) | 3,399 | 0.03 |
| 9 | MRS. ASMA IMRAN MAQBOOL W/O MR. IMRAN MAQBOOL (CDC) | 6,501 | 0.05 |
| 10 | MRS. SADIA MANSOOR RIAZ W/O MR. MANSOOR RIAZ (CDC) | 150,000 | 1.21 |

Executives:

1,050 0.01

Public Sector, Companies & Corporations:

Joint Stock Companies

227,915 1.84

Banks, Development Finance Institutions, Non Banking Finance

Companies, Insurance Companies, Takaful, Modarabas and Pension Funds:

225,987 1.82

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

| S. No. | NAME | Holding | %Age |
|--------|---|-----------|-------|
| 1 | MR. IMRAN MAQBOOL (CDC) | 1,414,375 | 11.39 |
| 2 | MR. HUMAYUN MAQBOOL (CDC) | 1,396,045 | 11.24 |
| 3 | MR. NADEEM MAQBOOL (CDC) | 1,306,831 | 10.52 |
| 4 | MR. MANSOOR RIAZ (CDC) | 1,573,941 | 12.67 |
| 5 | MR. SAIF MAQBOOL (CDC) | 800,000 | 6.44 |
| 6 | MR. TAYYAB IMRAN MAQBOOL (CDC) | 800,000 | 6.44 |
| 7 | MR. BASHIR AHMAD (CDC) | 633,015 | 5.10 |
| 8 | M/S. CDC - TRUSTEE NATIONAL INVESTMENT (UNIT) TRUST (CDC) | 852,681 | 6.87 |

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

| Sr. No. | NAME | Purchase | Inherited | Gift-In | Gift-Out |
|---------|--|----------|-----------|---------|----------|
| 1 | MR. MANSOOR RIAZ (DIRECTOR) | 1,500 | 649,904 | - | 227,466 |
| 2 | MR. NADEEM MAQBOOL (DIRECTOR) | - | - | 166,099 | - |
| 3 | MRS. NAZIA MAQBOOL W/O. NADEEM MAQBOOL | - | - | - | 166,099 |



**Crescent
Fibres**

FORM OF PROXY

CDC Participant ID #

Sub Account # / Folio #

NIC No.

Share Holding

I/We _____

of _____

being a member of **CRESCENT FIBRES LIMITED**, hereby appoint _____ or

failing him _____ (being

a member of the Company) as my/our proxy to attend, act and vote for me/us and on my/our

behalf at the 47th Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on Monday the

28th October, 2024 at 9.30 a.m. at Registered office of the Company 104-Shadman-1, Lahore and

at any adjournment thereof.

Witnesses:

1. Signature: _____

Name : _____

C.N.I.C. : _____

Address: _____

2. Signature: _____

Name : _____

C.N.I.C. : _____

Address: _____

Please affix here
Revenue
Stamps of Rs. 50/-

Members' Signature

Date:

NOTES:

1. A member entitled to attend and vote at a General Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy.
2. The instruments appointing a proxy, together with the power of attorney, if any, under which it is signed or a notarially certified copy thereof, should be deposited at the Registered Office, 104-Shadman-1, Lahore, not less than 48 hours before the time of holding the Meeting.
3. CDC account holders will further have to follow the under mentioned guidelines as laid down in circular # 1 dated January 26, 2000 of the Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan for appointing Proxies:
 - i) In case of individuals, the account holder or sub-account holder and/or the person whose securities are in group account and their registration details are uploaded as per the Regulations, shall submit the proxy form as per the above requirement.
 - 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 owners and the proxy shall be furnished with the proxy form.
 - iv) The proxy shall produce his original CNIC or original passport at the time of the meeting.
 - v) In case of a corporate entity, the Board of Directors' resolution/power of attorney with specimen signatures of the proxy holder shall be submitted (unless it has been provided earlier) alongwith proxy form to the company.

کریسنٹ فائبرز لمیٹڈ

پراکسی فارم (مختار نامہ)

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| حصہ دار (شیر ہولڈنگ) | کمپیوٹرائزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر | سب اکاؤنٹ (ذیلی کھاتہ) نمبر | سی ڈی سی شرکت آئی ڈی نمبر |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

میں / ہم
ساکن
بھیثیت رکن کریسنٹ فائبرز لمیٹڈ، محترم / محترمہ۔
کی غیر موجودگی میں
یا اس
(بھیثیت)
کھتی کے رکن / کو اپنے / ہمارے ایما پر مورخہ 28 اکتوبر 2024ء بروز جمعرات صبح 9:30 بجے بمقام کھتی کے رجسٹرڈ آفس 104 شادمان-1، لاہور پر منعقد ہونے والے کریسنٹ فائبرز لمیٹڈ کے 47 واں سالانہ اجلاس عام میں حق رائے دہی استعمال کرنے، تقرر اور شرکت کرنے یا کسی بھی التوا کی صورت میں اپنا / ہمارا بطور حقار (پراکسی) مقرر کرنا ہوں / کرتے ہیں۔
آج بروز _____ تاریخ _____ 2024ء کو میرے / ہمارے دخل سے گواہوں کی تصدیق سے جاری ہوا۔

گواہان

| | | |
|----|------------------------------------|-------|
| 1: | دخلاً: | _____ |
| | نام: | _____ |
| | پتہ: | _____ |
| | کمپیوٹرائزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر: | _____ |
| 2: | دخلاً: | _____ |
| | نام: | _____ |
| | پتہ: | _____ |
| | کمپیوٹرائزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر: | _____ |

50/- روپے کارسیدی گٹ میاں چپاں کریں

دخلاً رکن
کھتی کے ضمنی دخل سے مہم ہونے چاہئیں۔

نوٹ:

- 1: اجلاس عام میں شرکت اور رائے دہی کا مستحق رکن، پراکسی مقرر کر سکتا ہے۔
- 2: پراکسی اور مختار نامہ یا دیگر اتھارٹی (اگر کوئی ہوں) تقرری کے آلات، جس کے تحت یہ دخل شدہ ہو یا اس مختار نامہ کی فوٹو کاپی مصدقہ کاپی، کھتی کے شیر رجسٹرڈ دفتر 104 شادمان-1، لاہور میں اجلاس منعقد ہونے سے کم از کم 48 (اڑتالیس) گھنٹے قبل جمع کروائے جانے چاہئیں۔
- 3: سی ڈی سی اکاؤنٹ ہولڈرز کو پراکسی تقرری کے لئے سیکورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن آف پاکستان کے مورخہ 26 جنوری 2000 کو جاری کردہ سرکلر نمبر 1 میں دی گئی مندرجہ ذیل گائیڈ لائنز کی پیروی کرنا ہوگی۔
(i) بصورت افراد، اکاؤنٹ ہولڈر اور / یا سب اکاؤنٹ ہولڈرز جن کی سیکورٹیز اینڈ رجسٹریشن تفصیلات قواعد و ضوابط کے مطابق اپ لوڈ ہوں، انٹرنس درج بالا شرائط کے مطابق پراکسی فارم (مختار نامہ) جمع کرانا ہوگا۔
(ii) پراکسی فارم پر بطور گواہان دو افراد کے دخل ہونے چاہئیں اور ان کے نام، پتے اور کمپیوٹرائزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر فارم پر درج ہوں۔
(iii) تنظیم انورزاور پراکسی کے کمپیوٹرائزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ یا پاسپورٹ کی مصدقہ نقول، پراکسی فارم (مختار نامہ) کے ہمراہ جمع کرانا ہوگی۔
(iv) پراکسی، اجلاس کے وقت اپنا اصل کمپیوٹرائزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ یا اصل پاسپورٹ مہیا کرے گا / گی۔
(v) بصورت کارپوریٹ انٹیلی، بورڈ کی قرارداد مختار نامہ مع پراکسی ہولڈر کے دخل (اگر پہلے فراہم نہ کئے گئے ہوں) پراکسی فارم (مختار نامہ) کے ہمراہ کھتی میں جمع کرانا ہوگا۔



BALLOT PAPER

Registered Office: 104-Shadnman-1, Lahore.
Contact: +92-42-35960871-4 Lines, **Website:** <https://www.crescentfibres.com>

Ballot paper for voting through post for the Special Business at the Annual General Meeting of Crescent Fibres Limited scheduled on Monday October 28, 2024 at 09.30 a.m. at the Company's Registered Office situated at 104-Shadman-1, Lahore.

Contact details of the Chairman at which the ballot paper may be sent:

Registered Office Address: The Chairman, Crescent Fibres Limited, 104-Shadman-1, Lahore

Attention: Chairman of the meeting at Designated Email Address: cs@crescentfibres.com

| | |
|---|--|
| Name of Shareholder/Joint Shareholders | |
| Registered Address | |
| Folio No./CDC Participant / Investor ID with Sub-Account # | |
| Number of shares held (shall be taken as of book closure in notice) | |
| CNIC, NICOP/ Passport No. (for foreigner) (Copy to be attached) | |
| Additional Information and enclosures (In case of representative of body corporate, corporation, and Federal Government.) | |

Instructions for Poll

- Please indicate your vote by ticking () the relevant box.
- In case if both the boxes are marked as (), your poll shall be treated as "Rejected".

I/we hereby exercise my/our vote in respect of the following Special Business resolution through postal ballot by conveying my/our assent or dissent to the resolution by placing tick () mark in the appropriate box below;

| Agenda # | Nature and Description of Resolutions | No of Shares for which votes cast | I/We assent to the Resolution (FOR) | I/We dissent to the Resolution (AGAINST) |
|----------|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 3. | "RESOLVED THAT the transactions conducted with related parties as disclosed in the note of the financial statement for the year ended June 30, 2024 and specified in the Statement of Material Information under section 134(3) be and are hereby ratified, approved and confirmed." | | | |
| 4. | "RESOLVED THAT the Board of Directors of the Company be and is hereby authorized to approve the transactions to be conducted with related parties on case to case basis for the financial year ending June 30, 2025." "RESOLVED FURTHER that these transactions by the Board shall be deemed to have been approved by the shareholders and shall be placed before the shareholders in the next Annual General Meeting for their formal ratification/approval." | | | |

| | | |
|---|--------------|-------------|
| | | |
| Signature of Shareholder(s) (In case of corporate entity, please affix company stamp) | Place | Date |



NOTES:

1. Dully filled ballot paper form should be sent to the Chairman of Crescent Fibres Limited at Registered Office at 104-Shadman-1, Lahore, or e-mail at cs@crescentfibres.com.
2. Copy of CNIC/ Passport (in case of foreigner) should be enclosed with the postal ballot form.
3. Ballot paper should reach the Chairman of the Company on or before October 27, 2024, upto 17.00 p.m. Any postal ballot received after this date and time will not be considered for voting.
4. Signature on ballot paper should match with signature on CNIC/Passport (in case of foreigner).
5. Incomplete, unsigned, incorrect, defaced, torn, mutilated, over written poll paper will be rejected.
6. In case of a representative of a body corporate, corporation or Federal Government, the Ballot Paper Form must be accompanied by a copy of the CNIC of an authorized person, an attested copy of Board Resolution, / Power of Attorney, / Authorization Letter etc., in accordance with Section(s) 138 or 139 of the Companies Act, 2017 as applicable. In the case of foreign body corporate etc. all documents must be attested by the Counsel General of Pakistan having jurisdiction over the Member.
7. Ballot Paper form has been placed on the website of the Company at www.crescentfibres.com Members may download the ballot paper from the website.