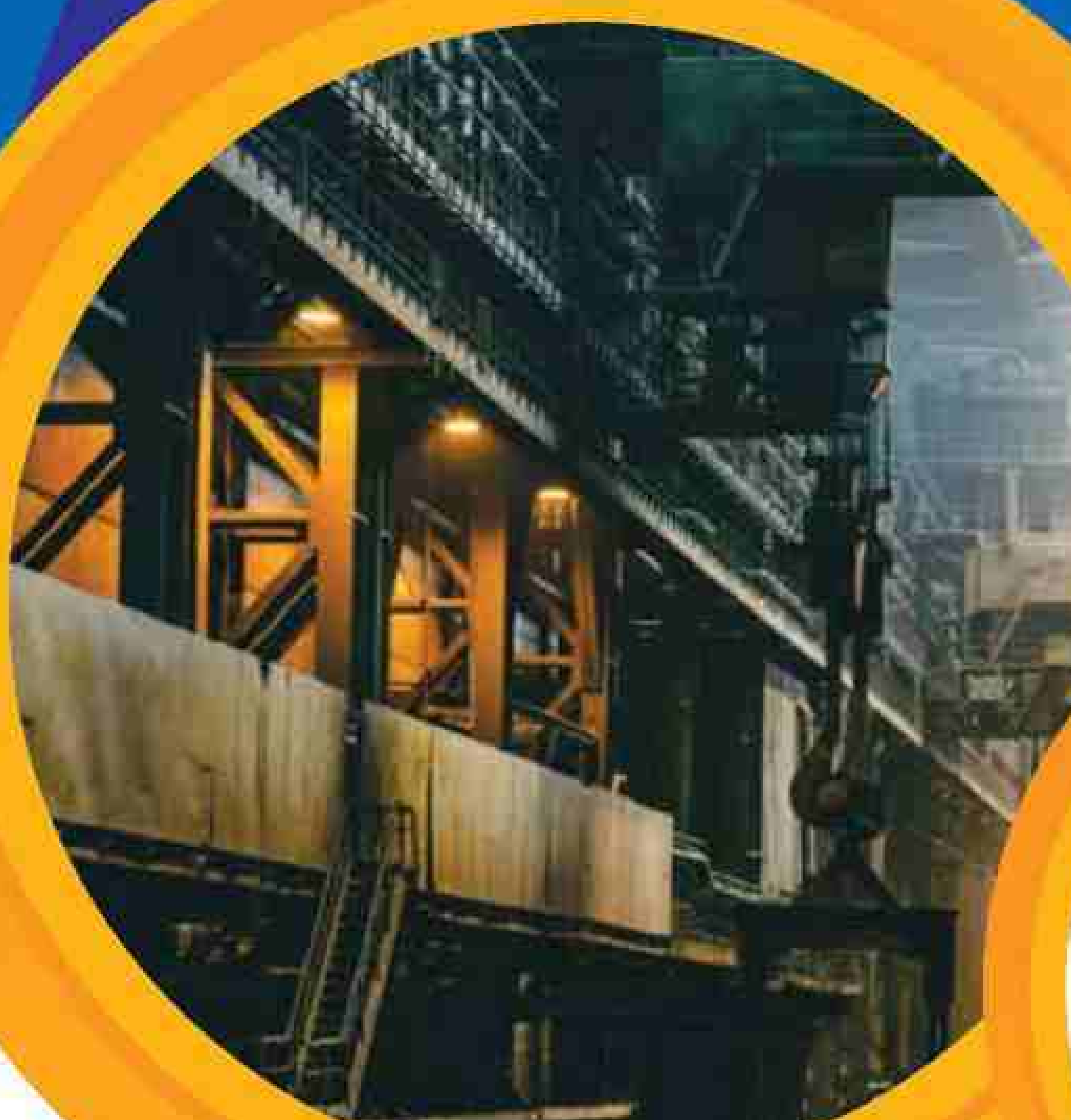
ITTEFAQ IRON INDUSTRIES LTD.



ANNUAL REPORT 2025

LOOKING BEYOND TOMORROW

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Board of Directors

Mian Muhammad Pervaiz Shafi	Chairman
Shahzad Javed	Chief Executive
Khurram Jamil	Independent Director
Muhammad Mubashir Iqbal	Independent Director
Tayyab Ali	Director
Wajeeha Shahzad	Director
Sobia Irshad	Director

Audit Committee

Muhammad Mubashir Iqbal	Chairman
Imran Khan	Committee Sec.
Khurram Jamil	Member
Tayyab Ali	Member
Sobia Irshad	Member

Company Secretary

Dr. Syed Sikander Ali Shah

Auditors

Kaleem & Company
Chartered Accountants
25-A, Street-15, Cavalry Ground
Extension Lahore.

Mills

8-KM Manga Raiwind Road
Near Rousa Stop
Tel: 042-35397001-8

Bankers

National Bank of Pakistan
Bank of Punjab
Soneri Bank Ltd.

Hr & R Committee

Muhammad Mubashir Iqbal	Chairman
Tayyab Ali	Member
Wajeeha Shahzad	Member

Chief Financial Officer

Khaliq Sharif Khilji

Share Registrar

M/s. Corplink (Pvt.) Ltd
Share Registrar & Corporate Consultants
Wing Arcade, 1-K, Commercial
Model Town, Lahore
Tel; 042-35916714, Fax; 042-35869037
Email; corplink786@gmail.com

Registered Office

40 B-II, Gulberg III, Lahore
Tel: 042-35765021-26, Fax; 042-35759546
Email; info@ittefaqsteel.com

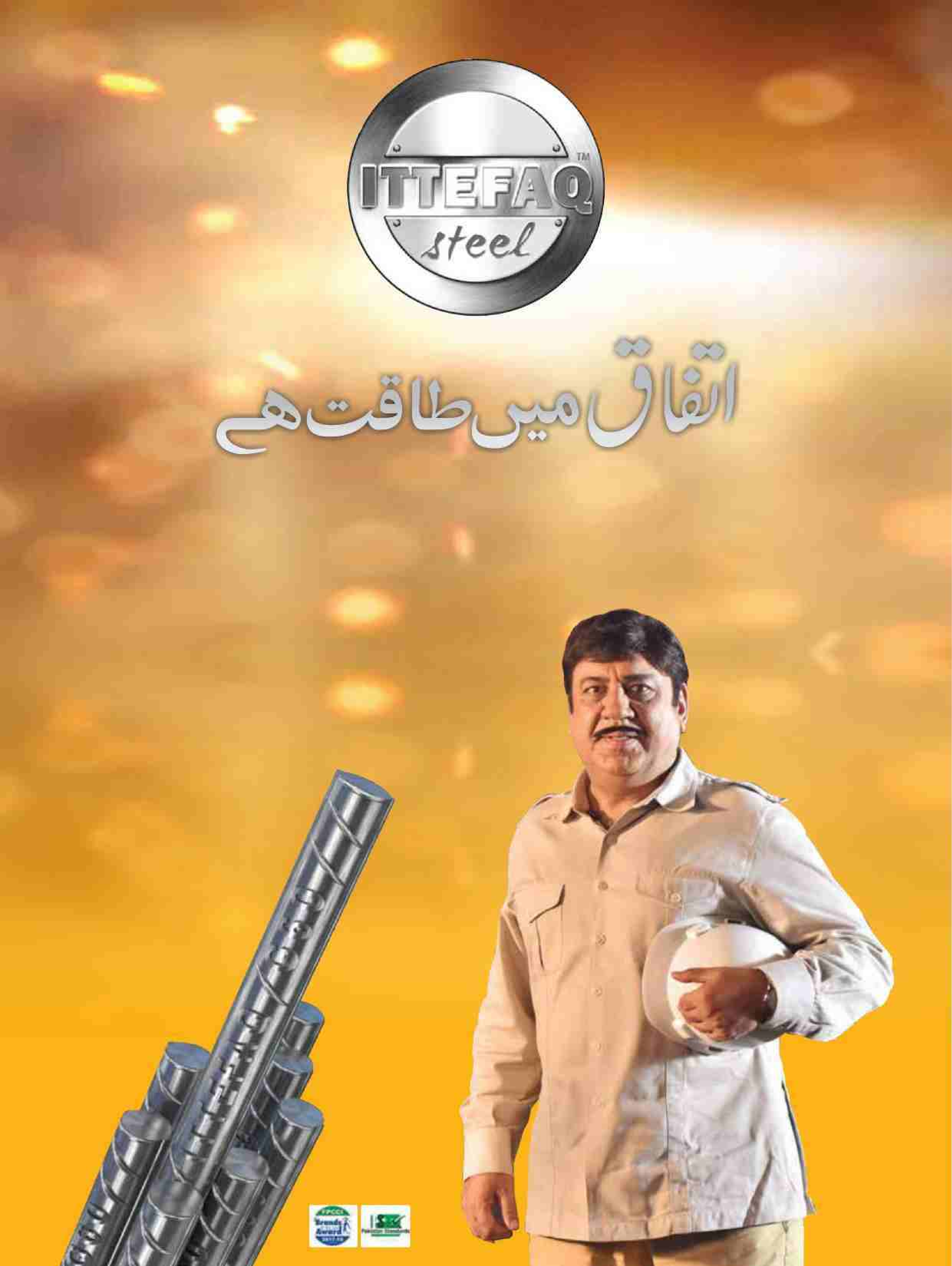
Company Website

www.ittefaqsteel.com

Legal Advisor

Shahid Abrar
Advocate High Court
Pakistan Law Chambers
6-fane Road Lahore
Email: ravian_shahid@hotmail.com

ITTEFAQ IRON INDUSTRIES LIMITED


ITTEFAQ™
steel
اتفاق میں طاقت ہے

VISION STATEMENT

To contribute to the society by creating better value, innovative technology, high quality Steel products and superior services.

MISSION STATEMENT

Ittefaq Steel aims to proceed on its path to be the leading provider of quality steel products, through employees empowerment with safe and environmentally sound practice.

STRATEGIC GOALS

Providing Customer Satisfaction by serving with superior quality production of Steel bar, Girder etc at lowest cost. Ensuring Security and Accountability for employees, production facilities and products.

Ensuring efficient Resource Management by managing human, financial, technical and infrastructural resources so as to support all our strategic goals and to ensure highest possible value addition to stakeholders.

CORE VALUES

Striving for continuous improvement and innovation with commitment and responsibility: Treating stakeholders with respect, courtesy and competence; Practicing highest personal and professional integrity; Maintaining teamwork, trust and support with open and candid communication; and Ensuring cost consciousness in all decisions and operations.

NOTICE OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the 20th Annual General Meeting of the members of ITTEFAQ IRON INDUSTRIES LIMITED will be held on Monday, October 27, 2025, at 12:00 Noon at the registered office, 40 B II, Gulberg-III, Lahore to transact the following business **in person and via video-link.**

ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. To confirm the minutes of the last Annual General Meeting held on Thursday, October 28, 2024.

2. To receive, consider, and adopt the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2025, together with the Directors and Auditors Report thereon.
   https://ittefaqsteel.com/financial-reports/AGMAnnual2025.pdf

3. To appoint Auditors for the year ending June 30, 2026, and to fix their remuneration. The present auditor M/s. Kaleem & Company (Chartered Accountants), the retiring auditors, who are eligible, have offered themselves for re-appointment.

4. Any other Business with the permission of the Chairman.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Dr. Syed Sikander Ali Shah

Company Secretary.

Lahore:

October 06, 2025

NOTES:

1. **Book closure**

   Share transfer books of the Company will remain closed from October 21, 2025, to October 27, 2025, (both days inclusive). Physical transfers/ CD'S transaction IDs received in order by the Company's Share Registrar, M/s. Corplink (Pvt) Limited Wings Arcade,1-K, Commercial, Model Town, Lahore, up to the close of business on October 20, 2025, will be treated in time.

2. The individual members or representatives of corporate members of the Company will follow company SOPs and the under-mentioned guidelines as laid down in Circular No.1 dated January 26, 2000 , issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan.

   a) For Attending the AGM

   - In the case of individuals, the account holder or sub-account holder whose securities and registration details are uploaded as per the Regulations, shall produce proof of his/her identity by showing the original Computerized National Identity Card(CNIC), at the time of the meeting.

   - In the case of a corporate entity, the Board of Directors, resolution/power of attorney with the specimen signature of the nominee shall be produced (unless it has been provided earlier) at the time of the meeting.

b) Attendance of AGM through video-link

As permitted by circular No.5 of 2020 issued by SECP and in the interest of the Company shareholders, directors, may participate virtually via video link.

- To attend the AGM through the video link, members are requested to register themselves by providing the following information through email at ittefaqagm@gmail.com at least 48 hours before the AGM.

Name of Shareholder	CNIC Number	Folio No/ CDC A/c No	Cell No	Email Address

- Members who are requested, after necessary verification as per the above requirement, will be provided a video link by the Company via email.

- The login will remain open from 12:00 till the end of the AGM.
- Members can also share their comments/suggestions on the above agenda on WhatsApp number at **0343-6142857 by email at** ittefaqagm@gmail.com

c) For Appointing Proxy

A member entitled to attend and vote at the above meeting may appoint a person/representative as Proxy to attend and vote on his behalf at the Meeting. The instrument of Proxy duly executed by the Articles of Association of the Company must be received at the Registered Office of the Company not less than 48 hours before the time of holding the meeting. Form of Proxy is available at the Company Website.

d) For Zakat

Members are requested to submit a declaration (CZ-50) as per the Zakat & Ushr Ordinance, 1980, for Zakat exemption and advise an address change, if any.

3. Prohibition of Gift Distribution

In accordance with Company policy and applicable regulatory guidelines, no gifts or incentives shall be distribu ted at any General Meeting. Shareholders are also respectfully requested to refrain from bringing or presenting any gifts during the meeting.

4. Video Conference Facility

Pursuant to SECP's Circular No 10 dated 21 May 2014 read with section 132(2) & 134(1)(b) of the Companies Act 2017, if the Company receives consent from members holding in aggregate 10% or more shareholding residing in a city, to participate in the meeting through video conference at least 7 days prior to the date of the meeting, the Comp any will arrange video conference facility in that city subject to availability of such facility in that city. In this regard, shareholder(s) may send their request on the Standard Form provided in the annual report and also available on the company's website.

4. Unclaimed shares/dividend

The Company has recently sent notices to shareholders under section 244 of the Companies Act, for the unclaimed/unpaid dividends, Claims can be lodged by shareholders. The Claim Forms are available on the Company website. Claims Forms must be submitted to the Company's Share Registrar M/s Corplink (Pvt.) Limited Wings Arcade,1-K Commercial, Model Town, Lahore for the process and receipt of the dividends.

5. Deposits of Physical Shares into CDC Account

As per Section 72 of the Companies Act, 2017 every existing listed company shall be required to replace its physical shares with book-entry form in a manner as may be specified and from the date notified by the Commission, within a period not exceeding four years from the commencement of this Act, i.e., May 30, 2017. The Shareholders having physical shareholding are encouraged to open a CDC sub-account with any of the brokers or an Investor Account directly with CDC to place their physical shares into scripless form, this will facilitate them in many ways, including safe custody and sale of shares, any time they want, as the trading of physical shares is not permitted as per existing regulations of the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited.

6. Availability of Annual Audited Financial Statements on the Company website

By the provisions of section 223(7) of the Companies Act, 2017, the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2025, are available on the Company website
https://ittefaqsteel.com/financialreports/AGMAnnual2024.pdf

7. Contact us

For any query/information, the shareholders may contact the corporate affairs department, at 042-35765029, email address or Company's Share Registrars, M/s Corplink (Pvt.) Limited, Wings Arcade,1-K Commercial, Model Town, Lahore. Phone: 042-35916714, 042-35916719. Email:corplink@gmail.com


FRP

COMPANY PROFILE

Ittefaq the name of itself has over the years become synonymous with quality structural steel in Pakistan.

Ittefaq steel is made up of 1000 team-mates whose goal is to take care of the customers. We are accomplished this by being the safest highest quality and most productive steel products company is Pakistan. We are committed to doing this while being cultural and environmental stewards in communities where we live and work. We are succeeding by working together.

The company's attention is focused on customer's satisfaction, development of products, research and quality control however, the main concern since the beginning has been to emphasize on investment in the national manpower, as it is the real capital of the company.
The company's long term investment in a combination of advanced technologies with the highly trained and motivated work force has been the key factor in bringing us to this point in our development. Today, by the grace of ALLAH we are leading a way in heavy industry by providing structure and alloy steel in the form of billet & bars in all type of industrial, residential sectors.

Product Profile

Ittefq Steel is the leading steel rolling mill in Pakistan with the capability to manufacture international quality products with various standards, such as DIN, ASTM etc. the company has created a name for itself and is known as the pioneer in steel products. Our state of the arts rolling mill can produce structure steel (with close tolerance and the required mechanical properties) and cater yo stringentt requirements for critical applications. Highly responsive and flexible production capability producing trailor made solution has resulted in Ittefaq Steel becaome a preffered supplies to key customers of structural steel in the region. Ittefaq steel is also able to minimize the leading time required to provide consistent international quality structural steel angels flat bars, channels, round and girders in a wide range of sizes.

PRODUCTS

DEFORMED BARS

Ittefeq Steel has been shaping steel for the nation for more than 50 Years. Our Deformed steel bars of Grade 40 and Grade 60 are produced in all American and

British Standards Sizes from 10mm to 50mm. The Deformed bars are manufactured in a state if the art fully computerized plant. Well trained staff operates the plant with through quality control at all stages of manufacturing process. Ittefaq steel has also introduced international quality ittefaq thermex TMT bars.

GIRDER, T-IRON, I & BEAM, CHANNEL & ANGEL

I-Beam are commonly made of structured steel. A common type of I-Beam is the Rolled Steel joist (RJS). These sections have parallel flanges. Ittefaq Steel is manufacturing I & H-Beam, Girder, T-Iron, Channel and Angle that has no match in strength and durability. All these products are available in different sizes as per your need and convenience.

STEEL BILLETS

Ittefaq Steel has quickly emerged as one of the most productive mills in Pakistan producing high quality industrial steel conforming to international standards industrial section, angles girders, channels, rounds, and special shapes. Throughout our melt shop from steel scrap to billets we maintain strict control over the composition of our steel. Ittefaq steel quality system is based in the key principals of ISO and is focused on production products consistently right, to meet the customer requirements.

PRODUCTION FACILITIES

INDUCTION FURNACES

Melt shop is the heart of steel making operation at ittefaq. Here, steel scrap is transformed in to a semi-finished product (Called a Billet) of correct size and chemistry, in two medium frequency induction furnace each having of 15 ton capacity per heat

LADLE REFINING FURNACES

Ladle Refining Furnace with a capacity of 20 ton per heat is used for refining liquid steel to produce high quality alloy steel. LRF reduces the dissolved gas content and helps in improved quality with better content and helps in improved quality with better recover of Ferro Alloys.

AOD CONVERTER

A.O.D is an improved Air-Oxygen Decarburization (AOD) Convertor. At Ittefaq Steel, our AOD has a capacity of 22 tons per heat for making Stainless Steel and low carbon alloy steels.

CONTINUOUS CASTING

The two strand 6/11 radius continous caster is occupied with special features, for the production of 100mm X 100mm to 200mm x 200mm steel billet.

BAR ROLLING MILL

Fully automatic rolling of 20" straight with auto controlled re-heating furnace has the capacity to roll steel bars from 10mm to 50mm size according to international standards.

STRUCTURAL MILL

A 24" modern structural mill has been recently installed with a rolling capacity of 35-40 ton per hour to produce Ms Joist, Ms Channel, Ms Angle, Ms T-Iron, Round Bar and other shapes of steel structure.

Quality

Ittefaq iron industries limited is committed to supply quality products strictly as per customer requirement. A well equipped metallurgical labortary has always been need of the day to ensure products being produced as per requisite standards for this purpose company have established a well equipped modern steel testing laboratory to ensure strict quality control at all stages i.e. from induction of raw material to the dispatch of finish products.

Quality assurance laboratory installed is one of the most modern laboratories in Pakistan equipped with the following testing facilities required for quality production of steel and R & D purpose for further advancement in the relevant field.

Emission Spectrometer

A twenty seven channel optical Emission spectrometer for direct analysis of solid metallic samples of ferrous metals with high precision accuracy least inter element interference particularly for trace element analysis of world famous German Spectro Lab brand has been installed and Commissioned under foreign experts for quick and accurate analysis of results and to print out reports in addition to save analysis data for traceability.

LECO CS – 230 Analyzer

LEO CS – 230 has been installed to determine precisely carbon & sulphur contents of steel and other carbonaceous material over a wide range of composition. The equipment is of German origin and has been designed for more accurate results in quick basis with built in computer to print out analysis report.

Universal Tensile Testing Machine

A modern hydraulic tensile testing machine with maximum load capacity 2000KN is installed with servo control to test various metallic and non-metallic materials for tension, compression, bending and shearing strength. It is capable of testing the characteristic of material on physical and technological properties machine is equipped with computer software and printer. It can control the test procedures as the set programs and can also display record, process and print the test results and can draw test curves automatically in real time. This machine has been recently imported installed and commissioned under the supervision of foreign experts and is presently the biggest capacity computerized machine in any steel industry in Pakistan. Besides this, there is already a 1000-KN capacity machine in the mechanical testing lab to share the load of testing.

Moreover this machine complies with ISO 7500-1, ISO-6892, ISP-15630, ASTMA-730, ASTME4, ASTME9, ASTMD 76, JISZ 2841 standards.

Hardness Testing

Two latest model hardness testers have been installed in the laboratory for determining brinnel Rockwell and Vickers hardness of ferrous nonferrous and hard alloys with complete measuring range.

Metallography

Metallography is a powerful material investigation tool. Its lead to establish product reliability and to determine the failure of materials. Keeping in view the vital role of Metallography laboratory has been installed and is under functioning. The laboratory comprises of a metallurgical microscope equipped with reflected illumination which provides bright field, dark field, polarization observation and photography. Moreover a computer system with image analyzer software is attached to the microscope for online microstructure analysis.

Chemical Analysis

In addition to above mentioned testing facilities, there exists a complete and up to date chemical laboratory for analysis of ferrous and Ferro alloys. A dedicated and experienced R & D team is engaged in developing new products and upgrading existing formulations. We develop and produce products to meet the entire satisfaction of the customer. We continuously upgrade the product based in the feedback from end user. Our field representative keep a track of performance of each supply and forward the feedback to our technical experts. Who analyze and make necessary changes, if required. Our valued customers are assured of best quality material.

Sample Preparation

The goal of metallo graphic specimen preparation is to reveal the true structure of the material. True structure enables the analyst to examine a specimen surface that show a precise image of the material. Mechanical preparation (i.e) (cutting, grinding and polishing) is the most common method of preparing samples for microscopic examination.

A complete range of equipment for cutting grinding, fine grinding, cold mounting and embedding, hot compression mounting has been installed in the metallographic laboratory for proper preparation of samples for metallographic.

PROFILE OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Shahzad Javed , Chief Executive Officer / Director

Mr. Shahzad Javed is the son of Mian Muhammad Javed Shafi; one of the most eminent industrialists of the country with a superior vision and dynamic brand of leadership. Mr. Shahzad Javed had held the directorships at , Ittefaq Sugar Mills Ltd., Ittefaq Power Ltd, Kashmir Feeds Ltd and Ittefaq Bio Tech Pvt Ltd.

Mr. Shahzad Javed is instrumental in making strategic decisions for the Company and has led the Company to become one of the leading players in steel sector. He did early education from Aitchison College Lahore Pakistan. Further hedid his B.Sc from United State of America. He is an enthusiastic and devoted industrialist.

Mr. Mian Muhammad Pervaiz Shafi, Director

Mr. Pervaiz has a rich and diversified experience of 40 years in iron and steel industry and is renowned as one of the most experienced industrialists of the steel industry. He has also served as the Director of Ittefaq Sugar and Kashmir Sugar Mills Ltd. Under his leadership the Company expects to achieve new heights and can further excel in the steel industry. Mr. Pervaiz is also serving as a member of audit committee of the Company.

Mr. Muhammad Mubashir Iqbal, Director

Mr. Muhammad Mubashir Iqbal is serving as independent director. He holds an MBA degree from the University of Central Punjab and to his credit has a very rich banking and management experience. His banking experience includes senior level positions in Bank Alfalah Ltd, Burj Bank Ltd, Barclays Bank, Standard Chartered and Citibank N.A. Some of his core areas of expertise are people management, revenue generation, large team management & development and sales management. Currently, he is also working as Chief Executive Officer of an agricultural company in addition to heading a real estate company. His presence as an independent member on the Board is going to be a highly valuable addition leading to the over-all better performance of the management in all business segments.

Mr. Khurram Jamil, Director

Mr. Khurram Jamil has earned Master degree from Lahore and having vast experience in dynamic Business sector. He has more than 20-years in various business sector. He is devoted and committed with his business strategies. Under his directorship company expects to achieve new heights and can further excel in the steel industry. He is also member of Audit Committee.

Mrs. Tayyab Ali, Director

He is very energetic intelligent, hardworking, dedicated with his work and task oriented personality. At present, he is also member of Audit Committee and Human Resource Committee.

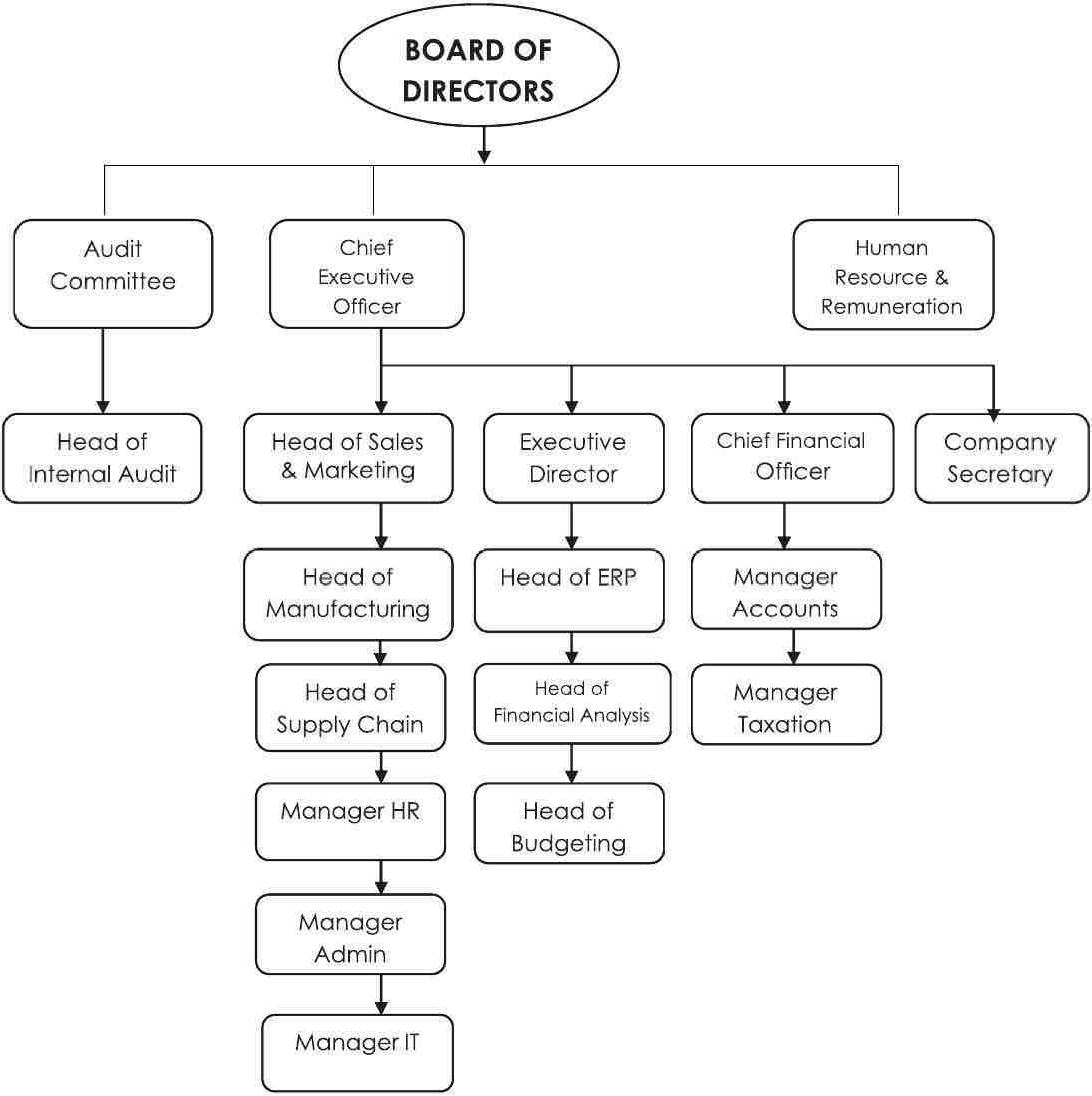
Mrs. Sobia Irshad, Director

Miss Sobia Irshad is graduate from Lahore. Her presence on the board and as a member of Audit Committee has brought numerous initiatives to set high standers and bench mark for the performance of the company, She also aims to work for the improvement of product portfolio of the Company and expending its customer base.

Mrs. Wajeeha Shahzad, Director

Mrs. Shahzad Javed is a graduate from Kinnaird College Lahore, Apart from serving the Board she supervising the Procurement of raw materials and is also serving as a member of HR & Remuneration Committee.

ORGANOGRAM OF COMPANY



CHARIMAN MESSAGE

Dear Shareholders:

I hereby present a synopsis of the Company's performance for the financial year 2025. Like the previous couple of years, the period under review was also full of challenges due to the over-all political and economic instability in the country which has negatively impacted the performance of the industrial sectors including the steel sector. This year our bottom line was hit quite adversely and the Company had to bear substantial losses. Throughout the year the steel sector persistently faced difficult and tough times on account of significant reduction in the demand of steel products, very high cost of doing business, higher energy/electricity prices and higher interest rates in addition to heavy tax rates.

A very high rate of inflation throughout the year was a major reason for reduced demand of steel products on account of erosion of purchasing power of the public at large. Due to very high prices of construction material, construction work has almost become unaffordable for majority of the population. Another reason for reduced demand of steel products is the irrational tariff structure and smuggling of steel products into the country leading to unfair competition in the local steel market

The reduced demand of steel products in addition to very high cost of doing business greatly eroded our profit margins during the year. Higher raw material costs as well as higher energy/electricity costs have greatly contributed to the very high cost of doing business leading to significant losses for the Company. Electricity rates in Pakistan are highest as compared to other countries in the region. Higher financial costs on account of high interest rate are another factor leading to losses for the Company.

Though the government has recently reduced electricity rates for the industrial sector in addition to reducing the interest rate but the cut is not sufficient enough and more needs to be done in this regard in order to facilitate the rehabilitation of the industrial sector in the country. The government should also take steps to introduce and implement a fair tariff structure for the steel sector in addition to rationalizing heavy tax burden to facilitate growth in the steel sector enabling it to play its due role in the progress and development of the country.

Against the backdrop of above-mentioned challenges, a silver lining is the government's assertion that the country has reached the end of the stability phase under the ongoing IMF program and now it is ready to enter into growth phase leading to the revival of the industrial sector. As part of its growth strategy the government is expected to significantly increase the size of budgetary allocations for Public Sector Development Program (PSDP) in the coming years which will definitely give a boost to the growth and profitability of the steel sector.

In spite of the challenges and difficult times we have been facing throughout the year we have made our best possible efforts to consistently streamline our operations through optimal utilization of resources to ensure cost cutting to the maximum and hence to contain the losses at the minimum possible level.

Finally, my message to our shareholders is that we will rise to the occasion by overcoming the challenges we are currently facing and will make the Company profitable once again. Difficult times never last forever and we have got all the determination and will to overcome all the challenges coming our way.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE MESSAGE

Dear Shareholders:

The financial year ending on June 30, 2025 has proved to be very challenging and tough due to a number of factors including economic downturn, political instability, very high cost of doing business including energy costs and intense competition in the steel industry.

This year the company had to face significant losses on account of very low economic growth resulting into negative impact on various sectors/industries including the steel industry.

The consumers throughout the year have acted very cautiously in terms of their spendings due to rising inflation and economic uncertainty leading to significant reduction in sales volume and consequently hitting our bottom line quite adversely. Another factory responsible for lower sales volume and consequent losses is that 80 to 90 percent of construction activity in the country has been suspended owing to steep rise in costs of construction. Due to very high prices of construction material, construction work seems to have become unaffordable for majority of the population resulting into significant reduction in demand of steel products.

Moreover, this year like the previous couple of years the cost of doing business has remained very high on account of high interest rates and high energy costs. In this regard, the government has recently taken limited steps like a reduction in electricity prices and interest rates but these adjustments are not sufficient to compensate for the severely challenging business environment. Power tariffs in Pakistan remain among the highest in the region, currently at 14 cents per kilowatt-hour, compared to China's 7 cents.

Power/energy cost is of critical importance in the steel sector as it is the second-largest input cost after raw materials. Interest rates, though slightly reduced, remain elevated compared to regional countries, further inflating the cost of doing business and significantly increasing the working capital needs of manufacturers.

Another factor responsible for low demand of steel products is the shrinking size of governments' spendings, both of provincial and federal governments, under the Public Sector Development Program (PSDP) owing to financial constraints imposed by the ongoing program with the IMF. Currently, under the IMF program, the government claims to have stabilized the economy by reducing current and fiscal deficits. The government says that it is ready to embark on growth trajectory in the coming years leading to overall financial health of the national economy.

It is hoped that through steady initiation of the growth of national economy, industrial sectors including the steel sector will be revived and become profitable again. Furthermore, it is hoped that as a part of its growth strategy the government will take suitable measures in the near future to further reduce inflation and cut policy rate to ensure that the industrial sector is back on the trajectory of stability, growth and profitability, playing its due role toward the financial well-being of its stakeholders as well as the over-all financial health of the national economy.

In the end, I would like to commend the all-out efforts of our executive management team for their leadership and hard work during these tough and challenging times. I would also like to thank all our stakeholders for their continued support as well as our employees and the management team for their deep level of commitment to the Company. I am confident that through persistent hard work and unwavering commitment we will succeed in turning the things around to make the company profitable once again.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

It gives me great pleasure in presenting to you the Company's 20th Annual Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June 2025.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

Key financial results for the year are as follows:

Rupee in Million	**Year Ended June 30, 2025**	**Year Ended June 30, 2024**
(Loss)/ profit before tax	(664.961)	(884.011)
Taxation	6.981	62.322
Other comprehensive income	378	484.689
Un-appropriated profit	29.995	646
Opening retained Earnings	646	1,420
Total balance available for appropriation	29.995	646
Appropriations: *		
Transfer to general reserves	29.995	646
Proposed dividend 0% (2023:0%)	-	-
Earnings per share - basic & diluted (Rs)	(4.56)	(5.69)

The directors of the company hereby present a brief summary of the annual report related to our performance during the financial year ending on June 30, 2025. The year under review has proved to be quite challenging and tough one due to multiple reasons including political and economic instability, exchange rate fluctuations in addition to uncertainty in the international market vis-à-vis scrap rates, large increases in fuel/energy costs by the government and quite substantial increase in taxes. The cost of doing business has exorbitantly increased leaving a negative impact on the income of steel industry.

Throughout the year, the shortage of US dollars in the country resulted into very limited import of scrap which proved to be quite problematic for our production cycle in addition to causing unexpected rates fluctuation in the steel sector market. During this period, the steel market witnessed extreme lows and highs vis-à-vis the prices of steel products. The market also witnessed artificial shortages of finished goods resulting into extreme spike in rates. Furthermore, the entry of smuggled semi-finished goods during this period has also badly affected the industry leading to losses for the local producers/manufacturers as well as creating uncertainty in the market in relation to prices of steel products.

Another factor that has negatively affected the steel sector is that no new major projects have been started by the federal and provincial governments under the Public Sector Development Program (PSDP). Moreover, the pace of progress on China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) projects during the year has also been quite slow leading to negative impact on the steel sector.

Above all, the extended political uncertainty in the country throughout the year has resulted into poor macro-economic indicators. All the major industries including steel are going through hard times on account of over-all poor economic performance due to prevailing political uncertainty.

In the backdrop of the above-mentioned extremely challenging scenario, the company had to bear losses this year. But, the company on its part is making all possible efforts to sail through these difficult and hard times of extreme political and economic instability. It is hoped that the situation will gradually improve in line with over-all improvement in political and economic stability.

1. **Dividend**

The Board has not proposed any cash dividend or bonus shares for the year ended June 30, 2025.

2. **Role of Chief Executive Officer (CEO)/ Managing Director (MD)**

CEO/MD is responsible for execution of the Company'slong-term strategy with a view to creating value for shareholders. The CEO/MD takes all day to day decisions to accomplish the company's short-and long-term objectives/ plans. He acts as a direct liaison between the Board and the company management. He also communicates on behalf of the company with shareholders, employees, Govt. authorities, other stakeholders and the public. CEO/MD acts as a Director, decision maker and leader. The role as a communicator involves interaction with the outside world as well as the organization's management and employees. The role as decision maker involves high level decisions about policy and strategy. As a leader of the company, he motivates employees and inculcates requisite enthusiasm and spirit in them.

3. General

The Directors of Ittefaq Iron Industries Ltd (IIIL) are pleased to present the annual report together with the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 30th June 2025 and the auditors' report thereon.

4. Presentation of Financial Statements

Financial statements prepared by the management present the company's state of affairs, results of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity in a fair and accurate manner.

5. Accounting policies

Appropriate accounting policies are consistently applied in preparation of financial statements and accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgment.

6. Books of Accounts

Proper books of accounts have been kept and maintained by the company as per the relevant provision of Company's Act-2017. Compliance with International Accounting Standards (IAS) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as applicable in Pakistan adopted by Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan and The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan, have been ensured in preparation of financial statements.

7. Internal control System

An internal control system is designed to provide reasonable assurance that the company ensures compliance of policies, plans and laws; efficient use of resources; accomplishment of goals besides availability and integrity of financial and management information. The internal control system of IIIL is very comprehensive, effectively implemented and being monitored regularly. The company is fully focused on control procedures of business unit to ensure that corporate policies and corrections are applied as and when required. are executed

8. Best practices of Corporate Governance

IIIL, as a model corporate entity, pursues perfection by adherence to the best corporate and ethical practices. Best practices of corporate governance, as given in the Companies Act 2017, are being applied and implemented in true letter and spirit. All periodic financial statements of the company were circulated to the Directors, duly endorsed by Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, for approval before publication. Half yearly review and Quarterly unaudited financial statements along with Directors' review were published and circulated to the and shareholders regulators.

(a) Shareholding Pattern

Pattern of shareholding of the company in accordance with Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulation, 2019 and the Companies Act, 2017, as on 30th June 2025 is attached at the end of the report.

(b) Shareholders' Information

To update the shareholders about the operations, growth and state of affairs of the company, the management promptly disseminates all material information including the announcement of interim and final results to Pakistan Stock Exchange. Quarterly, half yearly and annual financial Statements are accordingly circulated within the stipulated time frame to all the concerned. Likewise, notices and announcements of dividend are transmitted to all stakeholders and regulators within the time laid down in Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019 and the Companies Act, 2017. The same are also uploaded immediately on the company's website.

9. Human Resource Committee

The committee is comprised of three members including its chairman. Two members are non-executive Directors, while the chairman is an independent Director. During the year, two meetings of this committee were held.

10. Role of Chairman

Leads the Board of Directors, represents the Group and acts as an overall custodian of the Group on behalf of the Board and stakeholders. Being responsible for ensuring the Board's effectiveness, he empowers the Board as a whole to play a constructive role in the determination and d evelopment of the company's strategy and overall objectives.

11. Board Composition

The Board is comprised of two independent Directors, two executive Directors (Including Chairman & CEO/MD) and three non-executive Directors (including two female Directors). The diverse knowledge, expertise and skills of the members enhance the effectiveness of our Board. The composition of the Board guarantees to safeguard the interests of all categories of shareholders.

12. Performance Evaluation of the Board

Pursuant to Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019 the Board of Directors approved a comprehensive mechanism for evaluation of the Board's own performance. The Human Resource Committee will undertake a formal process for evaluation of the performance of the Board as a whole and its committees.

13. Meetings of Board of Directors

The Board meetings are held every quarter for reviewing and approving the adoption of the company's financial statements, coupled with review and adoption of business plan. During this year, six meetings of the Board of Directors were held.

14. Committees of the Board

Following committee was constituted to work under the guidance of the Board of Directors.

a. Audit Committee

NAME	DESIGNATION
Mr. Muhammad Mubashir Iqbal	Chairman (Independent Director)
Mr. Imran Khan	Secretary of the Committee
Mr. Khurram Jamil	Member (Independent Director)
Mr. Tayyab Ali	Member (Non-Executive Director)
Ms. Sobia Irshad	Member (Non-Executive Director)

During this year, five meetings of the Audit Committee were held.

15. Board of Director's Remuneration

No fees were paid to any Director for attending Board meetings as per the approved policy. The relevant details are indicated in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

16. Qualifications of CFO and Head of Internal Audit

Chief Financial Officer and Head of Internal Audit possess the requisite qualification and experience as prescribed in the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019.

17. Training of the Board Members

The company takes keen interest in the professional development of its Board members and arranges necessary trainings for them as per the requirements of the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019. However, none of the Directors of the company have attended Directors' Training Program. The management is conscious of its responsibilities and is hopeful that the training of all Directors shall be completed soon.

18. Approval of Vision, Mission and Corporate Strategy by the Board

Pursuant to the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019, the Board of Directors has carefully reviewed and approved the Vision, Mission and Corporate Strategy of the company. It comprehensively states the ideology with which IIIL was incorporated. We ensure that our Vision and Mission set the direction of our overall corporate strategy. The entire organization is connected and driven by a well-defined purpose and it serves the decision-making criterion in our day to day business.

19. Code of Conduct

Pursuant to the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019, IIIL adheres to the best ethical standards in the conduct of business. Accordingly, the Code of Conduct of the company has been approved by the Board of Directors and placed on the website of the company.

20. Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019

Security and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) issued the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019 for listed companies while revising the previous regulations. The Board of Directors is fully aware of the requirements of the revised code which is applicable since 25 September 2019 and has been making necessary arrangements to ensure its compliance. As part of compliance of the code, we confirm the following: -

a. The financial statements prepared by the company management present fairly its state of affairs, results of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity.
b. Appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied in preparation of financial statements and accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgments.
c. International Financial Reporting Standards, as applicable in Pakistan, have been followed in preparation of financial statements and any departures there from has been adequately disclosed and explained.
d. The system of internal control is sound in design and is effectively implemented and monitored.
e. There are no significant doubts upon the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

21. Salient Aspects of Company's Control and Reporting Systems

The company complies with all the requirements of the Companies Act 2017 and the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019. To fulfill this role, the Board is responsible to implement overall corporate governance guidelines in the company, including approval of the strategic direction as recommended by the management; approving and monitoring capital expenditures; appointing, removing and creating succession policies for the senior management; establishing and monitoring the achievement of management's goals and ensuring the integrity of internal control and management information systems. The Board is also responsible for approving and monitoring financial and other reporting.

22. Relations with Company Personnel

Relations between the management and the workers continued to remain cordial, based on mutual respect and trust. Considerable investment has been made for welfare of the staff in order to provide safe and conducive environment.

23. Gratuity Funds Investment

The company operates Non-Funded Gratuity Scheme covering all its permanent employees in accordance with Gratuity Fund Rule.

24. Related Party Transactions

Pursuant to the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019 and requirement of the Company's Act 2017, the company adheres to the highest ethical standards in the conduct of business. Policy on related party transactions of the companyis dulyapproved by the Board of Directors.

25. External Auditors

M / s. kaleem & Company Chartered Accountants, has completed the Annual Audit for the year ended 30th June 2025 and will retire on conclusion of the Annual General Meeting. In view of the good corporate governance practices, the Board has also recommended consent of other QCR rated Chartered Accountant firms and as well as M/s. Kaleem & Company Chartered Accountants, as External Auditors, for approval by the shareholders duly endorsed by the Audit Committee, for the appointment of External Auditors for the year ending 30th June 2026.

26. Environmental & Social Policy

IIIL follows the best possible ethical standards in the conduct of business. Accordingly, environmental and social policy of the company, duly approved by the Board of Directors, is placed on the website of the company. During the current year the company installed scrubber to control the smoke pollution.

27. Whistle Blowing Policy

Pursuant to the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019, IIIL is committed to achieving high standards of integrity, ethical values and accountability. Accordingly, whistle blowing policy of the company has been approved by the Board of Directors and placed on the company's website, which enables officers and employees to share their concerns,which are addressed through necessary corrective measures.

28. Disclosures

To the best of our knowledge, Directors (except as shown in the pattern of shareholding in the report), Chief Executive/Managing Director, CFO, Company Secretary, Company Auditors, their spouses and their minor children have not undertaken any trading in shares of the company during the FY 2024-2025.

CEO/ Director

KALEEM & COMPANY

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT
To the members of Ittefaq Iron Industries Limited

REVIEW REPORT ON THE STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE CONTAINED IN LISTED COMPANIES (CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE) REGULATIONS, 2019

We have reviewed the enclosed Statement of Compliance with the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019 (the Regulations) prepared by the Board of Directors of **Ittefaq Iron Industries Limited** for the year ended June 30, 2025, in accordance with the requirements of regulation 36 of the Regulations.

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

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

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

Based on Our Review, except for non-compliance to Regulation No. 18 and 19, nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Statement of Compliance does not appropriately reflect the Company's compliance, in all material respects, with the requirements contained in the Regulations as applicable to the Company for the year ended June 30, 2025.

Reference of Regulation	Description	Explanation
18,19	The required number of Directors have not participated in the Directors Training Programme.	According to the given Regulations, by June 30, 2022 all the Directors on the panel of Board of Directors must have gone through Directors Training Programme.

Note. The Company's Board of Directors, has 2 appointed female directors.

KALEEM & COMPANY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

KALEEM & COMPANY ★ LAHORE ★ Chartered Accountants

Place: Lahore
Date: September 30, 2025
UDIN : CR202510377cbqSkBvEY

KEY FIGURES

PKR

Sales Revenue

2,651,935,301

(2024: 2,271,682,864)

PKR

EBITDA

403,947,361

(2024: 640,594,313)

PKR

(Loss)/Profit before Tax & Depreciation

512,504,869

(2024: 728,609,708)

PKR

Loss After Tax

657,979,649

(2024: 821,688,417)

PKR

Loss per share

-4.56

(Loss per share 2024: (-5.69)

%

Return on Capital Employed

-0.15

(2024: -0.06)

PKR

Total Assest

5,366,779,706

(2024: 6,222,627,357)

%

Current Ratio

2.18

(2024: 2.41)

PKR

Shareholder Equity

3,495,534,865

(2024: 4,149,726,376)

PKR

PKR

Breakup value per share

17.77

(2024: 22.04)

Last Five year Financial Review

(Amounts in PKR Mn.) Income Statement	FY21 Audited	FY22 Audited	FY23 Audited	FY24 Audited	FY25 Audited
Sales	6,200	11,225	8,284	2,271	2,652
Cost of Goods Sold	5,554	10,716	8,142	2,906	3,111
Gross Profit	645	509	143	-635	-459
EBITDA	273	416	67	640	404
Operating Profit	404	297	-63	-795	576
Financial Charges	35	51.1	72.7	88	89
Profit before Taxation	439	222	-145	-884	-665
Profit after Taxation	267	234	-94	-821	-658
Balance Sheet					
Non-Current Assets	2,069	1,987	1,952	2,472	2,300
Current Assets	5,385	7,532	5,324	3,750	3,066
Total Assets	7,455	9,520	7,277	6,222	5,367
Share Capital	1,443	1,443	1,443	1,443	1,443
Total Equity (including surplus on revaluation of assets)	4,441	4,673	4,573	4,149	3,496
Non-Current Liabilities	557	606	480	516	468
Deferred Liabilities	68	86	161	195	246
Current Liabilities	2,455	4,240	2,224	1,556	1,404
Total Liabilities	3,014	4,846	2,704	2,072	1,872
Total Equity and Liabilities	7,455	9,520	7,277	6,222	5,367
Total Number of Issued Shares of PKR 10/- each (mn)#	144.3	144.3	144.3	144.3	144.3.
Financial Ratios					
Gross Margin(1)	10.42%	4.53%	1.72%	-27.96%	-17.3%
Operating Profit Margin(2)	6.51%	2.65%	0.35%	-29.55%	-21.7%
Net Margin(3)	4.30%	2.09%	-1.14%	-36.17%	-24.8%
EBITDA Margin(4)	4.40%	3.71%	0.81%	28.20%	-15.2%
EBIT Margin(5)	6.51%	2.44%	-0.84%	-35.04%	-21.7%
Earnings Per Share (PKR) (6)	1.85	1.62	-0.65	-5.69	(4.56)
Current Ratio (x) (7)	2.19	1.78	2.39	2.41	2.18
Breakup Value Per Share (PKR) (8) (excluding surplus on revaluation of assets)	26.8	28.55	28	22.04	17.77.
Breakup Value Per Share (PKR)(9) (including surplus on revaluation of assets)	30.7	32.38	31.68	28.75	24.22.
Working Capital Turnover (x) (10)	2.12	3.41	2.67	1.04	1.60.
Inventory Days(11)	127	81	88	126	109
Receivable Days(12)	78	49	85	285	206
Payable Days(13)	19	42	94	96	34
Inventory Turnover(14)	2.35	3.71	3.38	2.38	3.35.

(Amounts in PKR Mn.) Income Statement	FY21 Audited	FY22 Audited	FY23 Audited	FY24 Audited	FY25 Audited
Receivable Turnover (15)	2.62	3.90	6.18	1.05	2.04
Payable Turnover (16)	1.84	2.35	7.08	3.11	14.97
Asset Turnover (17)	53%	83%	132%	34%	49%
Return on Asset (18)	-3.32%	3.58%	2.46%	-13.20%	-12.26%
Return on Equity(including surplus on revaluation)(19)	- 5.35%	6.01%	5.01%	-19.8%	17.35%
Return on Equity (excluding surplus on revaluation)(20)	-6.30%	6.90%	5.68%	-25.83%	26.65%
Return on Fixed Asset (21)	-5.30%	13.22%	11.98%	-33.24%	-28.86%
Debt to Equity (including surplus on revaluation) (22)	0.46	0.43	0.36	0.35	0.54
Debt to Equity (excluding surplus on revaluation) (23)	0.549	0.49	0.41	0.45	0.73
Debt to Assets (24)	0.27	0.23	0.18	0.23	0.35

Notes:

(1) Gross Margin is calculated by dividing the gross profit for the year with the net sales of the same year.

(2) Operating Profit Margin is calculated by dividing the operating profit for the year with the net sale of the same year.

(3) Net Margin is calculated by dividing the profit after tax of the year with the net sales of the same year.

(4) EBITDA Margin is calculated by dividing the earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization of the year with the net sales of the same year.

(5) EBIT Margin is calculated by dividing the earnings before interest and tax of the year with the net sales of the same year.

(6) Earnings per Share is calculated by dividing the profit after tax of the year with the total number of current issued shares (i.e. 144.3 (mn) ordinary shares)

(7) Current Ratio is calculated by dividing the total current assets of the year with the total current liabilities of the same year.

(8) Breakup Value per Share excluding surplus on revaluation of fixed assets is calculated by dividing the Net equity less revaluation of fixed assets with the total number of current issued shares (i.e. 144,343,364 ordinary shares)

(9) Breakup Value per Share including surplus on revaluation of fixed assets is calculated by dividing the Net equity of the year with the total number of current issued shares (i.e. 144,343,364 ordinary shares)

(10) Working Capital Turnover is calculated by dividing the net sales of the year with the working capital of the same year.

(11) Inventory Days is calculated by dividing 300 with the inventory turnover ratio.

(12) Receivable Days is calculated by dividing 300 with the receivable turnover ratio.

(13) Payable Days is calculated by dividing 300 with the payable turnover ratio.

(14) Inventory Turnover is calculated by dividing the Cost of Goods Sold of the year with average of inventory.

(15) Receivable Turnover is calculated by dividing the Net Sales of the year with average of receivables.

(16) Payable Turnover is calculated by dividing the Cost of Goods Sold of the year with average of payables.

(17) Asset Turnover is calculated by dividing the Net Sales of the year with the average total assets.

(18) Return on Assets is calculated by dividing the Profit after Tax of the year with the average total assets.

(19) Return on Equity is calculated by dividing the Profit after Tax of the year with the average equity (including surplus on revaluation of assets).

(20) Return on Equity is calculated by dividing the Profit after Tax of the year with the average equity (excluding surplus on revaluation of assets)

(21) Return on Fixed Assets is calculated by dividing the Profit after Tax of the year with the average non-current assets.

(22) Debt to Equity is calculated by dividing the total debt of the year (including mark-up payable and short-term liabilities) with the equity (including surplus on revaluation of assets) of the same year.

(23) Debt to Equity is calculated by dividing the total debt of the year (including mark-up payable and short-term liabilities) with the equity (excluding surplus on revaluation of assets) of the same year.

(24) Debt to Assets is calculated by dividing the total debt of the year (including mark-up payable and short-term liabilities) with the total assets of the same year. * These ratios are calculated by annualizing the numbers of 1QFY17

#The Company changed the par value of its shares form PKR 100/-per share to PKR 10/-per share on 24/11/2016. Currently the issued capital of the Company consists of 144,343,364 ordinary shares.

CODE OF CONDUCT

The Code of Conduct sets out the Company's objectives and its responsibilities to various stakeholders and the ethical standards required from its Directors and employees to meet such objectives and responsibilities.

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

All transactions should be accurately reflected in the books of accounts according to applicable accounting principles. Falsification of the Company's books, any of the recorded bank accounts and transactions is strictly prohibited.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The Directors and employees of the Company must recognize that in the course of performing their duties, they may be out into a position where there is a conflict in the performance of such duty and a personal interest they may have. It is the overriding intention of the Company that all business transactions conducted by it are on arm's length basis.

COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS, DIRECTIVES & RULES

Compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, directives and rules including those issued by the Board of Directors and Management.

CONFIDENTIALITY

Confidentiality of the Company's internal confidential information must be maintained and upheld, which includes proprietary, technical, business, financial, joint-venture, customer and employee information that is not available publicly.

TIME MANAGEMENT

The Directors and the employees of the Company shall ensure that they adopt efficient and productive time management schedules.

BUSINESS INTEGRITY

The Directors and employees will strive to promote honesty, integrity and fairness in all aspects of the Company's business and their dealings with vendors, contractors, customers, Joint Venture participants and Government officials.

INSIDER TRADING

Every Director and employee who has knowledge of confidential material information is prohibited from trading in securities of the Company.

HEALTH, SAFETY & ENVIRONMENT

The Company, its Directors and employees will Endeavour to exercise a systematic approach to health, safety and environmental management, in order to achieve continuous performance improvement.

INVOLVEMENT IN POLITICS, GIFTS & BRIBARY

Company shall not make payments or other contributions to political parties and organizations. Employees must ensure that if they elect to take part in any form of political activity in their spare time, such activity does not and will not have any adverse effects on the Company and such activities must be within the legally permissible limits. The Directors and employees shall not give or accept gifts, entertainment, or any other personal benefit or privilege that could influence business dealings.

COMPLIANCE

All Directors and employees must understand and adhere to the Company's business accordance with the Company's business practices and Code of Conduct and practices and Code of Conduct. They must commit to individual conduct in observe both the spirit and the letter of the Code in their dealings on the Company's behalf.

ACCOUNTABILITY

Failure to adhere to the Company's business practices or Code of Conduct may result in disciplinary action, which could include dismissal.

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

With Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019

FOR THE YEAR ENDED: JUNE 30, 2025

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

1 The total number of directors is seven as per the following:

a Male: 5 (FIVE)

b Female: 2 (TWO)

2 The composition of the board is as follows:

Category	Names
Independent Directors	Mr. Muhammad Mubashir Iqbal Mr. Khurram Jamil
Non-Executive Directors	Mr. Tayyab Ali Mrs. Wajeeha Shahzad Mrs. Sobia Irshad
Executive Directors	Mian Muhammad Pervaiz Shafi Mr. Shahzad Javed (CEO)

Determination of number of independent Directors comes to 2(rounding up not required) which is based on Six Elected Directors, excluding CEO who is considered as deemed Director.

3 The Directors have confirmed that none of them is serving as a Director on more than seven listed Companies including this Company.

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

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

6 All the powers of the Board have been duly exercised and decisions on relevant matters have been taken by the board/shareholders as empowered by the relevant provisions of the Companies Act 2017 ("Act") and these Regulations.

7 The meetings of the Board were presided over by the Chairman and, in his absence, by a Director elected by the Board for this purpose. The Board has complied with the requirements of the Act and the Regulations with respect to frequency, recording and circulating minutes of meeting of the Board.

8 The Board have a formal policy and transparent procedures for remuneration of Directors in accordance with the Act and these Regulations.

9 The Company takes keen interest in the professional development of its Board members. In House training have been arranged for Board members, however, none of the directors of the company have attended Directors' Training Program. The management is conscious of its responsibilities and is hopeful that the training of all directors shall be completed soon.

10 The board has approved appointment of CFO, Company Secretary and Head of internal audit, including their remmuneration, terms, and conditions of employment 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:**

Names of Committee	Names of Members and Chairman
Audit Committee	Mr. Muhammad Mubashir Iqbal (Chairman of the Committee) Mr. Imran Khan (Secretary of the Committee) Mr. Khurram Jamil (Member) Mr. Tayyab Ali (Member) Ms. Sobia Irshad (Member)
Human Resource and Remuneration Committee	Mr. Muhammad Mubashir Iqbal (Chairman of the Committee) Mr. Tayyab Ali (Member) Ms. Wajeeha Shahzad (Member)

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

14 The frequency of meetings (quarterly/half yearly/ yearly) were as per following:

a Audit Committee (Once in quarter/ Four in a year)
b HR & Remuneration Committee (Once in every financial year)

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

16 The statutory auditors of the Company have confirmed that they have been given a satisfactory rating under the Quality Control Review program of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan and registered with Audit Oversight Board of Pakistan, that they and all their partners are in compliance with International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) guidelines on code of ethics as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan and that they and the partners of the firm involved in 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 the regulations 3, 6, 7, 8, 27, 32, 33 and 36 of the regulations have been complied with.

19 Explanation for non compliance with reurements,other than regulations 3, 6, 7, 8, 27, 32, 33 and 36 are below;

Sr. No.	Requirements	Explanations	Regulations No.
1	Constitution of Risk Management Committee:	The function risk of management committee us currently performed by chief internal auditor who apprises the board accordingly. However the consideration of committee shall be completed before the close of current fiscal year.	30
2	Responsibilities of the Board and its members:	Non-mandatory provisions of the CCG Regulations are partially complied	10(1)
3	Nominations Committee:	Currently, the board has not constituted a separate Nomination Committee and the function are being performed by Executive Committee.	29(1)
4	Representation of Minority Shareholders:	No one intended to contest election as Director representing minority shareholders	5
5	The Company may post on its website key elements of its significant policies including DE&I and protection against harassment at workplace as advised by SECP vide its SRO 920 (1)/2024 dated 12 June 2024.	As per the regulations, the Company has disclosed key elements of its significant policies and intends to add the gist of its policy on DE&I & protection against harassment at the workplace.	35(1)
6	Role of the Board and its members to address sustainability risk and opportunities. The Board is responsible for setting the Company's sustainability strategies, priorities, and targets to create long term corporate value. The Board may establish a dedicated sustainability committee.	At present the Board provides governance and oversight in relation to Company's initiatives on Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) matters. Nevertheless, the requirements introduce recently by SECP through notification dated June 12, 2024, will be complied with in due course.	10(A)

20 We confirmed that all other requirements of the regulation have been complied with.

For & on behalf of the board

M. Pervaiz Shafi

Mian Muhammad Pervaiz Shafi
Chairman

Shahzad Javed
Chief Executive Officer

Lahore: Dated September 30, 2025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Jama Punji is an Investor Education Initiative of Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan

THE COMPANIES ACT, 2017

(Section 227(2)(f)

PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING

FORM 20

1.1 Name of the Company | ITTEFAQ IRON INDUSTRIES LIMITED

2.1. Pattern of holding of the shares held by the shareholders as at **30-06-2025**

2.2 No. of Shareholders	------Shareholdings------ From	To	Total Shares Held
511	1	100	20,292
360	101	500	132,571
1,751	501	1,000	1,071,886
1,472	1,001	5,000	3,066,727
307	5,001	10,000	2,417,417
108	10,001	15,000	1,352,978
69	15,001	20,000	1,268,423
53	20,001	25,000	1,238,721
32	25,001	30,000	919,905
24	30,001	35,000	805,735
17	35,001	40,000	664,731
5	40,001	45,000	220,500
25	45,001	50,000	1,241,600
12	50,001	55,000	638,135
8	55,001	60,000	466,250
1	60,001	65,000	65,000
7	65,001	70,000	477,455
3	70,001	75,000	217,406
5	75,001	80,000	389,750
8	80,001	85,000	655,500
4	85,001	90,000	351,748
1	90,001	95,000	92,108
19	95,001	100,000	1,894,132
2	100,001	105,000	208,413
7	105,001	110,000	763,914
2	110,001	115,000	226,100
2	115,001	120,000	239,000
4	120,001	125,000	495,001

1	135,001	140,000	140,000
2	140,001	145,000	284,100
4	145,001	150,000	600,000
1	155,001	160,000	159,712
2	160,001	165,000	330,000
1	170,001	175,000	170,500
1	175,001	180,000	180,000
2	180,001	185,000	363,236
1	185,001	190,000	189,600
3	190,001	195,000	574,134
7	195,001	200,000	1,400,000
1	215,001	220,000	216,000
1	230,001	235,000	235,000
1	235,001	240,000	237,000
1	245,001	250,000	250,000
1	250,001	255,000	252,000
1	255,001	260,000	255,951
1	265,001	270,000	268,284
2	295,001	300,000	600,000
1	325,001	330,000	330,000
1	335,001	340,000	339,214
1	350,001	355,000	351,567
1	445,001	450,000	449,000
1	490,001	495,000	492,668
1	495,001	500,000	500,000
1	500,001	505,000	503,500
1	515,001	520,000	519,996
1	540,001	545,000	542,000
1	580,001	585,000	584,099
2	595,001	600,000	1,200,000
1	675,001	680,000	679,432
2	765,001	770,000	1,535,770
1	800,001	805,000	802,500

1	860,001	865,000	862,000
1	910,001	915,000	912,826
1	980,001	985,000	981,266
1	1,095,001	1,100,000	1,100,000
1	1,285,001	1,290,000	1,289,000
1	1,505,001	1,510,000	1,509,677
1	1,835,001	1,840,000	1,839,607
1	1,855,001	1,860,000	1,859,990
1	1,925,001	1,930,000	1,925,176
1	3,130,001	3,135,000	3,135,000
1	3,740,001	3,745,000	3,742,856
1	5,715,001	5,720,000	5,717,976
1	5,785,001	5,790,000	5,786,693
1	5,915,001	5,920,000	5,919,290
1	6,180,001	6,185,000	6,183,828
1	6,785,001	6,790,000	6,787,902
1	6,940,001	6,945,000	6,940,758
1	8,850,001	8,855,000	8,854,780
1	9,025,001	9,030,000	9,025,500
1	9,655,001	9,660,000	9,656,559
1	11,230,001	11,235,000	11,233,000
1	11,940,001	11,945,000	11,943,019
4,891			**144,343,364**

2.3 Categories of Shareholders	Shares Held	Percentage
2.3.1 Directors, Chief Executive Officer, and their spouse and minor children	11,782,240	8.1626%
2.3.2 Associated Companies, undertakings and related parties. (Parent Company)	0	0.0000%
2.3.3 NIT and ICP	0	0.0000%
2.3.4 Banks Development Financial Institutions, Non Banking Financial Institutions.	0	0.0000%
2.3.5 Insurance Companies	0	0.0000%
2.3.6 Modarabas and Mutual Funds	0	0.0000%
2.3.7 Shareholders holding 10% or more	15,078,019	10.4459%
2.3.8 General Public		
a. Local	126,335,686	87.5244%
b. Foreign	550	0.0004%
2.3.9 Others (to be specified)		
- Joint Stock Companies	6,191,888	4.2897%
- Others	33,000	0.0229%

ITTEFAQ IRON INDUSTRIES LIMITED
Catagories of Shareholding required under Code of Corporate Governance (CCG)
As on June 30, 2025

Sr. No.	Name	No. of Shares Held	Percentage
Associated Companies, Undertakings and Related Parties (Name Wise Detail):		-	-
Mutual Funds (Name Wise Detail)		-	-
Directors and their Spouse and Minor Children (Name Wise Detail):			
1	MR. SHAHZAD JAVED (CDC)	9,887,500	6.8500%
2	MIAN MUHAMAMD PERVAIZ SHAFI (CDC)	34,000	0.0236%
3	MST. WAJEEHA SHAHZAD (CDC)	1,859,990	1.2886%
4	MST. SOBIA IRSHAD (CDC)	100	0.0001%
5	MR. TAYYAB ALI (CDC)	100	0.0001%
6	MR. MUHAMAMD MUBASHIR IQBAL	300	0.0002%
7	MR. KHURRAM JAMIL	250	0.0002%
Executives:		-	-
Public Sector Companies & Corporations:		-	-
Banks, Development Finance Institutions, Non Banking Finance Companies, Insurance Companies, Takaful, Modarabas and Pension Funds:		-	-
Shareholders holding five percent or more voting intrest in the listed company (Name Wise Detail)			
1	MR. MUHAMMAD HASNAIN TARIQ SHAFI (CDC)	15,078,019	10.4459%
2	MST. SHAHZIA ARIF (CDC)	11,233,000	7.7821%
3	MR. SHAHZAD JAVED (CDC)	9,887,500	6.8500%
4	MST. KHALIDA PERVEZ (CDC)	9,656,559	6.6900%
5	RANA NISAR AHMAD (CDC)	8,854,780	6.1345%

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

S. No.	NAME	SALE	PURCHASE	BONUS
	NIL			

Dear Sir, please check at your end

ITTEFAQ IRON INDUSTRIES LTD.

Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2025

KALEEM & COMPANY

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF

ITTEFAQ IRON INDUSTRIES LIMITED

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

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

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the statement of financial position, statement of profit or loss and statement of other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes forming part thereof conform with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and give the information required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017), in the manner so required and respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as **at June 30, 2025** and of the loss and other comprehensive loss, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of matter paragraph

As disclosed in note no. 20.1 to the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2025, the Company is under litigation with the National Bank of Pakistan on the application and payment of mark-up, recoverability of outstanding and other matters outlined in note no. 20.1. Consequently, the Company has not charged any provision for mark-up, as the Company is of the view that the said matter is pending before the court and subject to adjudication. Hence, management is of the opinion that no provision is required for such expenses. The legal advisor of the Company is of the opinion that they are pursuing the case vigorously and it is probable that its settlement would be in the Company's favor.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Key Audit Matters

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

Sr. No.	Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
(i).	**Revenue Recognition** The company recognizes revenue from the sale of steel bars when the performance obligation is satisfied, in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework, through the transfer of control of goods to the customer. During the current financial year, the company reported a 14% increase in sales revenue compared to the prior year. This increase is primarily attributable to price adjustments implemented in response to inflationary pressures affecting raw materials, production costs, and overall input pricing. The company revised its pricing strategy to reflect increased costs of production, thereby maintaining margin levels and ensuring the sustainability of operations. We considered the above to be a key audit matter due to revenue being one of the key performance indicators of the Company and there being an inherent risk of material misstatement in revenue recognition.	Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to: 1. Assessed the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of key internal controls involved in revenue recognition; 2. Understood and evaluated the accounting policy with respect to revenue recognition; 3. Performed substantive testing of revenue on a sample basis with underlying documentation; 4. Performed cut-off procedures on a sample basis to ensure sales revenue has been recorded in the appropriate period; 5. Ensured that presentation and disclosures in the financial statements pertaining to sales revenue are appropriate.
(ii).	**Stock in Trade** Inventories represent approximately 16% of the company's total assets, constituting a material component of the financial statements. Given the relative size of this account balance and the inherent risk associated with inventory valuation and existence—particularly in relation to stock-in-trade—we identified this area as a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to: 1. We performed a range of audit procedures in respect of inventory items including physical observation of inventory counts, testing valuation methods and their appropriateness in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework; 2. We performed testing on a sample of items to assess the net realizable value (NRV) of the inventories held and evaluated whether any write down to NRV is required in the Company's financial statements; 3. We assessed the adequacy of the related disclosures made 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 do es not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance opinion 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 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 audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists 3related 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 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 audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control. that we identify during our audit.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

a) Proper books of account have been kept by the Company as required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017);

b) The statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss, the statement of other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and are in agreement with the books of account and returns;

c) Investments made, expenditure incurred and guarantees extended during the year were for the purpose of the Company's business; and

d) No zakat was deducted at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980)

MUHAMMAD KALEEM RATHOR
(Engagement Partner)

Lahore
Date: September 30, 2025
UDIN: AR202510377NrGgcXObT

KALEEM & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants
LAHORE

KALEEM & COMPANY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 June 2025

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2025 RUPEES	2024 RUPEES
Share capital and reserves			
Share capital	7	1,443,433,640	1,443,433,640
Director's loan's	8	316,329,215	316,329,215
Capital reserves			
Share premium	9	774,507,925	774,507,925
Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	10	931,268,740	968,864,778
		1,705,776,665	**1,743,372,703**
General reserves			
Un-appropriated profit		29,995,345	646,590,818
		3,495,534,865	**4,149,726,376**
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term finances	11	221,229,156	280,967,808
Lease liabilities	12	-	-
Deferred taxation	13	-	40,273,056
Deferred liabilities	14	246,358,107	195,503,176
		467,587,263	**516,744,040**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	207,929,860	366,052,868
Unclaimed dividends	16	-	373,720
Mark-up accrued on borrowings	17	76,700,187	81,311,696
Short-term borrowings	18	1,060,698,499	1,061,934,562
Current portion of long-term liabilities	19	58,329,032	46,484,095
		1,403,657,578	**1,556,156,941**
Contingencies and commitments	20	-	-
		5,366,779,706	**6,222,627,357**

The annexed notes from 1 to 50 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE	CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER	DIRECTOR

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 RUPEES	2024 RUPEES
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	21	2,280,346,493	2,400,707,985
Right-of-use assets	22	-	51,302,522
Long-term deposits	23	20,026,226	20,026,226
		2,300,372,719	**2,472,036,733**
Current assets			
Stores, spares and loose tools	24	276,321,288	462,512,202
Stocks-in-trade	25	869,291,666	987,359,425
Trade debts	26	1,297,450,625	1,695,040,906
Loans and advances	27	21,270,502	104,347,183
Trade deposits and prepayments	28	135,462,142	134,790,299
Tax refunds due from government	29	407,476,336	338,297,646
Cash and bank balances	30	59,134,428	28,242,963
		3,066,406,987	**3,750,590,624**
		5,366,779,706	**6,222,627,357**

The annexed notes from 1 to 50 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

DIRECTOR

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 RUPEES	2024 RUPEES
Revenue from contracts with customers	31	2,651,935,301	2,271,682,864
Cost of sales	32	3,111,191,914	2,906,905,654
Gross (loss)/profit		**(459,256,613)**	**(635,222,790)**
Other operating income	33	21,303,320	18,161,884
Distribution and selling expenses	34	26,330,376	53,701,575
Administrative and general expenses	35	108,475,157	117,835,057
Other operating costs	36	3,644,457	7,398,046
Finance cost	37	88,557,508	88,015,395
		227,007,498	**266,950,073**
(Loss)/profit before levies and taxation		(664,960,791)	(884,010,979)
Levies and Taxation	38	6,981,142	62,322,562
(Loss)/profit after taxation		**(657,979,649)**	**(821,688,417)**
Loss per share - (basic and diluted)	39	**(4.56)**	**(5.69)**

The annexed notes from 1 to 50 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The annexed notes from 1 to 50 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

DIRECTOR

STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 RUPEES	2024 RUPEES
(Loss)/profit after taxation		(657,979,649)	(821,688,417)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss			
Employee retirement benefits:			
Remeasurement of defined benefits obligation	14	5,335,405	22,710,425
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment		-	563,975,124
Related deferred tax	13	(1,547,267)	(101,996,784)
		3,788,138	**484,688,765**
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(654,191,511)**	**(336,999,652)**

The annexed notes from 1 to 50 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE	CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER	DIRECTOR

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Share capital	Reserves			Director's loan	Total equity
		Capital		Revenue		
		Share premium	Surplus on revaluation of operating asset	Un-appropriated profit		
	------------------------------ Rupees ------------------------------					
Balance as at 1st July 2023	1,443,433,640	774,507,925	532,070,860	1,420,384,388	316,329,215	4,486,726,028
Profit after taxation for the year	-	-	-	(821,688,417)	-	(821,688,417)
Other comprehensive income						
Remeasurements of benefit plan (net of tax)	-	-	-	16,124,402	-	16,124,402
Revaluation surplus (net of deferred tax)	-	-	468,564,363	-	-	468,564,363
	-	**-**	**468,564,363**	**16,124,402**	**-**	**484,688,765**
Transfer from revaluation surplus (net of deferred tax) - note 10	-	-	(31,770,445)	31,770,445	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2024	**1,443,433,640**	**774,507,925**	**968,864,778**	**646,590,818**	**316,329,215**	**4,149,726,376**
Loss after taxation for the year	-	-	-	(657,979,649)	-	(657,979,649)
Other comprehensive income						
Remeasurements of benefit plan (net of tax)	-	-	-	3,788,138	-	3,788,138
	-	**-**	**-**	**3,788,138**	**-**	**3,788,138**
Transfer from revaluation surplus (net of deferred tax) - note 10	-	-	(37,596,038)	37,596,038	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2025	**1,443,433,640**	**774,507,925**	**931,268,740**	**29,995,345**	**316,329,215**	**3,495,534,865**

The annexed notes from 1 to 50 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

DIRECTOR

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 RUPEES	2024 RUPEES
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash generated from operations	40	231,686,598	228,800,545
Income taxes paid	29.1	(91,793,551)	(73,254,004)
Workers' profit participation fund paid	15.3	-	-
Employee benefits paid	14.1	(7,108,667)	(7,489,686)
Finance cost paid		(51,644,446)	(54,992,255)
Net cash generated from operating activities		**81,139,934**	**93,064,600**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
(Increase) in long-term deposits	23.1	-	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(828,500)	(101,146,268)
Capital work-in-progress		-	(9,696,465)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		83,529	-
Net cash used in investing activities		**(744,971)**	**(110,842,733)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payment of dividends		(373,720)	(96,560)
Repayment of lease obligations	12.1	(6,569,244)	(16,604,328)
Long term loan		(41,324,471)	8,051,659
Proceeds from short-term borrowings (net)		(1,236,063)	33,801,557
Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities		**(49,503,498)**	**25,152,328**
NET CASH INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		30,891,465	7,374,195
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	40.1	28,242,963	20,868,768
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR		**59,134,428**	**28,242,963**

The annexed notes from 1 to 50 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE | CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER | DIRECTOR

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THESE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2025

1 STATUS AND ACTIVITIES

Ittefaq Iron Industries Limited ("The Company") (Formerly Ittefaq Sons Private Limited) was incorporated on February 20, 2004 and converted into public unquoted company on January 05, 2017. The company also changed its name from (Ittefaq Sons (Private) Limited) to (Ittefaq Iron Industries Limited) on February 09, 2017. The Company was listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange on July 03, 2017. The principal activity of the company is manufacturing of Iron Bars and Girders.
Following is the detail of addresses of the Company.

Particulars	Location
Registered office	40 B / II, Gulberg III, M. M. Alam Road, Lahore.
Project site	8 KM, Manga Mandi, Raiwind Road, District Kasur

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

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

3 ACCOUNTING CONVENTION

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

4 NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The following amendments to existing standards have been published that are applicable to the Company's financial statements covering annual periods, beginning on or after the following dates:

4.1 Standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations that are effective in the current year

Certain standards, amendments and interpretations to IFRS are effective for accounting periods beginning on July 1, 2023 but are considered not to be relevant or to have any significant effect on the Company's operations (although they may affect the accounting for future transactions and events) and are, therefore, not detailed in these financial statements except for the following:

a) IAS 12 Application Guidance on Accounting for Minimum Taxes and Final Taxes

During the year, the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan ('ICAP') has withdrawn Technical Release 27 "IAS 12, Income Taxes (Revised 2012)" and issued "IAS 12 Application Guidance on Accounting for Minimum Taxes and Final Taxes" vide its circular No. 07/2024 dated May 15, 2024 ('the Guidance'). According to the Guidance, the minimum taxes and the final taxes that are not calculated on the 'taxable profit' as defined in IAS 12 but calculated on turnover or other basis in excess of normal tax liability, and the tax deducted at source other than from dividends from subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates under final tax regime, are out of scope of IAS 12 "Income Taxes" and fall in the ambit of IFRIC 21 "Levies" and IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets".

Accordingly, no change in company existing policy (note 6.4), entity expects that minimum tax paid may be realizable/adjustable in future tax years due to expectation that sufficient taxable profits / tax liabilities will be available in future years. An amount paid to the extent of income tax liability (determined on taxable income using general rate of taxation) shall be recognized as 'current income tax' in the profit and loss account.

4.2 Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Company

There are certain standards, amendments to the approved accounting standards and interpretations that are mandatory for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after July 1, 2024 but are considered not to be relevant or to have any significant effect on the Company's operations and are, therefore, not detailed in these unconsolidated financial statements, except for the following:

a) Amendment to International Accounting Standard (IAS) 1, "Non-current liabilities with covenants" (effective for annual period beginning on January 1, 2024)

These amendments clarify how conditions with which an entity must comply within twelve months after the reporting period affect the classification of a liability. The amendments also aim to improve information an entity provides related to liabilities subject to these conditions.

b) International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) S1, "General requirements for disclosure of sustainability-related financial information" and International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) S2, "Climate-related disclosures" (effective for annual period beginning on January 1, 2024)

The International Sustainability Standards Board ('ISSB') issued its first two sustainability reporting standards on June 26, 2023, applicable on reporting periods beginning on or after January 01, 2024, subject to endorsement of the standards by local jurisdictions. These standards include the core framework for the disclosure of material information about sustainability-related risks, opportunities across an entity's value chain and set out the requirements for entities to disclose information about climate-related risks and opportunities.

IFRS S1 requires entities to disclose information about its sustainability-related risks and opportunities that is useful to primary users of general purpose financial reporting in making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity. The standards provide guidance on identifying sustainability-related risks and opportunities, and the relevant disclosures to be made in respect of those sustainability related risks and opportunities.

IFRS S2 is a thematic standard that builds on the requirements of IFRS S1 and is focused on climate-related disclosures. IFRS S2 requires an entity to identify and disclose climate-related risks and opportunities that could affect the entity's prospects over the short, medium and long term. In addition, IFRS S2 requires entities to consider other industry-based metrics and seven cross-industry metrics when disclosing qualitative and quantitative components on how the entity uses metrics and targets to measure, monitor, and manage the identified material climate-related risks and opportunities. The cross-industry metrics include disclosures on Green House Gas ('GHG') emissions, transition risks, physical risks, climate-related opportunities, capital deployment, internal carbon prices and remuneration.

The aforementioned standards have not been notified locally or declared exempt, in relation to the Company, by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan ('SECP') as at June 30, 2024.

c) Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (effective for annual period beginning on or after January 1, 2026)

The IASB has issued narrow-scope amendments to IFRS Standards. The amendments aim to

- clarify the requirements for the timing of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system;

- clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the Solely Payments of Principal and Interest ('SPPI') criterion;

- add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows (such as some instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance ('ESG') targets); and

- make updates to the disclosures for equity instruments designated at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income ('FVOCI').

d) IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements" (effective for annual periods beginning or after January 1, 2027)

This is the new standard on presentation and disclosure in financial statements, with a focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss. The key new concepts introduced in IFRS 18 relate to:

- the structure of the statement of profit or loss;

- required disclosures in the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity's financial statements (that is, management defined performance measures); and

- enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general.

The aforementioned standards have not been notified locally or declared exempt, in relation to the Company, by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) as at June 30, 2025.

5 BASIS OF PREPARATION

5.1 Measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under historical cost convention modified by application of following:

Components of financial statements		***Mode of Valuation***
(i)	Financial instruments	at fair values
(ii)	Certain classes of operating fixed assets	at revalued amounts
(iii)	Lease obligations	at present values
(iv)	Interest free loans from directors	at face value
(v)	Employee retirement benefits	at present values

In these financial statements, except for the amounts reflected in the cash flow statement, all transaction have been accounted for on accrual basis.

5.2 Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the accounting and reporting standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historic experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, the management has made the following estimates and judgments which are significant to the financial statements:

a)	assumptions and estimates used in determining the recoverable amount, residual values and useful lives of property and equipment;	(notes 6.1 and 21)
b)	deferred tax asset is recognized only to extent that is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which assets may be utilized;	(notes 6.4, 13 and 38)
c)	assumptions and estimates used in calculating the provision for impairment for trade debts;	(notes 6.6 and 26)
d)	assumptions and estimates used in determining the provision for slow moving stores and spares;	(notes 6.12 and 24)
e)	assumptions and estimates used in writing down items of stock in trade to their net realizable values;	(notes 6.13 and 25)
g)	assumptions and estimates used for valuation of present value of defined benefit obligations;	(notes 6.8 and 14)
h)	assumptions and estimates used in disclosure and assessment of provision for contingencies; and	(notes 6.17 and 6.19)
i)	assumptions / estimates used in determining current income and decisions of authorities issued in past.	(notes 6.4 and 29)

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated, are based on historical experience / other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under circumstances.

5.3 Functional and presentational currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. These financial statements are presented in Pak Rupees, which is Company's functional and presentation currency, as converted on the day of transactions other wise as determined on the last day of closing date of the financial statements.

6 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparation of these financial statements are set out below:

6.1 Property and equipment

Items of property and equipment except freehold land, buildings on freehold land, plant and machinery are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Free hold land, buildings on freehold land, plant and machinery are stated at revalued amounts less impairment loss, if any. Cost comprises purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates and includes other costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction including expenditures on material, labour and overheads directly relating to construction, erection and installation of items of property and equipment.

Assets' residual values, if significant and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each statement of financial position date. When parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are recognized as separate items of property and equipment.

Depreciation charge is based on the reducing balance method, so as to write off the historical cost of an asset over its estimated useful life after taking into account their residual values. The Company charges depreciation on the items of property and equipment from the date asset is available for use till date of its disposal. The rate of depreciation is specified in note 21 to these financial statements.

Depreciation on additions to property and equipment is charged from the day in which they are available for use while no depreciation is charged for the day in which property and equipment is disposed off. The useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed on periodic intervals to ensure that the methods and period of depreciation charged during the year, are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits.

Exchange differences in respect of foreign currency loans obtained for acquisition of property, plant and equipment are incorporated in the cost of the relevant assets. Subsequent costs are recognized as a part of asset, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Maintenance and normal repairs are charged to profit and loss account as and when incurred. Improvements are capitalized when it is probable that respective future economic benefits will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Assets replaced, if any, are derecognized.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses on sale of an item of property and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from sale with the carrying amount of property and equipment, and are recognized in profit or loss account.

6.2 Capital work in progress

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost less identified impairment losses, if any. All expenditure connected with specific assets incurred during installation and construction period are carried under capital work-in-progress. These are transferred to specific assets as and when these are available for use. Express which cannot directly related the asset appropriate/indirect to all other assets.

6.3 Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment

Surplus arising on acquisition being the difference between fair value of the assets acquired and the consideration paid is recognized as income over the remaining useful life of the assets acquired. Increase in carrying amounts arising on revaluation of property, plant and equipment are recognized, net of tax, in other comprehensive income and accumulated in revaluation surplus in shareholders' equity.

To the extent that increase reverses a decrease previously recognized in the statement of profit or loss, the increase is first recognized in the statement of profit or loss. Decreases that reverse previous increases of the same assets are first recognized in other comprehensive income to the extent of remaining surplus attributable to the asset; all other decreases are charged to the statement of profit or loss. Differences between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset charged to the statement of profit or loss and depreciation based on the asset's original cost, net of tax, is reclassified from revaluation surplus on property plant and equipment to unappropriated profit.

6.4 Taxation

Income tax expense comprise current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in 'statement of profit or loss / statement of comprehensive income' or 'equity', in which case it is recognized in 'statement of profit or loss / statement of comprehensive income' or 'equity'.

a) Current

Provision for current taxation is the amount computed on taxable income at the current rates of taxation or alternative corporate tax computed on accounting income or minimum tax on turnover, whichever is higher, and taxes paid / payable on final tax basis, after taking into account tax credit available, if any. The charge for the current tax also includes adjustments where necessary, relating to prior years which arise from the assessments made and finalized during the year.

b) Deferred

Deferred tax is recognised using balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary difference between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using the tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The Company recognises a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits for the foreseeable future will be available against which the assets can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised

c) Levy

IFRIC 21 provide guidance on when to recognize a liability for a levy imposed by a government, other than those within the scope of other standards e.g. Income taxes and fines or penalties imposed for breach of legislation. A liability to pay levies is recognized when an obligation event take place, such as generation of revenue in the current period.
In these financial statements, levies include minimum tax based on sale of the Company and final tax based on export sales of the Company. Final tax includes taxes charged, withheld, or paid under various provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance 2001 (the Ordinance). These taxes are computed under the Ordinance without reference to income taxable at general rate, and the final tax charged, withheld, or paid for a tax year is deemed the final tax liability under the Ordinance. The payment of final tax is considered a full and final discharge of the Company's tax liability for that tax year.

6.5 Right-of-use assets

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received as applicable. Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognized right-of-use assets are depreciated using straight line method over the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

6.6 Trade debts, loans, deposits and other receivables

a) Financial assets

These are classified at 'amortized cost'. On initial recognition, these are measured at cost, being their fair value at the date of transaction, plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, trade debts and other receivables are recognized and carried at original invoice amount less an estimated allowance made for doubtful receivables based on review of outstanding amounts at the year end. Provision for impairment of trade debts and other receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to original terms of receivables. Significant financial difficulties of debtors, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization, default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that trade receivable is impaired. Debts, considered irrecoverable, are written off, as and when identified. Financial assets are derecognized 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.

b) Non-financial assets

These on initial recognition and subsequently are measured at cost.

6.7 Trade and other payables

a) Financial liabilities

Trade and other payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified if payment is due within one year or less (or in normal operating cycle of business, if longer), if not, they are classified as non current liabilities.

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

b) Non-financial liabilities

These on initial recognition and subsequently are measured at cost.

6.8 Staff retirement benefits

The Company operates an unfunded gratuity scheme for all its permanent employees subject to completion of a prescribed qualifying period of service. The Company recognizes expense in accordance with IAS 19 "Employee Benefits". The scheme pays a lump-sum gratuity to member on leaving, equals to last drawn gross salary into number of completed years of services.

The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plan is calculated separately by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods and discounting that amount. The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial valuation of the scheme is undertaken at appropriate regular intervals and the latest valuation was carried out at 30 June 2024. (Note 14)

Remeasurements of the defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses are recognized immediately in OCI. The Company determines the net interest expense on the defined benefit liability for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-defined benefit liability, taking into account any changes in the defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in profit and loss account.

6.9 Employees' compensated absences

The Company accounts for all accumulated compensated absences when employees render services that increase their entitlement to future compensated absences.

6.10 Operating profit

The operating profit is the result generated during the year from the continuing principal revenue producing activities of the Company. Operating profit excludes other income, other expenses, finance costs and income taxes.

6.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash balances, call deposits and investments with maturities of less than three months or less from acquisition date that are subject to insignificant risk of changes in fair value. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of statement of cash flows.

6.12 Stores, spare parts and loose tools

These are normally held for internal use and valued at average cost less allowances for obsolete and slow moving items and net realizable value, except stores in transit which are valued at invoice values plus other charges incurred thereon up to the statement of financial position date. For items which are slow moving and / or identified as surplus to the Company's requirements, adequate impairment is recognized. The Company reviews the carrying amount of stores, spare parts and loose tools on a regular basis and provision is made for obsolescence.

6.13 Stocks in trade

These are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value less impairment loss, if any, except for goods in transit. The basis of cost valuations are as follows:

Particulars	***Mode of Valuation***
Raw material	at raw material cost calculated on weighted average basis
Work-in-process	at weighted average manufacturing cost
Finished goods	at lower of cost and net realizable value
Waste	at realizable value

Cost in relation to work-in-process and finished goods represents average manufacturing cost which consists of prime cost and proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal capacity.

Goods-in-transit are valued at purchase price, freight value and other charges incurred thereon up to the date of statement of financial position.

Provision is made in the financial statements against slow moving and obsolete stock in trade based on management's best estimate regarding their future usability whenever necessary and is recognized in the statement of profit or loss. Net realizable value signifies selling price in ordinary course of business less estimated costs of completion and estimated cost necessary to make the sale.

6.14 Lease obligations

A contract is, or contains a lease if the contract conveys a right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The entity recognizes a right-of-use asset and lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost and subsequently at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability. The right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight line method over the shorter of the lease term and the asset's useful life . The estimated useful lives of assets are determined on the same basis as that for owned assets. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the entity's incremental borrowing rate. The lease liability is subsequently increased by the interest cost on the lease liability and decreased by lease payments made. It is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, a change in assessment of whether extension option is reasonably certain to be exercised or a termination option is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line item in the statement of financial position as on the reporting date.

6.15 Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. All other borrowing costs are recognized in profit and loss account as incurred.

6.16 Mark-up bearing borrowings

Mark-up bearing borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, mark-up bearing borrowings are stated at amortized cost with any difference between cost and redemption value being recognized in the statement of profit or loss over the period of the borrowings on an effective interest basis.

6.17 Provisions

A provision is recognized in the balance sheet when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation. The amount recognized as a provision reflects the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. However, provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect current best estimates.

6.18 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or 'at fair value through profit or loss'. A financial liability is classified as at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held for trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is also recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when the contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or have expired or when the financial liability's cash flows have been substantially modified.

6.19 Contingents

a) ***Contingent liabilities -*** are disclosed when:

(i) there is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence 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

(ii) there is present 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.

b) ***Contingent assets***

Contingent assets are disclosed when there is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence 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. Contingent assets are not recognized until their realization become virtually certain.

6.20 Financial assets

a) Initial measurement

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

(i) at fair value through profit or loss

(ii) at fair value through other comprehensive income

(iii) measured at amortized cost

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

b) Subsequent measurement

The financial assets are subsequently measured as follows:

(i)	Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest / markup or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.
(ii)	Financial assets measured at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest / markup income, foreign exchange gains / losses and impairment are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.
(iii)	Debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest / markup income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. On de-recognition, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the statement of profit or loss.
(iv)	Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in the 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 recognized in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to the statement of profit or loss.

c) De-recognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual 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.

6.21 Foreign currency transactions and translations

Transactions in foreign currencies are accounted for in Pakistani Rupees at the foreign exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are re-translated into rupees at the foreign exchange rates approximating those prevailing at the reporting date. Exchange differences, if any, are charged in statement of profit or loss.

6.22 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the financial statements only when the Company has currently legally enforceable right to set-off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the assets and to settle the liabilities simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or winding up of the Company or the counter parties.

6.23 Revenue recognition-IFRS 15

The company applies 5 step - model approach in revenue recognition.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. Revenue from operations of the Company are recognized when the goods are provided, and thereby the performance obligations are satisfied.

Revenue consists of sale of iron bars, girders and related products. The Company's contract performance obligations are fulfilled at the point in time when the goods are dispatched to the customer. Invoices are generated and revenue is recognized at that point in time, as the control has been transferred to the customers.

Profit on saving account is accrued on a time proportionate basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective profit rate applicable.

No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with a credit term of up to 120 days, which is consistent with the market practice.

Dividends, if any are accounted for on receipt basis, irrespective of the year to which such dividends are related.

6.24 Dividend distribution and other appropriations

a) Dividend distributions

Dividend is recognized as liability in the period in which it is declared, irrespective of the year.

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

b) Appropriations

Appropriations of profit are reflected in the statement of changes in equity in the period in which such appropriations are approved.

6.25 Ordinary share capital

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

6.26 Comprehensive income

Comprehensive income is the change in equity resulting from transactions and other events, other than changes resulting from transactions with shareholders in their capacity as shareholders.

The total comprehensive income comprises of all the components of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Other comprehensive income comprises items of income and expense, including reclassification adjustments, that are not recognized in profit or loss as required or permitted by approved accounting standards, and is presented in 'statement of other comprehensive income'.

6.27 Earnings per share ("EPS")

The Company calculates both basic and diluted earnings per share in accordance with IAS 33 "Earnings per Share". Under IAS 33, basic EPS is computed using weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is computed using weighted average number of shares outstanding plus dilutive effect of stock options outstanding during the year.

6.28 Impairment

a) Financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses in respect of financial assets measured at amortized cost. The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, except for the following, which are measured at 12 months expected credit loss:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balance for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a specific period of time and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the debts. The Company has identified the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the unemployment rate of the countries in which it sells its goods to be the most relevant factors, and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than past due for a reasonable period of time. Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. 12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months). The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovery of a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Company individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

The adoption of the expected loss approach has not resulted in any material change in impairment provision for any financial asset.

b) Non-financial assets.

The carrying amounts of the Company's non financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment.

If such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount, being higher of value of use and fair value less costs to sell, is estimated. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

6.29 Related party transactions

The related parties of the Company comprise of associated undertakings, key management personnel and entities under common directorship as defined in the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2017..

Related party transactions are carried out on mutually agreed terms.

Pricing for these transactions are determined on the basis of comparable uncontrolled price method subject to agreed on mutual terms, which sets the price by reference to comparable goods and services sold in an economically comparable market to a buyer unrelated to the seller.

The accounting methods adopted for various types of transactions and balances with related parties are as follows:

a) Sale of goods and services

Revenue from sale of goods and services to related parties is recognized in accordance with the revenue recognition policy of the Company for such transactions.

Receivables against sale of goods outstanding at the reporting date are carried at amortized cost in accordance with the accounting policy of the Company for such balances.

b) Purchases of goods and services

Purchases of goods from related parties are recognized at actual cost to the Company.

Payables against purchases from related parties outstanding at the reporting date are carried at amortized cost in accordance with the accounting policy of the Company for such balances.

c) Dividend distribution

Distribution to related parties having shareholding in the Company is recognized in accordance with the accounting policy of the Company for dividend distribution to ordinary shareholders.

6.30 Determination of fair value

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

The carrying values of all the financial assets and liabilities reflected in the financial statements approximate their fair values. Fair value is determined on the basis of the objective evidence at each reporting date.

A number of Company's accounting policies require determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values of assets and liabilities is determined as follows:

a) Trade and other receivables

The fair value of trade and other receivables is estimated as the present value of future net cash inflows which are discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date.

b) Trade and other payables

The fair value of trade and other payables is estimated as the present value of future net cash outflows which are discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date.

c) Borrowings

The fair value of borrowings is determined using effective interest method.

6.31 Figures

Figures in these financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest of rupee.

6.32 Government Grant

Grants from the Government are recognized at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all attached conditions. Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognized in the profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that these are intended to compensate, irrespective of the year to which they are related.

6.33 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors of the Company
that makes strategic decisions.

Segment results that are reported to the Board of Directors include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Those income, expenses, assets, liabilities and other balances which cannot be allocated to a particular segment on a reasonable basis are reported as unallocated. The company has no segments worth reportable as per IFRS 08.

6.34 Non- Current Assets Held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale when their carrying amount is to be recovered principally through a sale transaction and a sale is considered highly probable. These are stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

7 SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized capital

2025	2024		2025	2024
------- Number of shares -------			Rupees	Rupees
300,000,000	300,000,000	Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each	**3,000,000,000**	**3,000,000,000**

Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital

2025	2024		2025	2024
------- Number of shares -------			Rupees	Rupees
121,750,000	121,750,000	Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid in cash	1,217,500,000	1,217,500,000
9,471,240	9,471,240	Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each for consideration other than cash	94,712,400	94,712,400
13,122,124	13,122,124	Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each issued as bonus shares	131,221,240	131,221,240
144,343,364	144,343,364		**1,443,433,640**	**1,443,433,640**

Movement in share capital of the Company during the current as well as last year is as follows:

2025	2024		2025	2024
------- Number of shares -------			Rupees	Rupees
144,343,364	144,343,364	At beginning of the year	1,443,433,640	1,443,433,640
-	-	Movement during the year	-	-
144,343,364	**144,343,364**	Total at the year end	**1,443,433,640**	**1,443,433,640**

7.1 The Company has only one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income.

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

		2025	2024
		Rupees	Rupees
8 DIRECTOR'S LOAN			
At the beginning of the year	8.1	316,329,215	316,329,215
Add: Addition during the year		-	-
Less: Repayment during the year		-	-
At the end of the year		**316,329,215**	**316,329,215**

8.1 It is interest free loan from directors amounting to Rs. 316.329 million (2024: Rs. 316.329 million). This loan has been classified into equity as per regulations of TR 32 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountant of Pakistan. (see note 8.2).

8.2 A loan to an entity by the director with undetermined repayment period, which is agreed to be paid at the discretion of the entity does not pass the test of liability and is to be recorded as equity at face value. This is not subsequently remeasured. The decision by the entity at any time in future to deliver cash or any other financial asset to settle the director's loan would be a direct debit to equity.

8.3 The Director's loan are subordinated until the fulfilment of the terms and conditions.

	2025	2024
9 CAPITAL RESERVES		
Share premium	**774,507,925**	**774,507,925**

9.1 This represents premium of Rs. 20.20 per share received by the Company adjusted by the transaction cost of Rs. 68.842 million on initial public offering ('IPO') of 41,750,000 shares of Rs. 10 each in the year 2017. This reserve can be utilized by the Company in accordance for the purpose specified in section 81 of the Companies Act, 2017.

10 SURPLUS ON REVALUATION OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

10.1 As at 30 June 2025

	Freehold land	Buildings on freehold land	Plant and machinery	Aggregate
	------ Rupees ------			
Revaluation surplus				
At beginning of the year	573,656,748	54,218,726	502,412,300	1,130,287,774
Less: Transferred to unappropriated profit in respect of incremental depreciation charged for the year	-	(2,710,936)	(50,241,230)	(52,952,166)
At end of the year	**573,656,748**	**51,507,790**	**452,171,070**	**1,077,335,608**
Related deferred tax liabilities				
At beginning of the year	-	(15,723,429)	(145,699,567)	(161,422,996)
Incremental depreciation charged during the year	-	786,171	14,569,957	15,356,128
At end of the year	**-**	**(14,937,258)**	**(131,129,610)**	**(146,066,868)**
At end of the year (net)	**573,656,748**	**36,570,532**	**321,041,460**	**931,268,740**

10.2 As at 30 June 2024

	Freehold land	Buildings on freehold land	Plant and machinery	Aggregate
Revaluation surplus				
At beginning of the year	338,684,248	22,714,860	249,660,648	611,059,756
Less: Transferred to unappropriated profit in respect of	234,972,500	33,644,330	295,358,294	563,975,124
incremental depreciation charged for the year	-	(2,140,464)	(42,606,642)	(44,747,106)
At end of the year	**573,656,748**	**54,218,726**	**502,412,300**	**1,130,287,774**
Related deferred tax liabilities				
At beginning of the year	-	(6,587,308)	(72,401,588)	(78,988,896)
Tax effect on revaluation surplus	-	(9,756,856)	(85,653,905)	(95,410,761)
Incremental depreciation charged during the year	-	620,735	12,355,926	12,976,661
At end of the year	**-**	**(15,723,429)**	**(145,699,567)**	**(161,422,996)**
At end of the year (net)	**573,656,748**	**38,495,297**	**356,712,733**	**968,864,778**

10.3 The revaluation surplus on property, plant and equipment is a capital reserve and is not available for distribution to the shareholders of the Company in accordance with section 240(2) of the Companies Act, 2017.

10.4 The latest revaluation of property, plant and equipment of the Company was carried out by KG Traders independent professional valuers (approved business valuers on the panel of Pakistan Bank's Association) during the financial year 2024.
The said revaluation was carried out to replace the carrying amounts of assets with the market values / depreciated market values.
The Company has incorporated the revaluation adjustments [surplus / (impairment)] in the financial statements of the respective year. The company in the current year carried out an internal valuation to assess the values of fixed assets at the reporting date and determined the values approximate to book values.

10.5 Forced sale value of property, plant and equipment at that time is as under:

Freehold land	515,931,938
Buildings on freehold land	382,500,000
Plant and machinery	883,200,000
Total	1,781,631,938

10.6 Basis of revaluation were as under as per the provisions of IFRS 13:

Freehold land	The value of land was determined on the basis of inquiries in the activity of land and also information obtained from different sources in the area.
Buildings on freehold land	The value of building was based on information of various construction details, covered areas and quality of constructions were noted and new rate of construction per square foot where applicable was determined to arrive at new construction value.
Plant and machinery	The value is based on inquiries from the local market to obtain prevalent replacement values of similar local and imported machinery items.

			2025 RUPEES	2024 RUPEES
11	**LONG TERM FINANCES**			
	Bank of Punjab Limited - FATR/FIM	- note 18.3	145,954,000	163,134,000
	Bank of Punjab Limited - CF	- note 18.1	108,877,000	121,697,000
			254,831,000	**284,831,000**
	Soneri Bank Limited - DF	- note 18.6	24,727,188	36,051,659
	Less: Current Portion of Long term Loans		(58,329,032)	(39,914,851)
			221,229,156	**280,967,808**

12 LIABILITIES AGAINST ASSET SUBJECT TO FINANCE LEASE

12.1 Set out below the carrying amount of lease liabilities and the movements during the year:

		2025	2024
Balance at commencement of the year		6,569,244	23,173,572
Finance Cost	- note 37	502,276	3,774,927
Lease rental payments made during the year		(7,071,520)	(20,379,255)
Balance at end of the year		-	6,569,244
Current portion of lease liabilities		-	(6,569,244)
Long-term lease liabilities		-	-

12.2 Maturity analysis

	2025	2024
Liabilities against asset subject to finance lease(Gross) - minimum lease payments:		
Not later than 1 year	-	6,690,554
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	-	-
	-	6,690,554
Future finance cost	-	(121,310)
Present value of finance lease liabilities	-	**6,569,244**

12.2.1 Terms and conditions of the lease arrangement

Lessor The above arrangement represents finance lease entered into with M/s. OLP Financial Services Pakistan Limited (formerly Orix Leasing Pakistan Limited) for lease of plant and machinery.

Repayment The liability under the agreement is payable in sixty (60) monthly instalments and will mature on September 2024.

Finance cost The lease facility is subject to annual finance charge of 21.59% (2024: 21.59%).

Security The arrangement is secured against hypothecation and registered specific charge of Rs. 107.085 Million on specific plant and machinery of the Company.

Purchase Option The Company intends to exercise its option to purchase the leased assets upon completion of the lease term.

		2025 RUPEES	2024 RUPEES
13 DEFERRED TAXATION			
Deferred tax liability on taxable temporary differences			
Accelerated depreciation on property, plant and equipment		102,636,408	97,113,767
Liabilities against asset subject to finance lease		-	12,972,650
Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment		146,066,868	161,422,996
Deferred tax asset on deductible temporary differences		**248,703,276**	**271,509,413**
Provision for Gratuity		(35,815,257)	(33,109,453)
Minimum tax available for carry forward	13.2	(212,888,019)	(198,126,904)
		(248,703,276)	**(231,236,357)**
		-	**40,273,056**

13.1 The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income tax in the same jurisdiction, and the law allows net settlement. Therefore, they have been offset in the statement of financial position.

13.2 The company has recognized deferred tax asset on minimum tax to the extent of its reversiblity in future as per the relevant provisions of Income Tax Ordinance 2001 and IAS 12.

13.3 Movement in deferred tax due to taxable / (deductible) temporary differences -

	Opening balance	*Revaluation surplus*	*Profit and loss account*	*Other comprehensive income*	*Closing balance*
		-----	----- Rupees -----	-----	
As at 30 June 2025					
Accelerated depreciation	97,113,767	-	5,522,641	-	102,636,408
Surplus on revaluation of assets	161,422,996	-	(15,356,128)	-	146,066,868
Liabilities against asset subject to finance lease	12,972,650	-	(12,972,650)	-	-
Other Provisions	(198,126,904)	-	(14,761,115)	-	(212,888,019)
Provision for gratuity	(33,109,453)	-	(4,253,071)	1,547,267	(35,815,257)
	40,273,056	**-**	**(41,820,323)**	**1,547,267**	**-**
As at 30 June 2024					
Accelerated depreciation	141,665,204	-	(44,551,437)	-	97,113,767
Surplus on revaluation of assets	78,988,896	-	(12,976,661)	95,410,761	161,422,996
Liabilities against subject to finance lease	9,810,477	-	3,162,173	-	12,972,650
Other Provisions	(168,854,871)	-	(29,272,033)	-	(198,126,904)
Provision for gratuity	(32,614,836)	-	(7,080,640)	6,586,023	(33,109,453)
	28,994,870	**-**	**(90,718,598)**	**101,996,784**	**40,273,056**

13.4 Rate Reconciliation with current tax and deferred tax

	2025	2024
Profit/(Loss) before tax	(664,960,791)	(884,010,979)
Admissible	(153,165,222)	(165,102,779)
In -admissible	208,377,611	202,729,421
Tax @ 29%	(176,827,037)	(245,451,458)
Minimum Tax adjustments	33,149,191	28,396,036
Minimum Tax payable	33,149,191	28,396,036
Deferred tax difference- on taxable temporary difference	(22,806,137)	(54,365,925)
Deferred tax Difference- on deductible temporary difference	(19,014,186)	(36,352,673)
	(8,671,132)	**(62,322,562)**
Prior year adjustment	1,689,990	-
Total tax	**(6,981,142)**	**(62,322,562)**

			2025 RUPEES	2024 RUPEES
14	**DEFERRED LIABILITIES**			
	Defined gratuity benefit plan	- note 14.1	123,500,886	114,170,526
	Provisional finance cost	- note 14.9	81,303,008	59,776,986
	Present value of markup	- note 33.1	41,554,213	21,555,664
			246,358,107	**195,503,176**

14.1 Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation

		2025	2024
Obligation at the beginning of the year		114,170,526	112,464,952
Charge for the year			
- Profit and loss account	- note 14.2.1	35,419,413	40,566,783
- Other comprehensive income	- note 14.2.2	(5,335,405)	(22,710,425)
		30,084,008	**17,856,358**
Benefits due but not paid (payables)		(13,644,981)	(8,661,098)
Benefits paid during the year		(7,108,667)	(7,489,686)
Obligation at the end of the year		**123,500,886**	**114,170,526**

14.2 Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation

	2025	2024
Present value of defined benefit obligations	114,170,526	112,464,952
Current service cost	20,109,842	23,603,479
Interest cost on defined benefit obligations	15,309,571	16,963,304
Benefits due but not paid (payables)	(13,644,981)	(8,661,098)
Benefits paid during the year	(7,108,667)	(7,489,686)
Remeasurements recogonized in other comprehensive income		
Actuarial (gain)/losses from changes in financial assumptions	(936,977)	(435,698)
Experience adjustments	(4,398,428)	(22,274,727)
	(5,335,405)	**(22,710,425)**
At end of the year	**123,500,886**	**114,170,526**

14.2.1 Charge to profit and loss account

	2025	2024
Current service cost	20,109,842	23,603,479
Interest cost	15,309,571	16,963,304
	35,419,413	**40,566,783**

14.2.2 Remeasurements recognized in other comprehensive income

	2025	2024
Actuarial loss due to changes in financial assumptions	(936,977)	(435,698)
Actuarial (gain) / loss due to Experience adjustments	(4,398,428)	(22,274,727)
Net actuarial (gain) / loss for the year	**(5,335,405)**	**(22,710,425)**

14.3 Assumptions used for valuation of the defined benefit scheme for employees are as under:

	2025	**2024**
	--------- % age per annum ---------	
Financial assumptions		
Discount rate	**11.75%**	**14.75%**
Expected rate of salary increase	**11.25%**	**14.25%**
Demographic assumptions		
Expected mortality rate	**SLIC 2001-2005**	**SLIC 2001-2005**
Retirement age	**60 years**	**60 years**

The actuarial valuation of gratuity was carried out at June 30 by an independent actuary under projected unit credit (PUC) actuarial cost method.

14.4 Year end sensitivity analysis on present value of defined benefit obligations -

If the significant actuarial assumptions used to estimate the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date, had fluctuated by 100 bps with all other variables held constant, the present value of the net defined benefit obligation as at 30 June 2025 would have been as follows:

	30 / Jun / 2025		***30 / Jun / 2024***	
	Variation of 100 bps		***Variation of 100 bps***	
	Increase	***Decrease***	***Increase***	***Decrease***
	-------------- Rupees --------------		***-------------- Rupees --------------***	
Discount rate	**114,487,757**	133,849,926	**106,163,984**	123,354,309
Future salary	**134,084,510**	114,112,899	**123,576,981**	105,821,026

The sensitivity analysis of the defined benefit obligation to the significant actuarial assumptions has been performed using the same calculation techniques as applied for calculation of defined benefit obligation reported in the balance sheet.

14.5 Expected expense for next year

The expected expense to be charged in profit and loss in respect of the gratuity scheme for the year ending 30 June 2026 would be Rs. 32,964,558.

14.6 Average duration of the obligation

Weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 8 (2024: 8) years gratuity plan.

14.7 Exposure of actuarial risk

The plans expose the Company to the actuarial risks such as:

a)	***Salary risks***	The risk that the final salary at the time of cessation of service is greater than what we assumed. Since the benefit is calculated on the final salary (which will closely reflect inflation and other macroeconomic factors). the benefit amount increases as salary increases.
b)	***Mortality risks***	The risk that the actual mortality experience is different than the assumed mortality. This effect is more pronounced in schemes where the age and service distribution is on the higher side.
c)	***Withdrawal Risk***	The risk of actual withdrawals experience is different from assumed withdrawal probability. The significance of the withdrawal risk varies with the age, service and the entitled benefits of the beneficiary.

14.8 Expected benefit payments for the next 10 years and beyond

FY 2026	13,734,963
FY 2027	14,152,884
FY 2028	19,627,904
FY 2029	16,522,694
FY 2030	20,079,743
FY 2031	24,984,927
FY 2032	18,229,441
FY 2033	14,755,352
FY 2034	23,277,147
FY 2035	23,450,150
FY 2036 onwards	1,284,769,022

14.9 The company has entered into restructuring agreement with The Bank of Punjab. The loan has been restructured on revised terms and conditions, and bank booked markup @ 8.02% on outstanding liability on prudent basis and is likely to book markup till the final settlement of the loans and also intends to waive off the markup if the company complies with strict terms and conditions. The markup is payable only if the company make defaults in agreed payments and the bank has confirmed the same. Therefore, the company has also recognized the provision for mark up as per the revised schedule.

			2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
15	**TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES**			
	Trade creditors		104,528,471	110,306,212
	Advances from customers	- note 15.1	42,713,948	122,851,245
	Accrued expenses		31,406,995	103,262,276
	Security deposits	- note 15.2	1,323,993	1,196,157
	Workers' profit participation fund	- note 15.3	-	-
	Employee retirement benefits		22,306,079	8,661,098
	Other payables		5,650,374	19,775,880
			207,929,860	**366,052,868**

15.1 100% of opening balance at the commencement of financial year was converted into revenue.

15.2 These represent interest free deposits received from various contractors / suppliers. The amount received has been utilized for business in accordance with the written agreements with them.

15.3 Workers' profit participation fund

	2025	2024
At beginning of the year	-	-
Add: Provision for the year	-	-
Less: Paid during the year	-	-
At end of the year	-	-

16	**UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS**	**-**	**373,720**

16.1 This represents unclaimed dividends as on the reporting date.

16.2 The company has paid Rs. 373,720 regarding unclaimed dividend to the respective members of the Company.

16.3 The Company has provided the list of members to the SECP. After confirmation from the SECP, the company will give notice to the concerned shareholders. The company has complied with the requirements of Section 244 of the Companies Act, 2017 to the extent and manner as applicable.

16.4 During year end,company paid the oustanding unclaimed dividend to the designated account of the State Bank of Pakistan.

			2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
17	**MARK-UP ACCRUED ON BORROWINGS**			
	Cash finances		35,982,802	29,042,036
	Short-term borrowings- FATR/FIM		40,717,385	52,269,660
			76,700,187	**81,311,696**
18	**SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS**			
	Cash finances			
	- National Bank of Pakistan	- note 18.2	166,945,609	166,945,609
			166,945,609	**166,945,609**
	FATR / FIM			
	- National Bank of Pakistan	- note 18.4	694,989,535	694,989,535
	- Soneri Bank Limited	- note 18.5	198,763,355	199,999,418
			893,752,890	**894,988,953**
			1,060,698,499	**1,061,934,562**

		2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
19	**CURRENT PORTION OF LONG TERM LIABILITIES**		
	Long- term finances	58,329,032	39,914,851
	Current portion of lease obligations	-	6,569,244
		58,329,032	**46,484,095**

20 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

20.1 Contingencies

(a) The Company is in litigation with National Bank of Pakistan ('NBP') wherein NBP had filed suits bearing # COS 22222/2019 and COS 30498/2021 before Honourable Lahore High Court against the Company for recovery of Rs. 887.812 million and Rs. 1,564.298 million respectively. The Company had filed counter suits against NBP, as below:

i) The Company had filed a suit bearing # COS 217367/2018 before Honourable the Lahore High Court against NBP's claims of certain facilities of letters of credit.

ii) The Company with other claimants filed a suit bearing # COS 18377/2019 before Honourable Lahore High Court for recovery of Rs. 942.50 million on account of damages. The said petition is pending adjudication.

iii) The Company with other claimants filed a suit bearing # COS 67073/2019 before Honourable Lahore High Court Lahore wherein along with other claims/prayers, recovery of Rs. 768.298 million. The said petition is pending adjudication.

The management and legal counsel of the Company is of the view that these cases are likely to be decided in favour of the Company.

The company is contesting all these cases vigorously and legal consultants is of the view that the said matters would be decided in favour of the company, therefore no provision has been recognized as per IAS 37 in the financial statements.

b) Writ petition No.19706/24 titled as 'M/s Ittefaq Iron Industries Vs SNGPL' is pending adjudication in the Honourable Lahore High Court, Lahore LPA (Late payment surcharge). The principal amount had been paid by the Company in accordance to the allocated scheduled, however SNGPL now claiming surcharge. At present court had allowed interim relief to the Company issuing a stay order. The said matter would be decided in favor of the Company; therefore no provision has been recognized in accordance with ias-37,for late payment surcharge.

(c) Bank guarantees amounting to Rs. 114,913,110 (2024: Rs. 114,913,110) had been issued in favours of the Company by various financial institutions.

(d) Accrued markup on Bank of Punjab is contigent upon timely repayment of loan installments as per the agreed schedule.

(e) In the tax year 2020, sales tax amounting to Rs.10,287,080/-has been disallowed in terms of section 8(1)(m) for failure to provide CNIC/NTN of unregistered buyers. The matter is currently under consideration in the Federal Board of Revenue and the management and legal counsel considers it probable that such case shall be decided in the company's favour.

			2025 RUPEES	2024 RUPEES
20.2	***Commitments***			
	Irrevocable letters of credit/contracts		31,510,620	208,359,911
21	**PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**			
	Operating fixed assets	- note 21.1	2,280,346,493	2,400,707,985
	Capital work-in-progress	- note 21.6	-	-
			2,280,346,493	**2,400,707,985**

21.1 PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

Particulars	Freehold land - revalued	Building on freehold land - revalued	Plant & Machinery - revalued	Grid station	Electric installation and equipment	Laboratory equipment	Loose tools	Office equipment	Furniture and fixture	Arms and ammunition	Motor vehicles	Total
As at July 01, 2023												
Cost / revaluation	372,006,250	659,526,100	1,992,558,813	57,279,039	302,489,587	12,822,088	302,509	11,727,147	7,335,270	146,013	31,181,150	**3,447,373,966**
Accumulated depreciation	-	(234,613,980)	(1,149,983,241)	(47,195,814)	(167,993,089)	(9,402,861)	(249,256)	(7,487,428)	(4,863,470)	(119,877)	(22,395,090)	**(1,644,304,106)**
Book value	**372,006,250**	**424,912,120**	**842,575,572**	**10,083,225**	**134,496,498**	**3,419,227**	**53,253**	**4,239,719**	**2,471,800**	**26,136**	**8,786,060**	**1,803,069,860**
Year ended June 30, 2024:												
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	660,400	56,900	-	100,428,968	**101,146,268**
Adjustments/transfer from CWIP	-	6,379,539	61,333,933	-	14,504,252	-	-	-	-	-	-	**82,217,724**
Revaluation Surplus												
- Cost	234,972,500	(209,526,100)	(888,558,813)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(863,112,413)**
- Accumulated Deepreciation	-	243,170,430	1,183,917,107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1,427,087,537**
	234,972,500	33,644,330	295,358,294	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	563,975,124
Depreciation for the year	-	(21,995,680)	(99,888,203)	(1,008,323)	(13,453,624)	(341,923)	(5,325)	(931,871)	(251,742)	(2,614)	(11,821,686)	**(149,700,991)**
Book value	**606,978,750**	**442,940,309**	**1,099,379,596**	**9,074,902**	**135,547,126**	**3,077,304**	**47,928**	**3,968,248**	**2,276,958**	**23,522**	**97,393,342**	**2,400,707,985**
Year ended June 30, 2025:												
Additions/Transfer from RIOU	-	-	50,009,417	-	-	-	-	566,000	27,600	-	234,900	**50,837,917**
Adjustments/transfer from CWIP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal												
- Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(972,049)	**(972,049)**
- Accumulated Deepreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	935,457	**935,457**
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(36,592)	**(36,592)**
Depreciation for the year	-	(22,147,015)	(113,678,390)	(907,490)	(13,554,713)	(307,730)	(4,793)	(828,020)	(229,235)	(2,352)	(19,503,079)	**(171,162,817)**
Book value	**606,978,750**	**420,793,294**	**1,035,710,623**	**8,167,412**	**121,992,413**	**2,769,574**	**43,135**	**3,706,228**	**2,075,323**	**21,170**	**78,088,571**	**2,280,346,493**
As at June 30, 2024												
Cost / revaluation	606,978,750	456,379,539	1,165,333,933	57,279,039	316,993,839	12,822,088	302,509	12,387,547	7,392,170	146,013	131,610,118	**2,767,625,545**
Accumulated depreciation	-	(13,439,230)	(65,954,337)	(48,204,137)	(181,446,713)	(9,744,784)	(254,581)	(8,419,299)	(5,115,212)	(122,491)	(34,216,776)	**(366,917,561)**
Book value	**606,978,750**	**442,940,309**	**1,099,379,596**	**9,074,902**	**135,547,126**	**3,077,304**	**47,928**	**3,968,248**	**2,276,958**	**23,522**	**97,393,342**	**2,400,707,985**
As at June 30, 2025												
Cost / revaluation	606,978,750	456,379,539	1,215,343,350	57,279,039	316,993,839	12,822,088	302,509	12,953,547	7,419,770	146,013	130,872,969	**2,817,491,413**
Accumulated depreciation	-	(35,586,245)	(179,632,727)	(49,111,627)	(195,001,426)	(10,052,514)	(259,374)	(9,247,319)	(5,344,447)	(124,843)	(52,784,398)	**(537,144,920)**
Book value	**606,978,750**	**420,793,294**	**1,035,710,623**	**8,167,412**	**121,992,413**	**2,769,574**	**43,135**	**3,706,228**	**2,075,323**	**21,170**	**78,088,571**	**2,280,346,493**
Depreciation rate (%) 2024	-	**5%**	**10%**	**10%**	**10%**	**10%**	**10%**	**20%**	**10%**	**10%**	**20%**	
Depreciation rate (%) 2025	-	**5%**	**10%**	**10%**	**10%**	**10%**	**10%**	**20%**	**10%**	**10%**	**20%**	

21.2 Depreciation for the period has been allocated as under :-

	2025	2024
	---------Rupees---------	
Cost of goods manufactured	162,604,676	142,215,941
Cost of goods manufactured (Lease)	1,293,105	5,700,280
Administrative and general expenses	8,558,141	7,485,050
	172,455,922	155,401,271

21.3 Revaluation of property, plant and equipment

Had there been no revaluation, the cost, accumulated depreciation and book value of revalued assets would be as under:

	30 / June / 2025			30 / June / 2024		
	Cost	***Accumulated Depreciation***	***Book value***	***Cost***	***Accumulated Depreciation***	***Book value***
	---------------------- Rupees ----------------------			---------------------- Rupees ----------------------		
Freehold land	33,322,002	-	33,322,002	33,322,002	-	33,322,002
Buildings on freehold land	620,547,696	263,427,996	357,119,700	620,547,696	232,400,611	388,147,085
Plant and machinery	1,401,822,798	901,935,740	499,887,058	1,351,813,381	763,003,696	588,809,685
	2,055,692,496	**1,165,363,736**	**890,328,760**	**2,005,683,079**	**995,404,307**	**1,010,278,772**

21.4 Disposal of property, plant and equipment

Particulars							
Asset	***Buyer***	***Cost (Rupees)***	***Depreciation (Rupees)***	***Book Value (Rupees)***	***Sale Proceeds (Rupees)***	***Gain / (Loss) (Rupees)***	***Relationship With Company***
LES-08-4372		*781,965*	*760,787*	*21,178*	*400,000*	*378,822*	***Third Party***
LEP-09-1305		*83400*	*81,049*	*2,351*	*25,000*	*22,649*	***Employee***
LEP-15B-3066		*106684*	*93,621*	*13,063*	*60,000*	*46,937*	***Third Party***
Total		**972,049**	**935,457**	**36,592**	**485,000**	**448,408**	

21.5 Particulars of immoveable property (freehold land and buildings on freehold land) in the name of the Company are as follows:

Location	***Usage of Property***	***Total area***
8 KM, Manga Mandi, Raiwind Road, District Kasur	Manufacturing Facility	53.144 Acres
40 B/II, Gulberg III, M. M. Alam Road, Lahore	Head Office	0.21 Acres

21.6 Capital work-in-progress

	Buildings on freehold land	Plant and machinery	Electric equipment	Aggregate
	------------------------ Rupees ------------------------			
As at 30 June 2025				
Opening balance	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	-	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2024				
Opening balance	3,626,063	54,390,944	14,504,252	72,521,259
Additions	2,753,476	6,942,989	-	9,696,465
Transfers	(6,379,539)	(61,333,933)	(14,504,252)	(82,217,724)
Closing balance	-	-	-	-

		2025 RUPEES	2024 RUPEES
22 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS			
Plant and machinery acquired on lease		51,302,522	57,002,802
Add: Further expense incurred by the Company		-	-
		51,302,522	57,002,802
Less: Depreciation on right-of-use assets		(1,293,105)	(5,700,280)
		50,009,417	**51,302,522**
Less: Transfers from ROUA to owned assets		(50,009,417)	-
		-	**51,302,522**

Depreciation is charged on reducing balance basis.

		2025 RUPEES	2024 RUPEES
23 LONG-TERM DEPOSITS			
Deposits with various institutions	- note 23.1	**20,026,226**	**20,026,226**
23.1 Movement during the year is as follows:			
At beginning of the year		20,026,226	20,026,226
Add: Deposits during the year		-	-
At end of the year		**20,026,226**	**20,026,226**

These are interest free refundable deposits with various utility companies and regulatory authorities. These are classified as 'loans and receivables' under IFRS-9 'Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement' which are required to be carried at amortized cost. However, these, being held for an indefinite period with no fixed maturity date, are carried at cost as their amortized cost is impracticable to determine.

		2025 RUPEES	2024 RUPEES
24 Stores, spares and loose tools			
Stores		224,589,584	332,028,617
Spare parts		50,729,548	130,030,833
Loose tools		1,002,156	452,752
		276,321,288	**462,512,202**
25 STOCK-IN-TRADE			
Raw material		816,835,402	938,352,175
Finished goods		52,456,264	49,007,250
		869,291,666	**987,359,425**

25.1 Stocks are pledged with financial institutions against short-term borrowings availed by the Company.

		2025 RUPEES	2024 RUPEES
26 TRADE DEBTS			
Local - unsecured			
Considered good		11,867,875	11,621,470
Considered doubtful		1,774,457	2,541,606
		13,642,332	**14,163,076**
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	- note 26.1	(1,774,457)	(2,541,606)
		11,867,875	**11,621,470**
Local - secured and considered good	- note 26.2	1,285,582,750	1,683,419,436
		1,297,450,625	**1,695,040,906**
26.1 Provision for doubtful debts			
Add: Provision for the year	- note 36	1,774,457	2,541,606
Less: Write off against provision		(1,774,457)	(2,541,606)
Balance at end of the year		-	-

26.2 Local - secured and considered good

These receivables are secured against cheque obtained from respective parties.

		2025 RUPEES	2024 RUPEES
26.3 Ageing of trade debts			
Past due 0 - 30 days		399,225,368	350,128,526
Past due 31 - 60 days		382,870,230	453,107,505
Past due 61 - 180 days		262,847,113	102,978,978
Past due 181 - 365 days		83,075,123	123,574,774
Past due over 365 days		171,207,248	670,079,761
		1,299,225,082	**1,699,869,544**

27 LOANS AND ADVANCES

Advances to: (unsecured but considered good)			
- Employees			
against salaries		2,863,457	3,857,625
against expenses	- note 27.1	3,031,229	3,046,137
		5,894,686	**6,903,762**
- Suppliers		15,375,816	62,521,448
		21,270,502	**69,425,210**
Letters of credits		-	34,921,973
		21,270,502	**104,347,183**

27.1 Advances to employees against expenses

These advances are made in the regular business requirements and settled in the accomplishment of the project for which advances are initiated.

28 TRADE DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS

Prepayments		702,408	890,163
Deposits	- note 28.1	19,846,624	18,987,026
Guarantee margins		114,913,110	114,913,110
		135,462,142	**134,790,299**

28.1 These deposits refer to amounts a company deposits as security when submitting a bid or tender for a contract.

29 TAX REFUNDS DUE FROM GOVERNMENT

Income tax recoverable	- note 29.1	311,277,196	254,322,826
Sales tax refundable	- note 29.2	96,199,140	83,974,820
		407,476,336	**338,297,646**

29.1 Income tax recoverable

At beginning of the year		254,322,826	209,464,858
Add: Advance income tax / deductions during the year		91,793,551	73,254,004
		346,116,377	**282,718,862**
Less: Provision for taxation -	- note 38		
- Current year		(33,149,191)	(28,396,036)
- Prior periods		(1,689,990)	-
		(34,839,181)	**(28,396,036)**
At end of the year		**311,277,196**	**254,322,826**

29.2 Sales tax refundable

This amount represents accumulated differences of input tax on purchases and sales tax payable.

30 CASH AND BANK BALANCES

In hand		1,006,872	3,495,658
With banks			
- On current accounts		58,127,556	17,069,824
- On saving accounts	- note 30.1	-	7,677,481
		58,127,556	**24,747,305**
		59,134,428	**28,242,963**

30.1 The profit rate in respect of savings accounts ranges between 10% and 20% per annum (2024: 10% to 20% per annum) and is recognized on receipt basis)

		2025 RUPEES	2024 RUPEES
31 Revenue from contracts with customers			
Gross Revenue		3,129,283,655	2,680,585,779
Less: Sales tax		(477,348,354)	(408,902,915)
Net Revenue		**2,651,935,301**	**2,271,682,864**

32 COST OF SALES			
Consumption			
- Raw material	- note 32.1	1,850,410,415	1,153,296,344
- Stores, spare parts and loose tools		179,193,567	231,037,290
		2,029,603,982	**1,384,333,634**
Salaries, wages, allowances and other benefits	- note 32.2	284,735,119	296,794,474
Fuel and power		535,091,734	417,904,238
Vehicle running and maintenance		4,726,854	6,568,716
Repairs and maintenance		43,137,797	109,838,875
Freight and forwarding		9,552,614	13,255,487
Insurance		6,158,867	5,753,078
Laboratory		976,270	1,264,454
Traveling and conveyance		8,132,477	17,002,778
Entertainment		1,267,275	2,102,521
Other manufacturing overheads		27,360,158	18,636,984
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	- note 21.2	162,604,676	142,215,941
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	- note 22	1,293,105	5,700,280
Cost of goods manufactured		**3,114,640,928**	**2,421,371,460**
Adjustment of finished goods			
Opening stock-in-trade		49,007,250	534,541,444
Less: Closing stock-in-trade		(52,456,264)	(49,007,250)
		(3,449,014)	**485,534,194**
		3,111,191,914	**2,906,905,654**

32.1 Raw material consumed		
Opening stocks	938,352,175	923,274,627
Add: Purchases and related direct cost	1,728,893,642	1,168,373,892
Less: Closing stocks	(816,835,402)	(938,352,175)
Raw material consumed	**1,850,410,415**	**1,153,296,344**

32.2 Salaries, wages, allowances and other benefits

Salaries, wages, allowances and other benefits includes employee retirement benefits amounting to Rs. 30,115,912 (2024: Rs. 33,264,762).

33 OTHER OPERATING INCOME			
On financial assets			
Return on bank deposits		18,725,231	17,737,094
Notional income on remeasurement of markup under IFRS 9	33.1	-	-
		18,725,231	**17,737,094**
On non-financial assets			
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	- note 21.4	448,407	-
Others		2,129,682	424,790
		2,578,089	**424,790**
		21,303,320	**18,161,884**

33.1 The company has remeasured its markup on prevailing KIBOR rate issued by SBP.

Financial liability:		
Opening balance	21,555,664	13,385,598
Remeasurement gain/loss	19,998,549	8,170,066
Closing balance	**41,554,213**	**21,555,664**

The company is liable to pay markup accrued already in the books of account upto May 26, 2022 as per the restructured loan arrangements with Bank of Punjab.The said mark up is payable in 2032 and carries an option to be waived off the accrued markup if the company strictly complies to rescheduled loan arrangements and does not make any default in repayments. Since the said payment is subject to conditions and likely to be paid in 2032 , therefore the company has discounted the said amount of markup amounting Rs. 87.974 million @ 11.31% (2024- @ 19.22%) and the accrued mark up has been remeasured at the reporting date as per the provisions of IFRS 09.

		2025 RUPEES	2024 RUPEES
34 DISTRIBUTION AND SELLING EXPENSES			
Salaries, wages and benefits	- note 34.1	8,120,707	9,665,706
Packing materials		2,508,755	9,743,996
Rebates and commission		2,024,408	1,998,709
Handling and carriage		210,380	-
Advertisement		5,444,357	18,177,993
Others		8,021,769	14,115,171
		26,330,376	**53,701,575**

34.1 Salaries, wages and benefits

Salaries, wages and benefits includes employee retirement benefits amounting to Rs. 1,176,342 (2024: Rs. 1,622,671).

		2025 RUPEES	2024 RUPEES
35 ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL EXPENSES			
Salaries, wages and benefits	- note 35.1	66,797,255	71,845,894
Travelling and conveyance		1,804,957	2,509,414
Entertainment		1,833,312	1,725,876
Vehicle running and maintenance		16,011,599	16,252,067
Printing and stationary		1,005,360	1,460,914
Communication		2,784,326	2,475,586
Electricity and sui gas		854,203	1,014,677
Legal and professional		1,886,287	1,939,380
Fee and subscription		3,478,906	7,951,873
Insurance expenses		2,372,317	1,944,071
Other expenses		1,088,494	1,230,255
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	- note 21.2	8,558,141	7,485,050
		108,475,157	**117,835,057**

35.1 Salaries, wages and benefits

Salaries, wages and benefits includes employee retirement benefits amounting to Rs. 4,127,159 (2024: Rs. 5,679,350).

		2025 RUPEES	2024 RUPEES
36 OTHER OPERATING COSTS			
Charity and donation	- note 36.1	-	2,986,440
Auditor's remuneration	- note 36.2	1,870,000	1,870,000
Provision for doubtful debts	- note 26.1	1,774,457	2,541,606
		3,644,457	**7,398,046**

36.1 Charity and donation

This represents donations to various individuals and none of the directors are interested in the done.

36.2 Auditor's remuneration

	2025 RUPEES	2024 RUPEES
Audit fee	1,600,000	1,600,000
Fee for review of half yearly financial statements	220,000	220,000
Certifications and other advisory services	30,000	30,000
Out of pocket expenses	20,000	20,000
	1,870,000	**1,870,000**

		2025 RUPEES	2024 RUPEES
37 FINANCE COST			
Finance cost on:			
- Soneri Bank Short-term borrowings		39,016,621	43,984,444
Soneri Bank Long-term borrowings		4,673,853	5,390,918
Provisional finance expense	- note 14.9	21,526,022	24,236,526
Loss on remeasurement of markup under IFRS 9	- note 33.1	19,998,549	8,170,066
- Lease liabilities		502,276	3,774,927
		85,717,321	**85,556,881**
Bank charges		2,840,187	2,458,514
		88,557,508	**88,015,395**

		2025 RUPEES	2024 RUPEES
38 LEVIES AND TAXATION			
Taxation			
Current taxation			
For the year		-	-
Deferred taxation			
For the year	- note 13	**(41,820,323)**	(90,718,598)
Levies			
Minimum tax			
Current year	- note 29.1	**33,149,191**	28,396,036
Prior year		**1,689,990**	-
		34,839,181	28,396,036
		(6,981,142)	**(62,322,562)**

38.1 Current

Provision for current year's taxation has been made in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

38.2 Minimum paid under section 113 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, representing levy in terms of the requirements of IFRIC 21 / IAS 37. During the year, the Company falls under minimum tax on turnover under section 113 of the Ordinance.

38.2 Numerical reconciliation between average and applicable tax rate

	2025	2024
Applicable tax rate	**29%**	**29%**

No % reconciliation has been provided as the company has charged provision for taxation on minimum tax basis as per section 113 of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. Numerical calculation has been provided in note no. 13.3.

39 LOSS PER SHARE - (BASIC AND DILUTED)

	2025	2024
(Loss) / Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders	(657,979,649)	(821,688,417)
Weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares	144,343,364	144,343,364
(Loss) / Earnings per share - basic	**(4.56)**	**(5.69)**

39.1 There is no anti-dilutive / dilutive effect on the basic earnings per share of the Company. Moreover, there are no anti-dilutive / dilutive potential ordinary shares outstanding as at 30 June 2025 and 2024.

		2025 RUPEES	2024 RUPEES
40 CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS			
Loss before tax		**(664,960,791)**	**(884,010,979)**
Adjustments for non-cash expenses and other items:			
Depreciation on property and equipment	- note 21.2	171,162,817	149,700,991
Depreciation on right-to-use assets	- note 22	1,293,105	5,700,280
Provision for staff retirement benefits	- note 14.2.1	35,419,413	40,566,783
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	- note 21.4	(46,937)	-
Finance cost	- note 37	47,032,937	55,608,803
Provisional Finance cost		21,526,022	24,236,526
(Loss)/gain on remeasurement of markup	- note 33.1	19,998,549	8,170,066
Provision for doubtful debts	- note 26.1	1,774,457	2,541,606
		298,160,363	**286,525,055**
Operating profit before working capital changes		**(366,800,428)**	**(597,485,924)**
Working capital changes			
(Increase) / Decrease in current assets:			
Stores,spares and loose tools		186,190,914	86,022,899
Stock-in-trade		118,067,759	470,456,646
Trade debts		395,815,824	934,473,971
Loans and advances		83,076,681	36,346,726
Trade deposits and prepayments		(671,843)	6,265,781
Tax refunds due from government		(12,224,320)	3,808,694
(Decrease) / Increase in trade and other payables		(171,767,989)	(711,088,248)
		598,487,026	**826,286,469**
Cash generated from operations		**231,686,598**	**228,800,545**

40.1 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

		2025	2024
Cash and bank balances	- note 30	59,134,428	28,242,963
		59,134,428	**28,242,963**

41 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company finances its operations through equity, borrowings and management of working capital with a view to obtain a reasonable mix between the various sources of finance to minimize the finance relating to the entity. The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments: risks to

- **a)** Credit risk;
- **b)** Liquidity risk; and
- **c)** Market risk

The Company's overall risk management policy focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

41.1 Risk management framework:

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for establishment and over-sight of the Company's risk management framework. The executive management team is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The team regularly meets and any changes and compliance issues are reported to the Board of Directors of the Company. Risk management systems are reviewed regularly by the executive management team to reflect changes in standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

41.2 Credit risk:

Credit risk represents the accounting loss that would be recognized at the reporting date if counter-parties failed completely to perform as contracted. The Company does not have significant exposure to any individual counterparty. To manage credit risk the Company maintains procedures covering the application for credit approvals, granting and renewal of counterparty limits and monitoring of exposures against these limits. As part of these processes the financial viability of all counterparties is regularly monitored and assessed. To mitigate the risk, the Company has a system of assigning credit limits to its customers based on an extensive evaluation based on customer profile and payment history. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

41.2.1 Exposure to credit risk:

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

At amortized cost	30 / Jun / 2025 Rupees	30 / Jun / 2024 Rupees
Trade debts - unsecured	1,297,450,625	1,695,040,906
Loans and advances	21,270,502	104,347,183
Bank balances	58,127,556	24,747,305
Trade deposits	134,759,734	133,900,136
	1,511,608,417	**1,958,035,530**

41.2.2 *Credit quality of financial assets:*

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings or to historical information about counterparty.

- ***(a) Counterparties without external credit ratings***

The aging of trade debts at the reporting date is reported in note 26.3 to the financial statements.

The Company has a policy to provide for impairment of expected credit loss based upon the age analysis which is being implemented. Based on past experience the management believes that no further impairment allowance is necessary in respect of trade debts as some receivables have been recovered subsequent to the year end and for other receivables there are reasonable grounds to believe that the amounts will be recovered in short course of time.

- ***(b) Other financial assets***

Based on past experience the management believes that no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of receivables from related parties, security deposits and advances, loan from directors and accrued interest on loan to director if any as there are reasonable grounds to believe that these balances will be recovered.

- ***(a) Counterparties with external credit ratings***

Due to the Company's long standing business relationships with these counterparties and after giving due consideration to their strong financial standing, management does not expect non performance by these counter parties on their obligations to the Company. Accordingly credit risk is minimal. The credit quality of Company's bank balances can be assessed with reference to external credit rating agencies as follows:

		Rating as of 2025	
Bank	***Rating Agency***	***Short-term***	***Long-term***
Habib Bank Limited	VIS	A1+	AAA
MCB Bank Limited	PACRA	A1+	AAA
United Bank Limited	VIS	A1+	AAA
Bank Alfalah Limited	PACRA	A1+	AAA
Faysal Bank Limited	VIS	A1+	AA
The Bank of Punjab	PACRA	A1+	AA+
JS Bank Limited	PACRA	A1+	AA
Soneri Bank Limited	PACRA	A1+	AA-
Bank Islami Limited	PACRA	A-1	AA-
Askari Bank Limited	PACRA	A1+	AA+
National Bank of Pakistan	PACRA	A1+	AAA
Samba Bank Limited	VIS	A1	AA
Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited	PACRA	A1+	AA+
Meezan Bank Limited	VIS	A1+	AAA
Apna Microfinance Bank Limited	PACRA	A-4	BB-
Allied Bank Limited	PACRA	A1+	AAA

41.2.3 Concentration of credit risk:

Concentration of credit risk exists when changes in economic or industry factors similarly affect groups of counterparties whose aggregate credit exposure is significant in relation to the Company's total credit exposure. The Company's portfolio of financial assets is broadly diversified and all transactions are entered into with credit-worthy counterparties there-by mitigating any significant concentrations of credit risk.

	30 / Jun / 2025 Rupees	30 / Jun / 2024 Rupees
Trade debts - unsecured	1,297,450,625	1,695,040,906
Loans and advances	21,270,502	104,347,183
Banks	58,127,556	24,747,305
Trade deposits	134,759,734	133,900,136
	1,511,608,417	**1,958,035,530**

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

The Company has established a credit policy for its industrial and retail customers under which each new customer is analyzed individually for credit worthiness before the Company enters into a commercial transaction. The Company's review includes identity checks, minimum security deposits, bank guarantees and in some cases bank references. Credit limits are established for each customer in accordance with the security deposit or bank guarantee received, which represents the maximum open amount without requiring approval from the higher management; customer limits are reviewed on a regular basis and once the credit limits of individual customers are exhausted, further transactions are discontinued. Ageing of trade debtors and provision for bad debtors are mentioned in respective note of trade debtors. Note 26

As at the reporting date, Company envisages that default risk on account of non-realization of other receivables and advances is minimal and thus based on historical trends adjusted to reflect current and forward looking information, loss allowance has been estimated by the Company using a range of probable recovery pattern of related other receivables and assigning a time value of money to same. As per the aforementioned approach, the loss allowance for other receivables was determined as follows:

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Gross carrying amount		
Trade deposits	**134,759,734**	**133,900,136**
Loss allowance	-	-
	134,759,734	**133,900,136**

The credit risk related to balances with banks, in term deposits, savings accounts and current accounts, is managed in accordance with the Company's policy of placing funds with approved financial institutions and within the limits assigned in accordance with the counter party risk policy. The limits are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through potential counter party failure.

41.3 Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet 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 stressed conditions. For this purpose the Company has sufficient running finance facilities available from various commercial banks to meet its liquidity requirements. Further liquidity position of the Company is closely monitored through budgets, cash flow projections and comparison with actual results by the Board.The company is currently under litigation with various banks as disclosed in note. no 20.

40.3.1 Exposure to liquidity risk:

(a) Contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments.

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

30 / June / 2025				
Financial liabilities	**Carrying amount**	**Contractual cash flows**	**Not Later than 1 Year**	**Later than 1 Year**
	-----	-----	Rupees -----	-----
Long-term finances	279,558,188	286,950,881	58,329,032	228,621,849
Lease obligations	-	-	-	-
Short-term borrowings	1,060,698,499	1,060,698,499	1,060,698,499	-
Un-claimed dividends	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	207,929,860	207,929,860	207,929,860	-
Accrued mark-up	76,700,187	76,700,187	76,700,187	-
	1,624,886,734	**1,632,279,427**	**1,403,657,578**	**228,621,849**

30 / June / 2024				
Financial liabilities	**Carrying amount**	**Contractual cash flows**	**Not Later than 1 Year**	**Later than 1 Year**
	-----	-----	Rupees -----	-----
Long-term finances	320,882,659	328,275,352	39,914,851	288,360,501
Lease obligations	6,569,244	6,690,554	6,690,554	-
Short-term borrowings	1,061,934,562	1,061,934,562	1,061,934,562	-
Un-claimed dividends	373,720	373,720	373,720	-
Trade payables	366,052,868	366,052,868	366,052,868	-
Accrued mark-up	81,311,696	81,311,696	81,311,696	-
	1,837,124,749	**1,844,638,752**	**1,556,278,251**	**288,360,501**

41.4 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 holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing return.

41.4.1 Currency risk:

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Foreign currency risk arises mainly where receivables and payables exist due to transactions entered into are denominated in foreign currencies.

- **Exposure to foreign currency risk:**

Exposure to foreign currency risk (as denominated in US $) was as follows based on notional amounts:

	30 / Jun / 2025	**30 / Jun / 2024**
Outstanding letters and credit (in US $)	**110,100.000**	747,345.45

Commitments outstanding at year end amounted to US $110,100 (2024: US $ 747,345,450) relating to letter of credits for imports. The significant exchange rates applied during the year:

	Average rate		**Reporting date rate**	
	30 / Jun / 2025	30 / Jun / 2024	**30 / Jun / 2025**	30 / Jun / 2024
	Rupees		**Rupees**	
USD 1	**279.60**	282.95	**286.20**	278.80

- **Sensitivity analysis:**

1% strengthening/weakening of Pak Rupee against US $ at reporting date would have varied profit or loss as shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

Increase/decrease in profit and loss account	**315,106.20**	2,083,599.00

41.4.2 Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Significant interest rate risk exposures are primarily managed by a mix of all borrowings at variable interest rates. The effect of consequential risk before tax @ 1% is 2025: 13,402,567 (2024: 13,829,765). At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Company's significant interest bearing financial instruments was as follows:

- **Variable rate financial assets and liabilities:**

	30 / Jun / 2025		**30 / Jun / 2024**	
	Assets	**Liabilities**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
		Rupees		
Long Term finances	-	279,558,188	-	320,882,659
Saving Accounts	-	-	7,677,481	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	6,569,244
Short-term borrowings	-	1,060,698,499	-	1,061,934,562
	-	**1,340,256,687**	**7,677,481**	**1,389,386,465**

- **Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments:**

  A change of 1% in interest rates at the reporting date would have varied profit before tax as shown below. Analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign exchange rates, remain constant.

- Variable rate financial instruments:	Variation in basis points (% age)	Effect on profit after tax 30 / June / 2025 Rupees	30 / June / 2024 Rupees
Cash with banks	**100 bps or 1.00%**	-	54,510
Lease liabilities		-	(46,642)
Borrowings		(9,515,822)	(9,818,002)
		(9,515,822)	**(9,810,134)**

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

41.4.3 Other price risk:

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk).The Company is not exposed to any price risk as there are no financial instruments at the reporting date that are sensitive to price fluctuations.

42 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS:

Fair value is the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Investment in associates are carried using equity method. The carrying values of all other financial assets and liabilities reflected in these financial statements approximate their fair values. Underlying the definition of fair value is the presumption that the Company is a going concern and there is no intention or requirement to curtail materially the scale of its operations or to undertake a transaction on adverse terms. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange dealer, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement ' requires the company to classify fair value measurements and fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements of fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

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

Transfer between levels of the fair value hierarchy are recognized at the end of the reporting period during which the changes have occurred. The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value. The Company has not disclosed the fair values for some financial assets and financial liabilities, as these are either short term in nature or reprice periodically. Therefore, their carrying amounts are reasonable approximation of fair value.

Financial instruments on reporting date	Carrying Amount				Fair Value			
	As at 30 June 2025							
	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortized cost	Other financial liabilities	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	Rupees							
Financial assets measured at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets not measured at fair value								
Trade debts	-	1,297,450,625	-	1,297,450,625	-	1,297,450,625	-	1,297,450,625
Loans and advances	-	21,270,502	-	21,270,502	-	21,270,502	-	21,270,502
Trade deposits	-	135,462,142	-	135,462,142	-	135,462,142	-	135,462,142
Bank balances	-	59,134,428	-	59,134,428	-	59,134,428	-	59,134,428
	-	1,513,317,697	-	1,513,317,697	-	1,513,317,697	-	1,513,317,697
Financial liabilities measured at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value								
Long term finances	-	-	254,831,000	254,831,000	-	-	-	-
Directors Loan	-	-	316,329,215	316,329,215	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	207,929,860	207,929,860	-	-	-	-
Unclaimed dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accrued mark-up	-	-	76,700,187	76,700,187	-	-	-	-
Short term borrowings	-	-	1,060,698,499	1,060,698,499	-	-	-	-
	-	-	1,916,488,761	1,916,488,761	-	-	-	-
On Statement of financial position date Gap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(403,171,064)
Interest bearing financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,315,529,499
Non-Interest bearing financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600,959,262

The Relative maturities of financial liabilities has been disclosed in the appropriate notes to the financial statements.

Financial instruments on reporting date	Carrying Amount				Fair Value			
	As at 30 June 2024							
	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortized cost	Other financial liabilities	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	Rupees							
Financial assets measured at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets not measured at fair value								
Trade debts	-	1,695,040,906	-	1,695,040,906	-	1,695,040,906	-	1,695,040,906
Loans and advances	-	104,347,183	-	104,347,183	-	104,347,183	-	104,347,183
Trade deposits	-	134,790,299	-	134,790,299	-	134,790,299	-	134,790,299
Bank balances	-	28,242,963	-	28,242,963	-	28,242,963	-	28,242,963
	-	1,962,421,351	-	1,962,421,351	-	1,962,421,351	-	1,962,421,351
Financial liabilities measured at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value								
Long term finances	-	-	284,831,000	284,831,000	-	-	-	-
Directors Loan	-	-	316,329,215	316,329,215	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	6,569,244	6,569,244	-	-	-	-
Trade payables			366,052,868	366,052,868	-	-	-	-
Unclaimed dividends			373,720	373,720	-	-	-	-
Accrued mark-up	-	-	81,311,696	81,311,696	-	-	-	-
Short term borrowings	-	-	1,061,934,562	1,061,934,562	-	-	-	-
	-	-	2,117,402,305	2,117,402,305	-	-	-	-
On Statement of financial position date Gap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(154,980,954)
Interest bearing financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,353,334,806
Non-Interest bearing financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	764,067,499

43 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Board's policy is to maintain an efficient capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain the future development of its business. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital employed, which the Company defines as operating income divided by total capital employed. The Board of Directors also monitors the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

(i) to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and

(ii) to provide an adequate return to shareholders.

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

The Company monitors capital on basis of the debt-to-equity ratio calculated as ratio of total debt to equity.

	30 Jun 2025	30 Jun 2024
	--- Rupees in '000 ---	
Total debt	1,416,956,874	1,470,698,161
Less: Cash and bank balance	(59,134,428)	(28,242,963)
Net debt	**1,357,822,446**	**1,442,455,198**
Total equity and debt (including surplus on revaluation of operating assets)	3,495,534,865	4,149,726,376
Debt-to-equity ratio	**39%**	**35%**

Neither there were any changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year nor the Company is subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

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

	Liabilities 2025				
	Long Term Loan	**Unclaimed dividends**	**Lease obligations**	**Short-term borrowings**	**Accrued mark-up**
Balance as at June 30, 2024	**320,882,659**	**373,720**	**6,569,244**	**1,061,934,562**	**81,311,696**
Finances repaid	(41,324,471)	-	-	(1,236,063)	-
Finance obtained	-	-	-	-	-
Mark-up accrued	-	-	-	-	47,032,937
Mark-up repaid	-	-	-	-	(51,644,446)
Lease rentals paid	-	-	(6,569,244)	-	-
Dividend paid	-	(373,720)			
Balance as at June 30, 2025	**279,558,188**	**-**	**-**	**1,060,698,499**	**76,700,187**

	Liabilities 2024				
	Long Term Loan	**Unclaimed dividends**	**Lease obligations**	**Short-term borrowings**	**Accrued mark-up**
Balance as at June 30, 2023	**312,831,000**	**470,280**	**23,173,572**	**1,028,133,005**	**80,695,148**
Finances repaid	(31,948,341)	-	-	33,801,557	-
Finance obtained	40,000,000				
Mark-up accrued	-	-	-	-	55,608,803
Mark-up repaid	-	-	-	-	(54,992,255)
Lease rentals paid	-	-	(16,604,328)	-	-
Dividend paid	-	(96,560)	-	-	-
Balance as at June 30, 2024	**320,882,659**	**373,720**	**6,569,244**	**1,061,934,562**	**81,311,696**

44 REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

The aggregate amount charged in the financial statements for the year for remuneration, including all benefits to the Executives, Chief Executive and Director of the Company is as follows:

	Chief Executive		*Directors*		*Executives*	
	30 Jun 2025	*30 Jun 2024*	***30 Jun 2025***	*30 Jun 2024*	***30 Jun 2025***	*30 Jun 2024*
			Rupees			
Remuneration	8,402,447	7,468,842	5,075,567	4,511,615	11,184,492	9,941,770
Other allowances	3,386,060	3,009,831	2,045,378	1,818,114	4,507,183	4,006,385
Retirement benefits	752,459	668,853	454,527	404,024	1,001,597	890,308
	12,540,966	11,147,526	7,575,472	6,733,753	16,693,272	14,838,463
Number of persons	1	1	1	1	7	7

44.1 The Company has also provided Chief Executive and working Director with the Company maintained cars. No fees were paid to any Director for attending Board meetings.

45 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

	At end of the year		*Average during the year*	
	30 Jun 2025	***30 Jun 2024***	***30 Jun 2025***	***30 Jun 2024***
	Number of Employees			
Company employees	343	393	458	473
Manpower at factory	306	356	419	431

46 BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The related parties of the Company comprise of associated undertakings, key management personnel and entities under common directorship. Balances are disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements. Significant transactions with related parties other than disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements are as follows.

Related Party	*Nature of relationship*	*Basis of relationship*	*Nature of transaction*	*Transaction Value*		*Outstanding Balance*	
				30 Jun 2025	*30 Jun 2024*	*30 Jun 2025*	*30 Jun 2024*
				------------------ *Rupees* ------------------			
Chief Executive	CEO	Shareholder	Remuneration	12,540,966	11,147,526	-	-
Directors							
Key management	Directors	Shareholders	Directors loan	-	-	316,329,215	316,329,215
personnel	Directors	Shareholders	Remuneration	7,575,472	6,733,753	-	-
Executives							
Key management	Executives	Related parties	Remuneration	16,693,272	14,838,463	-	-

46.1 Shareholding of associated undertakings, key management personnel and entities under common directorship are as below:

Name of Related Parties	*% of holding*	*Basis of relationship*
Kashmir Feeds Limited	1.2745%	Common Directorship
Directors, Chief Executive Officer and their spouse and minor children	8.1626%	Key management personnel

47 PLANT CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION

	30 Jun 2025	**30 Jun 2024**
	--- Metric Tons ---	
Total active capacity for production		
Plant capacity		
Rolling Mill	140,000	140,000
Melting	130,000	130,000
Actual utilization capacity for production		
Rolling Mill	13,578	9,206
Melting	12,899	10,300

47.1 Actual production was sufficient to meet the demand.

47.2 The Company operated the plant considering the market demand and supply of the product.

47.3 Structure mill is being run on a demand basis. Being plant restructure, reoperated during the current year, foreseeing further improvement and penetration in the coming year.

48 OPERATING SEGMENTS

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of a single reportable segment as per the requirements of IFRS 08.

- All the sales of the Company are made to customers located in Pakistan.
- All non-current assets of the Company at 30 June 2025 are located in Pakistan.

49 RE-CLASSIFICATIONS AND RE-ARRANGEMENTS OF CORRESPONDING FIGURES

Corresponding figures have been re-classified and re-arranged, wherever necessary, to reflect more appropriate presentation of events and transactions for the purpose of comparison. No reclassification made in current financial year.

50 DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors of the Company and authorized for issue on 30 September 2025.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE | CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER | DIRECTOR

23. گریجوایٹی فنڈ میں سرمایہ کاری

کمپنی گریجوایٹی فنڈ اصولوں کے مطابق اپنے مستقل ملازمین کے لئے نان-فنڈ ڈ گریجوایٹی سکیم چلاتی ہے۔

24. متعلقہ فریقین سے لین دین

لسٹڈ کمپنیز (کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس) ضوابط، 2019ء اور کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017ء کے قواعد کی روشنی میں کمپنی کاروباری امور میں اعلیٰ اخلاقی معیار کو برقرار رکھنے کے لئے کوشاں ہے۔ متعلقہ فریقین سے لین دین کی کمپنی پالیسی کو بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز سے باقاعدہ منظور کیا ہے۔

25. بیرونی آڈیٹرز

کلیم اینڈ کمپنی چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس نے 30 جون 2025ء کو اختتام پذیر سال کے لئے سالانہ آڈٹ مکمل کر لیا ہے جو سالانہ اجلاس عام کے اختتام پر ریٹائر ہو جائیں گے۔ کارپوریٹ گورننس پر بہتر عمل داری کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے بورڈ نے دیگر QCR ریٹڈ چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس فرم اور کلیم اینڈ کمپنی چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس کی بطور بیرونی آڈیٹر تقرری کی بھی سفارش کی ہے۔ 30 جون 2026ء کو اختتام پذیر سال کے لئے بطور بیرونی آڈیٹران کی تقرری کی خاطر شیئر ہولڈرز کی منظوری حاصل کی جائے گی۔

26. ماحولیاتی وسماجی پالیسی

IIIL کاروباری عمل میں ہر ممکن حد تک بہترین اخلاقی معیار کی پیروی کرتی ہے۔ اسی طرح سے، بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز سے قاعدہ منظور شدہ کمپنی کی ماحولیاتی وسماجی پالیسی کمپنی کی ویب سائٹ پر بھی شائع کر دی گئی ہے۔ حالیہ برس کے دوران کمپنی کے فضائی آلودگی کو کنٹرول کرنے کے لئے سکر برنصب کئے ہیں۔

27. وہسل بلوئنگ پالیسی

لسٹڈ کمپنیز (کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس) ضوابط، 2019ء کے تحت، IIIL سالمیت، اخلاقی اقدار اور جواب دہی کے اعلیٰ معیار کو حاصل کرنے کے لئے پرعزم ہے۔ اسی طرح سے، بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے کمپنی کی وہسل بلوئنگ پالیسی منظوری کی ہے جسے کمپنی کی ویب سائٹ پر شائع کر دیا گیا ہے جو افسران اور ملازمین کو اپنے تحفظات سے آگاہ کرنے کے قابل بناتی ہے جس کو ضروری اصلاحی اقدامات کے ذریعے درست کیا جاتا ہے۔

28. اظہار

ہمارے بہترین عمل کے مطابق، ڈائریکٹرز (رپورٹ کے پیٹرن آف شیئر ہولڈنگ میں درج ڈائریکٹرز کے علاوہ) چیف ایگزیکٹو/مینجنگ ڈائریکٹر، CFO، کمپنی سیکریٹری، کمپنی آڈیٹرز، ان کے جیون ساتھی اور ان کے کم سن بچے مالیاتی سال 2024-25 کے دوران کمپنی کے شیئرز کی ٹریڈنگ میں شامل نہیں ہوئے۔

CEO / ڈائریکٹر

19. ضابطۂ اخلاق

لسٹڈ کمپنیز (کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس) ضوابط، 2019ء کی پیروی میں IIIL کاروبار کرنے میں بہترین اخلاقی معیارات پر عمل کرتا ہے۔ اسی طرح سے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے کمپنی کے ضابطۂ اخلاق کی منظوری دی ہے جسے کمپنی کی ویب سائٹ پر شائع کردیا گیا ہے۔

20. لسٹڈ کمپنیز (کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس) ضوابط، 2019ء

سکیورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن آف پاکستان (SECP) نے لسٹڈ کمپنیز (کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس) ضوابط، 2019ء کو جاری کیا ہے جو سابقہ ضوابط کی ترمیمی شکل ہے۔ بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز ترمیمی ضابطہ سے بخوبی آگاہ ہے جو 25 ستمبر 2019ء سے لاگو کیا گیا ہے اور اس کی تعمیل کی یقینی بنانے کے لئے تمام ضروری اقدامات کیئے گئے ہیں۔ ضابطے کی تعمیل کے طور پر ہم مندرجہ ذیل کی توثیق کرتے ہیں:

a. انتظامیہ کی جانب سے تیار کردہ مالیاتی اسٹیٹمنٹس کمپنی کے کاروباری امور، آپریشنز کے نتائج، کیش فلو اور ایکویٹی میں تبدیلی کی بھرپور عکاسی کرتی ہیں۔

b. مالیاتی اسٹیٹمنٹس کی تیاری میں موزوں اکاؤنٹنگ پالیسیوں کا مسلسل اطلاق کیا گیا ہے اور اکاؤنٹنگ تخمینہ جات معقول اور جائز فیصلوں کی بنیاد پر لگائے گئے ہیں۔

c. پاکستان میں رائج بین الاقوامی مالیاتی رپورٹنگ معیارات کا مالیاتی اسٹیٹمنٹس کی تیار میں بھرپور اطلاق کیا گیا ہے اور اس میں موجود کسی بھی سقم کو مناسب انداز میں ظاہر اور واضح کیا گیا ہے۔

d. یہاں داخلی نظم وضبط کا مربوط نظام موجود ہے جس کی مؤثر نگرانی واطلاق کیا جاتا ہے۔

e. کاروبار جاری رکھنے کی کمپنی کی صلاحیت میں کوئی شق موجود نہیں۔

21. کمپنی کے کنٹرول اور رپورٹنگ سسٹم کی نمایاں خصوصیات

کمپنی کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017ء اور لسٹڈ کمپنیز (کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس) ضوابط، 2019ء کے معیارات کی تعمیل کرتی ہے۔ اس اس پر عمل درآمد کے لئے بورڈ کمپنی میں مجموعی کارپوریٹ گورننس ہدایات کے اطلاق کی ذمہ دار ہے۔ جس میں انتظامیہ کی تجاویز پر منظور شدہ اسٹریٹجک ہدایت، سرمایے کے اصراف کی منظوری ونگرانی، سینئر انتظامیہ کی بھرتی، برخواستگی اور برقرار رکھنے کی پالیسی، انتظامیہ کے اہداف کے حصول کی نگرانی اور انٹرنل کنٹرول اور مینجمنٹ انفارمیشن سسٹم کی سالمیت کو یقینی بنانا شامل ہے۔ بورڈ مالیاتی ودیگر رپورٹنگ کی منظوری کے لئے بھی ذمہ دار ہے۔

22. کمپنی افسران کے ساتھ تعلقات

انتظامیہ اور مزدوروں کے درمیان دوستانہ تعلقات ہیں جو باہمی احترام اور بھروسے پر مبنی ہیں۔ محفوظ اور قابل عمل ماحول فراہم کرنے کی خاطر عملے کی فلاح کے لئے خاطر خواہ سرمایہ کاری کی جاتی ہے۔

14. بورڈ کی کمیٹیاں

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی زیرسرپرستی کام کے لئے مندرجہ ذیل کمیٹی قائم کی گئی ہے:

a. آڈٹ کمیٹی

نام	عہدہ
مسٹر محمد مبشر اقبال	چیئرمین (آزاد ڈائریکٹر)
مسٹر عمران خان	کمیٹی سیکریٹری
مسٹر خرم جمیل	رکن (آزاد ڈائریکٹر)
مسٹر طیب علی	رکن (نان-ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر)
مس ثوبیہ ارشاد	رکن (نان-ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر)

سال بھر میں آڈٹ کمیٹی کے پانچ اجلاس منعقد ہوئے۔

15. بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کا مشاہیرہ

منظور شدہ پالیسی کے تحت بورڈ اجلاس میں شرکت کرنے والے ڈائریکٹرز کو کوئی فیس ادا نہیں کی گئی۔ تفصیلات مالیاتی اسٹیٹمنٹس کے متعلقہ نوٹس میں دی گئی ہیں۔

16. CFO کی قابلیت اور انٹرنل آڈٹ کا سربراہ

چیف فائنشیل آفیسر اور انٹرنل آڈٹ کا سربراہ لسٹڈ کمپنیز (کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس) ضوابط، 2019ء ضروری قابلیت اور تجربے کا حامل ہوتا ہے

17. بورڈ اراکین کی تربیت

کمپنی اپنے بورڈ اراکین کی پیشہ ورانہ ترقی میں بھرپور دلچسپی رکھتی ہے اور لسٹڈ کمپنیز (کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس) ضوابط، 2019ء کے تحت ان کے لئے ضروری تربیت کا اہتمام کرتی ہے۔ لسٹڈ کمپنیز کے بورڈ کے لئے درکار تعلیمی قابلیت اور تجربہ کے حامل پانچ اراکین بورڈ میں شامل ہیں لہٰذا وہ ڈائریکٹرز کے تربیتی پروگرام سے مستثنیٰ ہیں۔ اور ضوابط میں درج مقررہ وقت میں منظوری حاصل کی جائے گی۔ تین ڈائریکٹرز حسب ضرورت ٹریننگ پروگرام مکمل کر چکے ہیں۔

18. بورڈ کی جانب سے ویژن، مشن اور کاروباری حکمت عملی کی منظوری

لسٹڈ کمپنیز (کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس) ضوابط، 2019ء کی پیروی میں بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کمپنی کے ویژن، مشن اور کاروباری حکمت عملی کا بغور جائزہ لیا ہے۔ یہ IIIL کے نظریہ کی جامع عکاسی کرتا ہے۔ ہم یقینی بناتے ہیں کہ ہمارا ویژن اور مشن ہماری مجموعی کاروباری حکمت عملی کی سمت کا تعین کرتا ہے۔ مکمل ادارہ طے شدہ مقاصد کے ذریعے جڑا ہوا ہے جو ہمارے روزمرہ کے امور کی بابت فیصلہ سازی کا معیار قائم کرتا ہے۔

(a) شیئر ہولڈنگ پیٹرن

لسٹڈ کمپنیز (کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس) ضابطہ 2019ء اور کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017ء کے تحت 30 جون 2025ء تک کمپنی کی شیئر ہولڈنگ کا پیٹرن رپوٹ ہذا کے ساتھ منسلک ہے۔

(b) شیئر ہولڈرز کی معلومات

آپریشنز، نمو اور کمپنی کے امور کی صورتحال سے متعلق شیئر ہولڈرز کو آگاہ کرنے کے لئے انتظامیہ تمام ضروری معلومات بشمول عبوری و حتمی نتائج پاکستان اسٹاک ایکسچینج کو فوری طرح پر جمع کراتی ہے۔ سہ ماہی، نصف سالہ اور سالانہ مالیاتی اسٹیٹمنٹس کو تمام متعلقہ اداروں کو مقررہ وقت میں باضابطہ پھیلایا جاتا ہے۔ اسی طرح سے، لسٹڈ کمپنیز (کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس) ضوابط، 2019ء اور کمپنیز ایکٹ میں بیان کردہ وقت میں نوٹس اور منافع منقسمہ کے اعلانات سے متعلق تمام اسٹیک ہولڈرز اور ریگولیٹرز کو آگاہ کیا جاتا ہے۔ جنہیں کمپنی کی ویب سائٹ پر فوری طور پر شائع کیا جاتا ہے۔

9. ہیومن ریسورس کمیٹی

کمیٹی تین اراکین بشمول چیئرمین پر مشتمل ہے۔ دو اراکین نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز جب کہ چیئرمین خودمختار ڈائریکٹر ہے۔ سال بھر میں، کمیٹی کے دو اجلاس منعقد ہوئے۔

10. چیئرمین کے فرائض

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی سرپرستی کرتا ہے اور گروپ کی نمائندگی کرتا ہے اور بورڈ اور اسٹیک ہولڈرز کی جانب سے گروپ کا نگران ہوتا ہے۔ بورڈ کو مکمل فعال رکھنے کا ذمہ دار ہوتا۔ وہ مجموعی طور پر بورڈ کو بااختیار بناتا ہے تاکہ کمپنی کی حکمت عملی اور مجموعی مقاصد کے تعین اور ترقی میں تعمیری کردار ادا کرسکے۔

11. بورڈ کی ترکیب

بورڈ دو آزاد، دو ایگزیکٹو (بشمول چیئرمین اور CEO/MD) اور تین نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز (بشمول دو خواتین ڈائریکٹرز) پر مشتمل ہے۔ اراکین کو متنوع علم، تجربہ اور مہارت ہمارے بورڈ کی مؤثر کارکردگی میں اہم کردار ادا کرتا ہے۔ بورڈ ہر قسم کے شیئر ہولڈرز کے مفادات کے تحفظ کی ضمانت دیتا ہے۔

12. بورڈ کی کارکردگی کا جائزہ

لسٹڈ کمپنیز (کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس) ضوابط، 2019ء کی پیروی میں بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے بورڈ کی کارکردگی کا تعین کرنے کے لئے ایک جامع طریقہ کار وضع و منظور کیا ہے۔ ہیومن ریسورس کمیٹی بورڈ اور اس کی کمیٹیوں کی کارکردگی کے جائزہ کے لئے رسمی طریقہ عمل اپنائے گا۔

13. بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کے اجلاس

کمپنی کی مالیاتی اسٹیٹمنٹس کو اپنانے، نظرثانی کرنے اور منظور کرنے کے لئے ہر سہ ماہی میں بورڈ اجلاس منعقد کیا جاتا ہے۔ جس میں کاروباری منصوبے کو اپنانا اور اس پر نظرثانی کرنا بھی شامل ہے۔ مذکورہ سال کے دوران، بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کے چھ اجلاس منعقد ہوئے۔

3. عمومی

اتفاق آئرن انڈسٹریز (IIIL) کے ڈائریکٹرز 30 جون 2025ء کو اختتام پذیر سال کے لئے کمپنی پڑتال شدہ مالیاتی اسٹیٹمنٹس کے ہمراہ سالانہ رپورٹ بمعہ آڈیٹرز کی رپورٹ ازارہِ مسرت پیش کرتے ہیں۔

4. مالیاتی اسٹیٹمنٹس پیش کرنا

انتظامیہ کی جانب سے تیارکردہ مالیاتی اسٹیٹمنٹس کمپنی کے کاروباری امور، آپریشنز کے نتائج، کیش فلو اور ایکویٹی میں تبدیلی کی بالکل درست اور منصفانہ عکاسی کرتی ہیں۔

5. اکاؤنٹنگ پالیسیاں

مالیاتی اسٹیٹمنٹس کی تیاری میں معقول اکاؤنٹنگ پالیسیوں کا مسلسل اطلاق کیا گیا ہے اور اکاؤنٹنگ تخمینہ جات معقول اور جائز فیصلوں کی بنیاد پر لگائے جاتے ہیں۔

6. کھاتوں کی کتابیں

کھاتوں کی مناسب کتابیں کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017ء کے متعلقہ قواعد کے عین مطابق تیار کی گئی ہیں۔ مالیاتی اسٹیٹمنٹس کی تیاری میں پاکستان میں رائج اور سکیورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن آف پاکستان اور انسٹی ٹیوٹ آف چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس آف پاکستان کی جانب سے اپنائے گئے بین الاقوامی اکاؤنٹنگ معیارات (IAS) اور بین الاقوامی مالیاتی رپورٹنگ اسٹینڈرڈز (IFRS) کی تعمیل کو یقینی بنایا گیا ہے۔

7. داخلی نظم وضبط

یہ یقینی بنانے کے لئے انٹرنل کنٹرول سسٹم وضع کیا گیا ہے کہ کمپنی پالیسیوں، منصوبوں اور قوانین کی تعمیل، وسائل کا مناسب استعمال، مالیاتی و انتظامی معلومات کی دستیابی اور سالمیت کے علاوہ اہداف کی تکمیل کرے۔ IIIL کا انٹرنل کنٹرول سسٹم جامع ہے جس کا مؤثر انداز میں اطلاق کیا گیا ہے اور باقاعدگی سے اس کی نگرانی کی جاتی ہے۔ کمپنی کاروباری یونٹ کے کنٹرول طریقہ ہائے پر بھرپور توجہ دیتی ہے تاکہ کارپوریٹ پالیسیوں پر عمل درآمد کیا جاسکے اور حسب ضرورت ان پالیسیوں میں تصحیح و ترمیم کی جاسکے۔

8. کارپوریٹ گورننس کی بہترین عمل داری

IIIL بطور ماڈل کارپوریٹ ادارہ، بہترین کاروباری واخلاقی عمل داری کی پیروی کے ذریعے کامل نتائج حاصل کرتی ہے کمپنیز آرڈیننس 2017ء میں درج کارپوریٹ گورننس کی بہترین عملداری کا من وعن اطلاق اور نفاذ کیا گیا ہے۔ کمپنی کی تمام مرحلہ وار مالیاتی اسٹیٹمنٹس ڈائریکٹرز کو دی گئیں جنہیں چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر اور چیف فائننشیل آفیسر نے اشاعت سے قبل منظوری کے لئے باقاعدہ تسلیم کیا۔ نصف سالہ جائزہ اور سہ ماہی غیر پڑتال شدہ مالیاتی اسٹیٹمنٹس بمعہ ڈائریکٹرز کی جائزہ رپورٹ شائع کی گئیں اور شیئر ہولڈرز اور ریگولیٹرز کو بھیجی گئیں۔

کے لے کافی ناقابل برداشت تھی۔ اسٹیل مصنوعات کی قیمتوں میں اضافہ کے باعث ملک میں تعمیراتی سرگرمیاں زیادہ تر جمود کا شکار رہیں۔ بھاری ٹیکسوں کے بوجھ نے بھی کاروبار کرنے کی غیر معمولی حد تک بلند لاگت میں کردار ادا کیا۔ اس کے نتیجے میں، ہمارا سیلز حجم بھی کافی حد تک گر گیا جس سے رواں برس کمپنی کو بھاری خسارے کا سامنا کرنا پڑا۔

مزید برآں، اس دورانیہ میں ایک اور تکلیف دہ نقطہ جزوی تیار مال کی سمگلنگ تھا جس نے اسٹیل مارکیٹ میں مقابلے کا ناسازگار ماحول پیدا کیا جس نے کمپنی کے خالص منافع پر منفی اثرات مرتب کئے۔

قرض دہندہ کے ساتھ جاری مذاکرات کے تحت IMF کی شرائط کے باعث پبلک سیکٹر ڈیولپمنٹ پروگرام (PSDP) کی بابت حکومت کی جانب سے ملک میں ترقیاتی پروگراموں کی بندش بھی اسٹیل کی طلب میں کمی کا باعث بنی۔ زیر جائزہ مدت کے دوران، حکومت نے PSDP کے تحت کسی بھی نئے منصوبے کا آغاز نہ کیا ہے۔

مزید برآں، ملک کا صنعتی شعبہ بشمول اسٹیل سیکٹر سال بھر میں جاری سیاسی و معاشی عدم استحکام کے باعث سخت حالات سے دوچار رہا۔ مالیاتی سال کے دوران بڑے پیمانے کی صنعت 1.21% تک سکڑ گئی اور نمو کی حالیہ سطح بھی حوصلہ افزا نہیں۔ مقامی سرمایہ دار بھی نئے وینچرز میں بھاری سرمایہ کاری اور موجودہ سیٹ اپ میں توسیع سے کنارہ کشی اختیار کرتے دکھائی دے رہے ہیں۔

کمپنی مذکورہ بالا چیلنجز سے نبرد آزما ہونے اور خسارے کو کم ترین سطح پر رکھنے کے لئے تمام ممکنہ کوششیں کر رہی ہے۔ ہم پرامید ہیں کہ وسط وطویل عرصہ میں ملکی معیشت میں ترقی کے باعث اسٹیل سیکٹر میں بتدریج بہتری کے آثار نمایاں ہوں گے۔ ہم بہتری کی امید رکھتے ہیں۔

1. منافع منقسمہ

بورڈ نے 30 جون 2025ء کو اختتام پذیر سال کے لئے نقد منافع منقسمہ یا بونس حصص کا اعلان نہیں کیا ہے۔

2. چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر (CEO)/مینیجنگ ڈائریکٹر (MD) کے فرائض

CEO/MD کمپنی کی طویل مدتی حکمت عملی پر عمل درآمد کرنے کے ذمہ دار ہیں تاکہ حصص داران کو زیادہ سے زیادہ منافع دیا جا سکے۔ کمپنی کے قلیل وطویل مدتی مقاصد/منصوبوں کو مکمل کرنے کے لئے CEO/MD معمول کے فیصلے کرنے کے ذمہ دار ہیں۔ وہ بورڈ اور کمپنی انتظامیہ کے درمیان براہ راست رابطہ کا واحد ذریعہ ہے۔ وہ کمپنی کی جانب سے شیئر ہولڈرز، ملازمین، سرکاری افسران، دیگر اسٹیک ہولڈرز اور عوام کے ساتھ رابطہ سازی بھی کرتا ہے۔ CEO/MD بطور ڈائریکٹر، فیصلہ ساز اور لیڈر بھی کام کرتا ہے۔ بطور رابطہ ساز کردار بیرونی دنیا سے رابطہ اور ادارے اور ملازمین کی مینجمنٹ بھی شامل ہے۔ بطور رابطہ ساز پالیسی اور حکمت عملی سے متعلق اعلیٰ سطحی فیصلے کرنا بھی شامل ہے۔ کمپنی کے لیڈر کی حیثیت سے وہ ملازمین کی حوصلہ افزائی کرتا ہے اور ان میں کام کرنا کا جذبہ بیدار رکھتا ہے۔

ڈائریکٹرز کی رپورٹ:

مالیاتی نتائج:

مذکورہ برس کے لئے اہم مالیاتی نتائج حسب ذیل ہیں:

	سال مختتمہ 30 جون، 2025ء	سال مختتمہ 30 جون، 2024ء
	ملین روپوں میں	
(نقصان)/نفع بمعہ ٹیکس	(664.961)	(884.011)
ٹیکسیشن	6.981	62.322
دیگر جامع آمدنی	378	484.689
غیر تخصیص شدہ منافع	29.995	646
ابتدائی قائم آمدنی	646	1420
تخصیص کے بعد دستیاب کل بیلنس	29.995	646
تخصیصات:*	29.995	646
عمومی ذخائر میں منتقلی	-	-
فی حصص آمدنی - بنیادی و تحلیلی (روپے)	(4.56)	(5.69)

ڈائریکٹرز کی رپورٹ (حصہ اول)

ڈائریکٹرز یہاں 30 جون 2025ء کو اختتام پذیر مالیاتی سال کے دوران کمپنی کی کارکردگی کی بابت سالانہ رپورٹ کا خلاصہ ازراہِ مسرت پیش کرتے ہیں۔

سیاسی و معاشی بے یقینی، کاروبار کرنے کی غیر معمولی حد تک بلند لاگت، بھاری ٹیکسوں کے بوجھ، غیر متوازن نرخ اور جزوی تیار اسٹیل پروڈکٹس کی سمگلنگ جیسے متعدد عوامل کے باعث زیرِ جائزہ سال انتہائی مشکل اور چیلنجز سے بھرپور رہا۔

مذکورہ سال کے دوران کمپنی کو خام مال کی قیمتوں اور توانائی/بجلی کے نرخوں میں اضافہ کے باعث کاروبار کرنے کی بلند لاگت کا سامنا کرنا پڑا۔ کاروبار کرنے کی انتہائی بلند لاگت اسٹیل مصنوعات کی قیمتوں میں اضافہ کا باعث بنی جو عوام کے مختلف طبقوں

Form of Proxy / E-Voting

Ittefaq Iron Industries Limited

40-B-II, Gulberg-III, Lahore. Tel: 042-35765021-26 Fax: 042-35759546

Option 1

Appointing other person as Proxy

I/We ______________________________ of ______________________________, being member(s) of Ittefaq Iron Industries Limited, holder of ________ Ordinary Share(s) as per Registered Folio/CDC Account No. ____ hereby appoint Mr. ______________________________ Folio / CDC Account No. ______________ (if member) of ____________________ or failing him, Mr. ______________________ Folio / CDC Account No. ____________ (if member) of ______________, as my / our Proxy in my / our absence to attend and vote for me / us, and on my / our behalf at the 20th Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on October 27, 2025 and at any adjournment thereof.

Signed under my / our hand(s) this ______ day of ________ 2025.

Option 2

E-voting as per the Companies (E-Voting) Regulations, 2016

I/We ______________________________ of ______________________________, being member(s) of Ittefaq Iron Industries Limited, holder of ____________ Ordinary Share(s) as per Registered Folio/CDC Account No. ____________ hereby opt for e-voting through intermediary and hereby consent the appointment of Execution Officer ________________________ as Proxy and will exercise e-voting as per the Companies (e-voting) Regulations, 2016 and hereby demand for poll for resolutions.

My secured email address is ______________________________. Please send login details, password and electronic signature through email.

Signature of Proxy

Signature of Member
(Signatures should agree with specimen signature registered with the Company)

Signed in the presence of:

Signature of witnesses ____________________	Signature of witnesses ____________________
Name : ____________________	Name : ____________________
Address: ____________________	Address: ____________________
CNIC No. ____________________	CNIC No. ____________________

NOTES FOR APPOINTING PROXY:

This instrument appointing a proxy under option 1 shall be in writing under the hand of the appointer or his attorney duly authorized in writing, or if the appointer is a corporation either under the common seal or under the hand of an official or attorney so authorized.

The instrument appointing a proxy under option 1 and the power of attorney or other authority (if any), under which it is signed or a notarially certified copy of that power of authority, shall be deposited at the office of the Company not less than 48 (forty eight) hours before the time for holding the meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote, and in default the instrument of a proxy shall not be treated as valid.

The instrument of e-voting under option 2 shall be deposited in advance in writing at least ten days before holding of general meeting at the registered office of the company at 40-B-II, Gulberg-III, Lahore or through e-mail: info@ittefaqsteel.com.

The Company will arrange for e-voting if the company receives demand for poll from atleast five members or by any member or members having not less than one tenth of the voting power.

FORM FOR VIDEO CONFERENCE FACILITY

I/We ______________________________ of ______________________________, being meember(s) of Ittefaq Iron Industries Limited, holder of __________ Share(s) as per Registered Folio/CDC Account No. __________ hereby opt for video conference facility at ______________________________.

Signature of member(s)

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The Company Secretary

ITTEFAQ IRON INDUSTRIES LIMITED
40-B-II, Gulberg-III, Lahore
Tel: 042-35765021-26

پراکسی/ای ووٹنگ فارم

اتفاق آئرن انڈسٹریز لمیٹڈ

40۔بی۔II،گلبرگ III،لاہور۔ ٹیلی فون: 042-35765021-26 فیکس: 042-35759546

اختیار۔Option-1

کسی دوسرے شخص کو بطور نمائندہ (پراکسی) مقرر کرنے کے لیے

میں/ہم ______________ ساکن ______________ بطور ممبر(ز)
اتفاق آئرن انڈسٹریز لمیٹڈ حامل ______________ عام حصص، رجسٹرڈ فولیو/سی ڈی سی اکاؤنٹ نمبر ______________ محترم
______________ فولیو/سی ڈی سی اکاؤنٹ نمبر (اگر ممبر ہو) ساکن ______________ یا ان کے حاضر نہ
ہونے کی صورت میں محترم ______________ فولیو/سی ڈی سی اکاؤنٹ نمبر ______________ (اگر ممبر ہو)
ساکن ______________ کو اپنے/ہمارے ایماء پر کمپنی کے 27 اکتوبر 2025ء کو ہونے والے 20ویں سالانہ
اجلاس عام میں شرکت کرنے اور حق رائے دہی استعمال کرنے کے لیے یا کسی بھی التوا کی صورت میں اپنا/ہمارا نمائندہ (پراکسی) مقرر کرتا ہوں/ کرتے ہیں۔

اختیار۔Option-2

کمپنیز (ای ووٹنگ) قوانین 2016ء کے مطابق کسی دوسرے شخص کو بطور نمائندہ (پراکسی) مقرر کرنے کیلئے

میں/ہم ______________ ساکن ______________ بطور ممبر(ز)
اتفاق آئرن انڈسٹریز لمیٹڈ حامل ______________ عام حصص، رجسٹرڈ فولیو/سی ڈی سی اکاؤنٹ نمبر ______________ انٹرمیڈری کے ذریعے ای
ووٹنگ کا اختیار دیتا/دیتے ہیں اور اس کے ذریعے Executive Officer (______________) کی بطور نمائندہ پراکسی) کی تقرری کی منظوری
دیتا ہوں/دیتے ہیں۔ مزید یہ کہ میں/ہم کمپنیز (ای ووٹنگ) قوانین، 2016، کے مطابق ای ووٹنگ کا استقبال کروں گا/ کریں گے اور اسکے ذریعے قراردادوں کے انتخاب کا مطالبہ کرتا ہوں/ کرتے ہیں۔

______________ ______________

نمائندے (پراکسی) کے دستخط — پانچ روپے کے رسیدی ٹکٹ پر ممبر کے دستخط

گواہان۔

(1)	(2)
دستخط ______________	دستخط ______________
نام ______________	نام ______________
پتہ ______________	پتہ ______________
______________	______________
شناختی کارڈ نمبر ______________	شناختی کارڈ نمبر ______________
پاسپورٹ نمبر ______________	پاسپورٹ نمبر ______________

نمائندہ (پراکسی) کی تقرری سے متعلق نکات:

اختیار۔1 (option) کے تحت مقرر کردہ نمائندہ (پراکسی) کی دستاویز تحریری طور پر مقرر کرنے والے کے ہاتھ سے لکھی گئی ہو یا اس کے اختیار کے تحت مقرر کردہ وکیل کی طرف ہونی چاہیے۔ اگر مقرر کردہ کمپنی ہے تو نمائندہ کی دستاویز کمپنی کی عام مہر (Common Seal) کے ساتھ مجاز افسر یا ان کے مقرر کردہ وکیل کی طرف ہونی چاہیے۔

اختیار۔1 (option) کے تحت ہر لحاظ سے مکمل اور دستخط شدہ (پراکسی) کی تقرری کی دستاویز عام اجلاس کے وقت سے کم از کم 48 گھنٹے قبل موصول ہو جانی چاہیے۔ بصورت دیگر پراکسی کی دستاویز درست تصور نہیں ہوگی۔

اختیار۔2 (option) کے تحت ای ووٹنگ کی دستاویز عام اجلاس کے دن سے کم از کم دس یوم قبل کمپنی کے رجسٹرڈ آفس واقع 40۔بی۔II گلبرگ III، لاہور میں جمع کراوی جائے یا ای میل کے ذریعے info@ittefaqsteel.com پر بھیجی جائے۔

اگر کمپنی کو کم از کم پانچ اراکین یا کسی ایک رکن یا اراکین جن کی ووٹنگ کی طاقت دس فیصد سے کم نہ ہو، کی طرف سے انتخاب کی درخواست موصول ہوگی تو کمپنی ای ووٹنگ کا بندوبست کرے گی۔

ویڈیو کانفرنس کی سہولت کیلئے فارم

کسی دوسرے شخص کو بطور نمائندہ (پراکسی) مقرر کرنے کیلئے میں/ہم ______________ ساکن ______________ بطور
ممبر(ز) اتفاق آئرن انڈسٹریز لمیٹڈ حامل ______________ عام حصص، رجسٹرڈ فولیو/سی ڈی سی اکاؤنٹ نمبر ویڈیو کانفرنس کی
سہولت بمقام ______________ چاہیں گے۔

رکن کے دستخط

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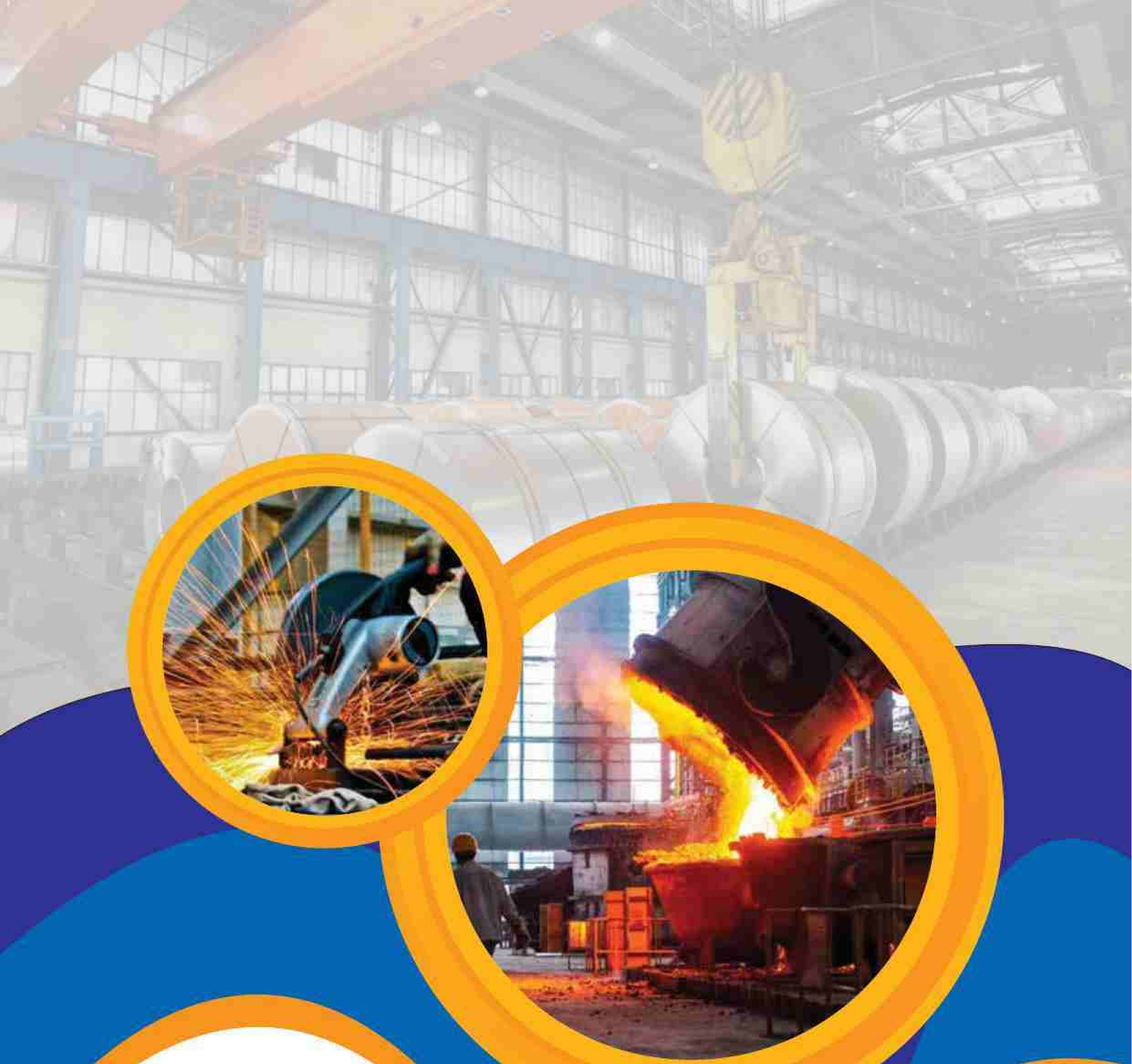
The Company Secretary

ITTEFAQ IRON INDUSTRIES LIMITED
40-B-II, Gulberg-III, Lahore
Tel: 042-35765021-26



Head Office: 40-B II Gulberg III, Lahore (Pakistan)
Phone: +92-42-35765021-26 Email: info@ittefaqsteel.com