

2025

ANNUAL REPORT

**D S INDUSTRIES
LIMITED**

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Board of Directors	Mr. Ali Pervez Ahmad Mrs. Rehana Pervez Ahmad Mrs. Ayesha Ahmed Mansoor Mr. Hassan Ibrahim Ahmad Mr. Suleman Ahmed Mr. Ghulam Abbas Mr. M. Nauman Naeem	Chief Executive Chairperson
Audit Committee	Mr. Ghulam Abbas Mr. M. Nauman Naeem Mrs. Ayesha Ahmed Mansoor	Chairman
HR & Remuneration Committee	Mrs. Ayesha Ahmed Mansoor Mr. Ghulam Abbas Mr. M. Nauman Naeem	Chairperson
Chief Financial Officer	Mr. Muhammad Naeem Akhtar	
Company Secretary	Mr. Salman Farooq	
Auditors	M/s Rizwan & Company Chartered Accountants	
Legal Advisor	Cornelius, Lane & Mufti Advocates & Solicitors	
Banks	Bank Al-Habib Limited Habib Bank Limited Meezan Bank Limited	
Registered Office	20-K, Gulberg II, Lahore.	
Share Registrars	THK Associates (Pvt.) Limited 32-C, Jami Commercial, Street 2, DHA Phase VII, Karachi - 75500	
Website	www.dsil.com.pk	

VISION

- To be a dynamic, profitable, growth oriented Company and to achieve excellence through commitment, integrity, honesty and team work

MISSION

- To increase consistently the value of the Company to its shareholders by building up the Company on sound financial footings with better productivity, excellence in quality and improved efficiency at lower operating costs without compromising on our principles of ethics, integrity and professional standards
- To achieve high returns on investments through continuous process of improvement for the benefit of shareholders
- To be a responsible employer and to develop and reward employees according to their ability and performance.
- Be a good corporate citizen

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given to the members that the Forty-fifth Annual General Meeting of D S Industries Limited will be held at the Avari Xpress, 11-K, Main Boulevard, Gulberg II, Lahore on Tuesday, October 28, 2025, at 4:00 p.m. to transact the following business.

1. To receive, consider and adopt the audited accounts of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2025 and the Directors' Report and Auditors' Reports thereon.
2. To appoint statutory auditors of the Company for the year ending June 30, 2026 and fix their remuneration. The present Auditors M/s Rizwan & Company - Chartered Accountants, retire and being eligible offered themselves for the re-appointment.

Lahore
October 3, 2025

Salman Farooq
(Company Secretary)

Notes

- I The Share Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed from October 24, 2025 to October 28, 2025 (both days inclusive) to establish the right to attend annual general meeting.
- II Participation in the AGM Proceedings via Video Conferencing Facility

The shareholders interested in attending the AGM through a video-link facility are requested to get themselves registered with the Company by sending their particulars including the scanned copy of their CNIC at email address ds@dsgpk.com on or before October 26, 2025
- III In accordance with Section 223 of the Companies Act, 2017, the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2025, along with the Chairman's Review Report and the Directors' and Auditors' Reports, have been made available on the Company's website at www.dsil.com.pk and will also be sent to shareholders electronically
- IV Postal Ballot/E-Voting

In accordance with the Companies (Postal Ballot) Regulations, 2018, for the purpose of election of directors and for any other agenda item subject to the requirements of section 143 and 144 of the Companies Act, 2017, members will be allowed to exercise their right of vote through postal ballot i.e. by post or e-voting, in the manner and subject to conditions contained in aforesaid regulations.
- V A member of the Company entitled to attend and vote may appoint another member as his/ her proxy to attend and vote instead of him / her.
- VI Proxies must be received at the Registered Office of the Company not less than 48 hours before the time of the meeting.
- VII Shareholders are also requested to notify immediately any change in their contact details to the Share Registrar, M/s THK Associates (Private) Limited, Plot No 32-C, Jami Commercial, Street No 2, DHA Phase VII, Karachi.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors of D.S.Industries Limited is proud to release the Company's Forty-fifth Annual Report which includes the Audited Financial Statements of the Company together with the Directors' and Auditors' report thereon for the year ended June 30, 2025

Financial Results of the Company

The financial year 2024-25 was very challenging due to high prices of raw materials and other input costs. For the year ending June 30, 2025, the Company recorded sales of Rs. 3.78 million, compared to Rs. 29.17 million during the same period last year. Gross profit also decreased from Rs. 7.9 million to gross loss of Rs. 0.11 million this financial year, primarily due to increased input costs. The profit after tax for the year was Rs. 5.25 million, compared to a loss of Rs. 3.46 million during the same period last year mainly because of share of profit of associate.

The Company is still struggling with the existing business and is working on the different business plan which should also be viable for the Company, however, this had not yet been finalized.

The Auditor has qualified its report regarding the recognition of deferred tax assets. The Company has appropriately recognized deferred tax asset, as it anticipates future profits.

Future Outlook

The textile industry is currently facing significant challenges, with both global and domestic markets experiencing a slowdown. Increased costs in various areas such as raw materials, wages, and packaging are negatively impacting margins. The management is making efforts to improve the profitability of the Company by exploring different viable business options.

Dividend

In view of the adverse operating results for the current year and the accumulated losses available, the Board of Directors of the Company has proposed that no dividend be declared for the year

Book Closure

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed and no transfer of shares will be accepted for registration from October 24, 2025 to October 28, 2025 (both days inclusive). Transfer received by our Shares Registrar, M/s THK Associates (Pvt.) Limited - 32-C, Jami Commercial, Street No 2, DHA Phase VII, Karachi at the close of business on October 23, 2025 will be considered to attend and vote at the meeting.

Pattern of Shareholding

Pattern of shareholding along with categories of shareholders of the Company as at June 30, 2025, are annexed with this report.

Trading in the Shares of the Company

Apart from the transfer of shares among the directors during the year on account of inheritance and gift pursuant to the family settlement, Mr. Ali Pervez Ahmad – Chief Executive, acquired 6,500,000 shares from the market, whereas Mr. Hassan Ibrahim Ahmad – Executive Director, sold 2,192,796 shares of the Company in the market

Operating and Financial Data

Operating and financial data with key ratios for the six years is annexed.

Number of Board Meetings Held

Six meetings of the Board of Directors were held during the year ended June 30, 2025 and the attendance of the directors is as follows.

Mr. Ali Pervez Ahmad	Chief Executive	6 attendance
Mrs. Rehana Pervez Ahmad	Director	6 attendance
Mr. Hassan Ibrahim Ahmad	Director	6 attendance
Mr. Suleman Ahmed	Director	6 attendance
Mrs. Ayesha Ahmed Mansoor	Director	6 attendance
Mr. Ghulam Abbas	Director	5 attendance
Mr. M. Nauman Naeem	Director	5 attendance

Statement of Ethics & Business Practices

The Board has prepared and circulated the Statement of Ethics and Business Practices signed by every director and employee of the Company as a token of acknowledgement of his/her understanding of the standards of conduct in relation to everybody associated or dealing with the Company.

Auditors

The Auditors M/s Rizwan & Company - Chartered Accountants retire and being eligible offer themselves for reappointment. The Audit Committee recommends the reappointment of M/s Rizwan & Company - Chartered Accountants as auditors of the Company for the financial year ending June 30, 2026.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee of the Company is in place and comprises the following members as required under the Code of Corporate Governance.

Mr. Ghulam Abbas	Chairman
Mr. M. Nauman Naeem	Member
Mrs. Ayesha Ahmed Mansoor	Member

Meetings of the Audit Committee were held during the year ended June 30, 2025 as required by the Code of Corporate Governance for review of quarterly & annual accounts and other related matters. The meeting was also attended by the Chief Financial Officer, head of Internal Audit and External Auditors as and when it was required.

GENDER PAY GAP

Policy Statement

The Company is committed to fostering an inclusive, equitable, and respectful workplace. All employees shall be treated with fairness and dignity, and decisions relating to compensation shall be based exclusively on objective factors, including seniority, qualifications, experience, roles, responsibilities, and individual performance.

The Company upholds a strict policy of non-discrimination and ensures that gender is never a factor in determining compensation. We are committed to maintaining a workplace free from gender pay disparities and to periodically reviewing our compensation practices to ensure continued compliance with this principle.

Gender Pay Gas Disclosure

At present, the Company has a limited number of employees, all of whom are male; therefore, the matter of a gender pay gap is not applicable. However, once the Company revives its business operations and expands its workforce to include additional employees, including female staff members, the Company will ensure that relevant information regarding the gender pay gap is disclosed in the Annual Report in accordance with best practices and applicable guidelines.

Code of Corporate Governance

Statement in Compliance to the Code of Corporate Governance

The Board of Directors and the Company remain committed to the principles of good corporate management practices. The Board and management are cognizant of their responsibilities and monitor the performance of the Company to enhance the accuracy, comprehensiveness and transparency of financial and non-financial information. The Board is pleased to advise that the Company has complied, in all material respects, with the best practices contained in the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations 2019 as fully explained in the attached Statement of Compliance and there is no material departure from the best practices. Further, the following statements are being made:

- 1 Proper books of accounts of the Company have been maintained.
- 2 The financial statements prepared by the management of the Company present its state of affairs fairly, the result of its operations, cash flows and change in equity.
- 3 Appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied in preparation of the financial statements and accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgment.
- 4 International Financial Reporting Standards, as applicable in Pakistan, have been followed in preparation of financial statements and any departure there from has been adequately disclosed and explained.
- 5 The system of internal control is sound in design and has been effectively implemented and monitored.
- 6 The Company recorded profit of Rs. 5.25 million during the year and has accumulated losses of Rs. 582.26 million as of the balance sheet date. The Company's turnover has also declined compared to last year. These factors may raise doubts about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. However, management is making continuous efforts to revive the business and to support the Company
- 7 There has been no material departure from the best practices of corporate governance as defined in the listing regulations.
- 8 Financial highlights for the last six years are annexed.

Acknowledgement

The Board of Directors would like to place on record their appreciation to the valued shareholders, bankers, the Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan and to the management of the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited for their valuable support, assistance and guidance. The Board also express its appreciation to the staff and workers of the Company for their services, loyalty and efforts being continuously rendered

Lahore
October 3, 2025

For & on behalf of the Board


Ali Pervez Ahmed
Chief Executive

CHAIRMANS' REVIEW

I am pleased to present annual review as Chairperson of the Board of Directors of D S Industries Limited for the year ended June 30, 2025

I am pleased to report that the overall performance of the Company and its Board and effectiveness of its role in attaining the Company's aims and objectives for the year ended June 30, 2025.

- 1 The Company's Board has seven Directors, including two Independent Directors, possesses extensive expertise spanning various domains, including business, finance, information technology, and regulations. Additionally, our Audit Committee and Human Resource & Remuneration Committee, staffed by individuals with relevant experience, operate in accordance with their assigned Terms of Reference.
- 2 Compliance with the legislative system in which Company operates, including Companies Act, 2017, Listing Regulations of Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company.
- 3 Active participation in strategic planning process, enterprise risk management system, policy development, financial structure, monitoring and approval.
- 4 Hiring, evaluating, compensating and supporting the Executive Directors and other key positions including Chief Executive
- 5 Appropriate constitution of Board Committees with members possessing adequate technical knowledge and experience
- 6 Establishing adequate system of internal controls in the Company and its regular assessment through self-assessment mechanism or/and internal audit activities
- 7 Ensuring presence of required quorum in Board and Committees' meetings

For the financial year ended June 30, 2025, Board's overall performance and effectiveness has been assessed as satisfactory. Improvements are an ongoing process leading to action plan. The overall assessment as satisfactory is based on an evaluation of integral component including composition of the Board and its Committees, which have a direct bearing on the Boards' role in achievement of Company's objectives, including vision and mission set for that purpose.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to all our stakeholders for their unwavering trust, continued support, and encouragement. I recognize and deeply appreciate the contributions of my fellow Board members, senior management, and employees of the Company during the year and thank for valuable contributions for the growth of the Company.

Lahore
October 3, 2025

Rehana Pervez Ahmed
Chairperson

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Profit and Loss Accounts	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
Sales	3,782,537	29,165,909	37,179,661	15,940,800	133,969,658	117,732,604
Cost of sales	(3,892,616)	(21,265,312)	(22,119,683)	(27,850,426)	(128,717,193)	(115,417,102)
Gross profit / (loss)	(110,079)	7,900,597	15,059,978	(11,909,626)	5,252,465	2,315,502
Operating expenses						
- Selling & Distribution cost	(498,058)	(9,157,392)	(9,953,140)	(1,666,963)	(27,504,948)	(24,632,791)
- Administrative & General expenses	(12,843,244)	(16,465,343)	(15,053,322)	(13,781,448)	(9,850,977)	(16,418,310)
- Other expenses	-	(486,183)	(280,439)	(796,760)	(11,474,238)	(296,654)
	(13,341,302)	(26,108,918)	(25,286,901)	(16,245,171)	(48,830,163)	(41,347,755)
	(13,451,381)	(18,208,321)	(10,226,923)	(28,154,797)	(43,577,698)	(39,032,253)
Other Income	11,373,912	17,668,240	15,686,535	21,719,283	14,533,463	26,657,954
Operating profit/(loss)	(2,077,469)	(540,081)	5,459,612	(6,435,514)	(29,044,235)	(12,374,299)
Finance cost	(790,382)	(376,994)	(89,505)	(11,326,462)	(11,450,615)	(16,474,364)
Notional Interest	-	-	-	(6,995,420)	2,621,099	4,101,969
Share of profit/(loss) of associate	8,508,183	2,864,376	(1,586,220)	(6,885,411)	6,389,774	(1,799,806)
Profit / (loss) before Taxation	5,640,332	1,947,301	3,783,887	(31,642,807)	(31,483,977)	(26,546,500)
Taxation	(394,359)	(5,403,577)	(18,209,800)	60,244,704	21,804,737	(6,936,307)
Profit/(loss) after Taxation	5,245,973	(3,456,276)	(14,425,913)	28,601,897	(9,679,240)	(33,482,807)
Dividend	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bonus	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance Sheet						
Share Capital	836,856,310	836,856,310	836,856,310	836,856,310	836,856,310	836,856,310
Long term finances	-	-	-	-	96,775,762	103,975,762
Property, plant and equipment	19,718,212	23,754,386	21,233,485	21,793,292	331,969,244	343,661,165
Current assets	110,444,788	121,451,936	128,236,741	166,870,898	18,498,504	20,624,720
Current liabilities	95,645,803	107,773,992	110,853,772	153,768,186	189,189,399	166,447,339
Key Financial Ratios						
Gross profit / (loss) ratio (%)	(2.91)	27.09	40.51	(74.71)	3.92	1.97
Operating profit / (loss) ratio (%)	(54.92)	(1.85)	14.68	(40.37)	(21.68)	(10.51)
Net profit/(loss) ratio (%)	138.69	(11.85)	(38.80)	179.43	(7.22)	(28.44)
Earning / (loss) per share	0.06	(0.04)	(0.17)	0.34	(0.12)	(0.40)

Statement of Compliance With Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019 For The Year Ended June 30, 2025

Name of Company: **D S INDUSTRIES LIMITED**

Year ending: **June 30, 2025**

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

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

Male : Five

Female : Two

2. The composition of the Board is as follows:

Name of Director and Category

Independent Directors

Mr. Ghulam Abbas

Mr. M. Nauman Naeem

Other Non-Executive Directors

- Mrs. Rehana Pervez Ahmad

- Mrs. Ayesha Ahmed Mansoor

Executive Directors

- Mr. Ali Pervez Ahmad

- Mr. Hassan Ibrahim Ahmad

- Mr. Suleman Ahmed

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 the particulars of the significant policies along with their dates of approval or updating is maintained by the Company;
6. All the powers of the Board have been duly exercised and decisions on relevant matters have been taken by the Board / Shareholders as empowered by the relevant provisions of the companies Act, 2017 and these Regulations;
7. The meetings of the Board were presided over by the Chairman and, in her absence, by a director elected by the Board for this purpose. The Board has complied with the requirements of Act and the Regulations with respect to frequency, recording and circulating minutes of meeting of the Board;
8. The Board have a formal policy and transparent procedure for remuneration of directors in accordance with the Act and these Regulations;
9. Directors are well conversant with the Listing Regulations and legal requirements and as such are fully aware of their duties and responsibilities. However none of directors of the Company have obtained any certification in any Directors Training Program;

However all the Executive Directors, Mr. Ali Pervez Ahmed, Mr. Hassan Ibrahim Ahmed and Mr. Suleman Ahmed are exempt due to 14 years of education and 16 years of experience on the board of a listed company.

10. The Board has approved appointment of Chief Financial Officer, Company Secretary and Head of Internal Audit, including their remuneration and terms and conditions of employment and complied with relevant requirements of the Regulations. There were no changes in the position of Company Secretary and Chief Financial Officer;
11. Chief Financial Officer and Chief Executive Officer duly endorsed the financial statements before approval of the Board;
12. The Board has formed committees comprising of members given below:-

Audit Committee

Mr. Ghulam Abbas - Chairman
Mr. M. Nauman Naeem
Mrs. Ayesha Ahmed Mansoor


HR and Remuneration Committee

Mrs. Ayesha Ahmed Mansoor - Chairperson
Mr. Ghulam Abbas
Mr. M. Nauman Naeem

13. The terms of reference of the aforesaid committees have been formed, documented and advised to the Committee for compliance;
14. The frequency of meetings (quarterly/half yearly/yearly) of the committee were as per following:

Audit Committee - Quarterly
Human Resource and Remuneration Committee - Yearly
15. The Board has set up an effective internal audit function who are considered suitably qualified and experienced for the purpose and are conversant with the policies and procedures of the Company;
16. The statutory auditors of the Company have confirmed that they have been given a satisfactory rating under the Quality Control Review program of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan and registered with Audit Oversight Board of Pakistan, that they and all their partners are in compliance with International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) guidelines on code of ethics as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan and that they and the partners of the firm involved in the audit are not a close relative (Spouse, parent, dependent and non-dependent children) of the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, head of Internal Audit, Company Secretary or Director of the Company;
17. The statutory auditors or the persons associated with them have not been appointed to provide other services except in accordance with the Act, these Regulations or any other regulatory requirement and the auditors have confirmed that they have observed IFAC guidelines in this regard;
18. We confirm that all requirements of the Regulations 3,6,7,8,27,32,33 and 36 of the Regulations have been complied with, except as explained at Sr. 19 and 20
19. The Company, currently have three executive directors out of total seven directors on the Board, to work in more effective manner and with proper division of responsibilities.
20. The Company currently has two elected independent directors out of total seven directors on the Board. Both the independent directors have requisite competencies, skills, knowledge and experience to discharge and execute their duties competently as per laws and regulations under which hereby fulfill the necessary requirements; therefore, not warrant the appointment of a third independent director.

Lahore.
September 10, 2025


Ayesha Ahmed Mansoor
Director


Ali Pervez Ahmed
Chief Executive



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT
To the members of D.S. 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 DS Industries Limited (the Company) for the year ended June 30, 2025 in accordance with the requirements of regulation 36 of the Regulations.

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

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

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

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Statement of Compliance does not appropriately reflect the Company's compliance, in all material respects, with the requirements contained in the Regulations as applicable to the Company for the year ended 30 June 2025. Further, we would like to highlight that:

- As required by Regulations 19 none of the directors have obtained any certification in any Directors Training Program as mentioned in paragraph 9 and explanation given in paragraph 21(3) of the Statement of Compliance.
- As required by Regulation 29 Nomination Committee has not been formed by the Company as mentioned in paragraph 12 (c) of the Statement of Compliance.
- .As required by Regulation 30 Risk management Committee has not been formed by the Company as mentioned in paragraph 12 (c) of the Statement of Compliance.

**RIZWAN AND COMPANY
Chartered Accountants**

Lahore: 03 OCTOBER 2025

UDIN: CR202510101CrhmPcKin



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements



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

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

Basis for Qualified 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 qualified opinion and after due verification we report that:

- a) The Company has recognized deferred tax asset amounting to Rs.68.922 million on unused losses. The Company has history of losses and there is no convincing evidence that sufficient taxable profits will be available in future against which these unused losses can be utilized by the Company. Had the deferred tax asset not been recognized, the deferred tax asset as at June 30, 2025 would have been lower and loss after tax for the year then ended would have been higher by Rs.68.922 million.

Emphasis of Matter

- a) Material Uncertainty Relating to Going Concern

We draw attention to note 2.2 to the financial statements which explains that the Company has incurred operating loss of Rs 13.45 million on its CMT activities and that the Company's revenue has been facing a declining trend for the past few years. Further, the Company as at 30 June 2025 has accumulated losses of Rs. 582.26 million. The Company has liquidated substantially all property, plant and equipment. These factors indicate existence of material uncertainty that raises doubts about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and, therefore, that it may be unable to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. However, these financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis for reasons explained in note 2.2.

Our report is not qualified in respect of the above matter.

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 we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Following are the key audit matter(s):

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>a) Deferred Tax Asset</p> <p>At June 30, 2025, the Company has recognized net deferred tax assets of Rs. 70.41 million including deferred tax asset on unused tax losses of Rs.68.92 million.</p> <p>The recognition of deferred tax assets is based on the assessment of whether it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available in the future to utilize the reversal of deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits before the unused tax losses and unused tax credits expire. The analysis of the utilization of the deferred tax assets was significant to our audit as the amounts are material, the assessment process is judgmental and is based on assumptions that are impacted by expected future market conditions. We have determined that this area constitutes a significant risk of material misstatement referred to note 13.</p>	<p>We designed our audit procedures to be responsive to this risk.</p> <p>We obtained an understanding of the process that management has implemented for accounting for deferred tax assets. We also evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of controls in this area.</p> <p>We performed substantive audit procedures to validate the deferred tax balances, which are recorded with a consideration of enacted tax laws as applicable in the jurisdiction in accordance with IFRS.</p> <p>Our audit work on the valuation of deferred tax assets, with the involvement of our tax specialists, included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Validating the completeness and accuracy of tax attributes; - Confirming the appropriate application of tax rules for utilizing deferred tax assets, including expiry of those attributes; - Evaluating the Company's ability to generate sufficient taxable income to utilize deferred tax assets. This evaluation takes into account the Company's historical profitability and future projections; and, - Reviewing the adequacy of the disclosures made by the company in accordance with IFRS. <p>In addition, we assessed the Company's accounting for compliance with IFRS. We have modified the report as we were unable to satisfy ourselves with regard to recognition of deferred tax on available tax losses.</p>
<p>b) Revenue recognition</p> <p>The Company generates its revenue from CMT income as the company has liquidated substantially all property, plant and equipment in 2019.</p> <p>During the year ended June 30, 2025, the Company recognized an amount of Rs. 3.78 million as CMT income which is the main source of income necessary for company's ability to continue as going concern. We therefore consider this as a key audit matter.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures amongst others, included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Obtained understanding of the internal processes used to record CMT income; - Performed test of detail procedures over actual income earned during the year; and - Assessed the adequacy of related disclosures in the financial statements.

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditors 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 of the Company and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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.

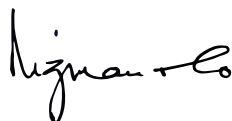
From the matters communicated with the Board of Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes 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) Except for the effect of the matter referred to in paragraph (a) of the Basis of Qualified Opinion section of our report, proper books of account have been kept by the Company as required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017);
- b) Except for the effect of the matter referred to in paragraph (a) of the Basis of Qualified Opinion section of our report, the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and are in agreement with the books of account and returns;
- c) investments made, expenditure incurred and guarantees extended during the year were for the purpose of the Company's business; and
- d) no Zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Usher Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980).

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Rashid Iqbal (FCA).



RIZWAN AND COMPANY
Chartered Accountants

Lahore: 03 OCTOBER 2025

UDIN: AR202510101MUIQfbz1t

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT JUNE 30, 2025

	NOTE	2025 RUPEES	2024
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Authorized share capital			
100,000,000 (2024: 100,000,000) ordinary shares of Rupees 10 each		1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Issued, subscribed and paid up share capital	5	836,856,310	836,856,310
Discount on issue of shares	6	(82,899,709)	(82,899,709)
Revaluation reserves	7	17,340,002	17,340,002
Accumulated losses		(582,259,179)	(587,505,152)
TOTAL EQUITY		189,037,424	183,791,451
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
		-	-
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	8	38,760,907	49,080,693
Short term borrowings	9	56,500,052	57,991,163
Unclaimed dividend		337,563	337,563
Provision for taxation	26	47,282	364,574
TOTAL LIABILITIES		95,645,803	107,773,992
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS			
	10	-	-
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		284,683,228	291,565,444
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	11	19,718,212	23,754,386
Long term investments	12	79,570,968	71,062,785
Deferred taxation	13	70,414,021	70,761,098
Long term deposits	14	4,535,239	4,535,239
		174,238,440	170,113,508
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stock in trade	15	4,848,986	7,578,138
Trade receivables	16	-	178,755
Advances and other receivables	17	37,345,918	41,030,538
Advance income tax/income tax refundable		3,266,221	3,441,712
Bank balances	18	64,983,663	69,222,792
		110,444,788	121,451,936
TOTAL ASSETS		284,683,228	291,565,444

The annexed notes from 1 to 45 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

DIRECTOR

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	NOTE	2025 RUPEES	2024
Revenue from contracts with customers - net	19	3,782,537	29,165,909
Cost of sales	20	(3,892,616)	(21,265,312)
Gross (loss)/profit		(110,079)	7,900,597
Selling and distribution expenses	21	(498,058)	(9,157,392)
Administrative expenses	22	(12,843,244)	(16,465,343)
Other expenses	23	-	(486,183)
		(13,341,302)	(26,108,918)
		(13,451,381)	(18,208,321)
Other income	24	11,373,912	17,668,240
Operating (loss)		(2,077,469)	(540,081)
Finance cost	25	(790,382)	(376,994)
Share of profit of associates	12	8,508,183	2,864,377
Profit before income tax and levies		5,640,332	1,947,301
Minimum tax - levy	26	(47,282)	(364,574)
Profit before income tax		5,593,050	1,582,728
Taxation net	27	(347,077)	(5,039,003)
Profit / (Loss) after taxation		5,245,973	(3,456,275)
Earning / (Loss) per share - basic and diluted	28	0.06	(0.04)

The annexed notes from 1 to 45 form an integral part of these financial statements.



CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER



DIRECTOR



CHIEF EXECUTIVE

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	Note	2025 RUPEES	2024
PROFIR/(LOSS) AFTER TAXATION		5,245,973	(3,456,275)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of defined benefit obligation	8	-	-
Related taxation	13	-	-
		-	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
Other comprehensive income		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		5,245,973	(3,456,275)

The annexed notes from 1 to 45 form an integral part of these financial statements.



CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER



DIRECTOR



CHIEF EXECUTIVE

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

SHARE CAPITAL	CAPITAL RESERVES			Accumulated loss	TOTAL EQUITY
	Discount on issue of shares	Revaluation reserves	Sub total		
----- (RUPEES) -----					
836,856,310	(82,899,709)	17,340,002	(65,559,707)	(584,048,876)	187,247,727
-	-	-	-	(3,456,276)	(3,456,276)
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	(3,456,276)	(3,456,276)
836,856,310	(82,899,709)	17,340,002	(65,559,707)	(587,505,152)	183,791,451
-	-	-	-	5,245,973	5,245,973
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	5,245,973	5,245,973
836,856,310	(82,899,709)	17,340,002	(65,559,707)	(582,259,179)	189,037,424

The annexed notes from 1 to 45 form an integral part of these financial statements.



CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER



DIRECTOR



CHIEF EXECUTIVE

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	NOTE	2025 RUPEES	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash used in operations	29	(7,267,400)	(11,375,194)
Payments for:			
Income tax		(189,083)	(337,694)
Net cash used in operating activities		(7,456,482)	(11,712,888)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		-	(4,708,464)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		4,708,464	2,100,000
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities		4,708,464	(2,608,464)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net increase/(decrease) in short term borrowings	30	(1,491,111)	3,986,930
Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities		(1,491,111)	3,986,930
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(4,239,129)	(10,334,422)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		69,222,792	79,557,214
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	18	64,983,663	69,222,792

The annexed notes from 1 to 45 form an integral part of these financial statements.



CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER



DIRECTOR



CHIEF EXECUTIVE

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

1 THE COMPANY AND ITS OPERATIONS

D.S. Industries Limited ['the Company'] was incorporated in Pakistan as a Private Limited Company under the repealed Companies Act, 1913 (now the Companies Act, 2017) and was subsequently converted into a Public Limited Company. The Company is listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited. The Company is engaged in manufacturing of women's fashion apparel. The registered office of the Company is situated at 20-K, Gulberg II, Lahore.

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and the requirements of Circular No. 3/2017 dated February 07, 2017 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP.), for companies that are not considered a going concern. 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.

2.2 Going concern assumption

The Company has incurred operating loss of Rs 13.45 million on CMT activities as in last year liquidated substantially all property, plant and equipment. Further, the Company as at 30 June 2025, has accumulated losses of Rs. 582.26 million and there is no convincing evidence that sufficient taxable profits will be available in future. These factors indicate existence of material uncertainty that raises doubts about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and, therefore, it may be unable to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. However, these financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis based on the following:

- (i) The Company has continued financial support of its related parties in the form of interest free loans. Related parties have, up to 30 June 2025, provided financial support amounting to Rs. 56.50 million in the form of interest free loans.
- (ii) The Company has remodeled its textile product portfolio switched from loss making yarn to profitable ready to wear garments.
- (iii) The Company has successfully repaid/settled its debt finance liabilities.
- (iv) Current assets of the Company, as at 30 June 2025, exceed its current liabilities as at that date.

The management is confident that through above factors, the Company will turnaround into a profitable company, subject to impact, if any, of uncontrollable circumstances including power crises and market conditions.

2.3 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items, which are measured on an alternative basis as at the reporting date.

Items	Measurement basis
Financial liabilities	Amortized cost
Financial assets	Fair value/amortized cost
Land, building, plant and machinery	Revalued amount
Employee retirement	Present value

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

2.4.1 Critical accounting judgements

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

(a) Business model assessment (see note 34.1.2)

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

(b) Significant increase in credit risk (see note 34.1.1)

As explained in note 35.1.1, expected credit losses are measured, based on the Company's risk grading framework, as an allowance equal to 12-month/lifetime ECL for 'performing' assets, or lifetime ECL for assets categorized as 'doubtful' or 'in default'. An asset is categorized as 'doubtful' when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. IFRS 9 does not define what constitutes a significant increase in credit risk. In assessing whether the credit risk of an asset has significantly increased the Company takes into account qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward-looking information.

2.4.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

(a) Calculation of impairment allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets (see note 34.1.3)

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets carried at amortized cost on date of initial recognition. The amount of expected credit losses is updated on each reporting date to reflect the changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial asset. Estimating expected credit losses and changes there in requires taking into account qualitative and quantitative forward looking information. When measuring expected credit losses on financial assets the Company uses reasonable and supportable forward looking information as well as historical data to calculate the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the Company would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from collateral and integral credit enhancements, if any. Probability of default constitutes a key input in measuring expected credit losses. Probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions. If the ECL rates on financial assets carried at amortized cost were higher (lower) by 10%, the loss allowance on those assets would have been higher (lower) by Rs. 7.10 million (2024: Rs. 7.52 million). Further information on the Company's credit risk management practices and credit quality and impairment of financial assets is referred to in note .

(b) Taxation provisions (see note 26 & 27)

The Company takes into account the current income tax law and decisions taken by appellate and other relevant legal forums while estimating its provisions for current tax and tax contingencies. The provision for current tax is estimated at Rs. 0.047 million (2024: Rs. 0.365 million). The management believes that the provision for current tax made in the financial statements is sufficient to discharge related tax liability.

Debit for deferred tax of Rs 0.347 million (2024: Rs. 5.04 million) has been estimated after taking into account historical and future turnover and profit trends and their taxability under the current tax law.

Further information on the taxation provisions are referred to in note 26 and 27.

(c) Deferred tax assets on unused tax losses and credits (see note 13)

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses and credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits, together with future tax planning strategies.

The Company has Rs. 237.66 million (2024: Rs. 237.66 million) of tax losses and credits carried forward as at the reporting date and available to the Company for utilization against future taxable profits. Out of these, deferred tax asset has been recognized on tax losses and credits amounting to Rs. 237.66 million (2024: Rs. 237.66 million).

(d) Net realizable values of stock in trade (see note 15.1)

The Company estimates net realizable values of its stock in trade as the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

2.5 Functional currency

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

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

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

3.1 Standards, amendments to approved accounting standards effective in the current year

New and amended standards mandatory for the first time for the financial year beginning July 1, 2024:

- | | Effective Date |
|--|-----------------------|
| a) IAS 1 : Classification of liabilities as current or non | January 1 , 2024 |
| Under existing IAS 1 requirements, companies classify a liability as current when they do not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the end of the reporting period. As part of this amendments, the requirement for a right to be unconditional has been removed and instead, the amendments requires that a right to defer settlement must have substance and exist at the end of the reporting period. This right may be subject to a Company complying with conditions (covenants) specified in a loan arrangement. At October 31, 2022, after reconsidering certain aspects of the amendments, the IASB reconfirmed that only covenants with which a Company must comply on or before the reporting date affect the classification of a liability as current or non-current. Covenants with which the Company must comply after the reporting date (i.e. future covenants) do not affect a liability's classification at that date. However, when non-current liabilities are subject to future covenants, companies will now need to disclose information to help users understand the risk that those liabilities could become repayable within 12 months after the reporting date. | |
| b) IFRS 16 : Sale and leaseback | January 1 , 2024 |
| Amendments impact how a seller-lessee accounts for variable lease payments that arise in a sale-and-leaseback transaction. On initial recognition, the seller-lessee includes variable lease payments when it measures a lease liability arising from a sale-and-leaseback transaction. After initial recognition, the seller-lessee applies the general requirements for subsequent accounting of the lease liability such that it recognises no gain or loss relating to the right of use it retains. The amendments introduce a new accounting model for variable payments and will require seller-lessees to reassess and potentially restate sale-and-leaseback transactions entered. | |

The other new standards, amendments to approved accounting standards and interpretations that are mandatory for the financial year beginning on July 1, 2024 are considered not to be relevant or to have any significant effect on the Company's financial reporting and operations.

3.2 Standards, amendments to approved accounting standards and interpretations that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Company

The following new standards and amendments to approved accounting standards are not effective for the financial year beginning on July 1, 2024 and have not been early adopted by the Company:

- | | Effective Date |
|--|---|
| a) IAS 21 : Lack of exchangeability | January 1 , 2025 |
| Amendments to IAS 21 'The effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates' address situations where a currency may lack exchangeability, often due to government-imposed controls. In such cases, companies must estimate a spot exchange rate reflecting orderly transactions at the measurement date. The amendments provide flexibility, allowing the use of observable rates without adjustment or other estimation techniques, provided they meet the estimation objective. The assessment considers factors like the availability of multiple rates, purpose, nature, and update frequency. The amendments requires new disclosures, including the nature and financial impact of non-exchangeability, the spot exchange rate used, the estimation process, and associated risks. | |
| b) IFRS 7 : Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments Disclosure
IFRS 9 : Financial Instruments | Effective Date
January 1 , 2026 |
| Amendment to IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' and IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments 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). | |
| c) IFRS 18 : Presentation and Disclosure in Financial | Effective Date
January 1 , 2027 |
| The new standard on presentation and disclosure in financial statements, IFRS 18, focuses on updates to the statement of profit or loss. It introduces key concepts such as the structure of the statement of profit or loss, required disclosures for certain profit or loss performance measures reported outside the financial statements (management-defined performance measures), and enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation applicable to the primary financial statements and notes. | |

d) **IFRS S1 : General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-Related Financial Information**

Effective Date

July 1 , 2025

IFRS S2 : Climate-Related Disclosures

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 greenhouse gas ('GHG') emissions, transition risks, physical risks, climate-related opportunities, capital deployment, internal carbon prices and remuneration.

The management anticipates that the adoption of the above standards, amendments and interpretations in future periods, will have no material impact on the financial statements other than in presentation / disclosures. There are a number of other standards, amendments and interpretations to the published standards that are not yet effective and are also not relevant to the Company and, therefore, have not been presented here.

4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

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

4.1 Property, plant and equipment

Land, buildings, plant and machinery and electric installations held for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes, are stated in the statement of financial position at their revalued amounts, being the fair value at the date of revaluation, less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, except for freehold land, which is not depreciated. Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair values at the reporting date.

Any revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of such land, buildings, plant and machinery and electric installations is credited to the revaluation reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease for the same asset previously recognized as an expense in profit or loss, in which case the increase is credited to profit or loss to the extent of the decrease previously expensed. A decrease in carrying amount arising on the revaluation of such land, buildings and plant and machinery is recognized as an expense in profit or loss to the extent that it exceeds the balance, if any, held in the revaluation reserve relating to a previous revaluation of that asset.

All other items or property, plant and equipment (furniture and fixtures, office and other equipments and vehicles) are stated in the statement of financial position at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

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

Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss, using rates specified in note 12, so as to write off the cost or revalued amounts of assets (other than freehold land and assets under construction) over their useful lives, using the reducing balance method, with the exception of computer hardware and allied items, which are depreciated using straight line method over their useful lives, and right-of-use assets, for which the lease does not transfer ownership of the underlying asset to the Company at the end of lease term, which are depreciated over the shorter of lease term and useful lives of the underlying assets, using straight line method.

Depreciation on an item of property, plant and equipment commences from the month in which the item is ready for intended use. Depreciation is discontinued from the month in which it is disposed or classified as held for disposal.

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

Incremental depreciation being the difference between depreciation based on the revalued amounts recognized in profit or loss and depreciation based on the historical cost, net of tax, is reclassified from the revaluation reserve to retained earnings. On the subsequent disposal or retirement of a revalued asset, the attributable revaluation surplus remaining in the revaluation reserve is transferred directly to retained earnings.

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

4.2 Stores and spares

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

4.3 Stock in trade

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

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

Average manufacturing cost in relation to work in process and finished goods consists of direct material, labor and an appropriate proportion of manufacturing overheads. Net realizable value signifies the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

4.4 Employee benefits

4.4.1 Short-term employee benefits

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

4.4.2 Post-employment benefits

Till 30 June 2022, the Company operates an unfunded gratuity scheme (defined benefit plan) for all its employees who have completed the minimum qualifying service period. Liability is adjusted on each reporting date to cover the obligation and the adjustment is charged to profit or loss with the exception of remeasurements which are recognized in other comprehensive income. After restructuring, the company is in process of introducing the new scheme for the employees presently working under contract and transferred the payable balance of old scheme to trade and other payables as mentioned in note 9.

4.5 Financial instruments

4.5.1 Recognition

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

4.5.2 Classification

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

(a) Financial assets at amortized cost

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

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

These are:

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

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

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

(d) Financial liabilities at amortized cost

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

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

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

4.5.3 Measurement

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

4.5.4 Derecognition

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

4.5.5 Off-setting

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

4.5.6 Regular way purchases or sales of financial assets

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

4.6 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.

4.7 Loans and borrowings

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

4.8 Investment in associates

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is recognized initially in the statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate, dividends received and impairment losses, if any. When the Company's share of losses of an associate exceeds the Company's interest in that associate (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Company's net investment in the associate), the Company discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognized only to the extent that the Company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the

4.9 Trade and other payables**4.9.1 Financial liabilities**

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

4.9.2 Non-financial liabilities

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

4.10 Provisions and contingencies

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

4.11 Trade and other Receivables**4.11.1 Financial assets**

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

4.11.2 Non-financial assets

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

4.12 Contracts with Customers

4.12.1 Revenue

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

Product/service	Nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, including significant payment terms	Revenue recognition policies
Fashion apparel	Payments from customers against sale of goods is typically due at the end of credit period ranging from 30 days to 120 days, except for garments which are sold for cash on delivery. There are no customer loyalty programs or warranty provisions. However, some contracts allow for return of goods if those do not meet the requirements or specifications provided in the contract.	Revenue is recognized at a point in time when the goods are dispatched to the customers.

4.12.2 Contract assets

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

4.12.3 Contract liabilities

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

4.13 Borrowing costs

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

4.14 Income tax

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

4.14.1 Current taxation

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

4.14.2 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is accounted for using the 'balance sheet approach' providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for tax purposes. In this regard, the effects on deferred taxation of the portion of income that is subject to final tax regime is also considered in accordance with the treatment prescribed by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan. Deferred tax is measured at rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. A deferred tax liability is recognized for all taxable temporary differences. A deferred tax asset is recognized for deductible temporary differences to the extent that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

4.14.3 Levies

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

4.15 Earnings per share ['EPS']

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

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

4.16 Cash and cash equivalents

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

4.17 Segment reporting

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

4.18 Impairment

4.18.1 Financial assets

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

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

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

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

4.18.2 Non-financial assets

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

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

4.19 Dividend distribution to ordinary shareholders

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

4.20 Fair value measurements

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

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price - i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Company determines that the fair value on initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique for which any unobservable inputs are judged to be insignificant in relation to the measurement, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value on initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognized in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

When one is available, the Company measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as 'active' if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Company uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, then the Company measures assets and long positions at a bid price and liabilities and short positions at an ask price

Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

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

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

4.23 Related party transactions

All transactions with related parties are conducted on an arm's length basis, as defined by accounting standards, except as explained in note 31.

4.24 Other income

Other income (profit on bank deposits) is recognized on accrual basis.

5 ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP SHARE CAPITAL

2025 (NUMBER OF SHARES)	2024		2025 RUPEES	2024
53,685,631	53,685,631	Ordinary shares of Rupees 10/- each fully paid in cash	536,856,310	536,856,310
30,000,000	30,000,000	Ordinary shares of Rupees 10/- each issued as fully paid bonus shares	300,000,000	300,000,000
83,685,631	83,685,631		836,856,310	836,856,310

5.1 Ordinary shares of the Company held by the related parties:

	(NUMBER OF SHARES)	
D.S. Textiles Limited	2,100,721	2,100,721
D.S. Apparel (Private) Limited	6,000	6,000
Ali Pervez Capital (Private) Limited	18	18
	2,106,739	2,106,739

6 DISCOUNT ON ISSUE OF SHARES

This represents discount on issue of ordinary shares under section 84 and 86(1) of the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now the Companies Act, 2017).

	2025	2024
	RUPEES	
7 REVALUATION RESERVE		
Revaluation reserve on freehold land	17,340,002	17,340,002
	17,340,002	17,340,002

7.1 Revaluation of Land has been carried out on June 30, 2019, by independent valuers M/s Excel Services & Engineering(Pvt) Ltd registered surveyors and valuation consultants on the basis of market value. The current balance is related to the land as mentioned in note 12.1.

	NOTE	2025 RUPEES	2024
8 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES			
Trade creditors		8,990,241	10,381,304
Accrued liabilities		2,895,246	4,969,049
Advances from customers		26,437,603	32,937,603
Workers' Welfare Fund	8.1	121,028	121,028
Workers' profit participation fund	8.2	-	104,581
Sales tax payable		13,384	221,924
Tax deducted at source		4,263	46,062
Gratuity payable		299,142	299,142
		38,760,907	49,080,693

8.1 WORKERS WELFARE FUND

Opening balance	121,028	81,287
Charge for the year	-	39,741
	<u>121,028</u>	<u>121,028</u>
Paid during the year	-	-
	<u>121,028</u>	<u>121,028</u>

8.2 WORKERS' PROFIT PARTICIPATION FUND

Opening balance	104,581	199,152
Allocation for the year	-	104,581
	104,581	303,733
Payment made during the year	(104,581)	(199,152)
	-	104,581

9 SHORT TERM BORROWINGS

These represent temporary loans obtained from related parties and are unsecured, interest free and payable on demand. Details are as follows:

	2025	2024
	RUPEES	
From directors	11,755,017	13,436,128
From associated companies / undertakings	44,745,035	44,555,035
	56,500,052	57,991,163

10 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

a) Contingencies

- i) In September 2014, the Federal Government promulgated Gas Infrastructure Development Cess ['GIDC'] Ordinance No. VI of 2014 to circumvent earlier decision of the Supreme Court of Pakistan ['the SCP'] on the subject, where it had up held that the earlier introduction of GIDC Act 2011 was unconstitutional and ultra vires on the ground, amongst others, that GIDC was a 'Fee' and not a 'Tax' and the same suit was also filed against Federation of Pakistan, OGRA, SSGC and SNGPL in different Honorable High Courts of Pakistan by Industry at Large. In May 2015, the Government passed the GIDC Act, 2015 and the same was challenged vide a writ petition in the Lahore High Court ['LHC'] including retrospective treatment of the provisions of the GIDC Act, 2015. LHC decided this suit in favor of the consumers. However, the Government filed an appeal in the SCP. The SCP has disposed off the case on 13 August 2020 and instructed the gas distribution companies to recover the outstanding amount in 24 equal installments only from those consumers who have already passed the burden of GIDC cost to their customers. However, during the year 2021-22, the Company paid the entire liability under protest. The management and its legal counsel are of the view that case will be decided in favor of the Company and once decided the payment

b) Commitments

There was no commitments of the Company as at 30 June 2025 (2024: Rupees Nil).

11 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

2025									
COST / REVALUED AMOUNTS					DEPRECIATION				
As at 01-Jul-24 Rupees	Additions Rupees	Disposals Rupees	As at 30-Jun-25 Rupees	Rate %	As at 01-Jul-24 Rupees	For the year Rupees	Adjustment Rupees	As at 30-Jun-25 Rupees	Net book value as at 30-Jun-25 Rupees
18,785,000	-	-	18,785,000	-	-	-	-	-	18,785,000
Freehold land									
1,434,555	-	-	1,434,555	10	1,095,557	33,900	-	1,129,457	305,098
Office and other equipment									
8,721,874	-	(4,708,464)	4,013,410	20	4,091,486	157,028	(863,218)	3,385,296	628,114
Vehicles									
28,941,429	-	(4,708,464)	24,232,965		5,187,043	190,928	(863,218)	4,514,753	19,718,212
hh									

2024									
COST / REVALUED AMOUNTS					DEPRECIATION				
As at 01-Jul-23 Rupees	Additions Rupees	Disposals Rupees	As at 30-Jun-24 Rupees	Rate %	As at 01-Jul-23 Rupees	For the year Rupees	Adjustment Rupees	As at 30-Jun-24 Rupees	Net book value as at 30-Jun-24 Rupees
18,785,000	-	-	18,785,000	-	-	-	-	-	18,785,000
Freehold land									
1,434,555	-	-	1,434,555	10	1,057,891	37,666	-	1,095,557	338,998
Office and other equipment									
5,816,960	4,708,464	(1,803,550)	8,721,874	20	3,745,139	1,077,678	(731,331)	4,091,486	4,630,388
Vehicles									
26,036,515	4,708,464	(1,803,550)	28,941,429		4,803,030	1,115,344	(731,331)	5,187,043	23,754,386

11.1 Freehold land of the Company is located at District Sheikhpura with a total area of 14 Kanals 9 Marla (30-Jun-24: 14 Kanals 9 Marla).

11.2 Particulars of assets disposed of during the year are as follows :

Description	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net book value	Sale proceeds	Gain / (Loss)	Relation- ship	Mode of disposal	Particulars of buyer
Honda Civic LEE-17-8080	4,708,464	863,218	3,845,246	# 4,708,464	863,218	CEO	Acquiring cost	Mr. Ali Pervez Ahmad

12 LONG TERM INVESTMENTS

These represent investments in ordinary shares of related parties. The details are as follows:

		2025	2024
	NOTE	RUPEES	
Pervaiz Ahmad Consultancy Services Limited - Quoted			
61,550 (2024: 61,550) ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each	12.1	-	-
Relationship: associate			
Ownership Interest: 0.03% (2024: 0.03%)			
Market value: Rs. 3.12 (2024: Rs. 1.91) per share			
Pervez Ahmed Capital (Private) Limited - Unquoted			
7,727,000 (2024: 7,727,000) ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each	12.2	79,570,968	71,062,785
Relationship: associate			
Ownership Interest: 44.88% (2024: 44.88%)			
		79,570,968	71,062,785

- 12.1 Pervez Ahmed Consultancy Services Limited ['PACSL'] was incorporated in Pakistan on 08 June 2005 as a Single Member Company under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now Companies Act, 2017) and was later converted to Public Limited Company and listed on Pakistan Stock Exchanges Limited. The Company was primarily a brokerage house engaged in the shares brokerage and trading, consultancy services and underwriting. However, the Company has amended its memorandum of association to change its principal activity to act as consultants and advisors to individual, corporations, financial institutions, Government bodies and departments, Companies, corporations and other entities. The registered office of the Company is situated at 20-K Gulberg II, Lahore.

The investment has been accounted for by using equity method. Particulars of investment are as follows:

	2025	2024
	PERCENTGE	
Percentage of ownership interest	0.03	0.03
	RUPEES	
Cost of investment	3,412,243	3,412,243
Share of post acquisition losses	(1,544,216)	(1,546,641)
Share of post acquisition changes in equity	(160,258)	(160,258)
Accumulated impairment	(1,707,769)	(1,705,344)
	-	-

12.1.1 Extracts of financial statements of Pervez Ahmed Consultancy Services Limited

The assets and liabilities of Pervez Ahmed Consultancy Services Limited as at the reporting date and related revenue and profit for the year then ended based on the audited financial statements are as follows:

	2025	2024
	RUPEES	
Non current assets	91,883,400	82,275,444
Current assets	4,333,558	3,950,545
Non current liabilities	-	-
Current liabilities	650,410,398	648,503,507
Profit for the year	8,084,078	1,158,555
Share of profit	2,425	348

12.2 This represents investment in ordinary shares of Pervez Ahmed Capital (Private) Limited ['PACPL'], an associate. PACPL is incorporated in Pakistan as a Private Limited Company under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now Companies Act, 2017). The principal activity of the Company is to carry on the business of stock brokerage, underwriting and investments. The registered office of the Company is situated at 1-A/565, Block – 3, Gulshan Iqbal, Karachi.

The investment has been accounted for by using equity method. Particulars of investment are as

	2025	2024
	PERCENTGE	
Percentage of ownership interest	44.88	44.88
	2025	2024
	RUPEES	
Cost of investment	85,000,000	85,000,000
Share of post acquisition losses	(5,429,032)	(13,937,215)
	<u>79,570,968</u>	<u>71,062,785</u>

12.2.1 Extracts of financial statements of Pervez Ahmed Capital (Private) Limited

The assets and liabilities of Pervez Ahmed Capital (Private) Limited as at the reporting date and related revenue and profit for the year then ended based on the audited financial statements are as follows:

	NOTE	2025	2024
		RUPEES	
Non current assets		38,970,595	20,733,828
Current assets		138,285,879	137,624,342
Non current liabilities		-	-
Current liabilities		51,806	51,129
Profit for the year		18,957,627	6,381,527
Share of profit		8,508,183	2,864,029

13 DEFERRED TAXATION

Deferred tax asset on deductible temporary differences

13.1 70,248,660 71,524,888

Deferred tax (liability)/asset on taxable temporary differences

13.1 165,361 (763,790)

Net deferred tax asset

70,414,021 70,761,098

13.1 Recognized deferred tax liabilities and assets

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are attributable to the following:

	30 June 2025			
	As at 01 July 2024	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in OCI	As at 30 June 2025
	Rupees			
Deferred tax assets				
Investments	2,602,419	(1,276,228)	-	1,326,191
Unused tax losses and credits	68,922,469	-	-	68,922,469
	<u>71,524,888</u>	<u>(1,276,228)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>70,248,660</u>
Deferred tax (liability)/asset				
Operating fixed assets	(763,790)	929,151	-	165,361
	<u>70,761,098</u>	<u>(347,077)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>70,414,021</u>

30 June 2024				
	As at 01 July 2023	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in OCI	As at 30 June 2024
Rupees				
Deferred tax assets				
Investments	3,332,634	(730,215)	-	2,602,419
Unused tax losses and credits	72,258,958	(3,336,489)	-	68,922,469
	75,591,592	(4,066,704)	-	71,524,888
Deferred tax liabilities	305,686	(1,069,476)	-	(763,790)
	<u>75,897,278</u>	<u>(5,136,180)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>70,761,098</u>

13.2 Deferred tax has been calculated at 29% (2024: 29%) of the temporary differences as at the reporting date based on tax rates notified by the Government of Pakistan for future tax years.

Deferred tax arising from timing differences pertaining to income from investment in equity securities taxable as a separate block under the provisions of the Ordinance, has been calculated at 15% (2024: 15%) of the timing differences based on tax rates notified by the Government of Pakistan for future tax years for such income.

13.3 Recognized deferred tax assets

Unused tax losses include Rupees 237,663,687 related to business losses. The expiry dates of these business losses are given hereunder:

Accounting year to which the business loss relates	Amount of business loss	Accounting year in which business loss will expire
2020	23,441,158	2026
2021	31,540,188	2027
2022	182,682,341	2028
2023	-	2029
2024	-	2030
2025	-	2031
	<u>237,663,687</u>	

14 LONG TERM DEPOSITS

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

	2025	2024
	RUPEES	
15 STOCK IN TRADE		
Raw material	2,298,584	2,298,584
Finished goods	2,550,402	5,279,554
	<u>4,848,986</u>	<u>7,578,138</u>

15.1 Entire stock in trade is carried at cost being lower than net realizable value.

	2025	2024
	RUPEES	
16 TRADE RECEIVABLES		
Gross amount due - Considered good	-	178,755

17 ADVANCES AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Advances to employees	17.1	1,529,419	1,323,862
Other receivables	17.2	29,940,983	29,940,983
Accrued mark-up		5,875,516	9,765,693
		37,345,918	41,030,538

17.1 These represent advances to employees for expenses on behalf of the Company and those against salaries in accordance with the Company policy.

17.2 This represents payment for GIDC made to Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited under protest as explained in note 10a(i).

18 BANK BALANCES

	NOTE	2025 RUPEES	2024
On current accounts		407,318	484,940
On deposit accounts	18.1	64,576,345	68,737,852
		64,983,663	69,222,792

18.1 Rate of profit on deposit accounts ranges from 21% to 12.93% (2024: 7.5% to 13.25%) per

19 REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS - NET

	2025 RUPEES	2024
Local sales		
Garments	4,463,393	34,296,069
Waste	-	14,250
	4,463,393	34,310,319
Sales tax	(680,856)	(5,144,410)
	3,782,537	29,165,909

20 COST OF SALES

	NOTE	2025 RUPEES	2024
Raw material consumed		846,637	12,463,564
Stitching wages		299,050	4,176,890
Insurance		17,777	35,541
Manufacturing cost		1,163,464	16,675,995
Work in process			
As at beginning of the year		-	891,300
As at end of the year		-	-
		-	891,300
Cost of goods manufactured		1,163,464	17,567,295

		2025	2024
	NOTE	RUPEES	
Finished goods			
As at beginning of the year		5,279,554	8,977,571
As at end of the year		(2,550,402)	(5,279,554)
		2,729,152	3,698,017
		3,892,616	21,265,312
20.1 Raw material consumed			
As at beginning of the year		2,298,584	2,384,384
Purchased during the year		846,637	12,377,764
As at end of the year		(2,298,584)	(2,298,584)
		846,637	12,463,564
21 SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES			
Commission		310,280	1,059,686
Advertising and sales promotion		155,000	6,900,815
Freight and forwarding		32,778	1,196,891
		498,058	9,157,392
22 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES			
Directors' remuneration		2,850,000	2,850,000
Salaries, wages and other benefits		4,995,551	6,575,459
Communication		256,146	200,574
Printing and stationery		156,350	256,612
Repair and maintenance		316,640	484,330
Vehicle running & maintenance		1,043,080	1,205,268
Rent, rates and taxes		209,491	209,471
Legal and professional		293,211	288,015
Utilities		649,092	1,616,042
Fee and subscription		1,057,208	942,314
Auditor's remuneration	22.1	250,000	250,000
Depreciation	12	190,928	1,115,344
Others		575,547	471,914
		12,843,244	16,465,343
		2025	2024
22.1 Auditor's remuneration	NOTE	RUPEES	
Audit fee		200,000	200,000
Half yearly review		50,000	50,000
		250,000	250,000
		2025	2024
23 OTHER EXPENSES	NOTE	RUPEES	
Fines and penalties		-	341,861
Workers' welfare fund	8.1	-	39,741
Workers' profit participation fund	8.2	-	104,581
		-	486,183

24	OTHER INCOME	NOTE	2025	2024
			RUPEES	
	Gain on financial instruments			
	Return on bank deposits		10,510,694	16,640,807
	Reversal of impairment allowance on long term investment		-	(348)
			10,510,694	16,640,459
	Other income			
	Gain on disposal of property & plant		863,218	1,027,781
			11,373,912	17,668,240
25	FINANCE COST			
	Bank charges and commission		790,382	376,994
26	MINIMUM TAX - LEVY			
	Minimum tax - levy	26.1	47,282	364,574
26.1	This represents portion of minimum taxes paid under section 113 of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, representing levy in terms of requirements of IFRIC 21 / IAS 37 as per the amendments in the applicable standard disclosed in the sub-note 4.14.3			
27	TAXATION		2025	2024
		NOTE	RUPEES	
	Current tax charge / credit			
	- for the year	27.1	-	-
	- for prior year		-	(97,177)
			-	(97,177)
	Deferred taxation			
	- attributable to origination and reversal of temporary differences	13	347,077	5,136,180
	- attributable to changes in tax rates		-	-
			347,077	5,136,180
			347,077	5,039,003
27.1	Provision for current taxation is based on taxable income at the current rates of taxation after taking into account tax credits and tax rebates, if any.			
28	EARNING / (LOSS) PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED		2025	2024
	(Loss)/profit for the year	Rupees	5,245,973	(3,456,275)
	Weighted average number of ordinary shares	Numbers	83,685,631	83,685,631
	(Loss)/earnings per share	Rupees	0.06	(0.04)

	NOTES	RUPEES	
29 CASH (USED IN) FROM OPERATIONS			
Profit before taxation		5,640,332	1,947,301
Adjustments for non-cash charges and other items:			
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	24	(863,218)	(1,027,781)
Share of (profit) of associates	12.2.1	(8,508,183)	(2,864,377)
Depreciation	11	190,928	1,115,344
		(9,180,473)	(2,776,814)
Cash used in operations before working capital		(3,540,141)	(829,513)
Working capital changes			
Stock in trade		2,729,152	4,675,117
Trade receivables		178,755	(81,662)
Advances and other receivables		3,684,620	(8,713,847)
Trade and other payables		(10,319,786)	(6,425,288)
		(3,727,259)	(10,545,681)
Cash used in operations		(7,267,400)	(11,375,194)
30 CHANGES FROM FINANCING CASH FLOWS		2025 - RUPEES	
		Long term finances	Short term borrowings
As at beginning of the year		-	57,991,163
Add:			
Borrowings obtained during the year		-	190,000
Less:			
Borrowings repaid during the year		-	(1,681,111)
As at end of the year		-	56,500,052
		2024 - RUPEES	
		Long term finances	Short term borrowings
As at beginning of the year		-	54,004,233
Add:			
Borrowings obtained during the year		-	6,985,351
Less:			
Borrowings repaid during the year		-	(2,998,421)
As at end of the year		-	57,991,163

31 TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES

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

Name of related party	Nature of relationship	Basis of relationship	Aggregate %age of shareholding in the Company
Rehana Pervez Ahmed	Key management personnel	Director	0.729%
Ayesha Ahmed Mansoor	Key management personnel	Director	1.936%
Suleman Ahmed	Key management personnel	Director	7.113%
Hassan Ibrahim	Key management personnel	Director	0.035%
Ali Pervez Ahmed	Key management personnel	Chief executive officer	17.635%
Pervez Ahmed Capital (Pvt) Ltd	Associated company	Common directorship	0.00%
Infinite Buying Services	Associated concern	Common directorship	0.00%
D.S. Textiles Limited	Associated company	Common directorship	2.510%

Origins and Mausummery Lawn were sole proprietorship concerns that ceased their business operations two years ago, and the management do not expect any transactions from them in the future.

Mr Pervez Ahmad, who was the CEO of D.S Industries Limited, passed away in 2021. During the year, his entire shareholding was transferred to his family members.

Transactions with sponsors are limited to provision of interest free loans to the Company and issuance of ordinary shares and those with key management personnel are limited to payment of short term employee benefits only. The Company in the normal course of business carries out various transactions with associates and associated undertakings and continues to have a policy whereby all such transactions are carried out on commercial terms and conditions which are equivalent to those prevailing in an arm's length transaction, with the exception of borrowings, which are interest free.

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

		2025	2024
		RUPEES	
31.1 Transactions with related parties			
Nature of relationship	Nature of transactions		
Associated companies and undertakings	Short term borrowings obtained- <i>net</i>	190,000	6,985,351
Directors	Short term borrowings repaid- <i>net</i>	(1,681,111)	-
Key management personnel	Short-term employee benefits	2,850,000	2,850,000

31.2 Balances with related parties

Nature of relationship	Nature of balance			
Directors	Short term borrowings	9	11,755,017	13,436,128
Associated companies	Short term borrowings	9	44,745,035	44,555,035
Key management personnel	Short-term employee benefits payable	8	299,142	299,142

32 CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS**32.1 Contract balances**

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

Nature of balance	Presented in financial statements as	2025	2024
RUPEES			
Receivables	Trade receivables	-	178,755
Contract liabilities	Advances from customers	26,437,603	32,937,603

32.2 Changes in contract liabilities

Significant changes in contract liabilities are as follows:

As at beginning of the year	32,937,603	42,937,603
Revenue recognized against contract liability as at beginning of the year	-	-
Repaid during the year	(6,500,000)	(10,000,000)
Net increase due to cash received in excess of revenue recognized	-	-
As at end of the year	26,437,603	32,937,603

33 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

		2025	2024
33.1 Financial assets	NOTE	RUPEES	
<i>Financial assets at amortized cost</i>			
Long term deposits	14	4,535,239	4,535,239
Trade receivables	16	-	178,755
Advances to employees	17	1,529,419	1,323,862
Bank balances	18	64,983,663	69,222,792
		71,048,321	75,260,649
33.2 Financial liabilities			
<i>Financial liabilities at amortized cost</i>			
Trade creditors	8	8,990,241	10,381,304
Accrued liabilities	8	2,895,246	4,969,049
Unclaimed dividend		337,563	337,563
Short term borrowings	9	56,500,052	57,991,163
		68,723,102	73,679,079

34 FINANCIAL RISK EXPOSURE AND MANAGEMENT

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

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

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

34.1 Credit risk

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

34.1.1 Credit risk management practices

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

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

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

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

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

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

34.1.2 Exposure to credit risk

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

	NOTE	2025 RUPEES	2024
Financial assets at amortized cost			
Long term deposits	14	4,535,239	4,535,239
Trade receivables	16	-	178,755
Advances to employees	17	1,529,419	1,323,862
Bank balances	18	64,983,663	69,222,792
		71,048,321	75,260,649

34.1.3 Credit quality and impairment

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

	Note	External credit rating	Internal credit risk grading	12-month or life-time ECL	Gross carrying	Loss Allowance
					Rupees	
Long term deposits	14	N/A	Performing	12-month ECL	4,535,239	-
Trade receivables	16	N/A	Performing	Lifetime ECL	-	-
Advances to employees	16	N/A	Performing	12-month ECL	1,529,419	-
Bank balances	18	A3 - A1+	N/A	12-month ECL	64,983,663	-
					71,048,321	-

(a) Long term deposits

Long term deposits comprise security deposits placed with various utility companies and regulatory authorities. These deposits are substantially perpetual in nature. Therefore, no credit risk has been associated with these financial assets and accordingly no loss allowance has been made.

(b) Trade receivables

For trade receivables, the Company has applied the simplified approach in IFRS 9 to measure the loss allowance at lifetime ECL. The Company determines the expected credit losses on trade receivables by using internal credit risk gradings. As at the reporting date, all trade receivables are considered 'performing', except for which impairment allowance has been made, as there is no significant increase in credit risk in respect of these receivables since initial recognition. There are no such receivables to be reported at the balance sheet date.

(c) Advances to employees

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

(d) Bank balances

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

34.1.4 Concentrations of credit risk

There are no significant concentrations of credit risk, except for trade receivables. However, there are no significant customers' accounts as at the reporting date.

34.1.5 Collateral held

The Company does not hold any collateral to secure its financial assets.

34.2 Liquidity risk

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

34.2.1 Liquidity risk management

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

34.2.2 Exposure to liquidity risk

The following presents the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The analysis have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay and includes both interest and principal cash flows. To the extent that interest flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate curves at the reporting date.

	2025				
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash	One year or less	One to three years	More than three years
	Rupees				
Trade creditors	8,990,241	8,990,241	8,990,241	-	-
Accrued liabilities	2,895,246	2,895,246	2,895,246	-	-
Unclaimed dividend	337,563	337,563	337,563	-	-
Short term borrowings	56,500,052	56,500,052	56,500,052	-	-
	68,723,102	68,723,102	68,723,102	-	-
	2024				
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	One year or less	One to three years	More than three years
	Rupees				
Trade creditors	10,381,304	10,381,304	10,381,304	-	-
Accrued liabilities	4,969,049	4,969,049	4,969,049	-	-
Unclaimed dividend	337,563	337,563	337,563	-	-
Short term borrowings	57,991,163	57,991,163	57,991,163	-	-
	73,679,079	73,679,079	73,679,079	-	-

34.3 Market risk

34.3.1 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that fair values or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises from transactions and resulting balances that are denominated in a currency other than functional currency. The Company is not exposed to currency risk.

34.3.2 Interest rate risk

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

(a) *Interest rate risk management*

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

(b) *Interest bearing financial instruments*

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

	2025	2024
	RUPEES	
<i>Fixed rate instruments</i>		
Financial assets	64,576,345	68,737,852
Financial liabilities	-	-

(c) *Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments*

The Company does not account for its fixed rate instruments at fair value

(d) *Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments*

An increase of 100 basis points in interest rates as at the reporting date would have decreased profit for the year and equity as at the reporting date by Rs. nil (2024: nil). A decrease of 100 basis points would have had an equal but opposite effect on profit and equity. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign exchange rates, remain constant and ignores the impact, if any, on provision for taxation for the year.

34.3.3 Other price risk

Other price risk represents the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments. The Company is not exposed to price risk.

35 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The objectives of the Company, while managing capital are to ensure that it continues to meet the going concern assumption, enhance shareholders' wealth and meet stakeholders' expectations. The Company's objective is to ensure its sustainable growth viz. maintaining optimal capital structure, keeping its finance cost low, exercising option of issuing right shares or, where possible, repurchasing shares, selling surplus property, plant and equipment without affecting the optimal production and operating level and regulating dividend payout. The Company monitors capital using the gearing ratio which is debt divided by total capital employed. Debt comprises long term finances, including current maturity. Total capital employed includes equity, as shown in the statement of financial position and debt.

	Unit	2025	2024
Total debt	Rupees	-	-
Total equity	Rupees	189,037,424	183,791,451
		189,037,424	183,791,451
Gearing	% age	0.00%	0.00%

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

36 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Company measures its land at fair value. The fair value hierarchy of financial instruments measured at fair value and the information about how the fair values of these financial instruments are determined are as follows:

36.1 Recurring fair value measurements

For recurring fair value measurements, the fair value hierarchy and information about how the fair values are determined is as follows:

	2025	2024
	Rupees	
Freehold land	18,785,000	18,785,000

37 RESTRICTION ON TITLE AND ASSETS PLEDGED/MORTGAGED AS SECURITY

	2025	2024
	Rupees	
Mortgages and charges		
Charge over current assets	140,000,000	140,000,000
Charge over operating fixed assets	408,000,000	408,000,000

38 REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

No remuneration paid to any director of the company and there is no executive of the company. The aggregate amount charged to profit or loss is in respect of chief executive of the Company on account of managerial remuneration, allowances and perquisites are as

	2025	2024
	Chief Executive	
	Rupees	
Managerial remuneration	2,850,000	2,850,000
Allowances and perquisites	-	-
Post employment benefits	-	-
	2,850,000	2,850,000
Number of persons	1	1

38.1 No meeting fee has been paid to any director to any director of the company during the year.

39 SEGMENT INFORMATION

39.1 The Company is a single reportable segment, all non-current assets of the Company are situated in Pakistan and sales of the company have originated from Pakistan.

39.2 Information about major customers

	2025	2024
	Rupees	
Revenue derived from Call Courier	3,874,021	25,944,854

40 PLANT CAPACITY AND ACTUAL PRODUCTION

The Company does not own any plant as of the balance sheet date. All production activities are conducted on CMT basis.

41 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

	2025	2024
	Numbers	
Total number of employees	4	7
Average number of employees	6	9

42 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There are no significant events after the reporting period which may require adjustment of and/or disclosure in these financial statements.

43 RECOVERABLE AMOUNTS AND IMPAIRMENT

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

44 DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements were authorized for issue on 03.10.2025 by the Board of Directors of the Company.

45 GENERAL

Comparative figures have been rearranged and reclassified, where necessary, for the purpose of comparison. However, there were no significant reclassifications during the year.



CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER



DIRECTOR



CHIEF EXECUTIVE

D S Industries Limited
Categories of Shareholders
As At June 30, 2025

Categories	Numbers	Shares Held	Percentage
Associated Companies & Related Parties			
D.S. Textiles Limited	1	2,100,721	2.510
D.S. Apparel (Private) Limited	1	6,000	0.007
Ali Pervez Capital (Private) Limited	1	18	0.000
Chief Executive & Directors			
Mr. Ali Pervez Ahmad - Chief Executive	1	14,757,963	17.635
Mrs. Rehana Pervez Ahmad	1	609,673	0.729
Mrs. Ayesha Ahmed Mansoor	1	1,620,313	1.936
Mr. Hassan Ibrahim Ahmad	1	33,667	0.040
Mr. Suleman Ahmed	1	5,952,462	7.113
Mr. Ghulam Abbas	1	1,000	0.001
Mr. M. Nauman Naeem	1	1,000	0.001
Banks, DFI and NBFI	4	71,749	0.086
Mutual Funds	1	339,882	0.406
General Public (Local)	1,598	48,081,665	57.455
General Public (Foreign)	74	7,671,187	9.167
Joint Stock Companies	16	2,354,281	2.813
Others	2	84,050	0.100
Total	1705	83,685,631	100.000

Detail of Shareholding of 5% and above.

	Shares Held	Percentage
Mr. Ali Pervez Ahmad - Chief Executive	14,757,963	17.635
Mr. Suleman Ahmed - Executive Director	5,952,462	7.113
Mr. Asif Aibani	4,596,951	5.493
Mr. Muhammad Javed Aslam	5,525,010	6.602

D S Industries Limited
Pattern of Shareholding
As At June 30, 2025

Number of Shareholders	Shareholding		Total Number of Shares Held	%age
	From	To		
246	1	100	7,166	0.009
201	101	500	80,597	0.096
234	501	1,000	222,460	0.266
428	1,001	5,000	1,272,828	1.521
175	5,001	10,000	1,447,739	1.730
68	10,001	15,000	900,179	1.076
50	15,001	20,000	938,276	1.121
43	20,001	25,000	1,017,302	1.216
29	25,001	30,000	819,661	0.979
5	30,001	35,000	170,479	0.204
11	35,001	40,000	424,690	0.507
11	40,001	45,000	466,161	0.557
38	45,001	50,000	1,882,271	2.249
9	50,001	55,000	476,946	0.570
11	55,001	60,000	637,417	0.762
4	60,001	65,000	253,000	0.302
10	65,001	70,000	688,628	0.823
5	70,001	75,000	369,582	0.442
6	75,001	80,000	460,014	0.550
2	80,001	85,000	165,701	0.198
3	85,001	90,000	270,000	0.323
2	90,001	95,000	181,800	0.217
15	95,001	100,000	1,497,000	1.789
4	100,001	105,000	410,052	0.490
5	105,001	110,000	539,599	0.645
2	110,001	115,000	226,102	0.270
4	115,001	120,000	471,988	0.564
4	120,001	125,000	488,116	0.583
4	125,001	130,000	515,797	0.616
3	130,001	135,000	401,000	0.479
2	135,001	140,000	280,000	0.335
1	140,001	145,000	143,500	0.171
3	145,001	150,000	441,562	0.528
1	150,001	155,000	150,500	0.180
1	165,001	170,000	170,000	0.203
3	170,001	175,000	525,000	0.627
1	175,001	180,000	180,000	0.215
1	180,001	185,000	180,962	0.216
3	185,001	190,000	569,946	0.681
1	190,001	195,000	194,480	0.232
8	195,001	200,000	1,600,000	1.912
3	220,001	225,000	667,569	0.798
1	230,001	235,000	234,670	0.280
1	235,001	240,000	239,000	0.286
2	245,001	250,000	498,000	0.595
2	295,001	300,000	600,000	0.717
1	310,001	315,000	312,322	0.373
1	320,001	325,000	325,000	0.388
1	330,001	335,000	332,000	0.397
1	335,001	340,000	339,882	0.406
1	345,001	350,000	350,000	0.418
1	355,001	360,000	359,000	0.429
1	380,001	385,000	383,500	0.458
2	395,001	400,000	800,000	0.956
1	410,001	415,000	413,522	0.494
1	420,001	425,000	420,464	0.502
1	480,001	485,000	481,655	0.576
2	495,001	500,000	1,000,000	1.195
1	580,001	585,000	582,250	0.696
1	605,001	610,000	609,673	0.729
1	645,001	650,000	650,000	0.777
1	665,001	670,000	668,000	0.798
3	695,001	700,000	2,100,000	2.509
1	705,001	710,000	707,800	0.846
1	825,001	830,000	827,032	0.988
1	845,001	850,000	850,000	1.016
1	1,015,001	1,020,000	1,016,397	1.215
1	1,085,001	1,090,000	1,086,500	1.298
1	1,180,001	1,185,000	1,182,247	1.413
1	1,225,001	1,230,000	1,227,495	1.467
1	1,495,001	1,500,000	1,497,938	1.790
1	1,725,001	1,730,000	1,728,863	2.066
1	1,995,001	2,000,000	2,000,000	2.390
1	2,030,001	2,035,000	2,034,721	2.431
1	2,100,001	2,105,000	2,105,000	2.515
1	2,145,001	2,150,000	2,146,910	2.565
1	4,595,001	4,600,000	4,596,951	5.493
1	5,525,001	5,530,000	5,525,010	6.602
1	5,885,001	5,890,000	5,889,796	7.038
1	6,495,001	6,500,000	6,500,000	7.767
1	8,255,001	8,260,000	8,257,963	9.868

1705

83,685,631

100.000

مجلسِ نظام کی رپورٹ

ڈی ایس انڈسٹریز لمیٹڈ مجلسِ نظام 30 جون 2025ء کو ختم ہونے والے مالی سال کے لئے کمپنی کی بین الاقوامی سالانہ رپورٹ بشمول کمپنی کے نظر ثانی شدہ حسابات معائنہ پراڈ ایکٹرز اور آڈیٹرز کی رپورٹ پیش کرتے ہوئے خوش محسوس کرتی ہے۔

کمپنی کے مالیاتی نتائج

مالی سال 2024-25 خام مال کی اونچی قیمتوں اور دیگر ان پٹ اخراجات کی وجہ سے بہت چیلنجنگ تھا۔ 30 جون 2025ء کو ختم ہونے والے مالی سال کے دوران کمپنی نے 3.78 ملین روپے کی فروخت ریکارڈ کی جبکہ گزشتہ سال کے اسی عرصے میں 29.17 ملین روپے کی فروخت ہوئی تھی۔ رواں مالی سال مجموعی منافع بھی 7.9 ملین روپے سے کم ہو کر صرف 0.11 ملین روپے رہ گیا جس کی بنیادی وجہ ان پٹ اخراجات میں اضافہ ہے۔ سال کے دوران ایسوی ایٹ کے منافع کی وجہ سے بعد از ٹیکس منافع 5.25 ملین روپے رہا جبکہ گزشتہ سال کے اسی عرصے کے دوران 3.46 ملین روپے کا خسارہ ہوا تھا۔ کمپنی اب بھی موجودہ کاروبار کے ساتھ جدوجہد اور مختلف کاروباری منصوبوں پر کام کر رہی ہے جو کمپنی کے لیے بھی قابل عمل ہونا چاہئیں، تاہم، ان کو ابھی تک حتمی شکل نہیں دی گئی۔ آڈیٹرز نے موثر ٹیکس اثاثوں کی شناخت کے بارے میں اپنی رپورٹ منظور کر لی ہے۔ کمپنی نے موثر ٹیکس اثاثوں کو مناسب طور پر تسلیم کیا ہے، کیونکہ یہ مستقبل کے منافع کی توقع کرتا ہے۔

مستقبل کا نقطہ نظر

ٹیکسٹائل کی صنعت کو فی الحال اہم مشکلات، دونوں عالمی اور مقامی منڈیوں میں سست روی کا سامنا ہے۔ مختلف شعبوں جیسے کہ خام مال، اجرت، اور پیکیجنگ میں زیادہ لاگت مارجن پر منفی اثر ڈال رہی ہے۔ انتظامیہ مختلف قابل عمل کاروباری اختیارات تلاش کر کے کمپنی کے منافع کو بہتر بنانے کی کوششیں کر رہی ہے۔

منافع منقسمہ

موجودہ سال میں منفی نتائج اور دستیاب مجموعی نقصانات کے مدنظر، آپ کی کمپنی کی مجلسِ نظام نے سال کے لئے کسی منافع منقسمہ کی تجویز نہیں دی ہے۔

کتابوں کی بندش

کمپنی کی شیئر ٹرانسفر بکس 24 اکتوبر 2025ء سے 28 اکتوبر 2025ء (بشمول دونوں ایام) بند رہیں گی اور رجسٹریشن کے لئے حصص کی کوئی منتقلی قبول نہیں کی جائے گی۔ ہمارے شیئرز رجسٹر، میسرز ٹی ایچ کے ایسوی ایٹس (پرائیویٹ) لمیٹڈ-32-سی، جامی کمرشل، اسٹریٹ نمبر 2، ڈی ایچ ایچ اے فیز 7، کراچی کو 23 اکتوبر 2025ء کو کاروبار کے اختتام پر موصول ہونے والی منتقلی اجلاس میں شرکت اور ووٹ دینے کے لئے قابل قبول ہوگی۔

نمونہ حصص داری

30 جون 2025ء کے مطابق نمونہ حصص داری کا بیان مع کمپنی کے حصص یافتگان کی کیلگریز اس رپورٹ کے ہمراہ منسلک ہیں۔

کمپنی کے حصص کی تجارت

سال کے دوران ڈائریکٹرز کے درمیان حصص کی منتقلی کے علاوہ خاندانی تصفیہ کے تحت وراثت اور تحفہ کی مد میں، جناب علی پرویز احمد- چیف ایگزیکٹو نے مارکیٹ سے 6,500,000 حصص خریدے، جب کہ جناب حسن ابراہیم احمد- ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر نے کمپنی کے 2,192,796 حصص مارکیٹ میں فروخت کیے۔

آپریٹنگ اور مالیاتی اعداد و شمار

گزشتہ چھ سالوں کے لئے آپریٹنگ اور مالیاتی اعداد و شمار مع کلیدی تناسب منسلک ہیں۔

بورڈ کے منعقدہ اجلاسوں کی تعداد

30 جون 2025ء کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے دوران بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کے چھ اجلاس منعقد ہوئے اور ڈائریکٹرز کی حاضری مندرجہ ذیل ہے:

نام	عہدہ	تعداد حاضری
جناب علی پرویز احمد	چیف ایگزیکٹو	6
محترمہ ریحانہ پرویز احمد	ڈائریکٹر	6
جناب حسن ابراہیم احمد	ڈائریکٹر	6
جناب سلیمان احمد	ڈائریکٹر	6
محترمہ عائشہ احمد منصور	ڈائریکٹر	6
جناب غلام عباس	ڈائریکٹر	5
جناب ایم۔ نعمان نعیم	ڈائریکٹر	5

اخلاقیات اور کاروباری طریقوں کا بیان

بورڈ نے کمپنی کے ساتھ منسلک یا کاروبار کرنے والے ہر ایک شخص سے متعلقہ ضابطہء اخلاق کے معیارات کو پیشگی سمجھنے کے اعتراف کے طور پر کمپنی کے ہر ایک ڈائریکٹر اور ملازم کی طرف سے دستخط شدہ اخلاقیات اور کاروباری طریقوں کا بیان تیار اور جاری کیا ہے۔

آڈیٹرز

آڈیٹرز میسرز رضوان اینڈ کمپنی، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس ریٹائر ہو گئے ہیں اور اہل ہونے کی بنا پر خود کو دوبارہ تقرری کے لئے اپنے آپ کو پیش کرتے ہیں۔ بورڈ کی آڈٹ کمیٹی نے 30 جون 2026ء اختتام پذیر ہونے والے مالی سال کے لئے بطور آڈیٹرز میسرز رضوان اینڈ کمپنی، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس کو دوبارہ مقرر کرنے کی سفارش کی ہے۔

آڈٹ کمیٹی

کارپوریٹ گورننس کے ضابطہء اخلاق کی تعمیل میں آڈٹ کمیٹی تشکیل دی گئی ہے اور مندرجہ ذیل اراکین پر مشتمل ہے:

نام	عہدہ
جناب غلام عباس	چیئر مین
جناب ایم۔ نعمان نعیم	رکن
محترمہ عائشہ احمد منصور	رکن

سہ ماہی اور سالانہ حسابات کے جائزہ اور دیگر متعلقہ معاملات کے لئے کارپوریٹ گورننس کے ضابطہء اخلاق کے تحت درکار 30 جون 2025ء کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے دوران آڈٹ کمیٹی کے اجلاس منعقد ہوئے۔ اجلاس میں چیف فنانس آفیسر، داخلی آڈٹ کے سربراہ اور جب ضرورت پیش آئی بیرونی آڈیٹرز نے بھی شرکت کی۔

صنعتی پے گیپ

پالیسی بیان

کمپنی ایک جامع، مساوی، اور باعزت کام کی جگہ کو فروغ دینے کے لیے پُر عزم ہے۔ تمام ملازمین کے ساتھ انصاف اور پُر وقار سلوک کیا جائے گا، اور معاوضہ سے متعلق فیصلے خاص طور پر معروضی عوامل، بشمول

کمپنی غیر امتیازی سلوک کی سخت پالیسی کو برقرار رکھتی ہے اور اس بات کو یقینی بناتی ہے کہ معاوضہ کے تعین میں صنف کبھی بھی ایک عنصر نہ ہو۔ ہم صنفی تنخواہ کے تفاوت سے پاک کام کی جگہ کو برقرار رکھنے اور اس اصول کی مسلسل تعمیل کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے وقتاً فوقتاً اپنے معاوضہ کے طریقوں کا جائزہ لینے کے لیے پُر عزم ہیں۔

صنفی تنخواہ کے فرق کا انکشاف

اس وقت، کمپنی کے ملازمین کی ایک محدود تعداد ہے، جن میں سے کبھی مرد ہیں۔ لہذا، صنفی تنخواہ کے فرق کا معاملہ قابل اطلاق نہیں ہے۔ تاہم، ایک بار جب کمپنی اپنے کاروباری کاموں کو بحال کر لیتی ہے اور اضافی ملازمین بشمول خواتین عملے کے ارکان، کو شامل کرنے کے لیے اپنی افرادی قوت کو بڑھاتی ہے، کمپنی یقینی بنائے گی کہ صنفی تنخواہ کے فرق سے متعلقہ معلومات کو بہترین طریقوں اور قابل اطلاق رہنما خطوط کے مطابق سالانہ رپورٹ میں ظاہر کیا جائے۔

کارپوریٹ گورننس کا ضابطہ اخلاق

کارپوریٹ گورننس کے ضابطہ اخلاق کی تعمیل میں بیان

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز اور کمپنی کارپوریٹ مینجمنٹ کے اچھے طریقوں کے اصولوں پر کاربند ہیں۔ بورڈ اور انتظامیہ اپنی ذمہ داریوں سے آگاہ ہیں اور مالی اور غیر مالی معلومات کی درستگی، جامعیت اور شفافیت کو بڑھانے کے لئے کمپنی کی کارکردگی کی نگرانی کرتے ہیں۔ بورڈ بخوشی تصدیق کرتے ہیں کہ کمپنی نے ہر مادی معاملات میں، لسٹڈ کمپنیوں (کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس) ریگولیشنز 2019 میں شامل بہترین طریقوں جن کی تعمیل کے ساتھ منسلک بیان میں مکمل طور پر وضاحت کی گئی ہے کے مطابق تعمیل کی ہے اور بہترین طریقوں سے کوئی مادی انحراف نہیں کیا گیا ہے۔ مزید، درج ذیل بیان کرتے ہیں کہ:

- 1- کمپنی کے کھاتہ جات بالکل صحیح طور سے بنائے گئے ہیں۔
- 2- کمپنی کی انتظامیہ کی طرف سے تیار کردہ، مالیاتی حسابات، اس کے امور، آپریشنز کے نتائج، نقدی بہاؤ اور ایکوٹی میں تبدیلیوں کو منصفانہ طور پر ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔
- 3- مالی حسابات کی تیاری میں مناسب اکاؤنٹنگ پالیسیوں کو تسلسل کے ساتھ لاگو کیا گیا ہے اور اکاؤنٹنگ کے تخمینہ جات مناسب اور دانشمندانہ فیصلوں پر مبنی ہیں۔
- 4- مالی حسابات کی تیاری میں پاکستان میں لاگو بین الاقوامی اکاؤنٹنگ معیارات کی پیروی کی گئی ہے اور کسی انحراف کا واضح انکشاف کیا گیا ہے۔
- 5- اندرونی کنٹرول کے نظام کا ڈیزائن مضبوط ہے اور اسکی مؤثر طریقے سے عملدرآمد اور نگرانی کی جاتی ہے۔
- 6- سال کے دوران کمپنی نے 2.25 ملین روپے کا نقصان درج کیا اور بیلنس شیٹ کی تاریخ تک 582.26 ملین روپے کا مجموعی نقصان اٹھایا ہے۔ کمپنی کے ٹرن اوور میں بھی پچھلے سال کے مقابلے کی ہوئی ہے۔ یہ عناصر کمپنی کے رواں دواں رہنے کی اہلیت کے بارے میں شق پیدا کر سکتے ہیں۔ تاہم، انتظامیہ کمپنی کی مدد کے لئے مسلسل کوششیں کر رہی ہے۔
- 7- فہرستی ضابطوں میں تفصیلی کارپوریٹ گورننس کے بہترین طریقوں میں سے کسی خاطر خواہ شق سے مادی انحراف نہیں ہو رہا ہے۔
- 8- گزشتہ چھ سالوں کی مالیاتی جھلکیاں منسلک ہیں۔

اظہار تشکر

مجلسِ نظامہ بھرپور حمایت، مدد اور رہنمائی کے لئے اپنے قابل قدر حصے یا فینگان، بینکوں، سیکورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن اور پاکستان اسٹاک ایکسچینج کی انتظامیہ کی شکرگزار ہے۔ بورڈ کمپنی کے عملے اور کارکنوں کی خدمات، وفاداری اور مسلسل فراہم کی جانے والی کوششوں کو بھی سراہتا ہے۔

منجانب بورڈ
علی پرویز احمد

چیف ایگزیکٹو

تاریخ: 3 اکتوبر 2025ء

ڈی ایس انڈسٹریز لمیٹڈ

اطلاع سالانہ اجلاس عام

بذریعہ مذکور اطلاع کیا جاتا ہے کہ ڈی ایس انڈسٹریز لمیٹڈ کا پینتالیسواں سالانہ اجلاس عام بروز منگل، 28 اکتوبر 2025ء سہ پہر 04:00 بجے آداری ایکسپریس، K-11، مین بلیوارڈ، گلبرگ II، لاہور پر درج ذیل امور کی انجام دہی کیلئے منعقد ہوگا۔

1- 30 جون 2025ء کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لئے کمپنی کے نظر ثانی شدہ حسابات مع ان پریڈ انریکٹرز اور آڈیٹرز کی رپورٹس کی وصولی، غور و خوض اور منظوری دینا۔

2- 30 جون 2026ء اختتام پذیر ہونے والے سال کے لئے کمپنی کے قانونی آڈیٹرز کا تقرر اور ان کے مشاہرہ کا تعین کرنا۔ موجودہ آڈیٹرز میسرز رضوان اینڈ کمپنی چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس، ریٹائر ہو گئے اور اہل ہونے کی بناء پر دوبارہ تقرری کے لئے اپنے آپ کو پیش کرتے ہیں۔

لاہور

103 اکتوبر 2025ء

بحکم بورڈ

سلمان فاروق

کمپنی سیکرٹری

نوٹ:-

I- کمپنی کی حصص منتقلی کتا میں 24 اکتوبر 2025ء تا 28 اکتوبر 2025ء (بشمول ہر دو ایام) سالانہ اجلاس عام میں شرکت کے حقوق کے تعین کے لئے بند رہیں گی۔

II- ویڈیو کانفرنسنگ کی سہولت ذریعے جی ایم کی کاروائی میں شرکت

ویڈیو لنک سہولت کے ذریعے AGM میں شرکت کے خواہشمند شیئرز ہولڈرز سے درخواست کی جاتی ہے کہ وہ 26 اکتوبر 2025 کو یا اس سے پہلے ای میل ایڈریس ds@dsgpk.com پر اپنے شناختی کارڈ کی اسکین شدہ کاپی سمیت اپنی تفصیلات بھیج کر کمپنی کے ساتھ اپنا اندراج کروائیں۔

III- کمپنی ایکٹ 2017 کی دفعہ 223 کے مطابق 30 جون 2025 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لئے کمپنی کے نظر ثانی شدہ مالی گوشوارے چیئرمین کی جائزہ رپورٹ اور ڈائریکٹرز اور آڈیٹرز کی رپورٹس کے ساتھ www.dsil.com.pk پر کمپنی کی ویب سائٹ پر دستیاب کرائے گئے ہیں اور شیئرز ہولڈرز کو الیکٹرانک طور پر بھیجے جائیں گے۔

IV- پوسٹل بیلٹ ای ووٹنگ

کمپنیز (پوسٹل بیلٹ) ریگولیشنز 2018 کے مطابق ڈائریکٹرز کے انتخاب کے مقصد اور کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017 کی دفعہ 143 اور 144 کے تقاضوں کے تحت کسی بھی دوسرے ایجنڈا آئٹم کے لئے ممبران کو پوسٹل بیلٹ یعنی ڈاک یا ای ووٹنگ کے ذریعے اپنے حق رائے دہی کا استعمال کرنے کی اجازت ہوگی۔

V- کمپنی کا ممبر جو اجلاس ہڈا میں شرکت اور ووٹ دینے کا اہل ہے کسی دیگر ممبر کو اپنی بجائے شرکت اور ووٹ دینے کیلئے اپنا/اپنی پر کسی مقرر کرنے کا مستحق ہوگا/ہوگی۔

VI- پراکسیز کمپنی کے رجسٹرڈ دفتر پر اجلاس کے انعقاد سے کم از کم 48 گھنٹے قبل لازماً جمع کرائی جانی چاہئیں۔

VII- شیئرز ہولڈرز سے یہ بھی درخواست کی جاتی ہے کہ وہ اپنے رابطہ کی تفصیلات میں کسی بھی تبدیلی کی اطلاع فوری طور پر شیئرز رجسٹرار، میسرز ٹی ایچ کے ایسوسی ایٹس (پرائیویٹ) لمیٹڈ، پلاٹ نمبر 32-سی، جامی کمرشل، اسٹریٹ نمبر 2، ڈی ایچ اے فیز VII، کراچی کو دیں۔

FORM OF PROXY

Annual General Meeting

The Company Secretary
D S Industries Limited
20-K, Gulberg II,
Lahore.

Dear Sir,

I/We ----- of (full address) ----- being a member(s)
of D S Industries Limited holding ----- Ordinary Shares as per Registered Folio No. / CDC A/c No -----
----- hereby appoint Mr./ Mrs./ Miss ----- of (full address) -----
----- or failing him / her Mr./ Mrs./ Miss -----
----- of (full address) -----
-----being member of the Company as my/our Proxy to attend, act and vote for me / us and on my / our behalf
at the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on October 28, 2025

Signed this ----- day of -----2025

Witnesses:

Signature	_____	_____
Name	_____	_____
Address	_____	_____
CNIC No	_____	_____

Fifty
Rupees
Revenue
Stamp

Signature should be agreed with the
Specimen Signatures with the
Company

NOTES:

1. A member entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting of the Company is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of him/her.
2. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appointer or his constituted attorney or if such appointer is a corporation or company under the common seal of such corporation or company.
3. The proxy shall produce his original CNIC or original passport at the time of the Meeting.
4. The Proxy Form, duly completed, must be deposited with the Company Secretary of D S Industries Limited, 20 – K Gulberg II Lahore not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting.

Registered Office: | 20-K Gulberg II, Lahore.

| Ph: (042) 3575 9621, 3575 9464, 3571 4810

| Fax: (042) 3571 0312