

November 24, 2025

The General Manager
Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited
Stock Exchange Building
Stock Exchange Road
Karachi

Dear Sir,

Subject: Corporate Briefing Session (Revised CBS Presentation)

With reference to our earlier notice dated November 21, 2025, regarding the captioned subject, and the notice dated November 24, 2025, regarding Material Information, please find attached the revised presentation for the Corporate Briefing Session ('CBS').

You may please inform the TRE Certificate Holders of the exchange accordingly.

Yours Sincerely

Hammad Ullah Khan Company Secretary

Premium Textile Mills Limited

Head Office

lst Floor, Haji Adam <mark>Chamber,</mark> Altaf Hussain Road, New Challi Karachi − 74000, Pakistan.

Tel : 021-32400405-8 Fax : 021-32417908

Email: premhead@premiuntextile.com Web: www.premiumtextile.com

Factory

Plot # 22, 23, 59, 60, 61, 76, 77, 78 140, 142, 157, 208/1 Main Super Highway, Nooriabad Distt. Jamshoro (Sindh), Pakistan.

Tel: (025) 4552666

Email: factory@premiumtextile.com



CORPORATE BRIEFING SESSION



November 26, 2025

Introduction

- Inception of company in 1989.
- Annual Turnover in excess of 29+ billion.
- Principal activity is to manufacture premium quality yarn and socks.
- Operating in both local and international markets (FY25: Local Sales: 3.69%; Exports Sales: 96.30% of Gross Sales).
- No. of spindles increased from 12,230 to 93,471 as of today.
- No of knitting machines have increased to 272 as compared to 208 initially.
- Preserving natural resources by widely producing recycled yarn.
- Solar energy system obtained for reliance on green energy to the extent of 20MW.
- We also have a Margasa Recycling Plant with the capacity of 12 tons per day. This plant transforms textile waste intro reuseable fibers there by supporting green revolution.

SPINNING







SOCKS







Operational Divisions



Spinning



Socks

Key Strategic & Operational Development









Product Portfolio

- Geographical Areas
 - USA, Europe & other regions
- MajorCustomers
 - Style Textile & Interloop (Spinning)

Spinning

- Melange yarns
- Injection yarns
- Snow-effect yarn
- Marled yarns
- Speckled yarns
- Recycled yarn
- Greige yarn
- Yarn Dyed
- Heather Grey yarns
- Fancy yarns

Socks

Performance Socks

- Walking, Running
- Ski & Snow
- Hiking/Outdoor
- Sports

Specialty Socks

- Diabetic
- Work Thermal
- Comfort
- Medicated
- Over the knee

Lifestyle Socks

- Casual socks
- Everyday socks
- Dress socks
- Formal socks



Management Information

BOARD OF DIRECTORS				
Mr. Mohammad Aslam Parekh	Chairman			
Mr. Abdul Kadir Adam	Chief Executive			
Mr. Muhammad Yasin Siddik	Executive Director			
Mr. Khizar Yusuf Sattar	Independent Director			
Mr. Muhammad Sohail Tabba	Independent Director			
Ms. Lubna Asif Balagamwala	Non Executive Director			
Mr. Tanzeel Abdul Sattar (NIT Nominee)	Non Executive Director			
Managing Director				
Mr. Zaid Siddik				
Head of Finance				
Mr. Ali Asghar Muhammad Yousuf				
Chief Financial Officer				
Ms. Shenila Parekh				
Company Secretary				
Mr. Hammad Ullah Khan				
Auditors				
Rahman Sarfaraz Rahim Iqbal Rafiq Chartered Accountants				

Certifications





































Financial Summary

	June-PKF	2025 vs 2024	
	2025	2024	% of Variation
Description			
Sales	29,012	27,075	7%
Gross Profit	3,881	3,822	1.5%
Operating Profit	2,800	2,842	(1.5%)
Finance Cost	2,436	3,071	21%
PBT & Levies	690	(103)	768%
PAT & Levies	190	(452)	142%
Total Assets	29,464	30,539	(3.5%)
Total Equity	8,748	8,515	2.7%
GP Margin (%)	13.37%	14.11%	(0.74%)
NP Margin (%)	0.65%	(1.7%)	2.354%
EPS / (LPS) (Rs.)	30.98	(73.36)	142%
DPS (Rs.)	2	0	20%

FINANCIAL REVIEW (P&L)

- **Sales revenue** increased by 7% mainly because of increase in output of socks as well as some increase was noted in their selling price.
- **Export sales** grew by 8% in FY25 while local sales have reduced because of un favorable Govt. policies.
- Increase in **raw material cost** by 6.64%, while **manufacturing expenses** have increased by 14.41% due to increase in salaries & wages, fuel & power, insurance and depreciation.
- Increase in **administrative expenses** by 12.46% due to increase in salaries & allowance & other benefits, repair & maintenance, insurance and depreciation.
- Increase in **selling & distribution expenses** due to salaries & wages, and marketing and sampling charges due to aggressive marketing efforts by socks division.
- **Financial charges** have reduced because of reduction in KIBOR rates from 20% to 11% this year. Other income increased due to exchange gain on debts / export receivables, & amortization of deferred grant.



Balance Sheet Items

	J	2025 vs 2024				
	2025	(Restated) 2024	(Restated) 2023	% of Variation		
Description						
ASSETS						
Prop. Plant & Equip	14,559	14,996	12,188	(2.91%)		
Long term deposits	35	25	32	40%		
Current Assets	14,870	15,519	15,828	(4.18%)		
Total Assets	29,464	30,539	28,049			
EQUITY & LIAB.						
Shareholders Equity	8,748	8,515	9,093	2.73%		
Long Term Liabilities	6,327	7,286	5,903	(16.25%)		
Deferred Liabilities	1,448	1,644	1,380	(11.92%)		
Current Liabilities	12,941	13,094	11,672	(1.17%)		
Total Equity & Liabilities	29,464	30,539	28,048			

Financial Review (B/S)

- Increase in **equity** due to uppropriated profits. Dividend to be accounted for in the next period.
- No new financing obtained except solar renewable energy of 310 million. Repayment of **Long term loan** of 1.1 billion.
- Capital expenditure of Rs.1.285 billion mainly consists of Plant & Machinery amounting to 199 million, civil works amounting to 110 million & addition in solar energy of 452 million.
- **Current assets** reduced by 4.18% due to recoveries from customers, reduction in inventory levels, and reduction in advance to suppliers, staff and prepayments.
- Reduction in Creditors & Accrued Liabilities because of reduction in credit period by 8 days. Accrued markup reduced because of reduction in KIBOR rates.
- Utilities and fuel deposits have increased.



Statement of Profit or Loss

For the Year Ended June 30,2025

	ACTUAL	BUDGET	VARIANCE AMT	%	REASONS
	July 24-June 2025 Rs. Million	July 24- June 2025 Rs. Million	July 24-June 2025 Rs. Million		
Sales - net	29,012	28,451	560	1.97	7974 yarn bags were sold more than the budget
Cost of sales	(25,131)	(23,231)	(1,900)	8.18	Cost of raw material consumed is higher by 9.4%
Gross profit	3,881	5,220	(1,339)	(4.97)	while conversion cost has reduced by 2.37%
Administrative expenses	(618)	(589)	(28)	4.75	Marginal increase due to fees & subs. sal &wages
	-	_			& travelling & conveyance
Distribution costs	(462)	(491)	29	(5.97)	Reduction in freight & handling charges
	(1,080)	(1,081)	0.92	(0.08)	
Operating profit	2,800	4,138	(1,338)	(32.34)	
Finance costs	(2,436)	(2,543)	106	(4.18)	Budgeted financial charges were estimated at 12.5% in the
					last quarter while actual rate was 11%
Other income / (expenses) - net	327	(36)	363	(1008.33)	Due to foreign exchange on debtors & export receivables
	(2,109)	(2,579)	469	(18.21)	
Loss before levies & taxation	690	1,559	(868)	(55.72)	
Levies	(413)		(413)	100.00	Notification was received after the preperation of the budget. Therefore
Profit before Tax	277	1,559	(1,281)	(82.21)	levies were not accounted for in the budget.
Taxation	(86)	(494)	407	(82.51)	The budgeted amount incudes minimum tax which has been included in levies.
Profit after taxation	<u> 190</u>	1,064	(873)	(82.07)	Page #

Key Numbers: 5-Year History

Key Numbers	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Net Sales (Rs. Mn)	29,012	27,075	22,829	19,977	11,484
P.A.T. (Rs. Mn)	191	(452)	1,042	4,310	1.386
Fixed Assets (Rs. Mn)	14,559	14,996	12,170	10,011	6,788
GP Margin (%)	13.37%	14.12%	17.26%	27.94%	21.37%
Op. Margin (%)	9.65%	10.49%	13.64%	24.81%	18.02%
NP Margin (%)	0.65%	(1.66%)	4.57%	21.58%	12.07%
Current Ratio (x)	1.14	1.18	1.36	1.63	1.41
EPS (Rs.)	30.98	(73.36)	169.18	699.40	224.93
Cash Div.	20%	0%	250%	1000%	500%
Spindles Installed	93,471	93,471	91,455	91,782	85,538
Spindles worked	79,547	84,851	79,440	87,742	81,348
Production Cap. Conv. 20/s (Kgs, Mn)	36.92	36.06	34.59	42.26	33.35
Actual Prod. Conv. 20/s (Kgs,Mn)	31.46	33.57	30.54	39.97	31.43
Inst. Capacity of socks in Dozens (Mn)	2.96	2.30	2.16		_
Actual production of socks in Dozens (Mn)	2.59	1.86	0.719	_	_

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Dividend Payout History - 10 Years

FY	CASH DIVIDEND
FY25	20%
FY24	0%
FY23	250%
FY22	1000%
FY21	500%
FY20	80%
FY19	225%
FY18	225%
FY17	125%
FY16	100%

Forward Looking Information

- Due to anticipated export orders we are increasing the socks production capacity by acquiring 84 new knitting machines. After commissioning our capacity will be 356.
- Uptil now Spinning section is operating at a loss. Due to fixation
 of 18% sales tax on imported raw material, we believe the
 situation will improve in the coming quarters.
- We are in the process of acquiring two wind power turbines of 7.5
 MW for Rs.1.5 billion each for reduction in our energy costs. The
 wind power turbines and solar energy setup will cater to
 approximately 67% of our energy requirements.
- Cost cutting measures, enhancing operational efficiencies, reducing inventory levels and Trade debts will help to improve the profitability in the coming quarters.
- Technological improvements in line with our sustainability goals are expected in the next year to meet our BMR requirements dependant upon KIBOR rates.



Forward Looking Information (contd)

- We have promoted regenerative agricultural farming practices in partnership with WWF in Sindh. It covers a project in Pacca Chang to produce 5800 metric tons of seed cotton and 2030 metric tons of Lint cotton annually. It will provide employment to over 1000 farmers.
- We expect to increase production in socks division in view of anticipated orders for the socks division. We are concentrating on R&D activities to introduce newer varieties for expansion of the socks segment in the near future.
- Reduction in kibor rates will invite new investment in plant & machinery for further expansion possibilities if the textile environment and economic conditions improve.

Cotton Area

8023 Acres

Located

Pacca Chang

Sindh Province

Certified





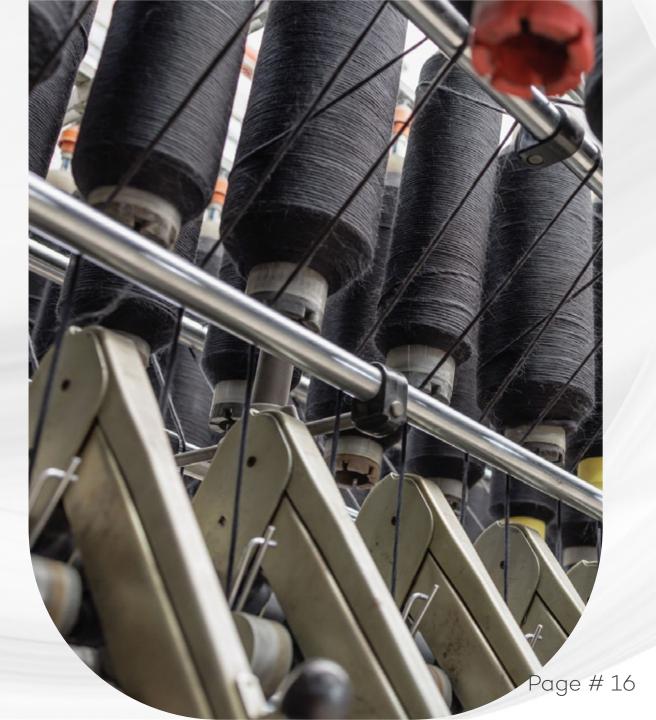






TEXTILE BUSINESS REVIEW

- Some of the challenges faced by the Textile Industry include imposition of US Tariffs in Pakistan. It is hard hit on the foreign exchange reserves, exports as well as employment in the country.
- The decision to increase gas tariffs from Rs. 3000 mmbtu to Rs. 3500 mmbtu+Levies has been a severe blow to the textile industry dependant on captive power plants. In addition the cost of Blended gas with RLNG prices are to be determined on monthly basis.
- Rising input costs, volatility in raw material prices, changes in tax and Govt import policies specifically with reference to EFS has severely affected the textile industry.



Key Revenue Drivers

- Investment in the socks division in the current year (52 new knitting machines) will increase our revenue as we are operating on full capacity with a good profit margin.
- Cost efficiency, continued investment in renewable energy, market innovation, and production innovation are the driving force for the development of our company.
- Inventory management, improving water efficiency, enhancing solar & wind energy and minimizing waste are the key factors that affect our company's profitability.



Key Revenue Drivers

- There is continuous growth in revenue since many years now. This is a key revenue driver because of providing increased cash inflow for the company.
- Managing trade debts and creditors' levels efficiently contributes to revenue growth and cash inflows.
- Aggressive marketing efforts to continue retention of existing customers and making headway in acquiring new customers base in an effective revenue driver.
- New type of products to be introduced in order to increase revenue.



Principal Risks

- Volatility in Raw material and Finished goods prices.
- Increase in KIBOR rates.
- Increase in fuel and energy costs due to power tariffs
- Uncertain economic conditions of the country including political uncertainty.
- Increase/Decrease in foreign currency rates as compared to Pak rupees.
- Technological risks as we have to remain up to date for cost effective production.
- Changes in export incentives, tax regime or credit policy could negatively impact competitiveness.
- Dependences on long term loan for capital expenditures.





