



Corporate Briefing Session

24th April 2026

Ibrahim Fibres Limited

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Company Profile



Company Incorporation 1986

Stock Exchange Listing 1995

Paid up Capital 310,506,995 shares of Rs. 10 each

Net Worth as on Dec 31, 2025 Rs. 57,721 Million

Auditors of the Company Yousuf Adil (Chartered Accountants)

Entity Rating by PACRA Long Term :AA, Short Term : A1+

Financial Year January to December

Registered Office 1-Ahmed Block, New Garden Town, Lahore

Plant Location 38-40 KM Faisalabad-Sheikhupura Road, Faisalabad

Financial Highlights

Operating Performance

	Year Ended December 31,				Six months ended December 31,
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
----- (Rupees in millions) -----					
Sales / Turnover	104,457	120,668	119,762	115,581	48,960
Gross Profit	8,036	9,744	8,968	13,503	9,767
Operating Profit	4,736	6,472	6,032	10,970	8,757
Profit before levy and taxation	2,894	4,027	3,822	9,951	7,848
Profit after levy and taxation	933	2,360	304	5,311	5,407

Financial Position

	As at December 31,				Six months ended
	2025	2024	2023	2022	December 31,
	------(Rupees in million)-----				
Non - Current Assets					
Property, plant and equipment	41,333	37,856	39,404	38,575	40,055
Other non - current assets	270	257	280	298	205
	41,603	38,113	39,684	38,873	40,260
Current Assets					
Stores, spare parts and stocks-in-trade	38,202	33,701	33,492	31,879	22,901
Other current assets	17,089	16,369	15,672	12,210	8,471
Cash and bank balances	104	88	150	114	107
	55,395	50,158	49,314	44,203	31,479
Current Liabilities					
Short term borrowings	13,691	8,623	10,071	9,898	6,834
Current portion of non - Current Liabilities	1,225	1,244	524	255	-
Other current liabilities	10,247	10,054	11,117	8,427	8,065
	25,163	19,921	21,712	18,580	14,899

Financial Highlights

Financial Position (Cont.)

	Year ended December 31,				Six months ended December 31,
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
----- (Rupees in million) -----					
Working Capital	30,232	30,237	27,602	25,623	16,580
Long term financing	5,222	3,182	4,263	3,383	2,861
Deferred Liabilities	8,892	8,320	8,373	6,663	4,767
Share Capital and Reserves	57,721	56,848	54,650	54,450	49,212

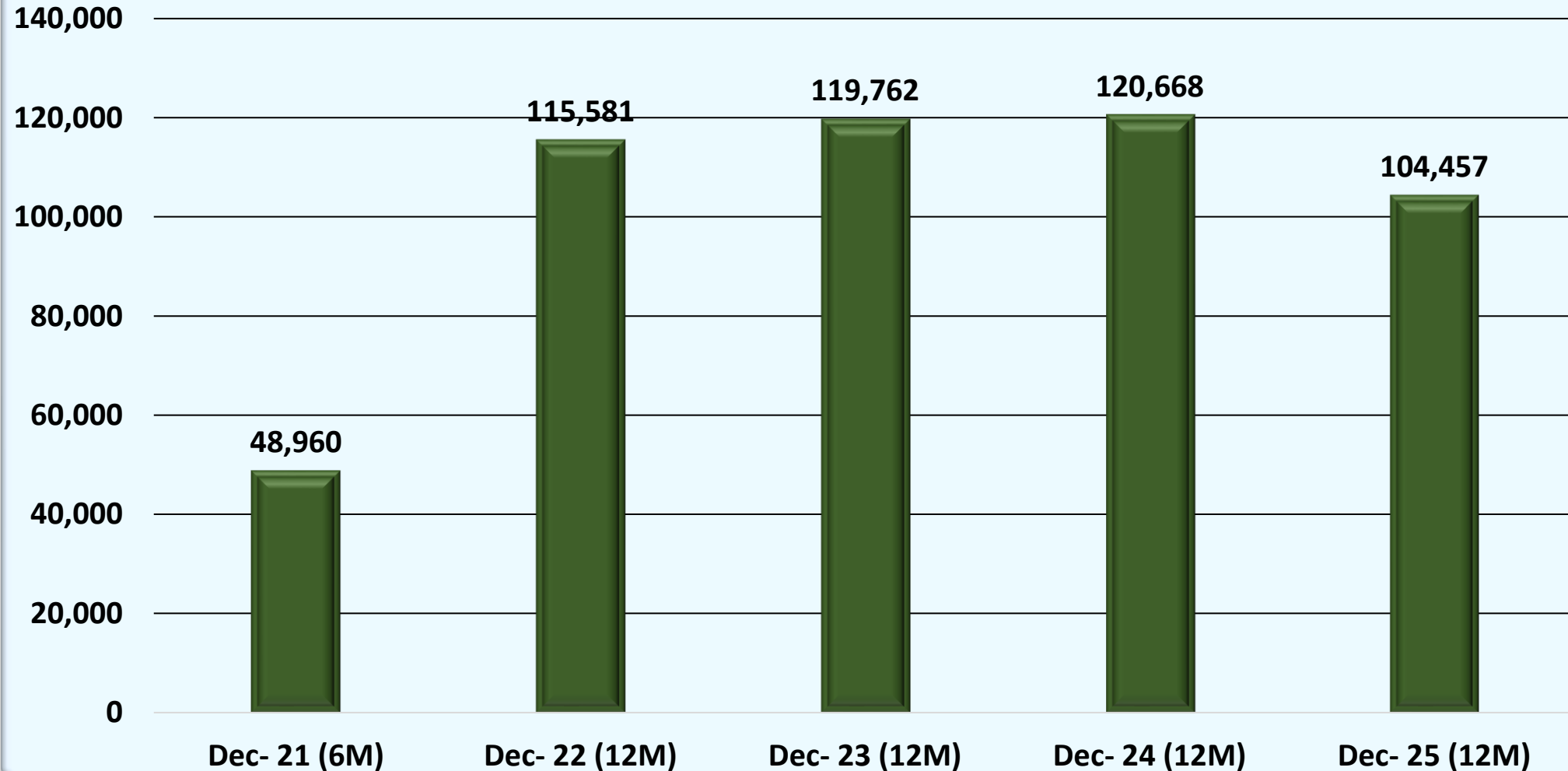


Explanation of Material Variations

	As at December 31,		Increase / (Decrease) Percentage	Explanation
	2025	2024		
	(Rupees in million)			
Sales / Turnover	104,457	120,668	(13.43%)	Reduced turnover of textile spinning plants due to increase in imports of yarns in the country.
Gross Profit	8,036	9,744	(17.52%)	Due to reduced turnover and corresponding reduced operating rate of textile spinning plants.
Profit before levy And taxation	2,894	4,027	(28.13%)	
Profit for the year	933	2,360	(60.47%)	
Non - Current Assets	41,603	38,114	9.15%	Due to BMR activities during the current year.
Current Assets	55,395	50,158	10.44%	Decline in sales resulted in increased stock-in-trade at year end.
Current Liabilities	25,163	19,921	26.32%	Increase in short term financing is in line with increase in current assets.
Non- Current Liabilities	14,114	11,503	22.70%	Increase in long term financing due to BMR activities.

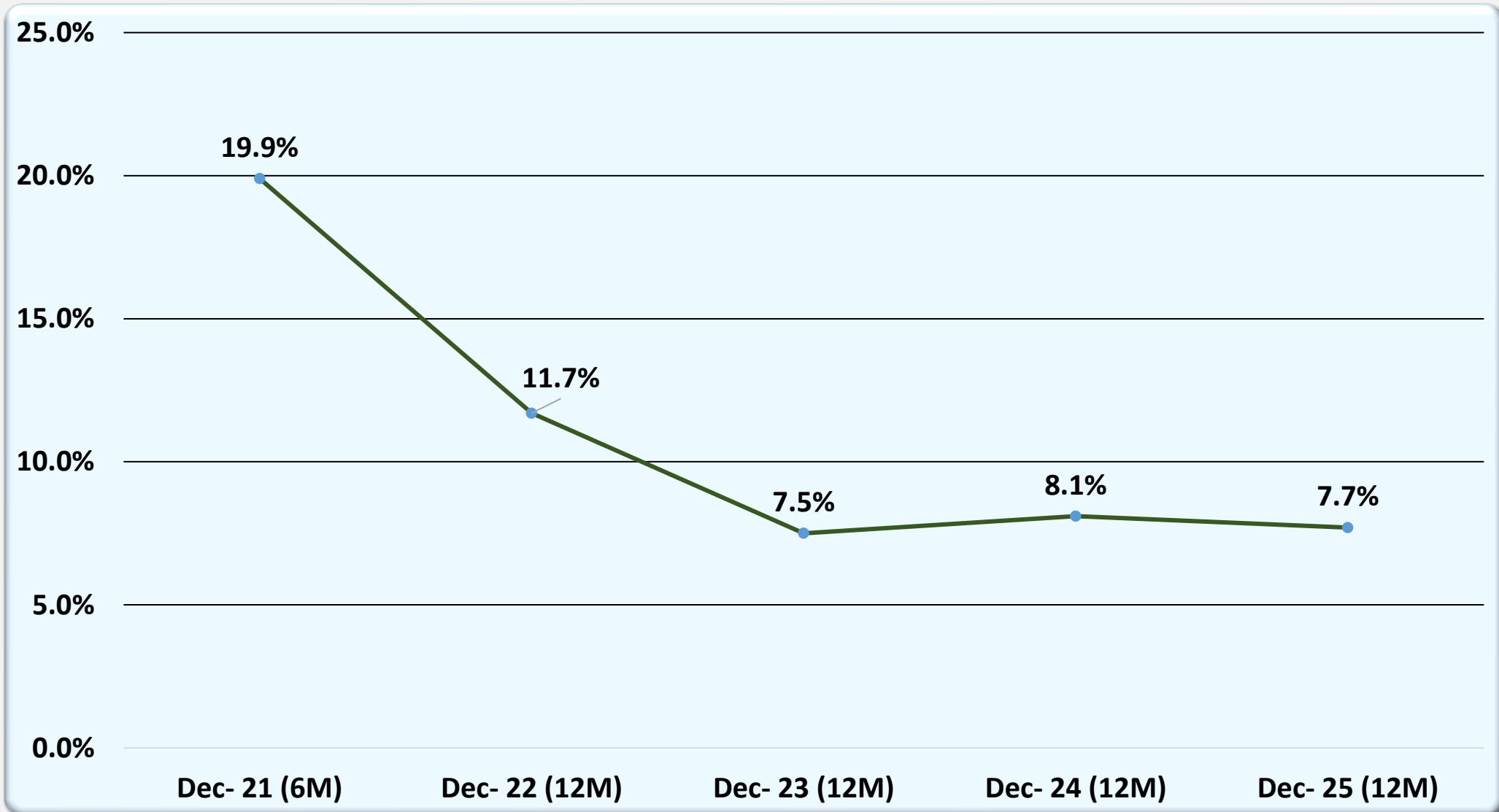
SALES / TURNOVER

(Rupees in Millions)



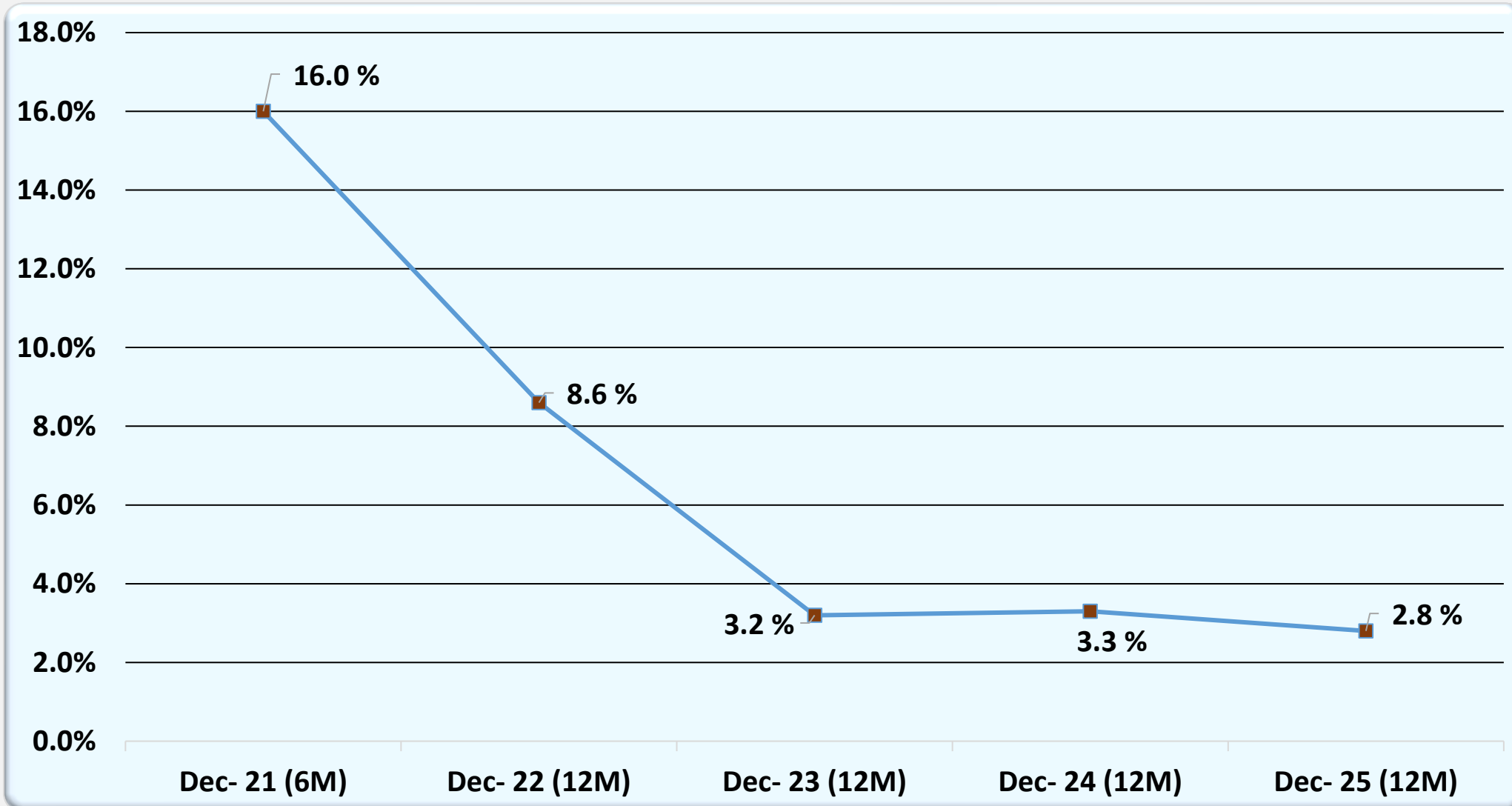


GROSS PROFIT TO SALES RATIO



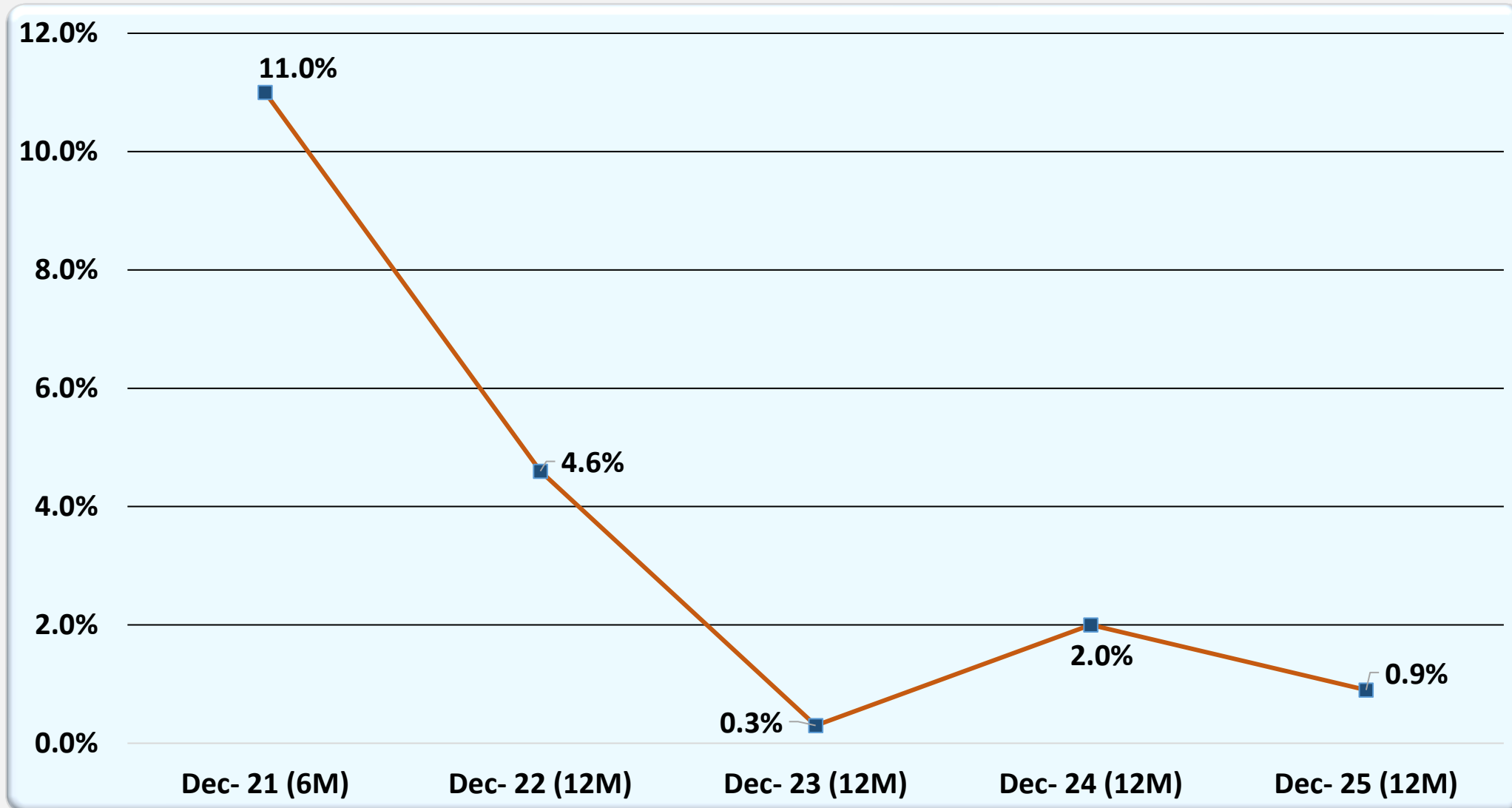


Profit Before Levy and Taxation to Sales

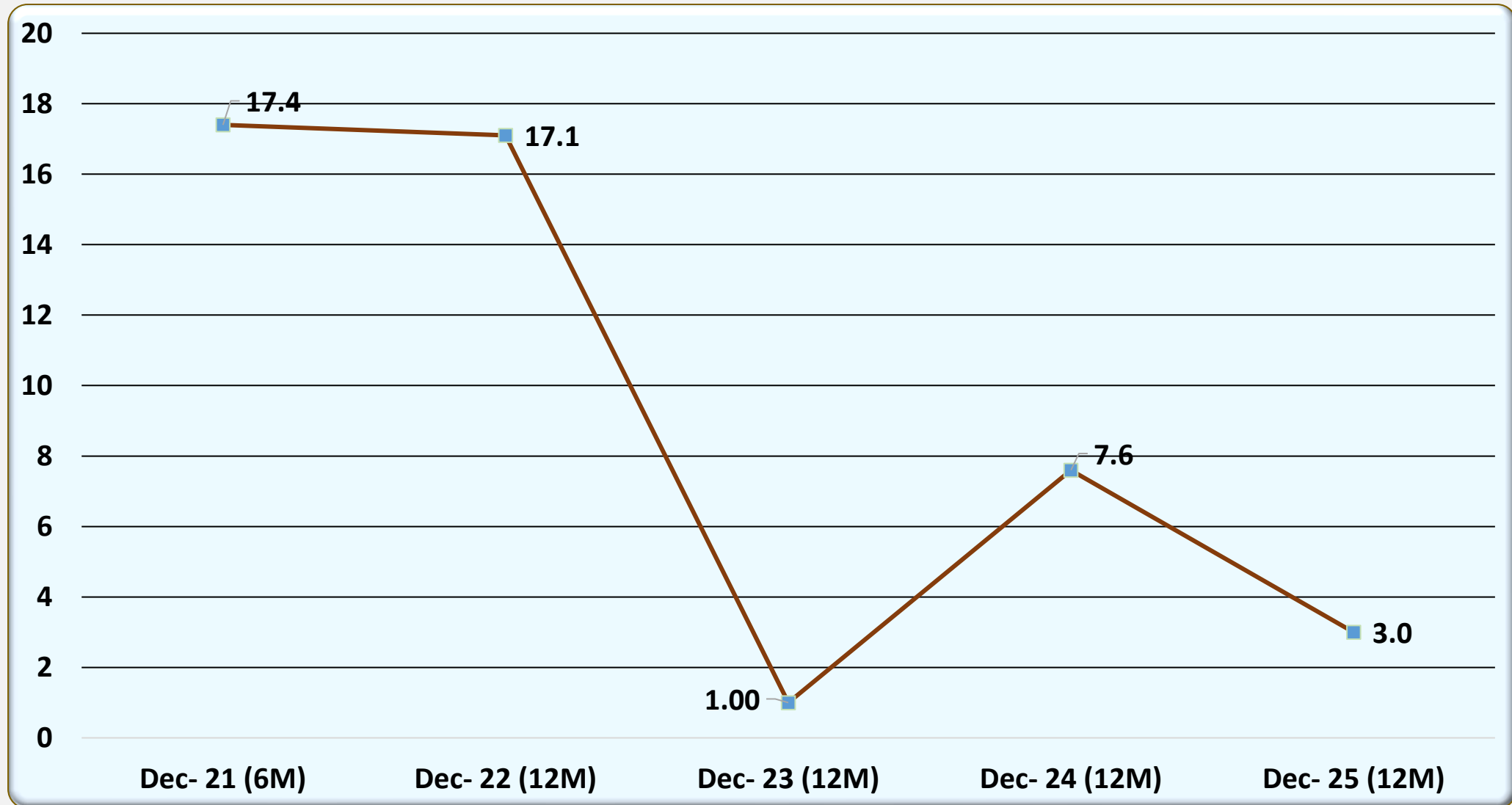




Profit After Levy and Taxation to Sales



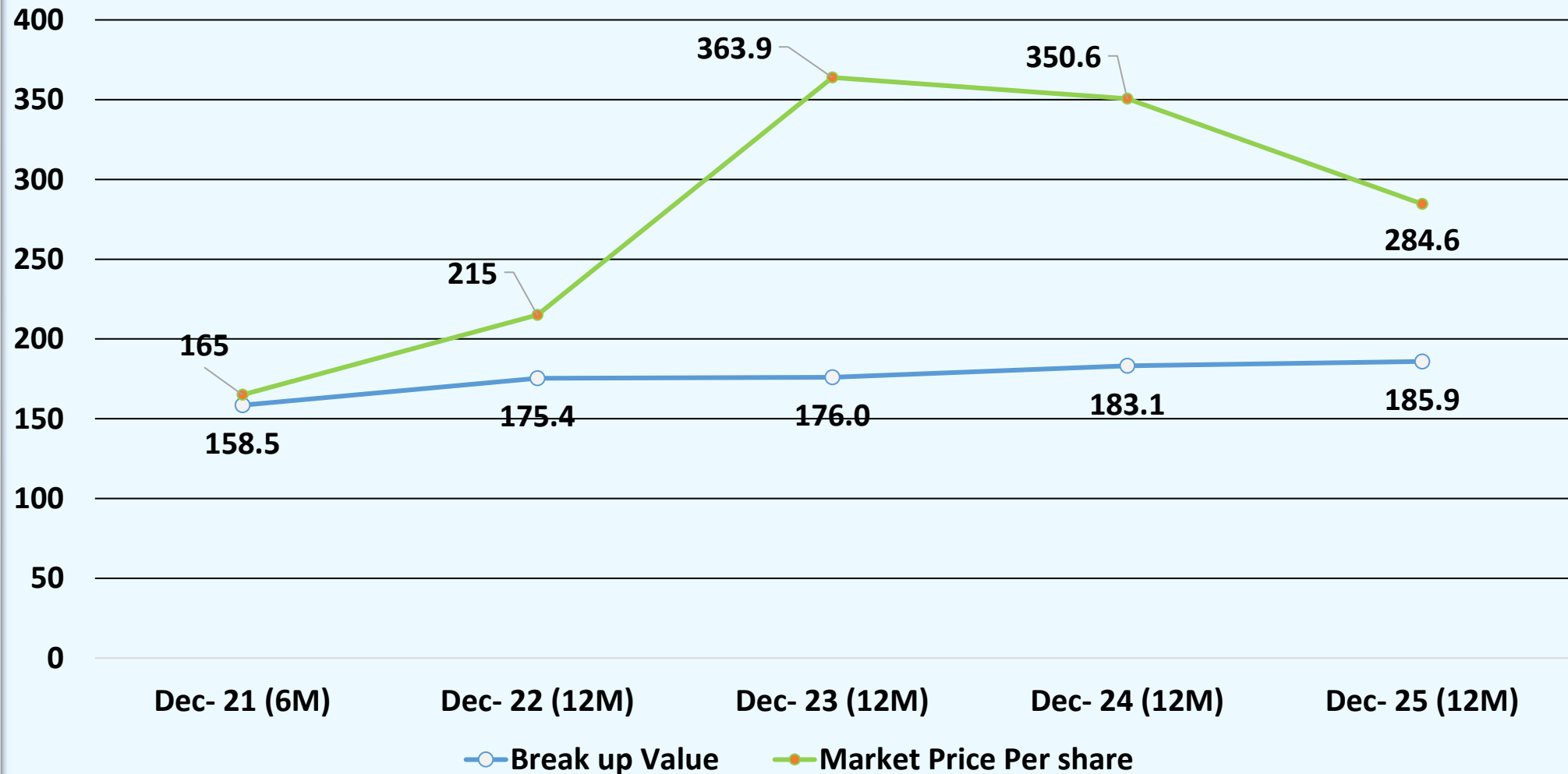
Earning Per Share (Rupees)





Break Up Value/ Market Price Per Share

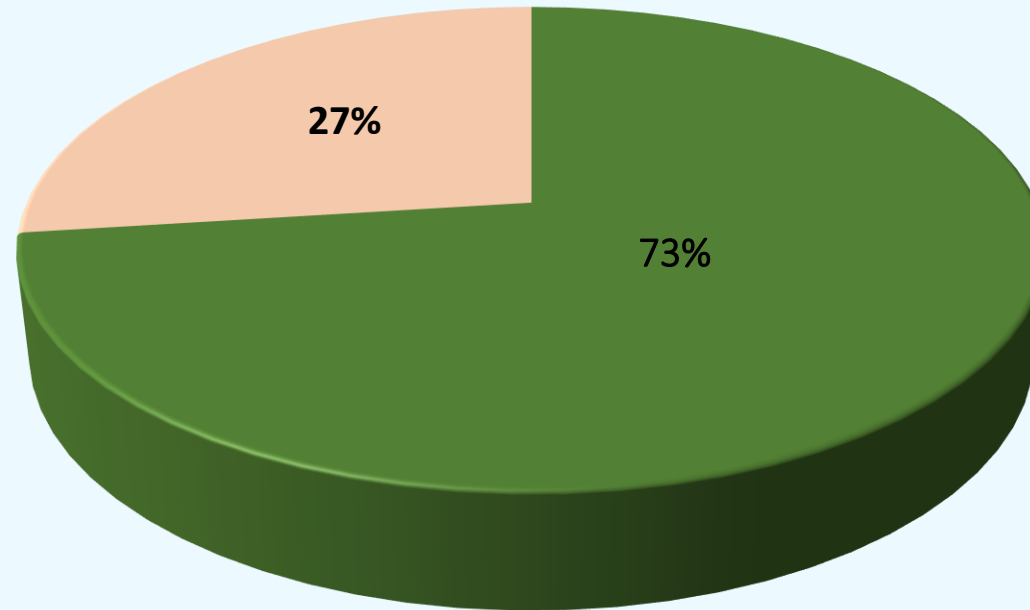
(Figures in Rupees)





Particulars	Year ended on December 31, 2025			
	Polyester	Textile spinning	Inter Segment Elimination	Total
(Rupees in million)				
Revenue from contracts with customers - net	76,246	28,212	-	104,457
Inter segment revenue	7,109	-	(7,109)	-
Total Sales - Net	83,355	28,212	(7,109)	104,457
Cost of goods sold	(76,266)	(27,264)	7,109	(96,421)
Gross profit	7,089	948		8,036
Selling and distribution expenses	(443)	(262)		(705)
Other operating expenses	(7)	(5)		(12)
Finance cost	(10)	(277)		(287)
	6,629	403		7,032
Other income	51	11		62
Profit before unallocated income and expenses	6,680	414		7,094
Unallocated income and expenses:				
Selling and distribution expenses				-
Administrative expenses				(2,595)
Other operating expenses				(659)
Finance cost				(932)
Other income / (Loss)				(14)
Levy				(779)
Provision for taxation				(1,182)
Profit for the year				933

Segment Wise Revenue Mix (Percentage)



■ Polyester Staple Fibre ■ Yarns

The Company's revenue from external customers by geographical locations is detailed below

Sr. no	Country	FY 2025 (Rs. in Millions)
1	Pakistan	104,439
2	France	18
	Total	104,457

The Company's revenue is earned from large mix of customers.



1) Polyester Staple Fibre (PSF) — Primary revenue driver

- This is the core business of IBFL and accounts for ~65-75% of total revenue mix.
- The company has PSF production capacity of 390,600 metric tons/year.

2) Yarn (Textile Spinning) — Secondary driver

- Sale of yarns contributes ~35-25% of total revenue mix.
- The company produces spun yarns (cotton, polyester and viscose blends) with production capacity of 78,400 metric tons/year.

3) Scale & Capacity Utilization

- Revenue is strongly tied to output levels and capacity utilization.
- Higher utilization leads to greater revenue stability.

4) Commodity Price Cycles (Critical external driver)

- IBFL's revenue is highly sensitive to:
 - Oil prices → affects PSF raw materials (PTA, MEG etc)
 - Cotton prices → affects yarn margins



Challenges & Future Outlook



Key Business Risks

Elevated Energy Costs: High and inconsistent energy tariffs in Pakistan significantly increase production costs for energy-intensive operations like yarn spinning and PSF manufacturing, directly impacting competitiveness and margins.

Dependence on Imported Raw Materials: PSF production relies on imported PTA and MEG, while spinning depends on volatile cotton supply, exposing the industry to exchange rate risk, imports constraints, and input cost fluctuations.

Intense Regional and Global Competition: Producers in China, India, and Bangladesh benefit from lower costs and policy support, while global polyester oversupply continues to suppress PSF prices and margins.

Policy and Liquidity Constraints: Policy inconsistency, delayed refunds, high interest rates, and foreign exchange limitations constrain working capital and disrupt supply chains, particularly affecting import-dependent sectors like PSF.



Challenges & Future Outlook

COUNTER STRATEGIES

Energy Cost Optimization: The Management is accelerating energy diversification through renewable and captive generation, enhancing energy efficiency, and implementing load management to reduce reliance on high-tariff grid power.

Supply Chain & Input Risk Management: The Management is strengthening supply chain resilience through long-term supplier arrangements, strategic inventory planning, supplier diversification, and prudent forex risk management.

Competitiveness & Market Positioning: The Management is focusing on cost optimization, productivity enhancement, and product quality improvement while leveraging scale and strong customer relationships to sustain competitiveness.

Financial & Liquidity Management: The Management is maintaining disciplined working capital management, diversifying financing sources, optimizing cash flows, and proactively addressing policy and liquidity constraints.



Questions



Thank you