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Sindh Abadgar's Sugar Mills Limited

7 STARS

TRUSTED BRAND
EXCELLENT QUALITY

41st Annual Report

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,

2024

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SINDH ABADGAR'S SUGAR MILLS LIMITED

41st ANNUAL REPORT 2024

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COMPANY PROFILE

DIRECTORS	Mr. Deoo Mal Essarani	Chairman
	Dr. Tara Chand Essarani	Chief Executive
	Mr. Mahesh Kumar	Director
	Mr. Dileep Kumar	Director
	Mr. Pehlaj Rai	Director
	Mr. Mohan Lal	Director
	Dr. Besham Kumar	Director
	Mr. Muhammad Siddiq Khokhar	Independent Director
	Mr. Zafar Ahmed Ghori	Independent Director
	Ms. Maheshwari Osha	Independent Director
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER	Mr. Saqib Ghaffar	
COMPANY SECRETARY	Mr. Aziz Ahmed	
BANKERS	Allied Bank Limited Askari Bank Limited Bank Al-Falah Limited MCB Bank Limited Bank AL Habib Limited United Bank Limited Meezan Bank Limited HBL Foreign Exch. Bank Limited	
AUDIT COMMITTEE	Mr. Zafar Ahmed Ghori Mr. Pehlaj Rai Mr. Dileep Kumar Dr. Besham Kumar	Chairman Member Member Member
HR AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE	Ms. Maheshwari Osha Mr. Mohan Lal Mr. Dileep Kumar	Chairman Member Member
AUDITORS	M/s. Rahman Sarfaraz Rahim Iqbal Rafiq Chartered Accountants	
REGISTERED OFFICE	209, 2nd Floor, Progressive Plaza, Beaumont Road, Karachi-Pakistan.	
MILLS	Deh: Deenpur, Taluka. Bulri Shah Karim, Distt. Tando Muhammad Khan, Sindh-73024.	
REGISTRAR	JWAFFS Registrar Services (Pvt) Ltd. 407- 408, Al Ameera Centre, Shahrah e Iraq, Saddar, Karachi.	
EMAIL ADDRESS	sasm@unitedgroup.org.pk	

SASM

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Members of Sindh Abadgar's Sugar Mills Limited ("the Company"). will be held on Friday, January 17, 2025 at 4 P.M. at the Exchange Auditorium of Pakistan Stock Exchange Building at Pakistan Stock Exchange Road, Karachi-74400; to transact the following business:

Ordinary Business

1. To receive, consider and adopt the Audited Financial Statements of the company for the year September 30, 2024 together with the Chairman's' Review, Directors' and Auditors' reports thereon.

2. To appoint the Auditors of the Company for the period ending on the date of the next Annual General Meeting and to Authorize the Directors to fix their remuneration. The present auditors, M/s. Rahman Sarfaraz Rahim Iqbal Rafiq Chartered Accountants, being eligible, have offered themselves for reappointment.

   In pursuance to SECP's SRO no. 389(1) 2023 dated March 21, 2023 the annual audited financial statements

http://qrto.org/1izfrN

Karachi: 23rd December, 2024.

Aziz Ahmed
Company Secretary

NOTES:
BOOK CLOSURE NOTICE:

The Ordinary Share Transfer books of the Company will remain closed from January 11, 2025 to January 17, 2025 (both days inclusive) for attending at the Annual General Meeting, Physical transfer / CDS Transactions IDs received in order in all respect up to 1:00p.m. on January 10, 2025 at share registrar M/s JWAFFS Registrar Services (Pvt) LTD, 407 & 408, 4th Floor, Almeera Centre, Shahra-e-Iraq, Saddar, Karachi., will be considered in time for the attending of meeting.

PROXIES:

A member eligible to attend and vote at this meeting may appoint another member his/her proxy to attend and vote instead of him/her. Proxies in order to be effective must reach the company's registered office not less than 48 hours before the time of holding the meeting. Proxies of the members through CDC shall be accompanied with attested copies of their CNIC. In case of corporate entity, the board's resolution / power of attorney with specimen signature shall be furnished alongwith proxy form to the Company. The shareholders through CDC are requested to bring original CNIC, account number and participant account number to produce at the time of attending the meeting. The proxy shall produce his / her original valid CNIC or original passport at the time of meeting. Shareholders are requested to immediately notify the company of change in address, if any. Members who have deposited their shares into Central Depository Company of Pakistan Ltd (CDC) will further have to follow the under mentioned guidelines as laid down by Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan.

A. For Attending the Meeting

a. in case of individuals, the account holder and / or sub-account holder and their registration details are uploaded as per the CDC regulations, shall authenticate his / her identity by showing his / her original CNIC or original passport at the time of attending the meeting.

b. in case of corporate entity, the Board's Resolution and power of attorney with specimen signature of the nominee shall be produced (unless it has been provided earlier) at the time of meeting.

B. For Appointing Proxies

a. in case of individual, the account holder and / or sub-account holder and their registration details are uploaded as per the CDC regulations, shall submit the proxy form as per above requirements.

b. the proxy form shall be witnessed by two persons, whose names addresses and CNIC number shall be mentioned on the form.

c. attested copies of the CNIC or the passport of beneficial owners and the proxy shall be furnished with the proxy form.

d. the proxy shall produce his/her original CNIC or original passport at the time of meeting.

e. in case of corporate entity, the Board resolution / power of attorney with specimen signature shall be furnished unless it has been provided earlier) alongwith proxy form to the Company.

TRANSMISSION OF ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS THROUGH EMAIL:

In pursuance of the directions given by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (S.E.C.P) vide SRO vide SRO 787(1)/2014 dated September 08, 2014, those shareholders who desire to receive Annual Financial Statements in future through email instead of receiving the same by post are advised to give their formal consent alongwith their valid email on a standard request form which is available at the company's website i.e. www.sasmltd.com and send the form, duly signed by the shareholders, alongwith a copy of his/her CNIC to the company's Share Registrar, M/s JWAFFS Registrar Services (Pvt) Ltd Suite# 407 & 408, 4th Floor, Alameera Centre, Shahra-e- Iraq, Saddar, Karachi.

UNCLAIMED DIVIDEND / SHARES

Shareholders who could not collect their dividend/Physical shares are advised to contact our Share Registrar to collect & enquire about their unclaimed dividend or shares, if any.

VIDEO CONFERENCE FACILITY

In terms of the Companies Act, 2017, members residing in a city holding at least 10% of the total paid up share capital may demand the facility of video link for participating in the Annual General Meeting. The request for video-link facility shall be received by Share Registrar at the address given hereinabove at least 7 days prior to the date of the meeting in the standard form place in the annual report which is also available on the website of the company.

For any query / clarification / information, the shareholders' may contact the company. And/or the Share Registrar at the following addresses:

Company Address:
Sindh Abadgar's Sugar Mills Limited.
Suite no. 209, 2nd Floor, Progressive Plaza,
Beaumont Road, Karachi-75530.

Share Registrar Address:
JWAFFS Registrar Services (Pvt.) Ltd.
Suite # 407-408, 4th Floor, Al-Ameer,
Centre, Shahra-e-Iraq, Sadder, Karachi.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I am pleased to present a review report on the overall performance of the Board and effectiveness of the role played by the Board in achieving the company's objectives under section 192 of the Companies Act, 2017.

The composition of the Board of Directors represents mix of varied backgrounds and rich experience in the field of business, banking etc., more specifically having thorough understanding of sugar industry spanning rich experience of more than 18 years, and are committed to operate at highest standard of Corporate Governance.

The Board provides strategic directions both short term and long term to the Company and guide the management to achieve objectives and goals of the Company. Annual evaluation of the Board of Directors as required under the code of Corporate Governance has been carried out to measure the performance and effectiveness of the Board against the objectives of the Company set at the beginning of the year and report that:

1. The overall performance of the Board for the year under review remained satisfactory.
2. The Directors have performed their duty diligently and honestly in the best interest of the company particularly related to strategic objective of the company and monitoring the actuals against the budget.
3. The Board remained focus on risk management, business growth and future opportunities.
4. The Board had full understanding of the vision and mission statements and frequently revisit them to update with the changing market conditions
5. The Board members attended Board meetings during the year and participated in important Company's matter.
6. The Board undertook an overall review of business risks to ensure effectiveness of internal controls to safeguard assets and interest of the company and its shareholders.
7. The Board members regularly received reports on finances / budgets, production and other important matters which helped them take effective decisions.
8. The Board members were updated with regard to achievement of financial results through regular presentations by the management and Board Meeting and accordingly received directions and oversight on a timely basis.

I would like to thank the Board members for their commitments and devoted priceless time in overcoming the difficulties posed by the continuing weakening of sugar prices.

DEOO MAL ESSARANI
Karachi: 23rd December, 2024.

چیئرمین رپورٹ

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹر کی جانب سے، میں انتہائی مسرت کے ساتھ آپ کے سامنے بورڈ کی مجموعی کارکردگی اور بورڈ کی جانب سے کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017 کی دفعہ 192 کے تحت کمپنی کے اغراض و مقاصد کے حصول کیلیئے ادا کیے گئے کردار پر جائزہ رپورٹ پیش کرر ہا ہوں۔

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹر مختلف شعبہ ہائے سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں اور کاروباری شعبہ، بینکنگ وغیرہ میں بھرپور تجربہ رکھتے ہیں اور خصوصی طور پر چینی کی صنعت سے 18 سال سے زائد عرصے سے وابستہ ہیں اور انہوں نے اعلیٰ معیاری کارپوریٹ گورننس پر کام کرنے کا عزم کرر کھا ہے۔

بورڈ کمپنی کی حکمت عملی کے حوالے سے ہدایات فراہم کرتا ہے اور کمپنی کے اغراض و مقاصد کے حصول میں انتظام وانصرام کرتا ہے۔ بورڈ کی کاردگی اور کمپنی کے اہداف جو کہ سال کے شروع میں مقرر کیے گئے تھے کے حصول میں بورڈ کے کردار کی موثریت کا جائزہ لینے کیلیئے بورڈ کے ڈائریکٹر کا سالانہ تجزیہ کیا گیا ہے جیسا کہ کارپوریٹ گورننس کے ضابطہ اخلاق کے تحت ضروری ہے، جس کی رپورٹ درج ذیل ہے:

1۔ بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی کل ملا کر کارکردگی تسلی بخش رہی۔

2۔ ڈائریکٹر نے کمپنی کے مفاد میں انتہائی دیانتداری کے ساتھ اپنے فرائض سرانجام دیئے، خصوصاً کمپنی کی حکمت عملی کے اہداف کے حوالے سے اور چیدہ چیدہ پہلوؤں پر نظر رکھی۔

3۔ بورڈ نے رسک مینجمنٹ، کاروباری ترقی اور مستقبل کے مواقع پر اپنی توجہ مرکوز رکھی۔

4۔ بورڈ کے پاس ویژن اور مشن کے گوشواروں کے متعلق مکمل آگہی تھی اور بدلتی ہوئی مارکیٹ کی صورتحال کے حساب سے انہیں تازہ ترین رکھنے کا جائزہ لیا جاتا رہا۔

5۔ بورڈ کے ممبران نے سال کے دوران ہونے والی بورڈ میٹنگ میں شرکت کی اور کمپنی کے اہم معاملات میں اپنا کردار ادا کیا۔

6۔ کمپنی اور شیئر ہولڈرز کے مفاد اور اثاثہ جات کو محفوظ رکھنے کیلئے اندرونی کنٹرول کی موثریت کو یقینی بنانے کے حوالے سے بورڈ نے کاروباری خطرات کا ہر طرح سے جائزہ لیا۔

7۔ بورڈ ممبران پابندی کے ساتھ مالی امور / بجٹ، پیداوار اور دیگر اہم مسائل کے متعلق رپورٹ موصول کرتے رہے جو کہ موثر فیصلہ لینے میں مددگار ثابت ہوئیں۔

8۔ بورڈ ممبران انتظامیہ کی جانب سے باقاعدہ طور پر پریزنٹیشنز کے ذریعے مالی نتائج حاصل کرنے کے حوالے سے آگاہ رہے اور اسی حساب سے ہدایات وصول کرتے رہے اور بروقت بنیادوں پر کسی بھی قسم کی بھول چوک سے آگاہ رہے۔

میں تمام بورڈ ممبران کا شکر گزار ہوں جنہوں نے تندہی، انتھک محنت اور لگن کے ساتھ کوششیں کیں اور غیر مستحکم مارکیٹ کی صورتحال کی وجہ سے پیدا ہونے والی مشکلات پر قابو پانے کیلئے جدوجہد کی۔

دیومل ایسرانی

کراچی بتاریخ 23 دسمبر 2024

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Dear Members
Assalam o-alaikum,

On behalf of the Board of Directors of Sindh Abadgar's Sugar Mills Ltd, we are pleased to submit the Directors' report together with audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 30th September, 2024.

Financial Results:

	FY 2024	FY 2023
	(Rupees)	(Rupees)
(Loss)/ Profit before tax	(500,374,916)	595,766,118
Taxation net	201,114,214	(222,397,461)
(Loss)/Profit after taxation	(299,260,702)	373,368,657
Incremental depreciation transferred from surplus on revaluation of fixed assets - net of deferred tax.	76,458,764	81,939,142
	(222,801,938)	455,307,799
Dividend paid 20% (2023)	(20,850,000)	-
	(243,651,938)	455,307,799
Accumulated Profit/(Loss) brought forward	285,152,719	(170,155,080)
Accumulated Profit carry forward	41,500,781	285,152,719
(Loss) /Earning per share	**(28.71)**	**35.81**

The Company posted a sales volume of 51,571 M. Tons of Sugar compared to 61,141 M. Tons in the corresponding year reflecting a decrease of 15.65%. However, sales in term of Rupees achieved Rs.5,766 million compared to Rs.5,535 million in the last year appreciated by 4%, attributed to increase in local price of sugar which increased by 22% to Rs. 110.52 per kg compared to Rs. 90.76 per kg in the corresponding period, unfortunately, not increased in line with the exponential increase in Sugarcane procurement price which went up by 51% from Rs. 342/ 40 per kgs to Rs. 515 / 40 per kgs during the current financial year. Further less off-take of sugar was also detrimental component for loss sustained by the company. The plant operated 87 days during the crushing season compared to 95 days in the preceding season. The manufacturing expenses have arisen by 22% during the year under review mainly because of the salaries & wages which went up by 21% over the corresponding year due to annual increments and increase in minimum wages by the Sindh government, whereas production stores consumed increased by 31%, fuel and power by 16% and repair & maintenance increased by 15%. Similarly, administrative expenses had increased by 21%, which were recorded at Rs. 143.38 million compared to Rs. 118.16 million excluding depreciation in the corresponding year. The most severe impact was of financial cost which drastically swelled to Rs. 572.58 million during the year from Rs. Rs. 384.18 million in the corresponding year attributed to increase in interest rate and low sales volume of sugar due to less local demand and weakening of selling price throughout the year. The sugar recovery has slightly increased at 10.90% as compared to 10.63% in the last season.

The gross profit on sales achieved at 5% compared to 20% in the corresponding year instantly resulted from an increase in Sugarcane price. The EBITDA recorded at Rs. 292 million compared to Rs. 1,230 million in last year showing phenomenal drop of Rs. 938 million due to the reason elaborated above. The loss per share stood at Rs. 28.71 as against profit of Rs. 35.81 in the corresponding year.

Dividend

The Board of Directors in its meeting held on 23rd December, 2024 has not recommended dividend for the year ended 30th September 2024 due to heavy loss sustained and commitments with banks for repayment of their borrowings.

Operational Results:

		FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23
Crushing Commenced		30.11.2023	20.11.2022
Crushing Ended		24.02.2024	03.03.2023
Days Worked (Gross)		87	95
Sugarcane crushed	- Tons	521,657	485,128
Net crushing	- Days	85	84
Daily average crushing	- Gross days	5,996	5,107
Daily average crushing	- Net days	6,137	5,775
Capacity utilization	- %	77	72
Sugar produced	- Tons	56,855	51,529
Sugar recovery	- %	10.9	10.63
Molasses produced as a	- Tons	23,320	22,574
Molasses	**- %**	**4.47**	**4.66**

The crushing was started on 30th November, 2023 and the mills remained operative for 87 days compared to 95 days in the corresponding season. Despite all time high sugarcane prices and reduced number of working days, crushing of sugarcane had increased by 7% to 521,657 M. Tons compared to 485,128 M. Tons in the last season. The sugar extracted was 56,657 M. Tons compared to 51,529 M. Tons during the last season at a recovery of 10.90% compared to 10.63% in the corresponding season.

Industry Overview

Sugar production in Pakistan achieved 6.84 million metric tons during the season 2023-24 as compared to 6.71 million metric tons in the corresponding season.

The minimum support price of Sugarcane fixed by the Sindh governments at Rs.425 compared to Rs. 302 per 40 kgs an increase of 41% over the previous year dampened the profitability of the industry. Whereas, sugar prices remained depressed throughout the year owing to abundant sugar available in the country.

Corporate Social Responsibility Activities

Your company is committed towards providing its staff & workers a safe and healthy environment, pollution free atmosphere and accordingly has installed necessary equipment in order to remain compliant with the safety rules and regulations. The workers are provided necessary protective equipment to safeguard themselves from any accidents. Regular in-house trainings are arranged to acquaint themselves with safety guidelines. The Company is providing sugar at subsidized rate from its fair price shop. The company being a good corporate citizen is contributing towards improving the lifestyle of community inhabited around the factory by providing them financial assistance, free health care, meal, education etc., to the deserving people.

Impact on Environment

Your company is strongly committed to its Environmental Responsibilities and fulfilling them, as per Sindh Environmental Protection Agency Rules. The company is equipped with Effluent Treatment Plant to keep the environment free from the harmful effect caused by the effluent. Your company has launched "Tree Plantation Campaign" regularly each year whereby, large number of trees are planted. The Company supports environmental protection activities in the community and fund them to protect the people from hazards of filthy environment.

Future Outlook

Sugarcane production for the ensuring season 2024-25 is anticipated to be same i.e. 81.50 million metric tons achieved in 2023-24. The government of Sindh has not fixed a minimum support price for the ensuing season compared to Rs. 425 per 40 kgs in the preceding crushing reason. However, sugarcane is being sold over and above Rs. 450 per 40 kgs by the growers citing a season of multiple increase in the prices of input material cost. Consequently, the sharp spike in sugarcane price will again have direct adverse impact on the cash flow of the sugar industry; since more bank borrowing is initially required for payment to growers during the ongoing crushing season ultimately the financial cost will dent profitability of the sugar industry. In the event the prices of sugar do not tend to behave in relationship with the cost of sugarcane there is likelihood the sugar industry will suffer colossal losses, a potential threat to its survival. As such the ensuing financial year is more challenging in view of very low and discounted current selling price of sugar in the local market which is now about Rs. 118/ kgs being the lowest in the world when compared with the international price of sugar. The Government has very kindly allowed the sugar industry to export 790,000 metric tons quantity. The surplus stock excluding allowed export quantity, however, remains over 500,000 metric tons. The new crushing season has been started, with arrival of new sugar stock in the market will further deteriorate the sugar price as such the government is urged for permission to export an additional 500,000 metric tons of sugar which will help stabilize the prices in the local market. The six-month Kibor stands at 12.24% as against 22.51% one year ago is a good omen for the industry as many sugar mills are still unable to pay to the growers and to their banks.

We once again reiterate that the government will resolve all issues of the industry at the earliest especially de-regulation of the sugar price so as to ensure a fair and transparent policy that would support the industry. There is a need of the hour to allow spike in local price of sugar by the government to cater the unprecedented rise in the sugarcane prices and other input cost which will only be possible if the industry is allowed to export all surplus stock held by them.

Code of Corporate Governance

The Company has adopted the Code of Corporate Governance promulgated by the Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan. We have implemented the entire mandatory provisions and welcome the Government step to get fully disclosed financial statements to closely monitor the corporate sector. We hope it will go a long way in confidence building of small investors and will boost corporate investment.

Directors' Training program

We are pleased to inform you that the company is compliant to clause 19 of the Code of Corporate Governance Regulation 2019 with regard to Directors Training Program.

Statement on Corporate and Financial Reporting Framework

The Board is pleased to confirm the following:

1. The Financial Statements, prepared by the company, present fairly its state of affairs, the result of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity.

2. Proper Books of Accounts of the company have been maintained.

3. Appropriate Accounting Policies have been consistently applied in preparation of the Financial Statements, Changes, if any, have been adequately disclosed and accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgment.

4. International Financial Standards, as applicable in Pakistan, have been followed in preparation of the Financial Statements.

5. The system of Internal Control is sound in design and has been effectively implemented and monitored regularly.

6. There are no significant doubts upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

7. There has been no material departure from the best practices of the corporate governance, as detailed in the listing regulations.

8. The Statement of Ethics and Business Strategy is prepared and circulated among the directors and employees.

9. The Investments out of Provident Funds have been made in accordance with the provision of Section 218 of the companies Act, 2017 and the rules formulated for this purpose. The value of the fund as at 30th September, 2024 was at Rs. 6,814,472 (unaudited)

10. The Board has adopted a Mission Statement and a statement of overall corporate strategy.

11. Key Operating and Financial Data for last six years, in summarized form, is given on page 21.

12. Information about the Taxes and Levies is given in the notes to the Financial Statements.

13. The Pattern of Shareholding and additional information regarding Pattern of Shareholding is given on page 80 and 81.

14. Mr. Pehlaj Rai director of the company has brought 75,145 shares during the year.

15. During the year 2023 - 2024 five (5) Meetings of the Board of Directors were held.

    Attendance of each Director was as under:

Name of Directors	**No. of meeting attended**
Mr. Deoo Mal Essarani	5
Dr. Tara Chand	5
Mr. Dileep Kumar	2
Mr. Pehlaj Kumar	2
Mr. Mohan Lal	2
Dr. Besham Kumar	2
Mr. Mahesh Kumar	4
Muhammad Siddiq Khokhar	4
Mr. Zafar Ahmed Ghori	4
Ms. Maheshwari Oasha	4

The leave of absence was granted to the Directors who could not attend the meeting due to their pre-occupation.

Code of Conduct & Ethics

It is the company's policy to conduct its operations in accordance with the highest business ethical considerations, to comply with all statutory regulations and to conform to the best accepted standards of good corporate citizenship. This policy applies to all directors and employees of the Company regardless of function, grade or standing.

1. The Company's activities and operations are carried out in strict compliance with all applicable laws and the highest ethical standards. The directors and employees ensure that the company deals in all fairness with its customers, suppliers and competitors.

2. In its relations with Governmental Agencies, Customers and Suppliers, the company does not, directly or indirectly; engage in any corrupt business practices.

3. The Directors and Employees do not take advantage of the company's information or property or their position with the company to develop inappropriate gains or opportunities.

Directors' Remuneration Policy

The Board has approved a Directors' Remuneration Policy, which described in detail the objectives and transparent procedures for the remuneration package of individual director. The company does not have the remuneration policy for non-executive and independent directors except for attending meeting of the Board and its committee. The remuneration however is paid to executive directors based on their annual appraisal. The director remuneration policy is reviewed and approved by the Board from time to time.

Detail of aggregate amount of Executive and Non-Executive Directors are disclosed in note 31 to the financial statement.

Composition of Board

Total Number of Directors

(a) Male	09
(b) Female	01

Composition:

Independent Director	03
Other non-executive Director	05
Executive Directors	02

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee of the company is performing duties with its term of reference as determined by the Board. During the year four meetings were held. Attendance is as under:

Mr. Zafar Ahmed Ghori	...	Chairman	4
Mr. Besham Kumar	...	Member	2
Mr. Dileep Kumar	...	Member	2
Mr. Pehlaj Rai	...	Member	2

HR and Remuneration Committee

The HR and Remuneration Committee of the company is performing its duties with its term of reference as determined by the Board. During the year one meeting was held. Attendance is as under:

Ms. Maheshwari Osha	...	Chairman	1
Mr. Mohan Lal	...	Member	1
Mr. Dileep Kumar	...	Member	1

Credit Rating

The Long-Term Rating of the Company is BBB and the Short Term is A2 assigned by Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited. The outlook of the assigned rating is positive.

Subsequent Material Events

Material changes and commitments affecting the financial positions of the Company occurred after 30th September 2024 till the issue of this financial statement has been reflected in the notes of contingencies and commitments to the financial statements. The company is confident that no adverse financial impact will occur.

Evaluation of Board of Directors'

The Board of Directors has evolved a criteria to measures the performance of each member of the Board & its Committees. Annual Evaluation as required under the Code of Corporate Governance has been carried out against the criteria / objectives set out at the beginning of the year.

Statutory Auditors

The present Auditors M/s Rahman Sarfaraz Rahim Iqbal Rafiq, Chartered Accountants, retire and being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment. The Board's Audit Committee has recommended appointment of M/s Rahman Sarfaraz Rahim Iqbal Rafiq, Chartered Accountants as auditors for the ensuing year, also.

Acknowledgement

The Board acknowledges the cooperation of all stakeholders and place on record its gratitude for the dedication of workers and employees of the Company.

At the end, let us pray to Almighty Allah to guide us in all our pursuits for national development and for the betterment of your organization – Ameen.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Dr. Tara Chand	**Mahesh Kumar**
Chief Executive Officer	**Director**

Date: 23rd December, 2024.

ڈائریکٹرز رپورٹ

پیارے ممبران-اسلام علیکم!

ہم سندھ آباد گار شوگر ملز لمیٹڈ کے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز، انتہائی مسرت کے ساتھ ڈائریکٹرز کی رپورٹ اور کمپنی کے آڈٹ شدہ مالیاتی گوشوارے برائے سال اختتام پذیر 30 ستمبر 2024 پیش کر رہے ہیں۔

	مالی سال 2024	مالی سال 2023
مالیاتی نتائج:	روپے میں	روپے میں
نفع/(نقصان) ماقبل ٹیکس	(500,374,916)	595,766,118
ٹیکس منجملہ	(201,114,214)	(222,397,461)
نفع/(نقصان) مابعد ٹیکس	(299,260,702)	(373,368,687)
قدر و قیمت کی تعینِ نو سے حاصل شدہ منافع منتقل کیا گیا	76,458,764	81,939,142
	(222,801,938)	455,307,799
20 فیصد ادا شدہ ڈوائڈنڈ (مقسوم)	(20,850,000)	-
	(243,651,938)	455,307,799
کل ملا کر (نقصان) سامنے لایا گیا	285,152,719	(170,155,080)
حاصل سابق (نقصان)	41,500,781	285,152,719
فی شیئر کمائی/(نقصان)	**(28.71)**	**35.81**

کمپنی نے امسال 51,571 میٹرک ٹن چینی فروخت کی جو کہ گزشتہ سال 61,141 میٹرک ٹن کے مقابلے میں 15.65 فیصد کمی کو ظاہر کرتی ہے۔ اگر چہ روپے کے لحاظ سے فروخت 5,766 ملین روپے رہی جو کہ گزشتہ سال کے 5,535 ملین روپے کے مقابلے میں 4 فیصد زیادہ ہے، جس کی وجہ مقامی چینی کی قیمت میں 22 فیصد اضافہ ہے جو کہ 90.76 روپے فی کلوگرام سے بڑھ کر 110.52 روپے فی کلوگرام تک پہنچ گئی ہے لیکن بد قسمتی سے یہ اضافہ گنے کی

خریداری کی قیمت میں ہونے والے غیر معمولی اضافے کے تناسب سے نہیں ہوا ہے اوراس دوران گنے کی قیمت 51 فیصد کے اضافے کے ساتھ 515 روپے فی من رہی جو کہ گذشتہ سال 342 روپے تھی۔ مزید یہ کہ چینی کی طلب میں کمی بھی کمپنی کے نقصان کا ایک اہم سبب رہی ہے۔

پلانٹ نے موجودہ کرشنگ سیزن کے دوران 87 دن کام کیا جو کہ پچھلے سیزن کے 95 دنوں کے مقابلے میں کم ہیں۔ زیر جائزہ سال کے دوران پیداواری اخراجات میں 22 فیصد اضافہ ہوا، سندھ حکومت کی جانب سے کم از کم اجرت میں کیے گئے سالانہ اضافہ کی وجہ سے تنخواہوں اور اجرتوں میں 21 فیصد اضافہ ہوا ہے۔ پیداواری اسٹورز کے اخراجات میں 31 فیصد، ایندھن اور بجلی کے اخراجات میں 16 فیصد، اور مرمت و دیکھ بھال کے اخراجات میں 15 فیصد اضافہ ہوا ہے۔

اسی طرح، انتظامی اخراجات میں بھی 21 فیصد اضافہ ہوا، جو کہ موجودہ سال میں 143.38 ملین روپے ریکارڈ کیے گئے، جو کہ پچھلے سال (بغیر فرسودگی کے) 118.16 ملین روپے تھے۔ سب سے زیادہ اثرات مالی لاگت پر مرتب ہوئے ہیں جو کہ 384.18 ملین روپے گذشتہ سال کے مقابلے میں امسال 572.58 ملین روپے تک پہنچ گئے ہیں، جس کی بنیادی وجہ شرح سود میں اضافہ، چینی کی مقامی طلب اور قیمتِ فروخت میں مسلسل کمی رہی۔ چینی کی ریکوری معمولی اضافے کے ساتھ 10.90 فیصد رہی جو کہ گزشتہ سیزن میں 10.63 فیصد تھی۔

فروخت پر مجموعی منافع 5 فیصد رہا، جو کہ گزشتہ سال 20 فیصد کے مقابلے میں واضح کمی کو ظاہر کرتا ہے، جس کی اصل وجہ گنے کی قیمتوں میں اضافہ ہے۔ EBITDA موجودہ سال میں 292 ملین روپے ریکارڈ کیا گیا جو کہ گذشتہ سال 1,230 ملین روپے تھا، یعنی گذشتہ سال کے مقابلے میں 938 ملین روپے کی کمی ہوئی۔

فی شیئر خسارہ 28.71 روپے رہا، جو کہ گزشتہ سال فی شیئر 35.81 روپے منافع کی صورت میں تھا۔

منقسمہ / ڈیونڈنڈ:

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے اپنی میٹنگ منعقدہ 23 دسمبر 2024 میں سال اختتام پذیر 30 ستمبر 2024 کیلئے کوئی ڈوائڈنڈ تجویز نہیں کیا ہے جس کی وجہ بھاری نقصان اور قرضوں کی واپسی کے حوالے سے بینکوں کی کی جانے والی ادائیگیاں ہیں۔

عملیاتی نتائج

عملیاتی نتائج:		2023-24	2022-23
پسائی کا آغاز		30-11-2023	20-11-2022
پسائی کا اختتام		24-02-2024	03-03-2023
کام کے ایام (مجموعی)	-ایام	87	95
پیسے گئے گنوں کی تعداد	-ٹن	521,657	485,128
کل پیسائی	-ایام	85	84
روزانہ پیسائی کا تناسب	- مجملہ ایام	5996	5,107
روزانہ پیسائی کا تناسب	- کل ایام	6,137	5,775
استعمال کی استعداد	-فیصد	77	72
چینی کی پیداوار	-ٹن	56,855	51,529
چینی کی وصولیابی	- فیصد	10.9	10.63
شیرہ کی پیداوار	-ٹن	23,320	22,574
گنے میں شیرہ کا تناسب	- فیصد	**4.47**	**4.66**

کمپنی نے پیسائی کا آغاز مورخہ 30 نومبر 2023 سے کیا اور مل گذشتہ سال 95 دن کے مقابلے میں 87 دن تک کام کرتی۔ چینی کی بڑھی ہوئی قیتموں اور کم کے دونوں کی تعداد میں کمی کے باوجود، گنے کی پیسائی 7 فیصد اضافے کے ساتھ 521,657 میٹرک ٹن رہی جو کہ گذشتہ سیزن میں 485,128 میٹرک ٹن تھی۔ اسی طرح گنے سے چینی کی پیداوار بھی 56,657 میٹرک ٹن رہی جو کہ پہلے 51,529 میٹرک ٹن تھی۔ چینی کی حصولی بھی امسال 10.90% رہی جو کہ گذشتہ سال 10.63% تھی۔

صنعت کا جائزہ:

پاکستان میں اس سال سیزن 24-2023 میں چینی کی پیداوار 6.84 ملین ٹن رہی جو کہ گذشتہ سیزن میں 6.71 ملین ٹن تھی۔

سندھ حکومت کی جانب سے گنے کی کم از کم قیمت گذشتہ سال 302 روپے فی من کے مقابلے میں 41 فیصد سے زائد اضافے کے ساتھ 425 روپے فی من رہی، جس نے چینی کی صنعت کے منافع کو نقصان پہنچایا۔ جبکہ پورے سال چینی کی قیمتیں دباؤ کا شکار رہیں جس کی بنیادی وجہ ملک میں چینی کی وافر مقدار کا موجود ہونا ہے۔

کارپوریٹ سماجی سرگرمیاں

آپ کی کمپنی نے اپنے عملہ اور ملازمین کو ایک محفوظ اور صحت مند ماحول فراہم کرنے کا اعادہ کر رکھا ہے۔ آلودگی سے پاک ماحول کیلئے کمپنی نے ضروری آلات نصب کیے ہیں تاکہ حفاظتی قوانین وضوابط کی پاسداری ہوتی رہے۔ ملازمین کو ضروری حفاظتی آلات فراہم کیے گئے ہیں تاکہ انہیں حادثات سے بچایا جاسکے۔ کمپنی کے اندر باقاعدہ تربیتی نشستوں کا اہتمام کیا جاتا ہے تاکہ انہیں حفاظتی ہدایات سے آگاہ رکھا جاسکے۔ کمپنی اپنی فیئر پرائز شاپ سے گروسری اور گھریلو اشیاء رعایتی قیمت پر فراہم کررہی ہے۔ ایک اچھے کارپوریٹ شہری ہونے کے ناطے کمپنی قریبی باشنوں کے طرزِ زندگی کو بہتر بنانے میں اپنا کردار ادا کررہی ہے اور مستحق افراد کو مالی معاونت، مفت ہیلتھ کیئر، کھانا، تعلیم وغیرہ فراہم کررہی ہے۔

ماحولیاتی اثرات

آپ کی کمپنی نے عائد ماحولیاتی ذمہ داریوں کو پورا کرنے کا اعادہ کیا ہوا ہے جیسا کہ سندھ انوائرمنٹل پراٹیکشن ایجنسی رولز میں وضع کیا گیا ہے۔ کمپنی نے افلوئنٹ ٹریٹمنٹ پلانٹ نصب کیے ہیں تاکہ ماحول کو افلوئنٹ کی وجہ سے پیدا ہونے والے منفی اثرات سے پاک رکھا جائے۔ آپ کی کمپنی نے پہلے ہی ''درخت لگانے کی مہم'' کا آغاز کر رکھا ہے جس کے تحت باقاعدہ طور پر بڑی تعداد میں درخت لگائے جارہے ہیں۔ کمپنی کمیونٹی میں ماحولیاتی محافظتی سرگرمیوں کی حمایت کرتی ہے اور مضرِ صحت ماحول کے اثرات سے لوگوں کو محفوظ کرنے کیلئے اس طرح کی سرگرمیوں کی مالی معاونت کرتی ہے۔

مستقبل کا منظر نامہ

آئندہ سیزن 25-2024 میں گنے کی پیداوار کا تخمینہ 83.50 ملین میٹرک ٹن لگایا گیا ہے جو کہ سال 24-2023 میں حاصل ہونے والے 81.50 ملین میٹرک ٹن کے مقابلے میں زیادہ ہے۔ سندھ حکومت نے آئندہ سیزن کے لیے کم از کم سپورٹ قیمت مقرر نہیں کی ہے، جبکہ پچھلے کرشنگ سیزن میں یہ قیمت 425 روپے فی من مقرر کی گئی تھی۔ تاہم، کاشتکار گنے کو 450 روپے فی من سے زائد قیمت پر فروخت کر رہے ہیں جس کی وجہ سے خام مال کے اخراجات میں نمایاں اضافہ ہو رہا ہے۔ اس کے نتیجے میں یہ قوی امکان ہے کہ اس سے چینی کی صنعت کے کیش فلو میں براہِ راست منفی اثرات مرتب ہوں گے کیونکہ موجودہ کرشنگ سیزن میں کاشتکاروں کو ادائیگیاں کرنے کیلئے پہلے کے مقابلے میں زیادہ بینک قرضوں کی ضرورت ہوگی یہ مالی اخراجات صنعت کے منافع پر اثر انداز ہوں گے۔

اگر چینی کی قیمتیں گنے کی قیمتوں کے تناسب سے نہیں بڑھتیں تو چینی کی صنعت کو بڑے پیمانے پر نقصانات کا سامنا کرنا پڑ سکتا ہے، جو اس کی بقا کے لیے ایک ممکنہ خطرہ ہے۔ چنانچہ، موجودہ مالی سال مقامی مارکیٹ میں چینی کی انتہائی کم اور رعایتی قیمت کے پیش نظر زیادہ چیلنجنگ ہے، کیونکہ اس وقت چینی کی فی کلوگرام قیمت تقریباً 118 روپے ہے جو کہ دنیا میں سب سے کم ہے، جبکہ بین الاقوامی سطح پر چینی کی قیمت اس سے کہیں زیادہ ہے۔

حکومت نے کچھ ہمدردی دکھاتے ہوئے چینی کی صنعت کو 790,000 میٹرک ٹن چینی برآمد کرنے کی اجازت دی ہے۔ تاہم، برآمد شدہ مقدار کے علاوہ اضافی 500,000 میٹرک ٹن سے زائد کا ذخیرہ اس وقت باقی ہے۔ نیا کرشنگ سیزن شروع ہوتے ہی مارکیٹ میں نئی چینی کے ذخائر کے اضافے سے قیمتیں مزید خراب ہوں گی۔ لہٰذا حکومت سے درخواست ہے کہ مزید 500,000 میٹرک ٹن چینی برآمد کرنے کی اجازت دی جائے تاکہ مقامی مارکیٹ میں چینی کی قیمتوں کے استحکام میں مدد مل سکے۔ ششماہی کیبور (Kibor) کی شرح 12.24% ہے جو ایک سال قبل 22.51% تھی، یہ صنعت کے لیے ایک خوش آئند بات ہے کیونکہ بہت سی شوگر ملز اب بھی کاشتکاروں اور بینکوں کو ادائیگی کرنے سے قاصر ہیں۔

ہم ایک بار پھر حکومت پر زور دیتے ہیں کہ وہ صنعت کے تمام مسائل جلد از جلد حل کرے، خاص طور پر چینی کی قیمت کو ڈی ریگولیٹ کرے تاکہ صنعت کو تقویت پہنچانے کیلئے ایک منصفانہ اور شفاف پالیسی یقینی بنائی جا سکے۔ یہ

وقت کی اہم ضرورت ہے کہ حکومت چینی کی مقامی قیمت میں اضافے کی اجازت دے تاکہ گنے کی قیمتوں اور دیگر اخراجات میں غیر معمولی اضافے کو پورا کیا جا سکے، اور یہ صرف اسی صورت ممکن ہوگا جب صنعت کو اپنے تمام اضافی ذخائر برآمد کرنے کی اجازت دے دی جائے۔

کارپوریٹ طرزِ حکمرانی کے ضابطے

کمپنی نے سیکورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن پاکستان کی جانب سے لاگو کردہ تنظیمی طرزِ حکمرانے کے ضابطے کو اختیار کیا ہے۔ ہم نے تمام تر لازمی ضوابط پر عملدرآمد کیا ہے اور کارپوریٹ سیکٹر کی نگرانی کیلئے اٹھائے گئے حکومتی اقدام کہ مالیاتی گوشواروں کو واضح انداز میں منظرِ عام پر لایا جائے، کا خیر مقدم کرتی ہے۔ ہم امید کرتی ہے کہ اس سے چھوٹی سرمایہ داروں کے اعتماد میں اضافہ ہوگا اور کارپوریٹ سرمایہ کاری بڑھے گی۔

ڈائریکٹرز کا تربیتی پروگرام

ہم انتہائی مسرت کے ساتھ آپ کو آگاہ کرتے ہیں کہ کمپنی ڈائریکٹرز کے تربیتی پروگرام کے حوالے سے کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس ریگولیشن 2019 کی شق 19 پر عمل پیرا ہے۔

کارپوریٹ اور مالیاتی رپورٹنگ فریم ورک پر گوشوارہ:-

1) کمپنی کی انتظامیہ کی جانب سے تیار کیے گئے مالیاتی گوشوارے، شفافیت کے ساتھ، اس کے اعمال، نقد کا بہاؤ اور شیئر میں تبدیلیاں پیش کرتے ہیں۔

2) کمپنی کے اکاؤنٹس کی باضابطہ کتب برقرار رکھی گئی ہیں۔

3) مالیاتی گوشواروں کی تیاری میں تواتر کے ساتھ مناسب اکاؤنٹنگ پالیسی لاگو کی گئی ہے، تبدیلیاں، اگر کوئی ہوں، انہیں ٹھیک طور پر واضح کیا جاتا ہے اور محاسبتی تخمینہ کاری معقول اور دانشمندانہ فیصلوں پر مبنی ہے۔

4) بین الاقوامی معیارات، جو کہ پاکستان میں لاگو ہیں، مالیاتی گوشواروں کی تیاری میں ان کی پاسداری کی گئی ہے اور اس میں اگر کوئی انحراف ہے تو اسے ٹھیک انداز میں منظرِ عام پر لایا گیا ہے۔

5) اندرونی نظم ونسق کا نظام موثر طرز سے ترتیب دیا گیا ہے اوراس پر موثر انداز میں عملدرآمد ونگرانی جاری ہے۔

6) کمپنی کی صلاحیت پر کوئی قابلِ ذکر شک وشبہات موجود نہیں اوراس کا کاروباری جاری وساری ہے۔

7) درج مندرج ضوابط میں تفصیل کردہ، کارپوریٹ گورننس کی پاسداری میں کوئی بنیادی انحراف موجود نہیں ہے۔

8) اخلاقی اور کاروباری حکمت عملی کے گوشوارے بنائے گئے ہیں اور انہیں ڈائریکٹرز اور ملازمین تک پہنچایا گیا ہے۔

9) پراویڈنٹ فنڈز میں سے سرمایہ کاری کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017 کی دفعہ 218 کی شرائط کے مطابق کی گئی ہے اور اس مقصد کیلئے اصول بنائے گئے ہیں۔ 30 ستمبر 2024 تک (غیر آڈٹ شدہ) فنڈ کی مالیت 68,14,472 ملین روپے تھی۔

10) کمپنی نے ایک مشن اسٹیٹمنٹ اورکل ملاکر کارپوریٹ حکمت عملی کی ایک اسٹیٹمنٹ کواختیار کیا ہے۔

11) چھ سالہ کلیدی اعمال اور مالیاتی اعدادوشمار، مختصراًانداز میں بیان کیا گیا ہے، جوکہ صفحہ نمبر 21 پر موجود ہیں۔

12) ٹیکس اور دیگر مراعات کے بارے میں معلومات مالیاتی گوشواروں کے نوٹس میں دی گئی ہیں۔

13) حصص داری کا خاکہ اور حصص داری کے خاکے سے متعلقہ مزید معلومات صفحہ نمبر 80 اور 81 پر موجود ہے۔

14) کمپنی کے ڈائریکٹر جناب پہلاج رائے نے زیرِغور سال کے دوران 75,145 شیئرز خریدے ہیں۔

15) رواں سال 25-2024 میں بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی پانچ (5) میٹنگ منعقد کی گئیں:-

ہرایک ڈائریکٹر کی حاضری ذیل مطابق ہے:-

ڈائریکٹر کا نام	میٹنگ میں حاضری کی تعداد
جناب دیومل ایسرانی	5
ڈاکٹر تاراچند ایسرانی	5
جناب دلیپ کمار	2
جناب پہلاج رائے	2
جناب موہن لال	2
ڈاکٹر بیشام کمار	2
جناب مہیش کمار	4

جناب محمد صدیق کھوکھر	4
جناب ظفر احمد غوری	4
مسز مہیشوری اوشا	4

ایسے ڈائریکٹرز جو کہ اپنے ذاتی مصروفیات کی بناء پر میٹنگ میں حاضر نہ ہو سکے، انہیں رخصت عنایت کی گئی تھی۔

طرزِ عمل اور اخلاقی ضابطے

یہ کمپنی کی پالیسی ہے کہ وہ اپنے اعمال عمدہ ترین کاروباری اخلاقیات کو زیرِ غور لاتے ہوئے سرانجام دیتی ہے، تاکہ تمام قانونی ضوابط کی پاسداری کی جائے اور اچھی کاروباری اہلیت کے معیارات کو اچھے انداز میں قبول کرنے کو یقینی بنایا جائے۔ فرائض، عہدہ یا حیثیت کو خاطر میں لائے بغیر اس پالیسی کا اطلاق تمام ڈائریکٹرز اور کمپنی کے ملازمین پر ہوتا ہے۔

1) کمپنی کی سرگرمیاں اور اعمال تمام لاگو قوانین اور بہترین اخلاقی معیارات کی پاسداری میں اسرنجام دی گئیں۔ ڈائریکٹر اور ملازمین نے یہ یقین بینا یا ہے کہ کمپنی کا لین دین اس کے صارفین، سپلائرز اور مسابقت داروں کے ساتھ شفافیت پر مبنی ہو۔

2) حکومتی اداروں، صارفین اور سپلائرز کے ضمن میں، کمپنی بلا واسطہ یا بلواسطہ کسی بدعنوان کاروباری اعمال میں ملوث نہیں رہی۔

3) ڈائریکٹرز اور کمپنی کے ملازمین نے، کمپنی کی معلومات یا جائیداد یا کمپنی کے ساتھ ان کے عہدے سے کسی قسم کا کوئی فائدہ حاصل نہیں کیا ہے کہ جس کے ذریعے نامعقول فائدے یا مواقع تخلیق کیے جائیں۔

ڈائریکٹر کی تنخواہ جاتی پالیسی

بورڈ نے ڈائریکٹر کی تنخواہ جاتی پالیسی منظور کی ہے، جو کہ انفرادی ڈائریکٹر کیلئے تنخواہ کے پیکج کی تفصیلاً وضاحت اور شفاف طریقہ کار بیان کرتی ہے۔ کمپنی نے کسی نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر کو تنخواہ ادا نہیں کی ہے ماسوائے بورڈ کی میٹنگ اور اس کی کمیٹی میں حاضر ہونے کیلئے۔ تاہم، ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز کو تنخواہ ادا کی گئی ہے جو کہ سالانہ تشخیص پر مبنی ہے۔

ڈائریکٹرز کی تنخواہ

ایگزیکٹواورنان ایگزیکٹوڈائریکٹرکی تنخواہ کی مجموعی رقم مالیاتی گوشوارے کے نوٹ 31 میں ظاہرکی گئی ہے۔

بورڈ کا مرکب

ڈائریکٹرزکی کل تعداد

(الف)	مرد	9
(ب)	عورت	1

مرکب:

خودمختارڈائریکٹر	03
دیگرنان ایگزیکٹوڈائریکٹرز	05
ایگزیکٹوڈائریکٹرز	02

آڈٹ کمیٹی:

کمپنی کی آڈٹ کمیٹی درج ذیل اراکین پر مشتمل ہے:-

جناب ظفراحمدغوری	چیئرمین	4
ڈاکٹربیشام کمار	ممبر	2
جناب دلیپ کمار	ممبر	2
جناب پہلاج رائے	ممبر	2

ایچ آراورتنخواہ جاتی کمیٹی

ایچ آراورتنخواہ جاتی کمیٹی درج ذیل اراکین پر مشتمل ہے:-

مس مہیشوری اوشا	چیئرمین	1
جناب موہن لال	ممبر	1
جناب دلیپ کمار	ممبر	1

کریڈٹ ریٹنگ

کمپنی کی طویل عرصہ سے ریٹنگ BBB ہے جبکہ مختصر عرصہ کیلئے پاکستان کریڈٹ ریٹنگ ایجنسی لمیٹڈ کی جانب سے A2 دی گئی ہے۔نوازی گئی ریٹنگ آئندہ بھی مستحکم رہنے کا امکان ہے۔

مابعد اہم مالی تبدیلیاں:

کمپنی کی مالی حالت کو متاثر کرنے والی بنیادی تبدیلیاں اور قول واقرار جو کہ 30 ستمبر 2024 کے بعد سے اس مالی گوشوارے تک رونما ہوئے ہیں انہیں مالی گوشواروں کے کنٹی جنسیز اور کمٹمنٹس کے نوٹس میں ظاہر کیا گیا ہے۔ کمپنی کو یقین ہے کہ اس سے مالی معاملات پر کوئی منفی فرق مرتب نہیں ہوگا۔کمپنی کو بھروسہ ہے کہ منفی مالی اثرات مرتب نہیں ہوں گے۔

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹر کا تجزیہ:

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹر نے ایک معیارِ اصول بنایا ہے تاکہ بورڈ کے ہر ممبر اور اس کی کمیٹیوں کی کارکردگی کا جائزہ لیا جاسکے۔ کارپوریٹ گورننس کے ضابطہ اخلاق کے تحت ضروری سالانہ تجزیہ سال کے شروع میں طے کیے گئے معیارِ اصول / مقاصد کے حساب سے سرانجام دیا گیا ہے۔

قانونی آڈیٹرز

موجودہ آڈیٹرز میسرز رحمان سرفراز رحیم اقبال رفیق، چارٹرا کاؤنٹنٹس ،سبکدوش ہوئے جو کہ با اہل ہیں، انہوں نے دوبارہ تقرری کیلئے اپنی پیشکش کی ہے۔آڈٹ کمیٹی کے بورڈ نے بھی آئندہ مالی سال کیلئے بحیثیت آڈیٹرز ,میسرز رحمان سرفراز رحیم اقبال رفیق، چارٹرا کاؤنٹنٹس کی تقرری کی تجویز دی ہے۔

تسلیمات

بورڈ تمام شراکت داروں کی تعاون کو تسلیم کرتا ہے اور کمپنی کے ملازمین اور ورکرز کی تہدیت پر انہیں سراہتا ہے۔

آخر میں، ہم اللہ سبحانہٗ تعالیٰ کے حضور دعا گو ہیں کہ وہ قومی ترقی کیلئے ہماری جدوجہد اور ہمارے ادارے کی بہتری کیلئے ہماری رہنمائی فرمائے- آمین۔

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی جانب سے

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ڈاکٹر تاراچند ایسرانی
چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر

مہیش کمار
ڈائریکٹر

تاریخ : 23 دسمبر 2024

SIX YEARS AT A GLANCE

	2024 (Rupees)	2023 (Rupees) (Restated)	2022 (Rupees)	2021 (Rupees)	2020 (Rupees)	2019 (Rupees)
Profit & Loss Account:						
Turnover	5,766,181,054	5,534,665,598	3,392,097,376	2,253,713,462	3,025,752,336	2,211,305,116
Gross profit/(loss)	283,677,780	1,133,265,190	288,281,668	160,386,429	85,350,634	334,329,208
Operating profit / (loss)	157,207,725	1,041,185,219	266,361,542	57,178,656	(1,166,425)	224,674,689
Profit / (loss) before tax	(500,374,916)	595,766,118	(13,477,594)	(104,747,813)	(166,149,028)	41,192,279
Profit / (loss) after tax	(299,260,702)	373,368,657	(40,940,073)	(80,156,086)	(165,396,500)	49,653,685
Balance Sheet:						
Fixed assets at WDV	4,545,824,136	3,015,168,720	3,108,090,245	3,245,126,564	2,395,853,223	2,604,746,154
Long term loans, advances and deposits etc.	2,033,314	2,710,855	1,265,773	1,244,756	1,574,456	1,404,846
Current assets	2,256,095,400	1,372,123,084	1,816,681,330	1,503,777,226	919,263,023	891,378,142
	6,803,952,850	**4,390,002,659**	**4,926,037,348**	**4,750,148,546**	**3,316,690,702**	**3,497,529,142**
Shareholders' equity	145,750,781	389,402,719	(65,905,080)	(112,823,575)	(109,062,511)	(39,776,215)
Surplus on revaluation of fixed assets	2,756,624,280	1,671,374,503	1,753,313,644	1,841,172,213	1,250,971,892	1,357,507,096
Long term liabilities & current maturity thereof	542,500,001	625,833,334	709,166,667	830,000,000	660,000,000	710,000,000
Deferred liabilities / Deferred Income	1,160,007,540	922,003,350	869,039,180	889,917,432	717,513,213	766,348,446
Current liabilities excluding current maturity of long term liabilities	2,199,070,248	781,388,753	1,660,422,937	1,301,882,476	797,268,108	703,449,815
	6,803,952,850	**4,390,002,659**	**4,926,037,348**	**4,750,148,546**	**3,316,690,702**	**3,497,529,142**
Statistics and Ratios						
Gross profit to Sales	**4.92%**	**20.48%**	**8.50%**	**7.12%**	**2.82%**	**15.12%**
Profit / (Loss) before tax to Sales	**-8.68%**	**10.76%**	**-0.40%**	**-4.65%**	**-5.49%**	**1.86%**
Profit / (Loss) after tax to Sales	**-5.19%**	**6.75%**	**-1.21%**	**-3.56%**	**-5.47%**	**2.25%**
Fixed Assets/Turnover (Times)	**1.27**	**1.84**	**1.09**	**0.69**	**1.26**	**0.85**
Inventory/Turnover (Times)	**4.22**	**4.06**	**2.64**	**3.88**	**11.30**	**3.99**
Current Ratio	**1.03:1**	**1.76:1**	**1.09:1**	**1.16:1**	**1.15:1**	**1.27:1**
Debt-Equity Ratio	**0.57**	**0.53**	**0.66**	**0.64**	**0.66**	**0.62**
Earning / (Loss) per Share (Rs.)	**-28.71**	**35.81**	**-3.93**	**-7.69**	**-15.87**	**4.76**
Dividend per Share (Rs.)	**-**	**2.00**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1.00**

VISION

- To be a sustainable, growth and customer oriented company with professionalism to remain competitive and contributing to society in the barrier free company.

MISSION

- To build the company on sound financial footings with better productivity, excellence in quality and improved efficiency at lower operating costs by utilizing blend of state of the art technologies.

- To accomplish excellent financial results which can benefit all the stakeholders including members and employees of the company

- To fulfill obligation towards the society, being a good corporate citizen.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT

To the members of M/s. Sindh Abadgar's Sugar Mills 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 **M/s. Sindh Abadgar's Sugar Mills Limited** ('the Company') for the year ended **September 30, 2024** in accordance with the requirements of regulation 36 of the Regulations.

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

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

The Regulations require the Company to place before the Audit Committee, and upon recommendation of the Audit Committee, place before the Board of Directors for their review and approval, its related party transactions. 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 September 30, 2024.

Further, we highlight below an explanation for non-compliance with a non-mandatory requirement of the code as stated in paragraphs 19 of the Statement of Compliance respectively:

S.No.	Nature of the requirement	Paragraph No.	Description
1	Non-mandatory	19	As per regulation # 6 of Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019, number of independent directors shall be at least two or one third of the total board members, whichever is higher. However, during the year September 30, 2024, the Company had only three independent directors which is less than one third of the total board members. As explained in paragraph 19 to the Statement of Compliance, as per management the three elected directors have enough competencies, skills, knowledge and experience to execute their duties competently as per laws and regulations and therefore appointment of the fourth director is not required.

RAHMAN SARFARAZ RAHIM IQBAL RAFIQ
Chartered Accountants

Karachi.
Date: December 24, 2024
UDIN: CR202410210LxGA3rCTs

Statement of Compliance with Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance Regulations, 2019)

Name of the Company: **SINDH ABADGAR'S SUGAR MILLS LIMITED**
Year Ending: **30.09.2024.**

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

1. The total number of directors are 10 as per the following:
   a. Male: 09
   b. Female: 01

2. The composition of Board of Directors (BOD) is as follows:

   a) Independent Director 3
   b) Non-Executive Director 5
   c) Executive Director 2

3. The directors have confirmed that none of them is serving as a director on more than seven listed companies, including this company.

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

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

6. All the powers of BOD have been duly exercised and decisions on relevant matters have been taken by BOD/ shareholders as empowered by the relevant provisions of the Act and these Regulations.

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

8. The BOD has a formal policy and transparent procedures for remuneration of directors in accordance with the Act and these Regulations.

9. The company is complaint to Clause 19 of the COCG with respect to Directors' Training Program.

10. The Board has approved appointment of CFO, Company Secretary and Head of International Auditor including their remuneration and terms and conditions of employment and complied with relevant requirements of the regulations.

11. CFO and CEO duly endorsed the financial statements before approval of the BOD.

12. BOD has formed committees comprising of members given below:

a) Audit Committee:

a) Audit Committee:	Mr. Zafar Ahmed Ghori	Chairman
	Mr. Pehlaj Rai	Member
	Mr. Dileep Kumar	Member
	Dr. Besham Kumar	Member
b) HR and Remuneration Committee:	Ms. Maheshwari Oasha	Chairman
	Mr. Mohan Lal	Member
	Mr. Dileep Kumar	Member

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

14. The frequency of meetings of the committee were as per following:

a) Audit Committee: Four quarterly meeting were held during the year ended 30th Sept. 2024.

b) HR and Remuneration Committee:
One meeting was held during the Financial Year ended 30th September 2024.

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 ICAP and registered with Audit Oversight Board of Pakistan, that they and or all their partners are in compliance with International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) guidelines on code of ethics as adopted by the ICAP and that they and the partners of the firm involved in the Audit are not a close relative (spouse, parents, dependent and non-dependent children) of the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Head of Internal Audit, Company Secretary or Director of the Company

17. The statutory auditors or the persons associated with them have not been appointed to provide other services except in accordance with the Act, these regulations or any other regulatory requirement and the auditors have confirmed that they have observed IFAC guidelines in this regard.

18. We confirm that all other requirements of the regulations 3, 6, 7, 8, 27, 32, 33 and 36 of the regulations have been complied and

19. The three elected independent directors have enough competencies, skills, knowledge and experience to execute their duties competently as per laws and regulations as such appointment of Fourth director is not required.

(Deoo Mal Essarani)
Chairman

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the members of Sindh Abadgar's Sugar Mills Limited

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of **Sindh Abadgar's Sugar Mills Limited** ('the Company'), which comprise the statement of financial position as at **September 30, 2024,** 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 a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information ('the financial statements'), and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of the audit.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the statement of financial position, statement of profit or loss, 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 **September 30, 2024** and of the loss, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

Following is the key audit matter:

S. No	Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
01.	**Revaluation of property, plant and equipment** As disclosed in note 13.4 to the financial statements, in September 2024, a fresh revaluation of the Company's freehold land, factory buildings, non-factory buildings, and plant and machinery was carried out by an independent valuer, M/s. MYK Associates (Private) Limited. As further reported in note 5 and 13.1 to the financial statements, the said revaluation resulted in the recognition of a revaluation surplus on freehold land amounting to Rs. 102.937 million, and on buildings / plant and machinery amounting to Rs. 1,527.241 million. Since the said revaluation is an accounting estimate that is highly dependent on the judgement exercised by the management's expert (and thus involving a high degree of estimation uncertainty) and that its accounting and reporting requires a careful consideration and application of the related requirements in the applicable financial reporting framework, it is considered an area involving a higher assessed risk of material misstatement necessitating the application of significant auditor judgement, and the involvement of senior engagement team members in order to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence. In addition, we considered this area to be of most significance keeping in view the frequent and robust interactions thereon we had with those charged with governance of the Company, as well as the importance of the matter to users' understanding of the financial statements as a whole, in particular, its materiality to the financial statements.	Our audit procedures over the revaluation of property, plant and equipment, among others, included the following: ▪ Evaluating the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the external valuer. In doing so, we considered the relevance of the valuer's competence to the valuation of property, plant and equipment (including assessing the areas within the field of valuation that the valuer is specialized in). Additionally, we considered the valuer's competence with respect to relevant accounting requirements including its knowledge of the assumptions and methods that are consistent with the requirements of the applicable financial reporting framework; ▪ Obtaining an understanding of the valuer's work by evaluating the terms of the agreement entered into between the Company and the valuer to gain an insight of the nature, scope and objectives of the valuer's work, and the respective roles and responsibilities of management and the valuer. We also evaluated the appropriateness of the valuer's work by assessing whether the assumptions used in the valuation are relevant, reasonable and consistent with the requirements of the applicable financial reporting framework, and also by testing the relevance, completeness and accuracy of any source data used by the valuer; ▪ Conducting necessary tests on the asset-wise working of revaluation surplus to check whether the revalued amounts considered therein are in agreement with those reflected in the valuation report, and also whether all the assets within a class of assets have been revalued; and ▪ Assessing the accuracy and appropriateness of the related presentation and disclosure including, in particular, the presentation of gross carrying amounts and accumulated depreciation (in note 13.1) and the disclosures provided in notes 5 and 13.4 to the financial statements.

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

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

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

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

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism 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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

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

(b) the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of 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;

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS (continued)

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

(d) zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980).

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is **Mr. Muhammad Rafiq Dosani.**

RAHMAN SARFARAZ RAHIM IQBAL RAFIQ
Chartered Accountants

Karachi
Date: 23-12-2024
UDIN: AR202410210PYGD JN5

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Statement of Financial Position

As at September 30, 2024

	Note	2024	2023
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		Rupees	
Share capital and reserves			
Authorised capital	4	**650,000,000**	650,000,000
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	4	**104,250,000**	104,250,000
Capital reserves			
Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment - n	5	**2,756,624,280**	1,671,374,503
Revenue reserves			
Accumulated profit		**41,500,781**	285,152,719
		2,902,375,061	2,060,777,222
Subordinated loans	6	**480,000,000**	480,000,000
		3,382,375,061	2,540,777,222
Non-current liabilities			
Long term finance - secured	7	**-**	62,500,001
Deferred liabilities	8	**1,160,007,540**	922,003,350
		1,155,610,760	984,503,351
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	**861,882,017**	698,708,422
Short term borrowings	10	**1,248,230,165**	-
Unclaimed dividend		**10,430,587**	6,491,122
Accrued mark-up	11	**78,527,479**	23,779,230
Taxation - net		**-**	52,409,979
Current maturity of long term finance	7	**62,500,001**	83,333,333
		2,265,967,029	864,722,086
Contingencies and commitments	12		
		6,803,952,850	4,390,002,659
ASSETS			
Non current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	13	**4,545,824,136**	3,015,168,720
Long term loans	14	**1,240,787**	1,918,328
Long term deposits		**792,527**	792,527
		4,547,857,450	3,017,879,575
Current assets			
Stores and spares - net	15	**104,012,715**	66,441,067
Stock in trade	16	**1,752,797,631**	842,119,799
Trade debts - unsecured	17	**68,219,976**	121,571
Short term loans, advances and deposit - unsecured	18	**107,190,138**	241,278,063
Other receivables	19	**96,425,775**	76,419,802
Taxation - net		**80,040,308**	-
Cash and bank balances	20	**47,408,857**	145,742,782
		2,256,095,400	1,372,123,084
		6,803,952,850	4,390,002,659

The annexed notes from 1 to 40 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Cheif Executive　　Director　　Chief Financial Officer

Statement of Profit or Loss

For the year ended September 30, 2024

	Note	2024	2023
		Rupees	
Revenue - net	21	**5,766,181,054**	5,534,665,598
Cost of sales	22	**(5,482,503,274)**	(4,401,400,408)
Gross profit		**283,677,780**	1,133,265,190
Administrative expenses	23	**(161,795,740)**	(134,686,796)
Selling and distribution expenses	24	**(9,283,263)**	(16,424,955)
Other income	25	**150,929,781**	107,632,550
Other expenses	26	**(106,320,833)**	(48,600,770)
		(126,470,055)	(92,079,971)
Operating profit		**157,207,725**	1,041,185,219
Finance costs	27	**(572,756,427)**	(384,181,260)
(Loss) / profit before levies and taxation		**(415,548,702)**	657,003,959
Levies	28	**(84,826,214)**	(61,237,841)
(Loss) / profit before taxation		**(500,374,916)**	595,766,118
Taxation	29	**201,114,214**	(222,397,461)
(Loss) / profit after taxation		**(299,260,702)**	373,368,657
(Loss) / profit per share - basic and diluted	30	**(28.71)**	35.81

The annexed notes from 1 to 40 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Cheif Executive   Director   Chief Financial Officer

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended September 30, 2024

	2024	2023
	Rupees	
(Loss) / profit after taxation	**(299,260,702)**	373,368,657
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:		
Surplus on revaluation of land, factory building, non-factory building and plant and machinery	**1,594,164,317**	-
Deferred tax charge on above	**(432,455,776)**	-
	1,161,708,541	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**862,447,839**	373,368,657

Cheif Executive | Director | Chief Financial Officer

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Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended September 30, 2024

	Issued, subscribed and paid up capital	Capital reserve: Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	Revenue reserve: Accumulated losses	Subordinated loans	Total
	Rupees				
Balance as at September 30, 2022	104,250,000	1,753,313,645	(170,155,080)	480,000,000	2,167,408,565
Total comprehensive income for the year ended September 30, 2023					
- Profit after taxation	-	-	373,368,657	-	373,368,657
- Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	373,368,657	-	373,368,657
Incremental depreciation transferred from surplus on revaluation of Property, plant and equipment - net of deferred tax	-	(81,939,142)	81,939,142	-	-
Balance as at September 30, 2023	**104,250,000**	**1,671,374,503**	**285,152,719**	**480,000,000**	**2,540,777,222**
Total comprehensive income for the year ended September 30, 2024					
- Loss after taxation	-	**-**	**(299,260,702)**	-	**(299,260,702)**
- Other comprehensive income	-	**1,161,708,541**	**-**	-	**1,161,708,541**
	-	**1,161,708,541**	**(299,260,702)**	-	**862,447,839**
Incremental depreciation transferred from surplus on revaluation of Property, plant and equipment - net of deferred tax	**-**	**(76,458,764)**	**76,458,764**	**-**	**-**
Transaction with owners					
Final dividend @ 20% for the year ended September 30, 2023	**-**	**-**	**(20,850,000)**	**-**	**(20,850,000)**
Balance as at September 30, 2024	**104,250,000**	**2,756,624,280**	**41,500,781**	**480,000,000**	**3,382,375,061**

The annexed notes from 1 to 40 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Cheif Executive   Director   Chief Financial Officer

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Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended September 30, 2024

	Note	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		Rupees	Rupees
(Loss) or profit before levies and taxation		**(415,548,702)**	657,003,959
Adjustments for:			
- Provision for compensated absences	8	**4,396,780**	-
- Depreciation on operating fixed assets	13.1.1	**158,191,151**	165,289,715
- Profit on deposit accounts	25	**(26,606,856)**	(16,714,872)
- Gain on disposal of operating fixed assets	25	**(1,771,788)**	(1,714,480)
- Provision for slow moving stores and spares	26	**-**	19,021,869
- Provision for advance to suppliers	26	**166,315**	23,605,605
- Finance costs	27	**572,756,427**	384,181,260
		707,132,029	573,669,097
Operating profit before working capital changes		**291,583,327**	1,230,673,056
Changes in working capital			
Decrease / (increase) in current assets			
- Stores and spares		**(37,571,648)**	24,906,876
- Stock in trade		**(910,677,832)**	480,330,865
- Trade debts - unsecured		**(68,098,405)**	37,030,082
- Short term loans and advances		**133,921,610**	(123,416,888)
- Short term prepayments		**-**	-
- Other receivables		**(20,005,973)**	(171,965)
		(902,432,248)	418,678,970
Increase in current liabilities			
- Trade and other payables		**200,323,291**	7,456,186
Net cash (used in) / generated from operations		**(410,525,630)**	1,656,808,212
Taxes paid		**(214,077,557)**	(67,164,766)
Workers' Profit Participation Fund paid		**(34,082,792)**	-
Workers' Welfare Fund paid		**(4,000,000)**	-
Finance costs paid		**(518,008,178)**	(421,786,183)
		(770,168,527)	(488,950,949)
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities		**(1,180,694,157)**	1,167,857,263
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditure incurred		**(95,476,738)**	(72,603,710)
Proceeds from sale of operating fixed assets		**2,566,276**	1,950,000
Profit on bank deposits received		**26,606,856**	16,714,872
Long term loans - net		**677,541**	(1,445,082)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(65,626,065)**	(55,383,920)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of long term finance		**(83,333,333)**	(83,333,333)
Short term borrowings - net		**-**	(571,502,153)
Dividend paid		**(16,910,535)**	(3,605)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(100,243,868)**	(654,839,091)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(1,346,564,090)**	457,634,252
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**145,742,782**	(311,891,470)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	38	**(1,200,821,308)**	145,742,782

The annexed notes from 1 to 40 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Cheif Executive | Director | Chief Financial Officer

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended September 30, 2024

1. THE COMPANY AND ITS OPERATIONS

Sindh Abadgar's Sugar Mills Limited ("the Company") is a public listed company incorporated in Pakistan under the Companies Ordinance, 1984, which has now been repealed with the enactment of Companies Act, 2017, on May 30, 2017. The shares of the Company are quoted on Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited. The principal business of the Company is the production and sale of white sugar.

The geographical location and address of the Company's business units, including plant are as under:

Head office: The Company's registered office is situated at 209, Progressive Plaza, Beaumont Road, Karachi, Pakistan.

Mill: The Company's plant is located at Deh Deenpur, District Tando Muhammad Khan, Sindh, Pakistan.

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. The accounting and reporting standards applicable in Pakistan comprise:

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

- Provisions of, and directives issued under, the Companies Act, 2017.

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

2.2 Basis of measurement of items in the financial statements

In these financial statements, all items have been measured at their historical cost except freehold land, factory building, non-factory building and plant and machinery which are stated at revalued amount, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses thereon, if any.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in these financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. These financial statements are presented in Pak Rupees which is the Company’s functional and presentation currency.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgments

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements and estimates that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

(a) Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

Note reference	Area of judgement	Brief description of the judgement applied
3.4	**Property, plant and equipment**	Whether the consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the Company's fixed assets is reduced over the time and, accordingly, whether it is appropriate to use 'reducing balance method' as the depreciation method.
3.9	**Timing of revenue recognition**	*Local sales revenue:* Whether **control** of the promised goods is transferred to the customer when the reasons for the Company temporarily holding the goods on behalf of the customer are substantive, the goods have been identified separately as belonging to the customer, the goods are ready for physical transfer to the customer and the Company no longer has the ability to use the goods or direct the goods to another customer. *Export sales revenue:* Whether **control** of the promised goods is transferred to the customer when the goods are loaded onto the shipping vessel and, as an acknowledgement thereof, a bill of lading is issued by the shipping company.

(b) Assumptions and other major sources of estimation uncertainty

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties at the reporting date that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year is included in the following note:

Note reference	Area of estimation uncertainty	Brief description of the assumption or the source of estimation uncertainty
3.3	**Deferred taxation**	Recognition of deferred tax assets on unused tax losses and unused tax credits that is availability of future taxable profit against which deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised.

2.5 Changes in accounting standards, interpretations and amendments to published approved accounting standards

2.5.1 Amendments to existing standards that became effective during the year

The following new or amended standards and interpretations became effective during the period which are considered to be relevant to the financial statements :

- Classification of liabilities as current or non-current (Amendments to IAS 1);

- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2);

- Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8); and

- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12).

The above amendments / interpretations do not likely have an effect on the financial statements of the Company except noted below:

The Company adopted disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS practice statements 2 'Making Materiality Judgments') from July 01, 2023. Although the amendments did not result in any changes to the accounting policies themselves, they impacted the accounting policy information disclosed in the financial statements.

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

2.5.2 Standards, interpretations and amendments to published approved accounting standards that are not yet effective

The following International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as notified under the Companies Act, 2017 and the amendments and interpretations thereto will be effective for accounting periods beginning on or after the dates specified below:

- Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (amendment to IAS 1 in October 2022) aims to improve the information an entity provides when its right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months is subject to compliance with conditions. The amendment is also intended to address concerns about classifying such a liability as current or non-current. 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 Group 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. The amendments apply retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 01, 2024, with earlier application permitted. These amendments also specify the transition requirements for companies that may have early-adopted the previously issued but not yet effective 2020 amendments to IAS 1 (as referred above).

- Lease liability in a sale and leaseback (amendment to IFRS 16 in September 2022) adds subsequent measurement requirements for sale and leaseback transactions that satisfy the requirements to be accounted for as a sale. The amendment confirms that 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 recognizes no gain or loss relating to the right of use it retains. A seller-lessee may adopt different approaches that satisfy the new requirements on subsequent measurement. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 01, 2024 with earlier application permitted. Under IAS 8, a seller-lessee will need to apply the amendments retrospectively to sale-and-leaseback transactions entered into or after the date of initial application of IFRS 16 and will need to identify and re-examine sale-and-leaseback transactions entered into since implementation of IFRS 16 in 2019, and potentially restate those that included variable lease payments. If an entity (a seller-lessee) applies the amendments arising from lease liability in a sale and leaseback for an earlier period, the entity shall disclose that fact.

- Supplier Finance Arrangements (amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7) introduce two new disclosure objectives for accompany to provide information about its supplier finance arrangements that would enable users (investors) to assess the effects of these arrangements on the company's liabilities and cash flows, and the company's exposure to liquidity risk. Under the amendments, companies also need to disclose the type and effect of non-cash changes in the carrying amounts of the financial liabilities that are part of a supplier finance arrangement. The amendments also add supplier finance arrangements as an example to the existing disclosure requirements in IFRS 7 on factors a company might consider when providing specific quantitative liquidity risk disclosures about its financial liabilities. The amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after January 01, 2024, with early application permitted.

- Amendment in IAS 21 'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates', - lack of exchangeability (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 01, 2025) a currency is exchangeable when an entity is able to exchange that currency for the other currency through markets or exchange mechanisms that create enforceable rights and obligations without undue delay at the measurement date and for a specified purpose; a currency is not exchangeable into the other currency if an entity can only obtain an insignificant amount of the other currency.

- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of Insurance contracts within the scope of the Standard. The objective of IFRS 17 is to ensure that an entity provides relevant information that faithfully represents those contracts. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that insurance contracts have on the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. SECP vide its SRO 1715(I)/2023 dated November 21, 2023 has directed that IFRS 17 shall be followed for the period commencing January 01, 2026 by companies engaged in insurance / takaful and re-insurance / re-takaful business

- The International Accounting Standards (the IASB or the Board) issued Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7. Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial instruments. The amendments:

  - Clarify that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date', i.e., when the related obligation is discharged or cancelled or expired or the liability otherwise qualified for derecognition. They also introduce an accounting policy option to derecognise financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before settlement date if certain conditions are met.

- Clarify how to assess the contractual cash now characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-Linked features and other similar contingent features.

- Clarify the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments (CLI).

- Require additional disclosures in IFRS 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).

- Annual Improvements - Volume Eleven:

- Hedge Accounting by a First-time Adopter (Amendments to IFRS 1) - Paragraphs B5 and B6 of IFRS 1 have been amended to include cross references to the qualifying criteria for hedge accounting in paragraph 6.4.1(a), (b) and (c) of IFRS 9. The amendments are intended to address potential confusion arising from an inconsistency between the wording in IFRS 1 and the requirements for hedge accounting in IFRS 9.

- Gain or loss on derecognition (Amendments to IFRS 7) - Paragraph B38 of IFRS 7 has been amended to update the language on unobservable inputs and to include a cross reference to paragraphs 72 and 73 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement.

- Introduction (Amendments to Guidance on implementing IFRS 7) - Paragraph IG1 of the Guidance on implementing IFRS 7 has been amended to clarify that the guidance does not necessarily illustrate all the requirements in the referenced paragraphs of IFRS 7, nor does it create additional requirements.

- Disclosure of Deferred Difference between Fair Value and Transaction Price (Amendments to Guidance on implementing IFRS 7) - Paragraph IG14 of the Guidance on implementing IFRS 7 has been amended mainly to make the wording consistent with the requirements in paragraph 28 of IFRS 7 and with the concepts and terminology used in IFRS 9 and IFRS 13.

- Credit Risk Disclosures (Amendments to Guidance on implementing IFRS 7) - Paragraph IG20B of the Guidance on implementing IFRS 7 has been amended to simplify the explanation of which aspects of the IFRS requirements are not illustrated in the example.

- Lessee Derecognition of Lease Liabilities (Amendments to IFRS 9) - Paragraph 2.1 of IFRS 9 has been amended to clarify that, when a lessee has determined that a lease liability has been extinguished in accordance with IFRS 9, the lessee is required to apply paragraph 3.3.3 and recognise any resulting gain or loss in profit or loss. However, the amendment does not address how a lessee distinguishes between a lease modification as defined in IFRS 16 Leases and an extinguishment of a lease liability in accordance with IFRS 9.

- Transaction Price (Amendments to IFRS 9) - Paragraph 5.1.3 of IFRS 9 has been amended to replace the reference to 'transaction price as defined by IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers' with 'the amount determined by applying IFRS 15'. The use of the term "transaction price' in relation to IFRS 15 was potentially confusing and so it has been removed. The term was also deleted from Appendix A of IFRS 9.

- Determination of a 'De Facto Agent' (Amendments to IFRS 10) - Paragraph B74 of IFRS 10 has been amended to clarify that the relationship described in 874 is just one example of various relationships that might exist between the investor and other parties acting as de facto agents of the investor. The amendment is intended to remove the inconsistency with the requirement in paragraph B73 for an entity to use judgement to determine whether other parties are acting as de facto agents.

- Cost Method (Amendments to IAS 7) - Paragraph 37 of IAS 7 has been amended to replace the term 'cost method' with 'at cost', following the prior deletion of the definition of 'cost method".

The above standards, amendments to approved accounting standards and interpretations have not been early adopted by the Company and are not likely to have any material impact on the company's financial statements.

Other than the aforesaid standards, interpretations and amendments, IASB has also issued the following standards and interpretation, which have not been notified locally or declared exempt by the SECP as at June 30, 2024:

- IFRS 1 (First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards) ;

- IFRS 18 (Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements) ; and

- IFRS 19 (Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures) .

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

3.1 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions

A provision is recognised in the statement of financial position when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

As the actual outflows can differ from estimates made for provisions due to changes in laws, regulations, public expectations, technology, prices and conditions, and can take place many years in the future, the carrying amounts of provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to take account of such changes. Any adjustments to the amount of previously recognised provision is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of cost of an asset.

Contingent liabilities

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

3.2 Foreign currency transactions and translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted into Rupees at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Rupees at the rate of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date. All exchange differences arising on transaction are charged to the statement of profit or loss in that period.

3.3 Levies and Taxation

Levies

A levy is an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits imposed by the government that does not meet the definition of income tax provided in the International Accounting Standard (IAS) 12 'Income Taxes' because it is not based on taxable profit.

In these financial statements, levy includes minimum tax under section 113 or other sections of Income tax ordinance, Income tax under final tax regime, workers' welfare fund expense and workers' profit participation. The corresponding effect of levy other than worker's welfare fund expense and workers' profit participation, advance tax paid has been netted off and the net position is shown in the statement of financial position.

Current tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred taxes are liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax are not accounted for if they arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses and credits only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and unused tax losses and credits. Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Judgment and estimates

Significant judgment is required in determining the income tax expenses and corresponding provision for tax. The Company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such determination is made.

Further, the carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and is adjusted to reflect the current assessment of future taxable profits. If required, carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits to allow the benefit of part or all of that recognised deferred tax asset to be utilised. Any such reduction shall be reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available.

Offsetting

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3.4 Property, plant and equipment

Operating fixed assets

Operating fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any, except freehold land, factory building, non-factory building and plant and machinery which are stated at revalued amount less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any.

Subsequent costs are included in the carrying amount of an asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit or loss as and when incurred except major repairs which are capitalised.

Gains / losses on disposal of operating fixed assets are charged to the statement of profit or loss.

Depreciation on operating fixed assets is charged using reducing balance method in accordance with the rates specified in note 13.1 to these financial statements. The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each annual reporting date. Depreciation is charged from the date when the assets become available for use till the date of disposal.

Any revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of freehold land, factory building, non-factory building and plant and machinery is recognised in statement of comprehensive income and presented as a separate component of equity except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease for the same asset previously recognised in the statement of profit or loss, in which case the increase is credited to the statement of profit or loss to the extent of the decrease previously charged. Any decrease in carrying amount arising on the revaluation of land, buildings and plant & machinery is charged to profit or loss to the extent that it exceeds the balance, if any, held in the surplus on revaluation relating to a previous revaluation of that asset. The surplus on revaluation to the extent of incremental depreciation charged is transferred to unappropriated profit. The surplus realised on disposal of revalued operating fixed assets is credited directly to unappropriated profits / accumulated losses.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset at the date of disposal) is included in the statement of profit or loss in the year in which the asset is derecognised.

Capital work - in - progress

Capital work - in - progress is stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. All expenditures connected to the specific assets incurred during installation and construction period are carried under capital work - in - progress. These are transferred to specified assets as and when asset become available for use.

3.5 Stores and spares

Stores and spares (excluding items in transit) are valued at lower of average cost and net realisable value.

Items in transit are valued at cost comprising invoice values plus other charges incurred thereon accumulated to the reporting date.

Provisions are made in the financial statements for obsolete and slow moving inventory based on management's best estimate regarding their future usability.

3.6 Stock-in-trade

Basis of valuation

All items of stock-in-trade are valued at the lower of cost and their net realisable value as of the reporting date.

Determination of cost

The cost of inventories comprise all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

The costs of purchase of inventories comprise the cane purchase price, and, if applicable, taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable by the entity from the taxing authorities), transport, handling and other costs directly attributable to the acquisition of materials and services.

The costs of conversion of inventories include costs directly related to the units of production, such as direct labour. They also include a systematic allocation of fixed and variable production overheads that are incurred in converting materials into finished goods. The allocation of fixed production overheads to the costs of conversion is based on the normal capacity of the production facilities (which is the production expected to be achieved on average over a number of periods or seasons under normal circumstances, taking into account the loss of capacity resulting from planned maintenance). Variable production overheads are allocated to each unit of production on the basis of the actual use of the production facilities.

The cost of the items consumed or sold and those held in stock at the reporting date is determined using the weighted average cost formula except finished goods which is valued using the FIFO Method.

Determination of net realizable value

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The cost of inventories may not be recoverable if those inventories are damaged, if they have become wholly or partially obsolete, or if their selling prices have declined. The cost of inventories may also not be recoverable if the estimated costs of completion or the estimated costs to be incurred to make the sale have increased.

The Company estimates the net realisable value of inventories based on the most reliable evidence available, at the reporting date, of the amount the inventories are expected to realise. These estimates take into consideration fluctuations of price or cost directly relating to events occurring after the end of the reporting period to the extent that such events confirm conditions existing at the end of the reporting period.

While estimating the net realisable value, the Company also takes into consideration the purpose for which the inventory is held. For example, the net realisable value of the quantity of inventory held to satisfy firm sales contracts is based on the contract price. If the sales contracts are for less than the inventory quantities held, the net realisable value of the excess quantity is based on general selling prices.

A new assessment is made of net realisable value in each subsequent period. When the circumstances that previously caused inventories to be written down below cost no longer exist or when there is clear evidence of an increase in net realisable value because of changed economic circumstances, the amount of the write down is reversed (i.e. the reversal is limited to the amount of the original write down) so that the new carrying amount is the lower of the cost and the revised net realisable value.

3.7 Trade and other receivables

These are carried at their transaction price less any allowance for lifetime expected credit losses. A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered to customers as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

3.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at cost. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, bank balances and short term borrowings from banks which are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

3.9 Revenue recognition

(a) Revenue from sale of goods

Typically, all the contracts entered into by the Company with its customers contain a single performance obligation i.e. the transfer of goods promised in the contract (which may be sugar, molasses or bagasse).

The Company does not expect to have contracts with its customers where the period between the transfer of the promised goods to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Company does not adjust any of the transaction price for the time value of money.

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when the customer obtains control of the promised goods. This is further analysed as below:

(a) In case of local sale of goods, the customer is deemed to have obtained control of the promised goods when all the following criteria are met:

- (i) The reason for the Company temporarily holding the goods on behalf of the customer is substantive (where applicable);
- (ii) The goods have been identified separately as belonging to the customer;
- (iii) The goods are ready for physical transfer to the customer; and
- (iv) The Company no longer has the ability to use the goods or direct the goods to another customer.

The above criteria are usually deemed to have been satisfied, and, accordingly, the revenue is recognised when the Delivery Order (DO) is issued to the customer.

(b) In case of export sale of goods, the customer is deemed to have obtained control of the promised goods when the goods are loaded onto the shipping vessel and, as an acknowledgement thereof, a bill of lading is issued by the shipping company.

(b) Export subsidy

Export subsidy is recognised as income in the period in which it becomes receivable i.e. when all the prescribed eligibility criteria have been met and the receipt of the related proceeds from the concerned government authority is probable.

3.10 Other income

Interest income

Return on bank deposits is recognised on a time proportion basis on the principal amount outstanding and at the rate applicable.

3.11 Staff retirement benefits - Defined contribution plan

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contribution and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for the defined contributions plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in statement of profit or loss when they are due.

The Company operates a recognised provident fund for all its eligible permanent employees. Equal monthly contributions are made by the Company and employees to the fund at the rate of 12% of basic salary. The Company's contribution are charged to the statement of profit or loss.

3.12 Borrowing costs

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

3.13 Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution is recognised as a liability in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders.

3.14 Financial assets

3.14.1 Initial recognition, classification and measurement

The Company recognises a financial asset when and only when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument evidencing investment. The Company classifies its financial assets into either of following three categories:

(a) financial assets measured at amortised cost.

(b) fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI);

(c) fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); and

(a) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it is held within business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows, and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding.

Such financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue thereof.

(b) Financial assets at FVOCI

A financial asset is classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income when it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Such financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue thereof.

(c) Financial assets at FVTPL

A financial asset shall be measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, as aforesaid. However, for an investment in equity instrument which is not held for trading, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of the investment.

Such financial assets are initially measured at fair value.

3.14.2 Subsequent measurement

(a) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost (determined using the effective interest method) less accumulated impairment losses.

Interest / markup income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment losses arising from such financial assets are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

(b) Financial assets at FVOCI

These are subsequently measured at fair value less accumulated impairment losses.

A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance is recognised in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, until the financial asset is derecognised or reclassified. When the financial asset is derecognised the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from statement of changes in equity to statement of profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. Interest is calculated using the effective interest method and is recognised in statement of profit or loss.

(c) Financial assets at FVTPL

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Net gains or losses arising from remeasurement of such financial assets as well as any interest income accruing thereon are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. However, for an investment in equity instrument which is not held for trading and for which the Company has made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of the investment, such gains or losses are recognised in statement of comprehensive income. Further, when such investment is disposed off, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in statement of comprehensive income is not reclassified from statement of changes in equity to statement of profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

3.14.3 Impairment

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses in respect of financial assets measured at amortised cost.
For trade receivables, the Company applies the IFRS 9 'Simplified Approach' to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. For other financial assets, the Company applies the IFRS 9 'General Approach' to measuring expected credit losses whereby the Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. However, if, at the reporting date, the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12 month expected credit losses.

The Company measures expected credit losses on financial assets in a way that reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount, time value of money and reasonable and supportable information at the reporting date about the past events, current conditions and forecast of future economic conditions. The Company recognises in statement of profit or loss, as an impairment loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date.

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

3.14.4 De-recognition

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

The Company directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event.

3.15 Financial liabilities

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

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

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

3.16 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non financial assets (other than inventories and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or Cash Generating Units (CGUs).

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in statement of profit or loss. They are allocated to reduce the carrying amounts of the assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised. A reversal of impairment loss for a cash generating unit is allocated to the assets of the unit pro rata with the carrying amounts of those assets. The increase in the carrying amounts shall be treated as reversals of impairment losses for individual assets and recognised in statement of profit or loss.

3.17 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are off-set and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if the Company has a legal right to set off the transaction and also intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

4. AUTHORISED, ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP CAPITAL

2024	2023		**2024**	2023
----(Number of shares)----			**Rupees**	
		Authorised capital		
65,000,000	65,000,000	Ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each	**650,000,000**	650,000,000
		Issued, subscribed and paid up capital		
		Ordinary shares of Rs.10/- each		
10,425,000	10,425,000	fully paid in cash	**104,250,000**	104,250,000

4.1 There are no agreements among shareholders for voting rights, board selection, rights of first refusal and block voting.

5. SURPLUS ON REVALUATION OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - net

	2024	2023
	Rupees	
On freehold land		
Gross surplus		
Opening balance	**391,215,000**	391,215,000
Revaluation increase recognised during the year	**102,937,500**	-
	494,152,500	391,215,000
On buildings / plant and machinery		
Gross surplus		
Opening balance	**1,803,041,553**	1,918,448,795
Revaluation increase recognised during the year	**1,491,226,817**	-
Incremental depreciation transferred to retained earnings	**(107,688,399)**	(115,407,242)
	3,186,579,971	1,803,041,553
Related deferred tax charge		
Opening balance	**(522,882,050)**	(556,350,150)
Revaluation increase recognised during the year	**(432,455,776)**	-
Incremental depreciation transferred to retained earnings	**31,229,635**	33,468,100
	(924,108,191)	(522,882,050)
	2,262,471,780	1,280,159,503
	2,756,624,280	1,671,374,503

5.1 The revaluation surplus on property, plant and equipment is a capital reserve and is not available to for distribution to the shareholders in accordance with section 241 of the Companies Act, 2017.

6. SUBORDINATED LOANS

	Note	2024	2023
		Rupees	
Directors		**403,000,000**	403,000,000
Sponsors		**77,000,000**	77,000,000
	6.1	**480,000,000**	480,000,000

6.1 These are unsecured and interest-free loans obtained from the Company's directors and sponsors. The Company's agreements with its bankers stipulate that the financing availed by the Company from such banks are extinguished in full before any payment is made against the subordinated loans. These loans are repayable at the discretion of the Company.

7. LONG TERM FINANCE - SECURED

	Note	2024	2023
		Rupees	
Term Finance			
Opening balance		**145,833,334**	229,166,667
Less: Payment made during the year		**(83,333,333)**	(83,333,333)
		62,500,001	145,833,334
Less: current maturity shown under current liabilities		**(62,500,001)**	(83,333,333)
	7.1	**-**	62,500,001

7.1 Principal terms of the financing obtained from M/s. Bank Alfalah Limited

Purpose:	To meet capital expenditure requirements of the Company
Facility amount:	Rs. 250 million
Installment frequency:	Quarterly
Date of first installment:	July 05, 2018
Date of last installment:	April 05, 2025
Total number of installments:	24 installments
Principal repayable in each installment:	Rs. 20.83 million
Applicable mark up rate:	3-Month KIBOR + 0.5%
Security:	(1) First joint pari passu charge of Rs. 698.67 million (2023: Rs. 698.67 million) over all plant and machinery of the (2) Personal guarantee of all directors of the Company.

8. DEFERRED LIABILITIES

	Note	**2024**	2023
		Rupees	
Deferred taxation - net	*8.1*	**879,035,241**	645,427,831
Provision for compensated absences		**814,396,780**	-
Quality premium	*8.2*	**276,372,514**	276,372,514
Staff retirement benefits		**203,005**	203,005
		1,160,007,540	922,003,350

8.1 Deferred taxation - net

For the year ended September 30,2024

	Balance at beginning of the year	Charge / (income) recognized in profit or loss	Charge / (income) recognized in other comprehensive income	Balance at end of the year
	Rupees			
Deferred tax liability arising from:				
- Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	522,882,050	(31,229,634)	432,455,776	924,108,192
- Accelerated tax depreciation	134,553,826	8,666,217	-	143,220,043
	657,435,876	(22,563,417)	432,455,776	1,067,328,235
Deferred tax assets arising from:				
- Minimum tax	-	(83,893,118)	-	(83,893,118)
- Provision for slow moving stores and spares	(11,949,174)	-	-	(11,949,174)
- Provision for compensated absences	-	(1,275,066)	-	(1,275,066)
- Provision for gratuity	(58,871)	-	-	(58,871)
- unabsorbed tax depreciation losses	-	(18,339,516)	-	(18,339,516)
- Unused business tax losses	-	(72,777,249)	-	(72,777,249)
	(12,008,045)	(176,284,949)	-	(188,292,994)
Net deferred tax	645,427,831	(198,848,366)	432,455,776	879,035,241

For the year ended September 30,2023

	Balance at beginning of the year	Charge / (income) recognized in profit or loss	Charge / (income) recognized in other comprehensive income	Balance at end of the year
	---------- Rupees ----------			
Deferred tax liability arising from:				
- Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	556,350,150	(33,468,100)	-	522,882,050
- Accelerated tax depreciation	103,652,369	30,901,457	-	134,553,826
	660,002,519	(2,566,643)	-	657,435,876
Deferred tax assets arising from:				
- Minimum tax	(61,047,155)	61,047,155	-	-
- Provision for slow moving stores and spares	(6,432,832)	(5,516,342)	-	(11,949,174)
- Provision for gratuity	(58,871)	-	-	(58,871)
	(67,538,858)	55,530,813	-	(12,008,045)
Net deferred tax	592,463,661	52,964,170	-	645,427,831

8.2 As required under the provisions of Sugar Factories Control Act, 1950, sugar mills in Sindh are required to pay quality premium to cane growers at the rate of 50 paisa per 40 Kg cane for each 0.1 percent of excess sucrose recovery above the benchmark of 8.7 percent, determined on the aggregate sucrose recovery of each mill. The Company, along with other sugar mills, had challenged the levy of quality premium through the Pakistan Sugar Mills Association (PSMA) – Sindh Zone before the Honorable Sindh High Court (SHC), however, the matter was decided against the applicants. Thereafter, the applicants filed an appeal with the Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan (SC) which then granted stay to the Company, while admitting the appeal against the impugned judgment of SHC. The SC has issued an order in this matter and has disposed of the appeal filed by the sugar mills. However, the implementation of the said order is subject to clarification from relevant authorities.

9. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Note	2024	2023
		Rupees	
Trade Creditors:			
- for sugarcane	*9.1*	**232,853,574**	188,567,624
- for other supplies		**18,125,067**	101,297,254
		250,978,641	289,864,878
Other payables:			
Advances from customers	*9.2*	**413,522,535**	202,707,695
Accrued expenses		**16,954,934**	5,109,658
Sales tax payable		**152,714,179**	140,052,415
Withholding sales tax payable		**1,142,505**	1,320,487
Withholding federal excise duty payable		**-**	247,888
Withholding income tax payable		**6,821,548**	2,508,030
Workers' Welfare Fund payable	*9.3*	**19,574,238**	22,641,142
Workers' Participation Profit Fund payable	*9.4*	**-**	34,082,792
Contractors' retention money		**26,437**	26,437
Others		**147,000**	147,000
		861,882,017	698,708,422

9.1 The management has recorded an amount of Rs. 118.663 million pertaining to sugarcane purchases for the crushing season 2014-15. The Government of Sindh fixed the price of sugarcane at Rs. 182 per 40 kgs for the 2014-15 season. In response, the Sindh Chamber of Agriculture filed a petition in the Honorable High Court of Sindh. The Honorable High Court disposed of the case upon settlement with the consent of all stakeholders. It was agreed that Sugar Mills would purchase sugarcane from growers at Rs. 160 per 40 kgs for the 2014-15 crushing season, while Rs. 12 per 40 kgs would be paid by the Government of Sindh.

The Honorable High Court subjected this interim arrangement to the outcome of Civil Appeal No. 48 of 2015, dated January 20, 2015, which is currently pending before the Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan. Additionally, the Court ruled that the fate of the remaining Rs. 10, i.e., the difference between Rs. 182 and Rs. 172, would also depend on the decision of the Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan.

Initially, the Supreme Court dismissed the case against the Company through its Order dated September 13, 2023. Nevertheless, the Company, alongside other sugar mills, has filed a Review Petition in the Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan, which is currently pending.

9.2 Information regarding the timing of satisfaction of performance obligations underlying the closing balance of advance from customers is not presented since the expected duration of all the contracts entered into with the customers is less than one year.

	Note	**2024**	2023
9.3 Workers' Welfare Fund		**Rupees**	
Opening balance		**22,641,142**	8,591,124
Charge for the year	*28*	**933,096**	14,050,018
Payment made during the year		**(4,000,000)**	-
Closing balance		**19,574,238**	22,641,142

9.4 Workers' Participation Profit Fund payable

	Note	**2024**	2023
Opening balance		**34,082,792**	70,560
Charge for the year	*28*	**-**	34,012,232
Payment made during the year		**(34,082,792)**	-
Closing balance		**-**	34,082,792

10. SHORT TERM BORROWINGS - Secured

Running finance

	Note	**2024**	2023
- Bank Alfalah Limited		**1,053,240,075**	-
- Askari Bank Limited		**194,990,090**	-
	10.1	**1,248,230,165**	-

10.1 The Company has a total finance facility of Rs. 1,500 million (September 30, 2023: Nil) from various commercial banks to meet the working capital requirements. The rate of mark-up 1-Month KIBOR plus 1% per annum. The validity of these facilities ranges from March 31, 2025 to April 30, 2025.

(a) 1st joint pari passu hypothecation charge over stocks of sugarcane and receivables of the company range from Rs. 266.67 million to Rs. 400 million with 25% margin registered with SECP;

(b) Pledge over white crystalline refined sugar with 10% margin at factory godown situated at Deh Deenpur, Taluka & District Tando Mohammad Khan, Sindh; and

(c) Personal guarantee of all the directors of the Company.

10.2 As of the reporting date, the Company had unutilized facilities for short term borrowings available from various banks amounting to Rs. 251.77 million (September 30, 2023: Rs. Nil).

11. ACCRUED MARK-UP

	2024	2023
	Rupees	
- Long term financing	**3,259,384**	8,608,722
- Short term borrowings	**75,268,095**	15,170,508
	78,527,479	23,779,230

12. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

12.1 Contingencies

12.1.1 Contingent liabilities existing as at the reporting date

(a) The Deputy Commissioner Inland Revenue (DCIR) vide its order, dated September 19, 2022, raised a demand of Rs. 260.10 million (including default surcharge u/s. 205 amounting to Rs. 91.19 million and penalty u/s. 182 amounting to Rs. 15.35 million) on the alleged failure of the company to collect/deduct tax under sections 236G, 236H and 153 of the Income Tax Ordinance (ITO), 2001, for the tax year 2018.

In response to the said order, on October 12, 2022, the Company filed an appeal before the Commissioner Inland Revenue (Appeals-I) challenging the demand raised by the DCIR on the grounds that the order passed was bad in law and the DCIR has grossly erred in raising the demand @ 0.5% u/s 236H which was not applicable to the Company and similarly also erred in calculating the withholding tax liability against various heads of expenses claimed which were duly reconciled with the reconciliation filed with the DCIR as required under rule 44(4) of the Income Tax Rules (ITR), 2002. Accordingly, the levy created against the impugned expenses arbitrarily is unjustified and unwarranted.

On August 17, 2023, Commissioner Inland Revenue, Appeals-I, CIR(A), through its order set aside the tax assessment made by DCIR for the said tax year on the basis that allegations made by him were found to be incorrect after verification of the documents produced by the Company which were not duly taken in account by the DCIR. Accordingly, CIR(A) disposed off the said appeal in favour of the Company stating that the Company has duly discharged its withholding tax liability.

Being aggrieved with the aforesaid order by the CIR (A), the DCIR preferred an appeal with the Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue (ATIR) on the grounds that order passed by the learned CIR(A) was bad in law and against the facts of the case.

As of the reporting date, the case was pending for adjudication before the ATIR. After due consultation with its legal advisor, the Company expects a favourable decision and, accordingly, has not made any provision in this regard.

(b) On November 05, 2020, the Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) issued a show cause notice (SCN) to the Company alleging violation of various sections of Competition Act, 2010. The SCN was replied to by Company's learned legal counsel. However, CCP vide its order dated August 13, 2021, imposed upon the Company a penalty of Rs. 110.56 million for sharing certain information with Pakistan Sugar Mills Association (PSMA) to avail sugar export permission. Being aggrieved with the aforesaid order, on October 07, 2021, the Company filed a Suit (bearing no. 2272 of 2021) before the Honorable High Court of Sindh ('the Court') which, vide its order dated October 08, 2021 suspended the operation of the impugned order till the next date of hearing. Thereafter, the case was fixed for hearing on various dates falling in the period February - April 2022.

In its order dated June 13, 2022, the Court accepted the Company's stance for illegally exercising casting vote in the impugned CCP order, and held that a casting vote in the judicial matter was not available under Competition Act, 2010 and, accordingly, suspended the said order till the final disposal of the Suit subject to furnishing of a 50% bank guarantee. In compliance with the said Court's order, the bank guarantee was duly submitted by the Company with the Nazir of the Court on July 25, 2022. Subsequently, the Company preferred an appeal before the Competition Appellate Tribunal, Islamabad (CAT) which, vide its order dated June 02, 2022, directed that, till the final adjudication of the appeal, no coercive measures shall be taken by the CCP against the appellant for recovery of the aforesaid penalties.

Thereafter, the Company also filed a High Court Appeal (H.C.A.) before the Court against the aforesaid submission of the bank guarantee. In its order dated August 25, 2022, the Court disposed of the above H.C.A. in terms of a 'Joint Statement' signed by the learned counsel for both the parties to the case. As per the said Joint Statement, the Court's order dated June 13, 2022 was set aside, the bank guarantees previously submitted by the plaintiffs in Suit No. 2272 of 2021 (and other connected suits) were directed to be discharged and returned, the CCP was directed not to initiate recovery proceedings against the plaintiffs until the final decision of the appeals pending before the CAT, and the Single Judge was directed to frame the issues in Suit No. 2272 of 2021 (and other connected suits) and decide the suits expeditiously.

As of the reporting date, the Company's appeal before the Court and CAT were yet pending for final adjudication. In the opinion of its legal counsel, the Company has a good case on merit and, hence, the final outcome of aforesaid appeals was expected to be in favour of the Company. Accordingly, no provision for the aforesaid imposed penalties amounting, in aggregate amounting to Rs. 110.56 million, has been recognized in the financial statements.

(c) The Pakistan Standard and Quality Control Authority (the Authority) demanded from the company a marking fee @0.1 % of the ex-factory price of sugar produced for the year 2008-09.

The Company then filed a petition with Honorable High Court of Sindh challenging a marking fee under PSQCA Act -VI of 1996 pleading that the impugned demand so raised are without any lawful authority under the said Act and in violation of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Other mills in the industry too have filed similar petitions. Therefor, on December 04, 2012, The High Court passed order on the company's petition terming the impugned notification as issued without lawful authority on the grounds that the subject of agricultural produced is a provincial subject and the Federal Government or its departments has no jurisdiction to prescribe the standard or to regulate licensing, marking and levying of any fee on the petitioners.

In March 2013, the authority being aggrieved filed an Appeal against the aforesaid order of the High Court before the Supreme Court of Pakistan (the Apex Court) which is currently pending in adjudication. The Company has not made any provision against the impugned demand in view of the legal counsel of the company that the company has a good case on merit and the judgment of the High Court is likely to be upheld.

12.1.2 Previously reported contingent liabilities that were resolved during the year

In its financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2023, the Company had disclosed the following below matters as contingent liabilities. However, during the year, certain key developments occurred due to which the previously reported uncertainties surrounding such matters were resolved and, hence, the same were no longer regarded as contingent liabilities as at September 30, 2024.

(a) As disclosed in note 12.1.1 (b) to the financial statement for the year ended September 30, 2023, The Economic Coordination Committee (ECC) allocated a 32% (80,000 M.T.) export quota for Sindh's sugar mills for the 2022-23 crushing season, distributing 2,500 M.T. equally to each mill. This allocation was challenged in the Sindh High Court (SHC) by M/s. JDW Sugar Mills Limited, M/s. JK Sugar Mills (Private) Limited, and others. On March 7, 2023, the SHC declared the allocation unlawful and directed a revised distribution. Subsequent appeals required mills to deposit proceeds for disputed quantities with the Nazir of the Court. By August 8, 2023, the Company had deposited Rs. 47.377 million in compliance with these orders.

The total sum deposited by the Sugar mills (including, the company) with the Nazir amounted to Rs. 1,176 million. On July 15, 2024, the Company and other sugar mills filed CMA No. 1037 of 2023 in the SHC, supported by a joint statement, seeking the distribution of these deposits. As mutually agreed, JDW Sugar Mills, JK Sugar Mills, and Deharki Sugar Mills were immediately remitted Rs. 270.841 million each, while the Company received Rs. 20.661 million (calculated as Rs. 351.245 million divided among 17 sugar mills). On September 24, 2024, the Court disposed of the matter and directed the Nazir to release the agreed amounts.

12.2 Commitments

As of the reporting date, there were no financial commitments of the Company. (2023: As of the Reporting date, there were no financial Commitments of the Company)

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Note	2024	2023
		Rupees	
Operating fixed assets	*13.1*	**4,493,359,557**	2,959,745,232
Capital spares		**52,464,579**	55,423,488
		4,545,824,136	3,015,168,720

13.1 Operating fixed assets

	Note	Freehold Land	Freehold land factory building	Non-factory building on freehold land	Plant and machinery	Office, tools fire fighting and laboratory equipments	Furniture & fixture	Computer & allied items	Vehicles	Solar Equipment	Tents and Tarpaulins	Tools and Tackles	Total
			Rupees										
As at September 30, 2022													
Gross carrying amount		411,750,000	439,743,616	347,631,395	3,841,318,914	23,892,863	8,586,563	13,634,191	92,333,244	-	7,629,077	11,395,846	5,197,915,709
Accumulated depreciation		-	(194,163,399)	(138,699,671)	(1,662,332,644)	(16,458,612)	(6,817,618)	(12,631,258)	(51,112,841)	-	(7,573,438)	(9,942,914)	(2,099,732,395)
Net book value		411,750,000	245,580,217	208,931,724	2,178,986,270	7,434,251	1,768,945	1,002,933	41,220,403	-	55,639	1,452,932	3,098,183,314
Movement during the year ended September 30, 2023													
Opening net book value		411,750,000	245,580,217	208,931,724	2,178,986,270	7,434,251	1,768,945	1,002,933	41,220,403	-	55,639	1,452,932	3,098,183,314
Additions during the year		-	1,711,394	-	20,933,924	717,165	-	246,670	3,014,000	-	-	464,000	27,087,153
Reclassification													
- Cost	*40.4*	-	103,352,086	(103,352,086)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Accumulated depreciation	*40.4*	-	(10,335,209)	10,335,209	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	93,016,877	(93,016,877)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals:													
- Cost		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,666,520)	-	-	-	(2,666,520)
- Accumulated depreciation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,431,000	-	-	-	2,431,000
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(235,520)	-	-	-	(235,520)
Depreciation for the year	*40.4*	-	(34,964,137)	(10,557,963)	(109,206,540)	(766,099)	(176,895)	(340,015)	(8,683,485)	-	(19,474)	(575,107)	(165,289,715)
Closing net book value		411,750,000	305,344,351	105,356,884	2,090,713,654	7,385,317	1,592,050	909,588	35,315,398	-	36,165	1,341,825	2,959,745,232
As at September 30, 2023													
Gross carrying amount		**411,750,000**	**544,807,096**	**244,279,309**	**3,862,252,838**	**24,610,028**	**8,586,563**	**13,880,861**	**92,680,724**	**-**	**7,629,077**	**11,859,846**	**5,222,336,342**
Accumulated depreciation		**-**	**(239,462,745)**	**(138,922,425)**	**(1,771,539,184)**	**(17,224,711)**	**(6,994,513)**	**(12,971,273)**	**(57,365,326)**	**-**	**(7,592,912)**	**(10,518,021)**	**(2,262,591,110)**
Net book value		**411,750,000**	**305,344,351**	**105,356,884**	**2,090,713,654**	**7,385,317**	**1,592,050**	**909,588**	**35,315,398**	**-**	**36,165**	**1,341,825**	**2,959,745,232**
Movement during the year ended September 30, 2024													
Opening net book value		**411,750,000**	**305,344,351**	**105,356,884**	**2,090,713,654**	**7,385,317**	**1,592,050**	**909,588**	**35,315,398**	**-**	**36,165**	**1,341,825**	**2,959,745,232**
Additions													
- Direct		**-**	**-**	**-**	**45,932,733**	**69,500**	**-**	**135,500**	**19,721,810**	**25,075,195**	**-**	**-**	**90,934,738**
- Transfer from capital spares		**-**	**-**	**-**	**7,500,909**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7,500,909**
		-	**-**	**-**	**53,433,642**	**69,500**	**-**	**135,500**	**19,721,810**	**25,075,195**	**-**	**-**	**98,435,647**
Disposals:													
- Cost		**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,081,330)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(4,139,805)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(5,221,135)**
- Accumulated depreciation		**-**	**-**	**-**	**698,251**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,728,396**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,426,647**
		-	**-**	**-**	**(383,079)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(411,409)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(794,488)**
Depreciation for the year	*13.1.1*	**-**	**(30,534,435)**	**(10,535,688)**	**(105,208,146)**	**(743,178)**	**(159,205)**	**(295,253)**	**(10,160,053)**	**(72,896)**	**(12,658)**	**(469,639)**	**(158,191,151)**
Revaluation during the year													
- Cost		**102,937,500**	**(82,102,096)**	**(82,247,309)**	**(639,928,150)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(701,340,055)**
- Accumulated depreciation		**-**	**269,997,180**	**149,458,113**	**1,876,049,079**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,295,504,372**
		102,937,500	**187,895,084**	**67,210,804**	**1,236,120,929**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,594,164,317**
Closing net book value		**514,687,500**	**462,705,000**	**162,032,000**	**3,274,677,000**	**6,711,639**	**1,432,845**	**749,835**	**44,465,746**	**25,002,299**	**23,507**	**872,186**	**4,493,359,557**
As at September 30, 2024													
Gross carrying amount		**514,687,500**	**462,705,000**	**162,032,000**	**3,274,677,000**	**24,679,528**	**8,586,563**	**14,016,361**	**108,262,729**	**25,075,195**	**7,629,077**	**11,859,846**	**4,614,210,799**
Accumulated depreciation		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(17,967,889)**	**(7,153,718)**	**(13,266,526)**	**(63,796,983)**	**(72,896)**	**(7,605,570)**	**(10,987,660)**	**(120,851,242)**
Net book value		**514,687,500**	**462,705,000**	**162,032,000**	**3,274,677,000**	**6,711,639**	**1,432,845**	**749,835**	**44,465,746**	**25,002,299**	**23,507**	**872,186**	**4,493,359,557**
Annual rates of depreciation		**0%**	**10%**	**10%**	**5%**	**10%**	**10%**	**30%**	**20%**	**35%**	**35%**	**35%**	

13.1.1 Allocation of depreciation

	Note	**2024**	2023
		Rupees	
Cost of goods manufactured - Manufacturing expe	22.1	**142,372,036**	148,760,743
Administrative expenses	23	**15,819,115**	16,528,972
		158,191,151	165,289,715

13.2 Particulars of the immovable property (i.e. land and building) in the name of the Company are as follows:

Asset class	Location	Total area (acres)	Covered area (acres)
Freehold land	Tando Muhammad Khan	205	-
Factory & Non-factory building	Tando Muhammad Khan	-	105

13.3 The latest valuation of the freehold land, factory building, non-factory building and plant and machinery was carried out by an independent valuer, M/s. MYK Associates (Private) Limited, as at September 30, 2024. According to that valuation, the forced sale value of these assets was assessed at Rs. 3.204 billion as at September 30, 2024.

13.4 Had freehold land, factory and non-factory buildings and plant and machinery been carried under the cost model of accounting, their carrying amounts as of the reporting date would have been as follows:

	Note	**2024**	2023
		Rupees	
Freehold land		**20,535,000**	20,535,000
Factory building		**46,338,749**	51,487,499
Non - factory building		**7,638,570**	8,487,300
Plant and machinery		**658,856,711**	638,398,538
		733,369,030	718,908,337

14. LONG TERM LOANS - unsecured

	Note	2024	2023
Due from employees	14.1	**1,240,787**	1,918,328

14.1 These represent interest-free loans provided to the employees of the Company for the purchase of vehicles. The loans are recoverable over a period of five years through deduction from monthly salaries.

15. STORES AND SPARES - NET

	Note	2024	2023
		Rupees	
Stores and spares inventory		**145,216,764**	107,645,116
Provision for slow moving and obsolete items	15.1	**(41,204,049)**	(41,204,049)
		104,012,715	66,441,067

15.1 Movement of provision for slow moving and obsolete items

	Note	2024	2023
Opening		**41,204,049**	22,182,180
Charge for the year	26	**-**	19,021,869
Closing		**41,204,049**	41,204,049

16. STOCK IN TRADE

	Note	2024	2023
Finished goods inventory:			
Sugar	16.1	**1,791,566,494**	796,703,764
Less: Provision for impairment		**(74,734,831)**	-
		1,716,831,663	796,703,764
Bagasse		**13,476,068**	29,400,759
		1,730,307,731	826,104,523
Work-in-process inventory:			
Sugar		**20,165,954**	13,059,876
Molasses		**2,323,946**	2,955,400
		22,489,900	16,015,276
		1,752,797,631	842,119,799

16.1 This includes stocks amounting to Rs. 902.16 million (2023: Rs. Nil) pledged with banks as security with banks against finance facilities.

17. TRADE DEBTS - UNSECURED

	Note	2024	2023
		Rupees	
Receivable against local sales of:			
- Sugar		**144,000**	8,700
- Molasses		**67,936,986**	-
- Bagasse		**138,990**	112,871
		68,219,976	121,571

18. SHORT TERM LOANS, ADVANCES AND DEPOSIT - UNSECURED

	Note	2024	2023
Loans to growers - unsecured	18.1	**50,953,788**	87,110,600
Security deposit - Nazir Sindh High Court	18.2	**-**	47,377,300
Security deposit - Bid money	18.3	**14,200,000**	-
Advance to suppliers and contractors	18.4	**38,955,391**	103,781,915
Due from employees	18.5	**3,080,959**	3,008,248
		107,190,138	241,278,063

18.1 Loans to growers - unsecured

	Note	2024	2023
Considered good		**50,953,788**	87,110,600
Considered doubtful		**137,833,341**	137,833,341
		188,787,129	224,943,941
Provision for loans considered doubtful		**(137,833,341)**	(137,833,341)
	18.1.1	**50,953,788**	87,110,600

18.1.1 These loans had been provided to sugar cane growers for their capital requirements related to cultivation and development. Management has initiated recovery efforts for outstanding amount of loans together with interest thereon. However, adjustment of outstanding balance of loans has been slow in view of volatile market situation where procurement of cane has been difficult over the past few years in the Province of Sindh owing to various factors including dezoning. In view of uncertainty of the recoverability of these loans, management has made a provision against the outstanding amounts considered doubtful.

18.2 As disclosed in Note 12.1.2(a) of these financial statements, pursuant to the order of the Honorable High Court of Sindh, the Company recognized a receivable of Rs. 20.661 million from the Nazir of the Court, which has subsequently been received. The remaining amount previously placed as security deposit has been expensed in these financial statements.

18.3 This amount relates to the security deposit placed for obtaining the sugar sale contract, which has since been subsequently received.

	2024	2023
18.4 Advance to suppliers and contractors - unsecured	**Rupees**	
Considered good	**38,955,391**	103,781,915
Considered doubtful	**23,771,920**	23,605,605
	62,727,311	127,387,520
Provision for advances considered doubtful	**(23,771,920)**	(23,605,605)
	38,955,391	103,781,915

18.5 These represent interest free loans provided to employees as per the Company's policy and these are recovered through deduction from monthly payroll.

19. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Note	**2024**	2023
		Rupees	
Sales tax refundable		**1,054,585**	1,054,585
Subsidy receivable	*19.1*	**73,920,300**	73,920,300
Receivable against insurance claim		**441,029**	441,029
Receivable from Nazir High Court	*18.2*	**20,661,500**	-
Others		**348,361**	1,003,888
		96,425,775	76,419,802

19.1 This represents the Inland Freight Subsidy receivable from TDAP (in relation to exports made by the Company in the FY 2012-13 and FY 2013-14). In this relation, the Pakistan Sugar Mills Association (PSMA) as well as the Company have recently approached TDAP requesting the release of the said subsidy; however, any response from TDAP is still forthcoming.

20. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	Note	**2024**	2023
		Rupees	
Cash in hand		**508,550**	701,519
Cash at bank:			
- Current accounts		**20,554,962**	17,153,369
- Deposit accounts	*20.1*	**26,345,345**	127,887,894
		46,900,307	145,041,263
		47,408,857	145,742,782

20.1 These represent funds deposited with banks in saving accounts carrying profit at the rate of 10% to 20% (2023: 14% to 15%).

21. REVENUE - NET

	Note	2024	2023
		Rupees	
Revenue from local sales - net	*21.1*	**5,561,630,719**	5,127,938,286
Revenue from export sales	*21.2*	**204,550,335**	406,727,312
		5,766,181,054	5,534,665,598

21.1 Revenue from local sales - net

	2024	2023
Sale of goods to local customers - gross	**6,641,277,150**	6,060,396,100
Less: sales tax	**(1,013,076,595)**	(918,074,829)
Less: advance income tax	**(66,569,836)**	(14,382,985)
	5,561,630,719	5,127,938,286

21.2 Sales made to following geographical region:

	2024	2023
- Afghanistan	**204,550,335**	-
- China	**-**	208,445,999
- Tajisktan	**-**	198,281,313
	204,550,335	406,727,312

22. COST OF SALES

	Note	2024	2023
		Rupees	
Sugarcane consumed		**6,718,380,635**	4,141,812,682
Manufacturing expenses	*22.1*	**574,955,302**	532,206,262
		7,293,335,937	4,674,018,944
Sugar stock in process - opening		**13,059,876**	8,547,119
Sugar stock in process - closing		**(20,165,954)**	(13,059,876)
		(7,106,078)	(4,512,757)
		7,286,229,859	4,669,506,187
Molasses stock in process - opening		**2,955,400**	1,255,311
Molasses stock in process - closing		**(2,323,946)**	(2,955,400)
Sale of molasses (by-product)		**(825,420,000)**	(752,949,400)
		(824,788,546)	(754,649,489)
Cost of goods manufactured		**6,461,441,313**	3,914,856,698
Finished stock of Sugar - opening		**796,703,764**	1,302,857,862
Finished stock of Sugar - closing		**(1,791,566,494)**	(796,703,764)
		(994,862,730)	506,154,098
Stock of Bagasse - opening		**29,400,759**	9,790,371
Stock of Bagasse - closing		**(13,476,068)**	(29,400,759)
		15,924,691	(19,610,388)
		5,482,503,274	4,401,400,408

22.1 Manufacturing expenses

Salaries, wages and other benefits	*22.1.1*	**211,449,727**	172,404,207
Depreciation on operating fixed asset	*13.1.1*	**142,372,036**	148,760,743
Repairs and maintenance		**77,423,449**	99,272,205
Production stores consumed		**100,568,337**	76,517,086
Fuel and power		**24,991,494**	21,518,970
Insurance		**12,218,864**	10,001,926
Transportation charges		**5,460,241**	3,220,403
Others		**471,154**	510,722
		574,955,302	532,206,262

22.1.1 Salaries, wages and other benefits include staff retirement benefits amounting to Rs. 2.73 million (2023: Rs. 2.35 million)

23. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	Note	2024	2023
		Rupees	
Salaries, wages and other benefits	*23.1*	**87,806,379**	71,133,116
Depreciation on operating fixed asset	*13.1.1*	**15,819,115**	16,528,972
Vehicle running and maintenance		**11,722,466**	10,024,146
Directors' remuneration	*31*	**12,157,803**	7,255,020
Entertainment expense		**6,880,154**	4,018,512
Repair and maintenance		**3,579,266**	1,884,635
Postage, fax and telephone		**3,377,075**	3,175,117
Subscriptions, books and periodicals		**3,239,187**	3,097,485
Legal and professional		**2,764,279**	4,751,650
Printing and stationery		**2,465,352**	2,909,315
Insurance		**2,373,404**	1,933,882
Utilities		**2,232,719**	1,583,458
Auditor's remuneration	*23.2*	**2,130,570**	1,894,185
Rent, rates and taxes		**1,091,249**	899,084
Traveling and conveyance		**642,341**	1,161,965
Others		**3,514,381**	2,436,254
		161,795,740	134,686,796

23.1 Salaries, wages and other benefits include staff retirement benefits amounting to Rs. 4.09 million (2023: Rs. 3.49 million).

23.2 Auditors' remuneration

	Note	2024	2023
		Rupees	
Audit fee		**1,155,000**	1,050,000
Certification charges		**258,500**	235,000
Half yearly review		**363,000**	330,000
Out of pocket expenses		**354,070**	279,185
		2,130,570	1,894,185

24. SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES

	Note	2024 Rupees	2023 Rupees
Loading, stacking and handling		**5,698,618**	5,469,004
Transportation		**-**	5,110,725
Service related to export		**818,295**	3,642,712
Commission		**1,570,050**	1,185,925
Advertisement expense		**1,196,300**	1,016,589
		9,283,263	16,424,955

25. OTHER INCOME

	Note	2024 Rupees	2023 Rupees
Sale of bagasse - net	*25.1*	**119,848,358**	81,368,857
Liabilities no longer payable written back		**2,600,114**	7,467,231
Profit on deposit accounts		**26,606,856**	16,714,872
Gain on disposal of operating fixed assets		**1,771,788**	1,714,480
Exchange gain		**102,665**	364,929
Others		**-**	2,181
		150,929,781	107,632,550

25.1 Sale of bagasse - net

	2024	2023
Gross Sale	**141,448,754**	95,634,257
Less: sales tax	**(21,600,396)**	(14,265,400)
	119,848,358	81,368,857

26. OTHER EXPENSES

	Note	2024 Rupees	(Restated) 2023 Rupees
Provision for advance to suppliers	*18.4*	**166,315**	23,605,605
Provision for slow moving stores and spares		**-**	19,021,869
Provision for impairment of finished goods		**74,734,831**	-
Advances written off		**474,887**	4,426,302
Charity and donation	*26.1*	**1,729,000**	1,546,994
Others	*26.2*	**29,215,800**	-
		106,320,833	48,600,770

26.1 None of the directors of the Company or their spouses had any interest in the donee organizations.

26.2 As disclosed in note 12.1.2 (a) and 18.2 to these financial statements, this includes an amount of Rs. 26.716 million, which has been expensed following the Court's order and the terms outlined in

27. FINANCE COSTS

	2024 Rupees	2023 Rupees
Mark up on:		
- Long term finance	**20,769,675**	34,541,667
- Short term borrowings	**547,337,233**	347,163,064
	568,106,908	381,704,731
Bank charges	**4,649,519**	2,476,529
	572,756,427	384,181,260

28. LEVIES

	Note	2024	2023
		Rupees	
Income tax under final tax regime		-	11,600,923
Excess of minimum tax over normal tax		**83,893,118**	1,574,668
		83,893,118	13,175,591
Provision for Worker's Profit Participation Fund	39	-	34,012,232
Provision for Worker's Welfare Fund	39	**933,096**	14,050,018
		933,096	48,062,250
	39	**84,826,214**	61,237,841

29. TAXATION - net

	Note	2024	(Restated) 2023
		Rupees	
Current	39	-	153,694,170
Prior year		**(2,265,848)**	15,739,121
		(2,265,848)	169,433,291
Deferred	8.1	**(198,848,366)**	52,964,170
		(201,114,214)	222,397,461

29.1 Relationship between income tax expense and accounting profit before taxation

	2023
	-- Rupees --
Profit before taxation	595,766,118
Tax at the applicable rate of 29%	172,772,174
Tax effects of:	
- permanent difference	8,577,881
- income subject to taxation under final tax regime	(24,582,196)
- super tax	68,460,889
- benefit of unused tax losses and tax credits for which deferred tax asset was not previously recognized	(40,655,219)
- prior tax	15,739,121
- others	22,084,811
	222,397,461

In respect of the year ended September 30, 2024, the numerical reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the applicable tax rate as required by IAS 12 'Income Taxes' has not been presented in these financial statements since the Company has suffered an accounting loss before tax in this year and its income subject to taxation under the normal tax regime has attracted the provisions of section 113 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (Minimum tax).

29.2 Status of income tax assessments

Except as stated in note 12.1.1.1(a) to these financial statements, the income tax assessments of the Company are deemed to have been finalised up to, and including, the tax year 2024 (accounting year ended September 30, 2023) based on the returns of income filed by the Company with the concerned taxation authority. As per section 120 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 ('the Ordinance'), a tax return filed by a taxpayer is treated as an assessment order issued by the concerned taxation authority unless the same is selected for re-assessment / audit as per the legal provisions stipulated in the Ordinance.

30. (LOSS) / EARNING PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED

30.1 Basic earning / (loss) per share

	2024	2023
	Rupees	
(Loss) / Profit after taxation	**(299,260,702)**	373,368,657
	Number	
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	**10,425,000**	10,425,000
	Rupees	
(Loss) / earning per share - basic	**(28.71)**	35.81

30.2 Diluted earn loss per share

There is no dilutive effect on the basic earning / (loss) per share of the Company, since there were no potential ordinary shares in issue as at September 30, 2024 and September 30, 2023.

31. REMUNERATION OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE

Particulars	2024				2023			
	Chief Executive	**Executive Director**	**Executives**	**Total**	Chief Executive	Executive Director	Executives	Total
	Rupees							
Basic salary	**3,750,000**	**3,750,000**	**15,307,812**	**22,807,812**	2,498,000	2,170,000	11,971,596	16,639,596
Vehicle expenses	**157,803**	**-**	**4,187,730**	**4,345,533**	455,020	-	4,695,282	5,150,302
Other prequisites	**2,250,000**	**2,250,000**	**12,354,889**	**16,854,889**	1,102,000	1,030,000	9,711,455	11,843,455
Total	**6,157,803**	**6,000,000**	**31,850,431**	**44,008,234**	4,055,020	3,200,000	26,378,333	33,633,353
No. of persons	**1**	**1**	**7**	**9**	1	1	5	7

31.1 In addition, all Directors and executives of the Company have been provided with free use of Company owned and maintained cars in accordance with their terms of employment / services.

32. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Related parties comprise of group companies, key management personnel, Sponsors and directors of the company and the staff provident fund. Remuneration of the Chief Executive and Directors is disclosed in note 31 to the financial statements. Transactions entered into, and balances held, with related parties, other than those disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements, are as follows:

Name of the related party	Basis of relationship with the party	Particulars	Note	2024	2023
				Rupees	
SGM Sugar Mills Limited	Company under common control	*Transactions during the year*			
		- Amount received		**-**	18,518,561
Directors	Key management personnel	*Balances at the year end*			
		- Loan payable	*6*	**403,000,000**	403,000,000
Sponsers	Key management personnel	*Balances at the year end*			
		- Loan payable	*6*	**77,000,000**	77,000,000
Staff retirement contribution - Provident Fund	Other related party	*Transaction during the year*			
		- Company's contribution for the year		**6,814,472**	5,854,782

33. OPERATING SEGMENT

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of single reportable segment. The category-wise disclosures required by the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan are as follows:

- Revenue from sale of sugar represents 85.92% (2023: 86.90%) of the total revenue/income arising from sale of sugar, molasses and bagasse.

- 3.05% (2023: 6.39%) revenue of the Company relates to customers outside Pakistan.

- All non-current assets of the Company at September 30, 2024 and 2023 were located in Pakistan.

34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

34.1 Nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments

The Board of Directors of the Company has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

34.1.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

A financial asset is regarded as credit impaired as and when it falls under the definition of a 'defaulted' financial asset. For the Company’s internal credit management purposes, a financial asset is considered as 'defaulted' when it is past due for 90 days or more. This is because the Company mostly deals on advance payment basis; for other transactions on credit basis, the amounts are usually collected within 90 days.

The Company writes off a financial asset when there remains no reasonable probability of recovering the carrying amount of the asset through available means. The financial assets written off are not subject to enforcement activity.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The carrying amounts of the financial assets represent their maximum credit exposure at the reporting date. These exposures are as follows:

	Note	**2024**	2023
		Rupees	
Long term loans		**1,240,787**	1,918,328
Long term deposits		**792,527**	792,527
Trade debts	*(a)*	**68,219,976**	121,571
Short term loans		**3,080,959**	50,385,548
Other receivables		**789,390**	1,444,917
Bank balances	*(b)*	**46,900,307**	145,041,263
		121,023,946	199,704,154

Note (a) - Credit risk exposure on trade debts

To reduce the exposure to credit risk arising from trade debts, the Company has developed its own risk management policies and guidelines whereby credit limit is assigned on customer to customer basis. In addition, all export sales are made under L/C arrangements.

The aging analysis of the trade debts as at the reporting date is as follows:

	September 30, 2024		**September 30, 2023**	
	Gross carrying amount	**Provision for expected credit**	Gross carrying	**Provision for expected**
	Rupees			
Past due more than 60 days or less than 90 days	**144,000**	**-**	-	-
Past due more than 90 days or less than 365 days	**68,075,976**	**-**	121,571	-
	68,219,976	**-**	121,571	-

Based on past experience, consideration of financial position, past track records and recoveries, the Company believes that trade debtors considered good do not require any impairment except for which has already been provided. Further, all debtors have been collected subsequent year end, therefore, expected credit loss has not been considered.

Note (b) - Credit risk exposure on bank balances

The Company's credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counter parties are banks with reasonably high credit ratings. As of the reporting date, the external credit ratings of the Company's bankers were as follows:

	Short term rating	Credit rating agency	2024	2023
			Rupees	
Bank Al Falah Limited	A-1+	PACRA	**7,500,487**	116,379,801
MCB Bank Limited	A-1+	PACRA	**9,670,300**	8,193,421
Habib Bank Limited	A-1+	JCR-VIS	**13,841,044**	7,550,622
Allied Bank Limited	A-1+	PACRA	**1,678,232**	5,804,338
Mezaan Bank Limited	A-1+	JCR-VIS	**3,056,881**	4,147,254
Bank Al Habib Limited	A-1+	PACRA	**7,326,144**	1,103,447
Bank Islami Limited	A-1	PACRA	**673,819**	564,956
United Bank Limited	A-1+	JCR-VIS	**1,914,182**	368,470
Faysal Bank Limited	A-1+	PACRA	**418,675**	-
Dubai Islamic Bank Limited	A-1+	JCR-VIS	**402,119**	311,370
National Bank Pakistan Limited	A-1+	PACRA	**210,840**	269,008
Askari Bank Limited	A-1+	PACRA	**101,512**	248,204
Sindh Bank Limited	A-1+	JCR-VIS	**77,165**	71,465
Other banks (Non- rated)	-	-	**28,907**	28,907
			46,900,307	145,041,263

Concentration of credit risk

Concentration of credit risk arises when a number of financial instruments or contracts are entered into with the same party, or when counter parties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations of credit risk indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry. As of the reporting date, the Company was not exposed to any major concentrations of credit risk.

34.1.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, and the availability of adequate funds through committed credit facilities. The Company finances its operations through equity, borrowings and working capital with a view to maintaining an appropriate mix between various sources of finance to minimize the liquidity risk. The management aims to maintain flexibility in funding by keeping regular committed credit lines.

Following is the maturity analysis of non-derivative financial liabilities:

	September 30, 2024				
	Carrying amount	**Contractual cash flows**	**Six months or less**	**Six to twelve months**	**One to five years**
	------------------------Rupees------------------------				
Long term finance - secured	**62,500,001**	**68,995,147**	**47,098,972**	**21,896,175**	**-**
Trade and other payables	**268,107,012**	**268,107,012**	**268,107,012**	**-**	**-**
Short term borrowings	**1,248,230,165**	**1,248,230,165**	**1,248,230,165**	**-**	**-**
Accrued mark-up	**78,527,479**	**78,527,479**	**78,527,479**	**-**	**-**
	1,657,364,657	**1,663,859,803**	**1,641,963,628**	**21,896,175**	**-**

	September 30, 2023				
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Six months or less	Six to twelve months	One to five years
	------------------------Rupees------------------------				
Long term finance	145,833,334	178,447,492	57,470,787	51,981,558	68,995,147
Trade and other payables	295,147,973	295,147,973	295,147,973	-	-
Accrued mark-up	23,779,230	23,779,230	23,779,230	-	-
	464,760,537	497,374,695	376,397,990	51,981,558	68,995,147

34.1.3 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to a change in a foreign exchange rate. It arises mainly where receivables and payables exist due to transactions in foreign currency. As of the reporting date, the Company was not exposed to currency risk as there were no foreign currency denominated receivables / payables.

ii) Interest rate risk

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

The Company manages its interest rate risk by regularly monitoring changes in interest rates and its effect on the Company's financial instruments and cash flows. At the reporting date, the Company's exposure to interest rate risk was as follows:

	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
	Effective interest rate		**Carrying amount**	
	--------**Percentage**--------		----------**Rupees**----------	
Financial liabilities				
Long term financing	**20.69% - 23.42%**	16.19% - 23.42%	**62,500,001**	145,833,334
Short term borrowings	**20.54% - 23.62%**	16.51% - 23.37%	**1,248,230,165**	-
Financial Assets				
Bank deposits - pls account	**10% - 20%**	14% - 15%	**26,345,345**	127,887,894

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

As at reporting date, the Company did not hold any fixed rate interest based financial assets or liabilities carried at fair value. Hence, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect the carrying value of any financial asset or financial liability in the financial statements.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

The following information summarizes the estimated effects of 1% hypothetical increases and decreases in interest rates on cash flows from financial assets and financial liabilities that are subject to interest rate risk. It is assumed that the changes occur immediately and uniformly to each category of instrument containing interest rate risk. The hypothetical changes in market rates do not reflect what could be deemed best or worst case scenarios. Variations in market interest rates could produce significant changes at the time of early repayments. For these reasons, actual results might differ from those reflected in the details specified below. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

	Increase / (decrease) in profit before taxation	
	100 bp increase	**100 bp decrease**
As at September 30, 2024		
Cash flow sensitivity-Variable rate financial instruments	**(12,843,848)**	**12,843,848**
As at September 30, 2023		
Cash flow sensitivity-Variable rate financial instruments	(179,454)	179,454

iii) *Other price risk*

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market prices (other than those arising 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 or similar financial instruments traded in the market. As of the reporting date, the Company was not exposed to other price risk.

35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORIES

	2024	2023
	Rupees	
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Long term loans	**1,240,787**	1,918,328
Long term deposits	**792,527**	792,527
Trade debts	**68,219,976**	121,571
Short term loans	**3,080,959**	50,385,548
Other receivables	**789,390**	1,444,917
Cash and bank balances	**47,408,857**	145,742,782
	121,532,496	200,405,673
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Long term finance - secured	**62,500,001**	145,833,334
Trade and other payables	**268,107,012**	295,147,973
Short term borrowings	**1,248,230,165**	-
Accrued mark-up	**78,527,479**	23,779,230
	1,657,364,657	464,760,537

36. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

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.

Level 1 : Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market.

Level 2 : Valuation techniques based on observable inputs.

Level 3: Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on

Presently, items in the financial statements that are carried at fair value are freehold land, factory building, non-factory building and plant and machinery. On a periodic basis, the Company engages an independent external valuer to carry out a fresh revaluation of these operating fixed assets to ensure that their carrying amounts in the financial statements do not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting period. Such valuation usually involves the use of observable and unobservable inputs; however, the weightage of observable inputs used is considered as significant. Accordingly, the Company classifies the aforesaid classes of operating fixed assets within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The management considers that the fair value of all other assets and liabilities recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair value.

37. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The management's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The management closely monitors the return on capital along with the level of distributions to ordinary shareholders. The management seeks to maintain a balance between higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Following is the quantitative analysis of Company's capital management:

	2024	2023
	Rupees	
Borrowings:		
Long term finance from a banking companies	**62,500,001**	145,833,334
Shareholders' equity:		
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital	**104,250,000**	104,250,000
Accumulated profit	**41,500,781**	285,152,719
Subordinated loans	**480,000,000**	480,000,000
	625,750,781	869,402,719
Total capital managed by the Company	**688,250,782**	1,015,236,053

38. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting year as shown in the statement of cash flows are reconciled to the related items in the statement of financial position as follows:

	Note	2024	2023
		---------- Rupees ----------	
Short term borrowings - Running finance	10	**(1,248,230,165)**	-
Cash and bank balances	20	**47,408,857**	145,742,782
		(1,200,821,308)	145,742,782

39. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICY

In May 2024, the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan issued Circular 07/2024 titled as 'IAS 12 Application Guidance on Accounting for Minimum Taxes and Final Taxes'. The circular clarifies that any taxes whose calculation is not based on 'taxable profit' (as defined in the International Accounting Standard (IAS) 12 'Income Taxes') do not meet the definition of 'current tax' as per that standard. Instead, such taxes should be treated as 'levies' falling within the scope of IFRIC 21 'Levies' and the IAS 37 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'.

In light of the guidance provided in, and as required by, the said circular, the Company has changed its accounting policy for current tax whereby only the portion of the income tax charge that is based on the 'taxable income' for a reporting period (as determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 and the rules made thereunder) is now classified as a 'current tax'. Any excess charge over the said amount (for example, excess of Minimum Tax under section 113 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 over the normal tax charge) is now classified as a 'levy' in the statement of profit or loss.

The aforesaid change in accounting policy has been accounted for retrospectively in accordance with the requirements of the International Accounting Standard (IAS) 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' and all the corresponding figures affected thereby have been restated. However, had the said change in policy not been made, the following expenses reported in the statement of profit or loss would have been (higher) / lower and the profits and earnings per share would have been (lower) / higher by the amounts presented below:

	2024	2023
	———— Rupees ————	
Operating profit before other expense	**263,528,558**	1,089,785,989
Other expense	**(107,253,929)**	(96,663,020)
Finance costs	**(572,756,427)**	(384,181,260)
	(680,010,356)	(480,844,280)
(Loss) / profit before levies and taxation	**(416,481,798)**	608,941,709
Levies	-	-
(Loss) / profit before taxation	**(416,481,798)**	608,941,709
Taxation:		
- Current	**(83,893,118)**	(166,869,761)
- Prior	**2,265,848**	(15,739,121)
- Deferred	**198,848,366**	(52,964,170)
	117,221,096	(235,573,050)
(Loss) / profit after taxation	**(299,260,702)**	373,368,607

The retrospective effects on the corresponding figures presented in these financial statements are as follows:

Effects on the statement of profit or loss

	For the year ended September 30, 2023		
	As previously reported	As restated	Change
	------------------- (Rupees) -------------------		
Operating profit before other expense	1,089,785,989	1,089,785,989	-
Other expense	(96,663,020)	(48,600,770)	(48,062,250)
Finance costs	(384,181,260)	(384,181,260)	-
	(480,844,280)	(432,782,030)	(48,062,250)
(Loss) / profit before levies and taxation	608,941,709	657,003,959	(48,062,250)
Levies	-	(61,237,841)	61,237,841
(Loss) / profit before taxation	608,941,709	595,766,118	13,175,591
Taxation:			
- Current	(166,869,761)	(153,694,170)	(13,175,591)
- Prior	(15,739,121)	(15,739,121)	-
- Deferred	(52,964,170)	(52,964,170)	-
	(235,573,052)	(222,397,461)	(13,175,591)
(Loss) / profit after taxation	373,368,657	373,368,657	-

40. GENERAL

40.1 Number of employees

	2024	2023
	Number	
Total employees of the Company at the year end	**392**	391
Average employees of the Company during the year	**463**	457

40.2 Investment out of Provident fund

The investments out of provident funds have been made in accordance with the provisions of Section 218 of the Companies Act, 2017 and the rules formulated for this purpose.

40.3 Plant capacity and actual production

	2024	2023
	M.tons	
Sugarcane crushing capacity	**1,280,000**	1,280,000
Sugarcane crushed	**521,657**	485,128
Sugar produced	**56,855**	51,529

40.3.1 The estimated production capacity is based on 160 days of crushing. However, the actual crushing days were only 87 days (2023: 95 days) due to non-availability of sugar cane.

40.4 Reclassification of corresponding figures

Certain corresponding figures have been rearranged and reclassified, wherever considered necessary and for the purpose of comparison and better presentation.

Reclassified from component	**Reclassified to component**	*Note*	Rupees
Property, plant and equipment *(Factory Buiding -Cost)*	Property, plant and equipment *(Non-Factory Buiding -Cost)*	*13.1*	**103,352,086**
Property, plant and equipment *(Factory Buiding -Acc.Dep)*	Property, plant and equipment *(Factory Buiding -Acc.Dep)*	*13.1*	**10,335,209**
Property, plant and equipment *(Factory Buiding -Depr. Expense)*	Property, plant and equipment *(Factory Buiding -Depr. Exp)*	*13.1*	**10,335,209**

40.5 Date of authorization of the financial statements for issue

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on 23.12.2024.

40.6 Level of rounding

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

Cheif Executive　　Director　　Chief Financial Officer

PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

NUMBER OF SHARES HOLDERS	SHAREHOLDING FROM	SHAREHOLDING TO	TOTAL NUMBER OF SHARES HELD
949	1	100	56,135
476	101	500	128,464
114	501	1,000	98,162
122	1,001	5,000	288,176
14	5,001	10,000	105,666
4	10,001	15,000	53,890
5	15,001	20,000	93,800
1	20,001	25,000	22,001
2	30,001	35,000	62,781
1	55,001	60,000	57,000
1	65,001	70,000	70,000
1	75,001	80,000	75,145
1	180,001	185,000	184,600
2	195,001	200,000	400,000
1	555,001	560,000	559,500
1	595,001	600,000	599,200
1	720,001	725,000	721,765
1	725,001	730,000	725,600
1	785,001	790,000	790,000
2	815,001	820,000	1,635,400
1	835,001	840,000	837,400
1	905,001	910,000	906,200
1	945,001	950,000	946,815
1	1,005,001	1,010,000	1,007,300
1,704			**10,425,000**

CATEGORIES	NUMBERS OF SHAREHOLDERS	NUMBER OF SHARES HELD	PERCENTAGE
INDIVIDUALS	1,690	9,491,686	91.05%
INVESTMENT COMPANIES	2	4,900	0.05%
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES	4	905	0.01%
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	4	924,800	8.87%
MODARABA COMPANIES	1	600	0.01%
OTHERS	3	2,109	0.02%
TOTAL	**1,704**	**10,425,000**	**100.00%**

SASM

SINDH ABADGAR'S SUGAR MILLS LIMITED
PATTERN OF SHARES HELD BY SHARE HOLDERS
AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

Combined pattern of CDC & Physical Shareholding as at 30th September 2024

CATEGORY NO.	CATEGORIES OF SHAREHOLDERS	NUMBERS OF SHARES HELD CDC ACCOUNTS	CATEGORY WISE NO. OF FOLIOS/ SHARES	CATEGORY WISE SHARES	PERCENTAGE
1	**INDIVIDUALS**	-	1,678	2,007,105	19.25
2	**INVESTMENT COMPANIES**		2	4,900	0.05
	PAKISTAN INDUSTRIAL CREDIT & INVESTMENT CORP. LTD.	3,700			
	INVESTMENT CORPORATION OF PAKSITAN	1,200			
3	**JOINT STOCK COMPANIES**		4	905	0.01
	MUHAMMAD AHMED NADEEM SECURITIES (SMC-PVT) LIMITED	400			
	SARFARAZ MEHMOOD (PRIVATE) LIMITED	500			
	B & B SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED	4			
	MAPLE LEAF CAPITAL LIMITED	1			
4	**DIRECTORS, CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER,**				
	THEIR SPOUSE AND MINOR CHILDREN		10	5,972,816	57.29
	MR. DEOO MAL	946,815			
	DR. BESHAM KUMAR	837,400			
	MR. PEHLAJ RAI	893,045			
	MR. MOHAN LAL	817,500			
	DR. TARA CHAND	725,600			
	MR. MAHESH KUMAR	744,100			
	MR. DILEEP KUMAR	1,007,300			
	MRS. MAHESHWARI OASHA	500			
	MR. MUHAMMAD SIDDIQ KHOKHAR	56			
	MR. ZAFAR AHMED GHORI	500			
5	**EXECUTIVES**	-	-	-	-
6	**FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (BANKS,DFIS,NBFI)**		3	18,600	0.18
	NATIONAL INVESTMENT TRUST LIMITED - ADMI	17,300			
	NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION	200			
	NATIONAL BANK OF PAKISTAN TRUSTEE DEPTT.	1,100			
7	**ASSOCIATED COMPANIES,**				
	UNDERTAKINGS AND RELATED PARTIES		2	1,511,765	14.50
	MR. JUGDESH KUMAR	790,000			
	MR. HASSANAND (MR. HASSOMAL)	721,765			
8	**PUBLIC SECTOR COMPANIES AND CORPORATIONS**	-	-	-	-
9	**MODARABAS & MUTUAL FUNDS**		1	600	0.01
	FIRST CRESCENT MODARABA	600			
10	**FOREIGN INVESTORS**		1	906,200	8.69
	ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK	906,200			
11	**CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES**	-	-	-	-
12	**OTHERS**		3	2,109	0.02
	THE SECRETARY	410			
	NCC - PRE SETTLEMENT DELIVERY ACCOUNT	99			
	KHOJA (PIRHAI) SHIA ISNA ASHERI JAMAT	1,600			
	TOTAL		**1,704**	**10,425,000**	**100.00**

FORM OF PROXY

No. of Shares

Please Quote Folio No.

I/We ………………………………………………………of……………………………………….. a member of **SINDH ABADGAR'S SUGAR MILLS LIMITED** and holding ………………… ordinary shares, as per Register Folio No……………………………………………………… hereby appoint Mr……………………………………………of…………………………………... or failing him……………………………………………………of…………………………………… who is also a member of the company vide

Register Folio No. …………………… as my proxy to vote for me and on my behalf at the Forty One Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on Friday, January 17, 2025 at 16:00 hours at the Exchange Auditorium of Pakistan Stock Exchange Building at Pakistan Stock Exchange Road, Karachi and at an adjournment thereof.

As witness my hand this ………………………………….. day of………………………… 2024s.

Witness

Signature: ______________________________

Name : ______________________________

RUPEES

FIVE

REVENUE

STAMP

SIGNATURE OF MEMBER

1. A member entitled to attend a General Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of him. No person shall act as proxy (except for a corporation) unless he is entitled to be present and vote in his own right.

2. The proxies shall be lodged with the company not later than 48 hours before the time for holding of the meeting and must be duly stamped, signed and witnessed.

3. The instrument appointing a Proxy should be signed by the member or his/her attorney duly authorized in writing, if the member is a corporate Body should be signed either under the Common Seal or under the hand of an officer or attorney so authorized.


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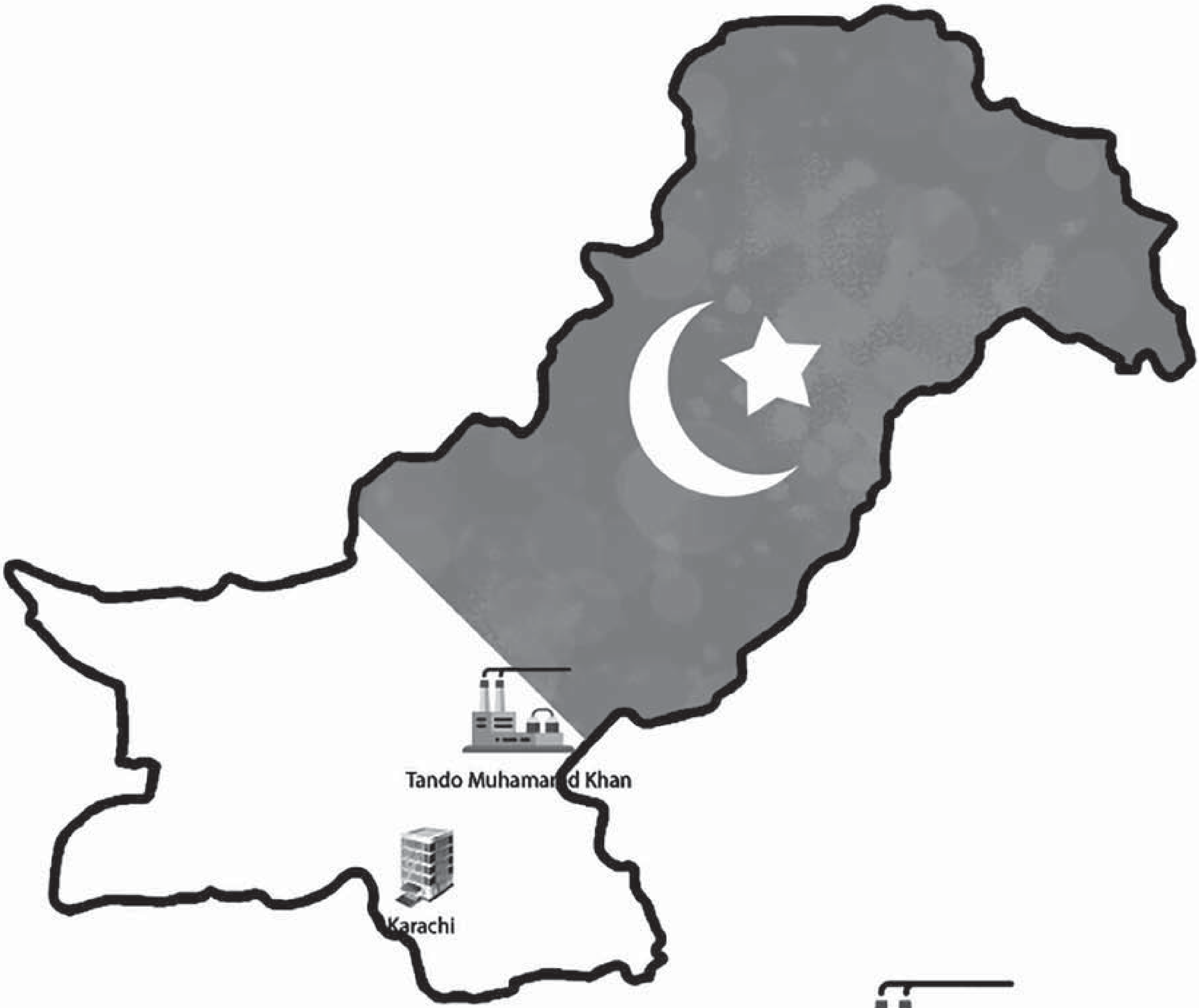
SECP

PAKISTAN

Sindh Abadgar's Sugar Mills Limited
Geographical Preference

Site

Head Office



Sindh Abadgars Sugar Mills Limited
Site: Deh: Deenpur,Taluka, Bulri Shah Karim,
Distt: Tando Muhammad Khan, Sindh-73024

209, Progressive Plaza, Beaumont Road, Karachi.
Tel. : +92 21 35638212 -6 Fax: +92 21 35638219
Email: sasm@unitedgroup.org.pk

SASM

Sindh Abadgar's Sugar Mills Limited

209, 2nd Floor, Progressive Plaza, Beaumount Road, Karachi-Pakistan
Tel : 35638212-13 Fax : (92-21) E-mail : sasm@unitedgroup.org.pk

Mill: Deh: Deenpur, Taluka: Bulri Shah Karim, Distt. Tando Muhammad Khan , Sindh-73021.
Tel : 03152001617 E-mail : sasmtmk@unitedgroup.og.pk