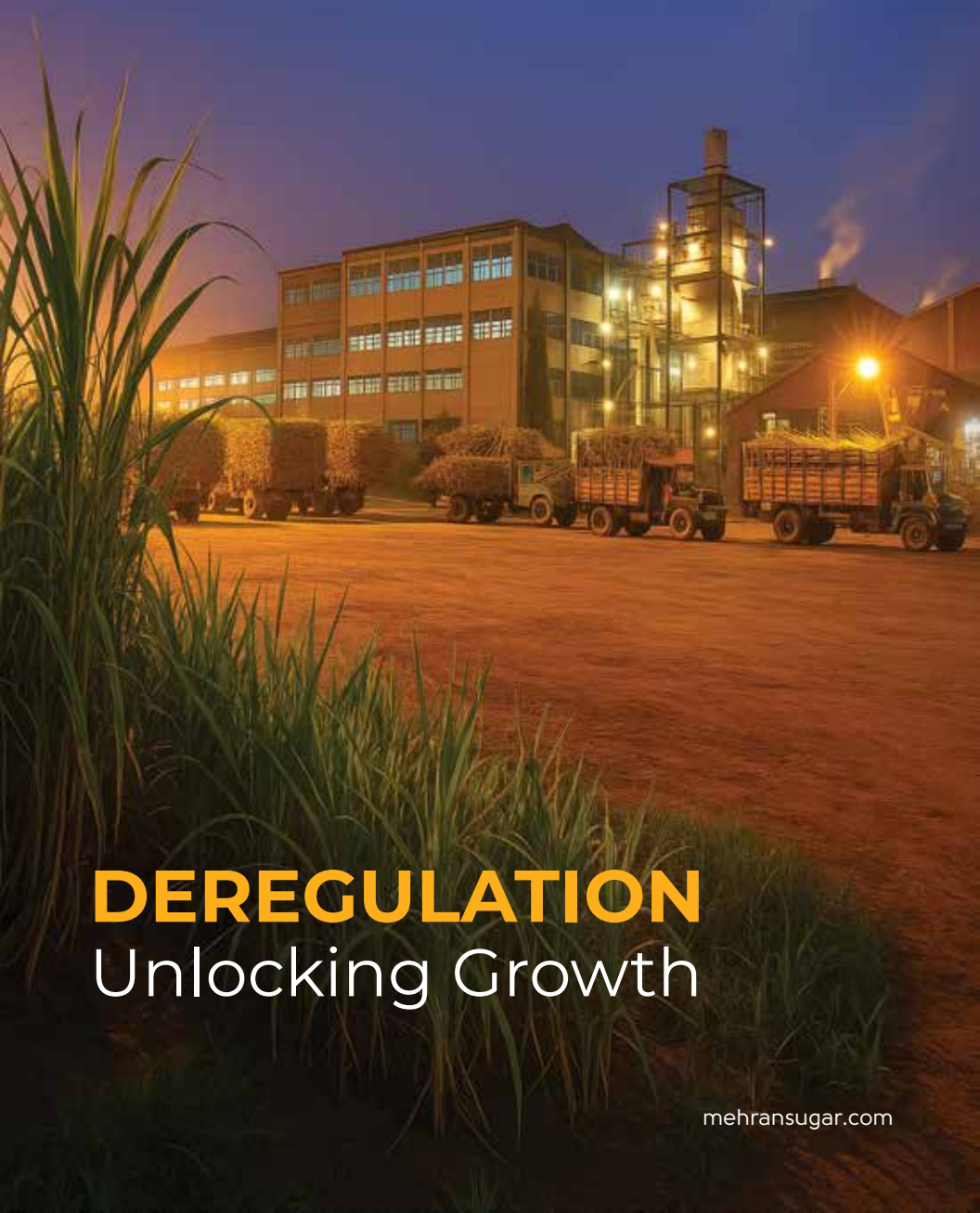


Half Yearly Report March
2026



DEREGULATION Unlocking Growth

Company Information

Board of Directors

Mr. Mohammed Hussain Hasham	Chairman
Mr. Iftikhar Soomro	Independent Director
Mr. Muhammed Iqbal	
Mr. Hasan Aziz Bilgrami	Independent Director
Mr. Khurram Kasim	
Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Hasham	Chief Executive Officer
Mrs. Anushey A. Hasham	

Management Team

Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Hasham	Chief Executive Officer
Mr. Ubaid-ur-Rehman	Technical Director
Mr. Asif Amanullah	Chief Financial Officer
Mr. Najam-Ul-Aqib	Company Secretary

Board Committees

Audit Committee

Mr. Hasan Aziz Bilgrami	Chairman
Mr. Khurram Kasim	Member
Mrs. Anushey A. Hasham	Member

Human Resource & Remuneration Committee

Mr. Iftikhar Soomro	Chairman
Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Hasham	Member
Mr. Khurram Kasim	Member

Executive Committee

Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Hasham	Chairman
Mr. Ubaid-ur-Rehman	Member
Mr. Asif Amanullah	Member
Mr. Najam-Ul-Aqib	Member

Auditors

Grant Thornton Anjum Rahman
Chartered Accountants

Legal Advisor

Hafeez Pirzada Law Associates
KMS Law Associates

Share Registrar

CDC Share Registrar Services Limited
CDC House, 99-B, Block B S.M.C.H.S.,
Main Shahrah-e-Faisal, Karachi
Tel: (92-21) 111-111-500

Bankers

Bank Al Habib Limited
Meezan Bank Limited
MCB Bank Limited
Bank Islami Pakistan Limited
Bank Alfalah Limited
Habib Metropolitan Bank Ltd
Bank of Punjab Limited
Faysal Bank Limited

Registered Office

Executive Tower, Dolmen City,
14th Floor, Block-4, Marine Drive, Clifton,
Karachi-75600
Tel: (92 21) 35297814-17
Fax: (92 21) 35297818, 35297827
msm@mehransugar.com
www.mehransugar.com

Mills

Tando Adam Road, Distt. Tando Allahyar.
Tel: (022) 3414501, 3414502, 3414503
Fax: (022) 3414504





Directors' Report

Dear Shareholders,

We are pleased to present the financial statements of Mehran Sugar Mills Limited for the half year ended March 31, 2026. This period marked the conclusion of what turned out to be a remarkable crushing season — one that surprised even the most optimistic observers. We will use this report to describe what happened, why it matters, and how we are thinking about the year ahead.

The Industry: A Record Crop and Its Consequences

Predicting a sugarcane crop is, in our experience, an exercise in humility. One can estimate the early and middle tranches of the harvest with reasonable confidence. It is the final 10 to 15 percent — the tail of the crop — that has a way of surprising. This year, that tail surprised to the upside, and in a meaningful way.

Pakistan produced approximately 7.7 million tons of sugar in the current season, a figure that represents a roughly 35 percent increase over last year's 5.7 million tons. To put that in context: industry forecasters, ourselves included, had expected a strong year — but the eventual outcome exceeded even the optimistic scenarios. The reasons are not difficult to identify in retrospect: better rains, improved cane development, earlier planting in key zones, and a general bounce-back from the prior year's short crop.

A record crop, however, is a double-edged outcome in a regulated industry. National consumption remains in the range of 6.5 to 6.8 million tons, which means Pakistan now carries a meaningful surplus. In a deregulated commodity market, excess supply would find its way into exports swiftly — prices would adjust, inventories would clear, and the system would rebalance with reasonable efficiency. Our industry does not work that way. Export decisions require government approval, and the approval process, however understandable from a policy standpoint, is rarely swift.

The consequence is an industry-wide inventory overhang that places considerable financial pressure on mills. Sugar sitting in a warehouse does not earn a return; it consumes it, through financing costs, storage costs, and the opportunity cost of capital locked up in working capital. We are managing this reality carefully, but we want shareholders to understand that this is the defining challenge of the current financial year, and it is not unique to Mehran.

Our Financials

The following table summarises the Company's financial performance for the half year ended March 31, 2026.

Financial Highlights	March 2026	March 2025
	(Rupees in Thousands except EPS)	
Turnover	5,682,510	7,983,993
Gross Profit	923,644	717,330
Gross Profit margin	16%	9%
Finance Cost	150,762	244,882
Profit before tax	481,348	842,393
Profit before tax margin	8.5%	10.5%
Net Profit after tax	230,934	745,404
Earnings per share	3.08	9.95

At this stage, we would ask shareholders to focus less on the absolute numbers — which will naturally reflect the inventory and timing dynamics described above — and more on the structural economics of the business, which we address in the operational section below.

Our Operations

On the factory floor, we are pleased to report that the season was, by most measures, a good one.

The mill ran efficiently throughout the crushing period. Bagasse savings came in above benchmark — a reflection of consistent throughput and sound energy management. Cane arrivals, after a slow start in the first quarter, normalised and provided the steady rhythm that efficient milling requires.

The number we are most proud of this season is sucrose recovery. Mehran achieved a recovery rate of 11.45 percent — a figure that, to the best of our knowledge, places us among the highest performers in the country. Recovery is the single most important operational metric in sugar milling: it measures how much of the sucrose in the cane is actually captured as refined sugar. Every tenth of a percentage point improvement flows directly to the bottom line. Achieving 11.45 percent is not an accident; it reflects years of investment in cane development, agronomic support, and a disciplined approach to variety selection.

We share this achievement with our growers. High recovery starts in the field, not in the factory.

And yet, our cost of production — while below the national average — was higher than we would have liked. The explanation lies in the cane price, which is set by market forces in our region rather than by government dictate. Competition for cane between mills is real and, in a season of high demand, intense. We paid approximately Rs. 500 per 40 kilograms for our raw material — a price that reflects competitive pressure but that also sets a high hurdle for the economics of each crushing ton.

This is, at once, our greatest challenge and our clearest opportunity. The fundamental answer to elevated cane costs is not to squeeze margins further at the factory — it is to work with farmers to increase yields and acreage, and to accelerate the transition toward early-maturing, high-sucrose varieties. Higher yield per acre means more cane from the same farmer, at a cost that becomes increasingly competitive over time. Higher sucrose in the cane means better recovery, less raw material consumed per ton of sugar produced.

We are pursuing this strategy deliberately and, we believe, wisely. We are increasing our cane development budget — but doing so with discipline. Loans to farmers require scrutiny: we lend to those with a demonstrated track record, with proper land records, and with a genuine commitment to the varieties and practices we are promoting. Being aggressive in growing our cane base while being selective in how we extend credit is not a contradiction; it is the only sustainable approach.

Operational Highlights

Operational Highlights	March 2026	March 2025
Crushing - M. Tons	789,608	710,803
Sucrose Recovery	11.45%	10.22%
Sugar Production - M. Tons	90,347	72,643
Molasses Production - M. Tons	35,995	33,247

Unicol Limited

Unicol Limited had an exceptional half year — and we use that word with care.

We have spoken before about the challenge that Unicol faced in integrating the sugar business acquisition at a time when interest rates in Pakistan were running at 22 percent. Acquiring a new asset requiring meaningful infrastructure spending under those conditions was not a comfortable experience. There were moments when we questioned whether the balance sheet could absorb the pressure without a rights issue. We prepared contingency plans. We ran the numbers under several scenarios.

The Unicol team delivered. They did not need a rights issue. What they demonstrated, instead, was something more valuable than any single financial metric: the organisational capacity to manage multiple businesses, across different commodity cycles, in different geographies, under significant financial stress — and to do it well. That is a rare capability. It is worth noting, worth preserving, and worth building upon.

All three of Unicol's operating divisions — ethanol, carbon dioxide, and sugar — performed well during the period. The ethanol business continues to generate stable, dollar-linked revenues that provide a natural hedge at the group level. The CO2 business remains a niche but dependable contributor. And the sugar division, benefitting from last year's elevated prices at the start of the season and solid crushing volumes, came out of the blocks strongly.

Unicol's financial results for the half year are summarised below.

Financial Highlights	March 2026	March 2025
	(Rupees in Thousands except EPS)	
Turnover	10,492,934	10,092,933
Gross Profit	1,701,014	1,461,487
Gross Profit margin	16%	15%
Finance Cost	576,272	990,394
Profit before tax	739,216	155,437
Net Profit after tax	600,795	46,380
Earnings per share	4.01	0.31

Unicol generated positive cash flows during the period, and the predominant use of those flows has been — and will continue to be — balance sheet deleveraging. This is the right priority. A stronger balance sheet is not merely a defensive posture; it creates the optionality to invest when opportunity arises, without being compelled to do so under duress.

Looking Ahead

Let us be direct about the environment we face.

The next six months will be shaped, more than anything else, by a single question: when, and on what terms, will the government permit sugar exports? Pakistan is long sugar. The world is also long sugar. Global prices have declined from approximately USD 600 per ton to around USD 450 per ton, reflecting higher production in Brazil, India, and Thailand. The domestic surplus cannot be easily offloaded at terms that make economic sense — but it also cannot sit in warehouses indefinitely. Export allowances, when they come, may not be on terms that are particularly attractive. The industry will do what it must.

In a year like this, the value of a conservative balance sheet becomes tangible rather than theoretical. Companies that entered this season carrying heavy debt will feel the inventory overhang acutely. We are not in that position. Our financing costs are manageable, our liquidity is adequate, and we are not under any pressure to sell at distressed prices.

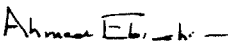
We expect Unicol's contributions to remain an important and growing part of the group's earnings picture. The deleveraging trajectory there is improving, and as the balance sheet strengthens further, the earnings that flow to the parent will become more consistent and meaningful.

Dividends from our equity portfolio should also remain consistent. We hold these investments for their compounding qualities, not for short-term trading gains, and their contribution to group income — while not large in absolute terms — is reliable.

Our broader view is one of cautious optimism. The sugar business carries inherent volatility — in crop yields, in regulatory timing, in commodity prices. We do not pretend otherwise. But the underlying economics of a well-run mill, over a full cycle, are sound. The investments we are making in farmer relationships, cane development, and operational efficiency are not speculative bets; they are the building blocks of a business that compounds value across decades.

We remain, as always, focused on what we can control: disciplined operations, prudent capital allocation, and honest communication with our shareholders.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Ahmed Ebrahim Hasham

Chief Executive officer



Khurram Kasim

Director

Karachi: May 15, 2026

ہماری لیکویڈیٹی مناسب ہے، اور ہم پر کسی بھی قسم کے دباؤ میں کم قیمتوں پر فروخت کرنے کی مجبوری نہیں ہے۔

ہم توقع کرتے ہیں کہ یونیکول کی شراکت گروپ کی آمدنی کا ایک اہم اور بڑھتا ہوا حصہ بنی رہیں گی۔ قرض میں کمی کی سمت بہتر ہو رہی ہے، اور جیسے جیسے بیلنس شیٹ مزید مضبوط ہوتی جائے گی، کمپنی کو حاصل ہونے والی آمدنی زیادہ مستقل اور بامعنی بنی جائے گی۔

ہمارے لیکویڈیٹی پورٹ فولیو سے حاصل ہونے والا منافع بھی مستقل رہنا چاہئے۔ ہم ان سرمایہ کاری کو ان کی جامع خصوصیات کے لیے رکھتے ہیں، نہ کہ قلیل مدتی تجارتی منافع کے لیے، اور اگرچہ گروپ کی آمدنی میں ان کا حصہ مطلق لحاظ سے بڑا نہیں ہے، لیکن یہ قابل اعتماد ہے۔

ہمارا وسیع تر نظریہ ایک محتاط رجحانیت پر مبنی ہے۔ چین کی کاروبار فصلوں کی پیداوار، ریگولیشنز ٹائمنگ، اجناس کی قیمتوں میں موروثی اتار چڑھاؤ کا باعث بنتا ہے۔ ہم اس کے برعکس ہونے کا دکھاوا نہیں کرتے۔ لیکن ایک اچھی طرح چلائی جانے والی مل کی بنیادی معاشیات، ایک مکمل دورانیے کے دوران، مضبوط ہوتی ہیں۔ کسانوں کے ساتھ تعلقات، گنے کی ترقی، اور عملی کارکردگی میں جو سرمایہ کاری ہم کر رہے ہیں وہ قیاس آرائیاں نہیں ہیں بلکہ یہ ایسے کاروبار کی بنیادی بلاکس ہیں جو دہائیوں تک قدر میں مسلسل اضافہ کرتا ہے۔

ہم ہمیشہ کی طرح اس بات پر توجہ مرکوز رکھتے ہیں کہ ہم کس چیز کو کنٹرول کر سکتے ہیں نظم و ضبط کے کام، بہترین سرمایہ کاری، اور اپنے حصص یافتگان کے ساتھ ایماندارانہ تعلق۔

از طرف

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز



خرم قاسم

ڈائریکٹر

Ahmed Ibrahim

احمد ابراہیم ہاشم

چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر

کراچی 15- مئی 2026

ڈائریکٹرز رپورٹ

مارچ 2025	مارچ 2026	مالیاتی معلومات (فنانشل ہائی لائٹس)	
10,092,933	10,492,934	روپے ہزاروں میں	مجموعی فروخت (ٹوٹل ٹرن اوور)
1,461,487	1,701,014	روپے ہزاروں میں	خالص منافع
15%	16%	(%)	خالص منافع کی شرح
990,394	576,272	روپے ہزاروں میں	مالیاتی لاگت
155,437	739,216	روپے ہزاروں میں	قبل از ٹیکس منافع
46,380	600,795	روپے ہزاروں میں	بعد از ٹیکس منافع
0.31	4.01	روپے	فی حصص آمدنی

یونیکول نے اس مدت کے دوران مثبت نقد رقم پیدا کی، اور اس کردار کا بنیادی استعمال بیلنس شیٹ سے قرضوں کا بوجھ کم کرنا رہا ہے اور آئندہ بھی یہی جاری رہے گا۔ یہ درست ترجیح ہے۔ ایک مضبوط بیلنس شیٹ محض دفاعی حکمت عملی نہیں ہوتی؛ یہ ایسے مواقع پیدا کرتی ہے کہ جب کوئی موقع سامنے آئے تو سرمایہ کاری کی جاسکے، بغیر اس کے کہ دباؤ یا مجبوری کے تحت ایسا کرنا پڑے۔

مستقبل کا منظر نامہ

اب ہم ان حالات کے بارے میں براہ راست بات کریں جس کا ہمیں سامنا ہے۔

اگلے چھ ماہ، کسی بھی اور چیز سے زیادہ، ایک ہی سوال سے متعین ہوں گے: حکومت چین کی برآمدات کی اجازت کب، اور کن شرائط پر دے گی؟ پاکستان کے پاس چین کی وافر مقدار موجود ہے۔ دنیا میں بھی چین وافر مقدار میں موجود ہے۔ برازیل، بھارت، اور تھائی لینڈ میں چین کی زیادہ پیداوار کی وجہ سے چین کی عالمی قیمتیں تقریباً 600 امریکی ڈالر فی ٹن سے کم ہو کر تقریباً 450 امریکی ڈالر فی ٹن تک آ گئی ہیں۔ ملک میں چین کی زائد پیداوار کو آسانی سے ایسی شرائط پر فروخت نہیں کیا جاسکتا جو معاشی لحاظ سے معقول ہوں، لیکن اسے غیر معینہ مدت تک گوداموں میں بھی نہیں رکھا جاسکتا۔ جب برآمدی اجازتیں ملیں گی، تو ممکن ہے کہ وہ پرکشش شرائط پر نہ ہوں۔

ایسے سال میں، ایک محتاط بیلنس شیٹ کی اہمیت نظریاتی ہونے کے بجائے عملی طور پر محسوس ہونے لگتی ہے۔ وہ کمپنیاں جو اس سیزن میں بھاری قرض کے بوجھ کے ساتھ داخل ہوئیں، ان پر اضافی ذخائر کا دباؤ شدت سے محسوس ہوگا۔ ہم اس صورتحال میں نہیں ہیں۔ ہماری مالیاتی لاگت قابل برداشت ہے،

مارچ 2025	مارچ 2026	آپریٹل جائزہ
710,803	789,608	کرشنگ (میٹرک ٹن)
10.22%	11.45%	سکروز ریکوری
72,643	90,347	چینی کی پیداوار (میٹرک ٹن)
33,247	35,995	مولیسس کی پیداوار (میٹرک ٹن)

یونی کول ایک نظر میں

یونیکول لمیٹڈ کا نصف سال غیر معمولی رہا۔ اور ہم یہ بہت محتاط انداز میں بات کر رہے ہیں۔

ہم پہلے بھی اس چیلنج کے بارے میں بات کر چکے ہیں جس کا سامنا یونیکول کو چینی کے کاروبار کو ضم کرنے میں اُس وقت کرنا پڑا جب پاکستان میں شرح سود 22 فیصد پر چل رہی تھی۔ ان حالات میں ایک نیا اثاثہ حاصل کرنا، جس کے لیے بنیادی ڈھانچے پر خاطر خواہ اخراجات درکار ہوں، کوئی آسان تجربہ نہیں تھا۔ ایسے لمحات بھی آئے جب ہم نے یہ سوال اٹھایا کہ آیا بیلنس شیٹ سرمایہ کاری کے ذریعے اضافی حصص کے بغیر دباؤ کو برداشت کر سکتی ہے۔ ہم نے ہنگامی منصوبے تیار کیے۔ ہم نے کئی منظر ناموں کے تحت اعداد و شمار کا تجزیہ کیا۔

یونیکول ٹیم نے کام کر دکھایا۔ انہیں اضافی حصص کی ضرورت نہیں پڑی۔ اس کے بجائے، انہوں نے کسی ایک مالیاتی اشاریے سے کہیں زیادہ قیمتی چیز کا مظاہرہ کیا مختلف کاروباروں کو، مختلف کموڈٹی سائیکلز میں، مختلف جغرافیائی خطوں میں، شدید مالی دباؤ کے تحت مؤثر انداز میں سنبھالنے کی تنظیمی صلاحیت۔ یہ ایک نایاب صلاحیت ہے۔ یہ قابل ذکر ہے، اسے یاد رکھا جانا چاہیے، اور اس پر مزید محنت کی جانی چاہیے۔

یونیکول کے تینوں آپریٹنگ ڈویژنز: ہتھنول، کاربن ڈائی آکسائیڈ، اور شوگر نے اس عرصے کے دوران اچھی کارکردگی دکھائی۔ ہتھنول کا کاروبار مسلسل مستحکم رہ کر ڈالر کی صورت میں آمدنی پیدا کرتا رہا جو گروپ کی سطح پر ایک قدرتی حفاظتی توازن فراہم کرتی ہے۔ CO2 کا کاروبار اگرچہ محدود نوعیت کا ہے مگر ایک قابل اعتماد حصہ دار بنا ہوا ہے۔ جبکہ شوگر ڈویژن نے نہایت مضبوط آغاز کیا، جو گزشتہ سال سیزن کے آغاز میں چینی کی بلند قیمتوں اور بہتر کرشنگ کی مقدار سے فائدہ اٹھا رہا تھا۔

یونیکول کے نصف سال کے مالی نتائج کا خلاصہ ذیل میں پیش کیا گیا ہے۔

ڈائریکٹرز رپورٹ

زیادہ ریکوری حاصل کرنے والوں میں شامل کرتا ہے۔ شوگر ملنگ میں ریکوری واحد آپریشنل کارکردگی ہے جو کہ سب سے اہم ہے، یہ طے کرتا ہے کہ گنے میں موجود سکروز کی کتنی مقدار درحقیقت خالص چینی کے طور پر حاصل کی جاتی ہے۔ ہر فیصد کے دسویں حصے کی بہتری براہ راست حتمی منافع پر اثر انداز ہوتی ہے۔ 11.45 فیصد حاصل کرنا کوئی اتفاقی بات نہیں ہے بلکہ یہ گنے کی کاشت میں بہتری، زریعی معاونت، اور مختلف اقسام کے محتاط انتخاب کے لیے ایک منظم طریقہ کار میں برسوں کی گئی سرمایہ کاری کی عکاسی کرتا ہے۔

ہم اس کامیابی کو اپنے کاشتکاروں کے نام کرتے ہیں۔ کیونکہ سکروز ریکوری کھیت سے شروع ہوتی ہے، فیکٹری سے نہیں۔

ہماری چینی کی پیداواری لاگت قومی اوسط سے کم لیکن ہماری توقع سے زیادہ تھی۔ اس کی وضاحت گنے کی قیمت میں مضمحل ہے، جو ہمارے علاقے میں مارکیٹ کی قوتوں کے ذریعے طے کی جاتی ہے۔ ملوں کے درمیان گنے کی خریداری کا مقابلہ حقیقی ہے اور جب ڈیمانڈ زیادہ ہو تو یہ مزید شدت اختیار کر جاتا ہے۔ ہم نے اپنے گنے کی خریداری کے لئے تقریباً 500 روپے فی 40 ٹلوگرام سے زیادہ ادا کئے، ایک ایسی قیمت جو مسابقتی دباؤ کی عکاس ہے جبکہ دوسری جانب فی ٹن پیداوار معاشیات کے لئے ایک بڑا چیلنج بھی ہے۔

یہ ایک ہی وقت میں ہمارا سب سے بڑا چیلنج اور ہمارے لئے واضح موقع ہے۔ گنے کی بڑھتی ہوئی لاگت کا بنیادی حل یہ نہیں کہ فیکٹری میں منافع کے مارجن کو مزید کم کیا جائے، بلکہ یہ ہے کہ کسانوں کے ساتھ مل کر پیداوار اور زیر کاشت رقبہ بڑھایا جائے، اور جلد چکنے والی، زیادہ سکروز رکھنے والی اقسام کی طرف منتقلی کو تیز کیا جائے۔ فی ایکڑ زیادہ پیداوار کا مطلب ہے ایک ہی کسان سے زیادہ گنا حاصل ہونا، ایسی لاگت پر جو وقت کے ساتھ مسلسل زیادہ مسابقتی بنی جاتی ہے۔ گنے میں زیادہ سکروز کا مطلب ہے بہتر ریکوری، اور پیدا ہونے والی فی ٹن چینی کے لیے کم خام مال استعمال ہونا۔

ہم اس حکمت عملی پر یقین اور دانشمندی سے عمل پیرا ہیں۔ ہم اپنے گنے کی ڈیولپمنٹ کے بجٹ میں اضافہ کر رہے ہیں — مگر پوری احتیاط اور نظم و ضبط کے ساتھ۔ کاشتکاروں کو قرض دیتے وقت باریک بینی سے جانچ کی جاتی ہے، ہم انہی لوگوں کو قرض دیتے ہیں جن کا سابقہ ریکارڈ بہتر ہو، زمین کے درست ریکارڈ موجود ہوں، اور ہماری تجویز کردہ گنے کی اقسام اور ان زریعی طریقوں کو اپنانے کا حقیقی عزم موجود ہو جنہیں ہم فروغ دے رہے ہیں۔ ہمارے گنے کے بنیادی نیٹ ورک کو بڑھانے میں جارحانہ ہونا جبکہ قرض کی توسیع میں محتاط انتخاب کرنا کوئی تضاد نہیں؛ بلکہ یہی واحد پائیدار طریقہ کار ہے۔

ہمارے مالیاتی نتائج

مندرجہ ذیل جدول 31 مارچ، 2026 کو ختم ہونے والی ششماہی مدت کے لیے کمپنی کی مالی کارکردگی کا خلاصہ پیش کرتا ہے۔

2025 مارچ	2026 مارچ	مالیاتی معلومات (فنانشل ہائی لائٹس)	
7,983,993	5,682,510	روپے ہزاروں میں	مجموعی فروخت (ٹوٹل ٹرن اور)
717,330	923,644	روپے ہزاروں میں	خالص منافع
9%	16%	(%)	خالص منافع کی شرح
244,882	150,762	روپے ہزاروں میں	مالیاتی لاگت
842,393	481,348	روپے ہزاروں میں	قبل از ٹیکس نقصان / منافع
10.5%	8.5%	(%)	قبل از ٹیکس منافع کی شرح
745,404	230,934	روپے ہزاروں میں	بعد از ٹیکس منافع
9.95	3.08	روپے	فی حصص آمدنی

اس مرحلے پر حصص یافتگان سے درخواست ہے کہ وہ اوپر بیان کیے گئے مطلق اعداد و شمار پر کم توجہ دیں جو فطری طور پر چینی کی اضافی پیداوار اور نتیجتاً اضافی ذخائر اور ششماہی اعداد و شمار ہونے کی وجہ سے کمپنی کی کارکردگی کی عکاسی نہیں کرتے، اور کاروبار کی ساتھی معاشیات پر زیادہ توجہ مرکوز کریں، جس پر ہم ذیل میں آپریشنل حصے میں بات کرتے ہیں۔

ہمارے آپریشنز

ہمیں یہ رپورٹ پیش کرتے ہوئے خوشی ہے کہ سیزن ہر اعتبار سے ایک اچھا سیزن تھا۔

کرسٹنگ کے پورے عرصے کے دوران ملز کی کارکردگی مؤثر رہی۔ بگاس کی بچت مقررہ معیار سے بہتر رہی جو مسلسل پیداوار اور بہتر توانائی کی مینیجمنٹ کی عکاسی کرتی ہے۔ سست آغاز کے بعد گنے کی آمد معمول پر آگئی اور اس طرح وہ مستقل رفتار فراہم کی جو گنے کی مؤثر کرسٹنگ کے لیے درکار ہوتی ہے۔

اس سیزن میں ہم جس عدد پر سب سے زیادہ فخر کرتے ہیں وہ سکروز ریکوری ہے۔ مہران نے 11.45 فیصد سکروز ریکوری حاصل کی، ایک ایسا عدد جو ہماری معلومات کے مطابق ہمیں ملک میں سب سے

ڈائریکٹرز رپورٹ

محترم حصص یافتگان

ہمیں خوشی ہے کہ ہم 31 مارچ 2026 کو اختتام پذیر ہونے والے ششماہی کے لیے مہران شوگر ملز لمیٹڈ کے مالیاتی گوشوارے پیش کر رہے ہیں۔ یہ ایک ایسے کرٹنگ سیزن کے اختتام کی علامت بنی جو غیر معمولی ثابت ہوا۔ ایسا سیزن جس نے تمام مبصرین کو حیران کر دیا۔ اس رپورٹ میں ہم یہ تبصرہ کریں گے کہ کیا ہوا، یہ کیوں اہم ہے، اور اگلی ششماہی کے بارے میں ہماری سوچ کیا ہے۔

چینی کی صنعت: غیر معمولی فصل اور اس کے اثرات

ہمارے تجربے کے مطابق گنے کی فصل کی پیش گوئی احتیاط کا تقاضا کرتی ہے۔ فصل کے ابتدائی اور درمیانی حصوں کا اندازہ مناسب اعتماد کے ساتھ لگایا جا سکتا ہے، مگر آخری 10 سے 15 فیصد یعنی فصل کا آخری حصہ۔ اکثر حیران کر دیتا ہے۔ اس سال بھی یہی ہوا اور گنے کی پیداوار معنی خیز رہی۔

پاکستان نے موجودہ سیزن میں تقریباً 7.7 ملین ٹن چینی پیدا کی، جو گزشتہ سال کے 5.7 ملین ٹن پیداوار کے مقابلے میں تقریباً 35 فیصد زیادہ ہے۔ چینی کی صنعت کے ماہرین اور خود ہمارے اندازوں کے مطابق اس سال ایک بہتر فصل کی توقع تھی، لیکن حتمی نتائج تمام اندازوں سے بھی بہتر رہے۔

بعد ازاں اس کی وجوہات کو سمجھنا مشکل نہیں تھا: بہتر بارشیں، گنے کی بہتر نشوونما، اہم علاقوں میں جلد کاشت اور گزشتہ سال کی کم پیداوار کے بعد مجموعی بحالی۔

تاہم ایک ریکارڈ فصل ایک ریگولیشنڈ صنعت میں دو دھاری تلوار ثابت ہوتی ہے۔ قومی کھپت اب بھی تقریباً 6.5 سے 6.8 ملین ٹن کے درمیان ہے، جس کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ پاکستان کے پاس خاطر خواہ اضافی ذخائر موجود ہیں۔

ایک آزادانہ تجارتی منڈی میں اضافی ذخائر اپنی راہ برآمدات میں تلاش کرتے ہیں جس سے بہتر قیمت اضافی ذخائر میں کمی اور مجموعی طور پر کارکردگی میں بہتری آتی ہے لیکن ہماری صنعت اس طرح کام نہیں کرتی، بد قسمتی سے برآمدات کے فیصلوں کے لیے حکومتی منظوری کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے، اور منظوری کا عمل، اگرچہ پالیسی کے نقطہ نظر سے سمجھ میں آتا ہے، شاذ و نادر ہی تیز ہوتا ہے۔

نتیجتاً پوری صنعت میں ذخیرے کی زیادتی پیدا ہو جاتی ہے جو ملوں پر خاطر خواہ مالی دباؤ ڈالتی ہے۔ گودام میں پڑی ہوئی چینی کے ذخائر منافع نہیں کماتے؛ بلکہ مالیاتی اخراجات، ذخیرہ کرنے کے اخراجات، اور ورکنگ کیسٹل میں پھنسی ہوئی سرمایہ کاری کی صورت میں اخراجات بڑھاتی ہے۔ ہم اس صورتحال کو احتیاط سے سنہیال رہے ہیں، لیکن ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ شیئر ہولڈرز یہ سمجھیں کہ یہ موجودہ مالی سال کا سب سے بڑا چیلنج ہے، اور یہ صرف مہران تک محدود نہیں ہے۔

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REVIEW REPORT

To The Members of Mehran Sugar Mills Limited

Report on review of unconsolidated condensed interim financial statements

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying unconsolidated condensed interim statement of financial position of Mehran Sugar Mills Limited as at 31 March 2026 and the related unconsolidated condensed interim statement of profit or loss, unconsolidated condensed interim statement of comprehensive income, unconsolidated condensed interim statement of changes in equity, unconsolidated condensed interim statement of cash flows and notes to the unconsolidated condensed interim financial statements for the half year then ended (here-in-after referred to as the "unconsolidated condensed interim financial statements"). Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these unconsolidated condensed interim financial statements in accordance with accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan for interim financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these unconsolidated condensed interim financial statements based on our review.

Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity". A review of unconsolidated condensed interim financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

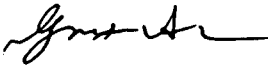
Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying unconsolidated condensed interim financial statements are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan for interim financial reporting.

Other Matters

Pursuant to the requirement of Section 237 (1) (b) of the Companies Act, 2017, only cumulative figures for the half year presented in the second quarter accounts are subject to a limited scope review by the statutory auditors of the Company, Accordingly, the figures of the unconsolidated condensed interim statement of profit or loss and unconsolidated condensed interim statement of comprehensive income for the three months period ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 have not been reviewed by us.

The engagement partner on the review resulting in this independent auditor's review report is Khurram Jameel.



Chartered Accountants

Place: Karachi

Date: 21 May 2026

UDIN: RR20261009314g5DvkmK


UNCONSOLIDATED CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

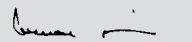
as at March 31, 2026

		(Unaudited) 31 March 2026	(Audited) 30 September 2025
	Note	----- Rupees -----	
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	4	2,606,541,944	2,386,158,829
Right of use assets		196,237,728	63,291,360
Long term investments	5	1,631,536,188	1,232,708,829
Long term deposits		3,621,400	3,521,400
		<u>4,437,937,260</u>	<u>3,685,680,418</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Biological assets		1,554,668	7,858,000
Stores and spare parts		253,885,407	246,552,512
Stock-in-trade	6	7,428,911,468	367,939,062
Trade debts		350,066,925	309,222,855
Loans and advances		122,460,129	304,130,070
Trade deposits and short-term prepayments		14,899,806	20,068,933
Short-term investments	7	1,648,834,790	2,431,254,760
Cash and bank balances		77,723,614	35,600,986
		<u>9,898,336,807</u>	<u>3,722,627,178</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>14,336,274,067</u>	<u>7,408,307,596</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Share Capital		749,276,090	749,276,090
Reserves		3,915,107,456	4,018,386,685
		<u>4,664,383,546</u>	<u>4,767,662,775</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Long-term financing		220,651,864	240,795,755
Lease liabilities		181,238,441	33,043,058
Market committee fee payable		52,682,021	49,007,766
Deferred liabilities		2,155,327	2,235,839
Deferred income - Government grant		45,881,725	55,619,953
Deferred taxation		685,128,692	643,288,592
		<u>1,187,738,070</u>	<u>1,023,990,963</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables		754,354,634	711,418,953
Contract liabilities		1,325,169,974	1,670,000
Short-term borrowings	8	5,892,431,073	476,167,020
Unclaimed dividend		47,830,048	28,790,417
Accrued mark-up		109,575,468	25,079,492
Taxation - net		93,332,503	56,086,501
Current portion of non-current liabilities		95,048,141	106,637,093
Sales tax and federal excise duty payable		166,410,610	210,804,382
		<u>8,484,152,451</u>	<u>1,616,653,858</u>
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	9	-	-
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>14,336,274,067</u>	<u>7,408,307,596</u>

The annexed notes from 1 to 16 form an integral part of these unconsolidated condensed interim financial statements.


CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER


Chief Financial Officer


DIRECTOR

UNCONSOLIDATED CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

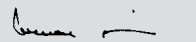
for the half year ended 31 March 2026 (Un-Audited)

	Half year ended		Quarter ended	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
	----- Rupees -----			
Turnover - gross	5,682,509,712	7,983,993,171	4,015,857,921	3,311,311,527
Sales tax	(1,086,527,209)	(1,382,708,761)	(770,588,859)	(618,670,593)
Turnover - net	4,595,982,503	6,601,284,410	3,245,269,062	2,692,640,934
Cost of sales	(3,672,338,557)	(5,883,975,646)	(2,630,338,346)	(2,317,324,707)
Gross profit	923,643,946	717,308,764	614,930,716	375,316,227
Distribution costs	(85,937,622)	(125,640,302)	(61,832,092)	(68,094,865)
Administrative expenses	(244,138,471)	(198,381,086)	(156,250,452)	(121,661,926)
Other expenses	(265,699,383)	(56,881,620)	(214,342,478)	(42,114,346)
Other income	103,976,354	735,032,496	17,577,175	575,799,063
	(491,799,122)	354,129,488	(414,847,847)	343,927,926
Operating profit	431,844,824	1,071,438,252	200,082,869	719,244,153
Share of profit from associates – net	200,264,859	15,837,143	133,184,526	12,014,545
Finance costs	(150,761,654)	(244,882,117)	(127,544,977)	(173,623,512)
Profit before levy and income tax	481,348,029	842,393,278	205,722,418	557,635,186
Final taxes	(91,763,720)	(37,594,683)	(54,914,517)	(13,060,054)
Minimum tax	(57,449,781)	(45,366,397)	(40,565,863)	(5,900,468)
Profit before income tax	332,134,528	759,432,198	110,242,038	538,674,664
Income tax				
- Current	(47,286,827)	(21,465,298)	(47,286,827)	(21,465,298)
- Prior Year	(12,957,596)	-	(12,957,596)	-
- Deferred	(40,955,748)	7,437,523	(16,440,725)	1,075,083
	(101,200,171)	(14,027,775)	(76,685,148)	(20,390,215)
Net profit for the period	230,934,357	745,404,423	33,556,890	518,284,449
Earnings per share - Basic and diluted (Rupees)	3.08	9.95	0.45	6.92

The annexed notes from 1 to 16 form an integral part of these unconsolidated condensed interim financial statements.


CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER


Chief Financial Officer


DIRECTOR

UNCONSOLIDATED CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the half year ended 31 March 2026 (Un-Audited)

	Half year ended		Quarter ended	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
	----- Rupees -----			
Net profit for the period	230,934,357	745,404,423	33,556,890	518,284,449
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will not be reclassified to the statement of profit or loss				
Unrealised gain on re-measurement of investments at FVTOCI - net of tax	2,960,655	-	2,960,655	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	233,895,012	745,404,423	36,517,545	518,284,449

The annexed notes from 1 to 16 form an integral part of these unconsolidated condensed interim financial statements.


CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER


Chief Financial Officer


DIRECTOR

UNCONSOLIDATED CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the half year ended 31 March 2026 (Un-Audited)

	Reserves					Sub-total	Total Equity	
	Capital	Revenue	Unappropriated profit	Other Component of Equity				
	Share premium	General reserve		FV reserve of financial assets at FVTOCI	Actuarial gain on defined benefit plan			
----- Rupees -----								
Balance as at 01 October 2024	749,276,090	63,281,250	85,000,000	1,879,115,144	-	4,064,746	2,031,461,140	2,780,737,230
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	745,404,423	-	-	745,404,423	745,404,423
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	745,404,423	-	-	745,404,423	745,404,423
Balance as at 31 March 2025	<u>749,276,090</u>	<u>63,281,250</u>	<u>85,000,000</u>	<u>2,624,519,567</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,064,746</u>	<u>2,776,865,563</u>	<u>3,526,141,653</u>
Balance as at 01 October 2025	749,276,090	63,281,250	85,000,000	3,865,863,740	-	4,241,695	4,018,386,685	4,767,662,775
Final dividend for the year ended 30 September 2025 @ Rs.3 per share	-	-	-	(224,782,827)	-	-	(224,782,827)	(224,782,827)
Interim dividend for the year ending 30 September 2026 @ Rs.1.5 per share	-	-	-	(112,391,414)	-	-	(112,391,414)	(112,391,414)
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	230,934,357	-	-	230,934,357	230,934,357
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	2,960,655	-	2,960,655	2,960,655
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	230,934,357	2,960,655	-	233,895,012	233,895,012
Balance as on 31 March 2026	<u>749,276,090</u>	<u>63,281,250</u>	<u>85,000,000</u>	<u>3,759,623,856</u>	<u>2,960,655</u>	<u>4,241,695</u>	<u>3,915,107,456</u>	<u>4,664,383,546</u>

The annexed notes from 1 to 16 form an integral part of these unconsolidated condensed interim financial statements.


CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER


Chief Financial Officer


DIRECTOR

UNCONSOLIDATED CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

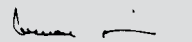
for the half year ended 31 March 2026 (Un-Audited)

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Note	----- Rupees -----	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before taxation	481,348,029	842,393,278
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation	113,174,289	108,116,468
Amortization of deferred income - government grant	(10,356,456)	(11,505,932)
Share of profit from associates	(200,264,859)	(15,837,143)
Gain on disposal of operating fixed assets and right-of-use assets	(17,500,000)	(5,100,000)
Finance costs	150,761,654	244,882,117
Provision for market committee fee	7,896,080	7,108,029
Realised loss / (gain) on investments at FVTPL	11,194,448	(176,783,842)
Unrealised gain on remeasurement of investments at FVTPL	191,949,081	(215,439,696)
	246,854,237	(64,559,999)
Working capital changes	10 (5,593,965,088)	(2,378,660,713)
	(4,865,762,822)	(1,600,827,434)
Gratuity paid	(80,512)	-
Long term deposit - net	(100,000)	-
Income tax paid	(172,211,922)	(291,196,765)
Finance costs paid	(53,529,954)	(424,914,554)
Market committee fee paid	(5,813,042)	(5,813,042)
Net cash used in operating activities	(5,097,498,252)	(2,322,751,795)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Fixed capital expenditure	(303,162,841)	(45,020,232)
Proceeds from disposal of operating fixed assets and right-of-use assets	17,500,000	6,074,437
Short term investments - net	384,558,948	(124,230,184)
Net cash generated / (used in) investing activities	98,896,107	(163,175,979)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Long term financing - net	(29,235,335)	(73,181,803)
Lease rentals paid	(28,169,335)	(20,597,461)
Dividend paid	(318,134,610)	-
Net cash used in financing activities	(375,539,280)	(93,779,264)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(5,374,141,425)	(2,579,707,038)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	(440,566,034)	(2,591,711,142)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	(5,814,707,459)	(5,171,418,180)
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and bank balances	77,723,614	28,541,359
Short-term borrowings	(5,892,431,073)	(5,199,959,539)
	(5,814,707,459)	(5,171,418,180)

The annexed notes from 1 to 16 form an integral part of these unconsolidated condensed interim financial statements.


CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER


Chief Financial Officer


DIRECTOR

NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the half year ended 31 March 2026 (Un-Audited)

1 THE COMPANY AND ITS OPERATIONS

Mehran Sugar Mills Limited (the Company) was incorporated in Pakistan as a public limited company on 22 December 1965 under the repealed Companies Act, 1913. The shares of the Company are quoted on Pakistan Stock Exchange. The Company is principally engaged in the manufacturing and sale of sugar and its by-products. The registered office of the Company is situated at 14th floor, Dolmen City Executive Tower, Marine Drive, Block 4, Clifton, Karachi. The mill of the Company is located at District Tando Allahyar, Sindh.

- 1.1 These are the separate financial statements of the Company in which investment in subsidiary is accounted for on the basis of cost less impairment losses, if any and investments in associates are accounted for under equity method less impairment, if any.

2 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

- 2.1 These unconsolidated condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan for interim financial reporting. The accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan for interim financial reporting comprise of:

- International Accounting Standards 34; 'Interim Financial Reporting', (IAS 34) issued by International Accounting Standard Board (IASB) as notified under the Companies Act, 2017 (the Act),
- Islamic Financial Accounting Standards (IFAS) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP) as are notified under the Act; and
- Provisions of, directives and notifications issued under the Act.

Where the provisions of, directives and notifications issued under the Act and IFAS differ with the requirements of IAS 34, the provisions of and directives issued under the Act and IFAS have been followed.

- 2.2 These unconsolidated condensed interim financial statements do not include all the information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Company's annual financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2025.

3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES, ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The accounting policies, estimates and judgements followed for the preparation of these unconsolidated condensed interim financial statements are the same as those applied in the preparation of the annual published financial statements of the Company for the year ended 30 September 2025.

NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the half year ended 31 March 2026 (Un-Audited)

		Un-audited 31 March 2026	Audited 30 September 2025
		----- Rupees -----	
4	PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
	Operating fixed assets	2,237,583,107	2,078,653,431
	Capital work-in-progress	368,958,837	307,505,398
		<u>2,606,541,944</u>	<u>2,386,158,829</u>
4.1	Operating fixed assets		
	Book value at the beginning of the period / year	2,078,653,431	2,204,325,604
	Additions during the period / year	241,709,402	93,229,899
	Disposal during the period / year	-	(54,692,941)
	Depreciation charged during the period / year	(82,779,726)	(164,209,131)
		<u>2,237,583,107</u>	<u>2,078,653,431</u>
5	LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS		
	At FVTOCI		
	Equity securities of Engro Holding Limited - a related party	198,562,500	-
	Subsidiary	-	-
	Associates	1,432,973,688	1,232,708,829
		<u>1,631,536,188</u>	<u>1,232,708,829</u>
5.1	Subsidiary		
	Mehran Energy Limited	42,596,739	42,596,739
	Provision for impairment	(42,596,739)	(42,596,739)
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
5.2	Associates		
		Unicol Limited	UniEnergy Limited
		Total	
	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	----- Rupees -----	
	Opening balance	1,232,708,829	9,656,087
	Share of profit from associates	200,264,859	-
	Provision for impairment	-	(9,656,087)
	Closing balance	<u>1,432,973,688</u>	<u>1,432,973,688</u>
		Unicol Limited	UniEnergy Limited
		Total	
	30 September 2025 (Audited)	----- Rupees -----	
	Opening balance	1,105,603,719	20,812,574
	Share of profit / loss from associates	127,105,110	(11,156,487)
	Provision for impairment	-	(9,656,087)
	Closing balance	<u>1,232,708,829</u>	<u>-</u>
		Unicol Limited	UniEnergy Limited
		Total	

	Un-audited 31 March 2026	Audited 30 September 2025
	----- Rupees -----	
6 STOCK-IN-TRADE		
Work-in-process	14,272,047	7,596,089
Finished goods	7,414,639,421	360,342,973
	<u>7,428,911,468</u>	<u>367,939,062</u>
7 SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS		
Term deposit certificates		
At amortized cost	3,654,000	3,654,000
Allowance for ECL	<u>(3,654,000)</u>	<u>(3,654,000)</u>
	-	-
Equity securities		
At FVTPL	1,648,834,790	2,431,254,760
	<u>1,648,834,790</u>	<u>2,431,254,760</u>

8 SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

The aggregate facilities for short term borrowings from various banks amounted to Rs. 7,025 million (30 September 2025: Rs. 12,225 million). These carry mark-up ranging between 0.25% to 0.30% over one to six months KIBOR per annum. These are secured against pledge of stock-in-trade of the Company.

9 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

9.1 Contingencies

There has been no change in the status of contingencies as disclosed in note 27 to the annual financial statements of the Company for the year ended 30 September 2025.

	Un-audited 31 March 2026	Audited 30 September 2025
	----- Rupees -----	
9.2 Commitments		
Capital commitments	-	58,850,000
Letter of guarantee	12,600,000	12,600,000

NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the half year ended 31 March 2026 (Un-Audited)

	Un-audited 31 March 2026	Un-audited 31 March 2025
10 WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES		
	----- Rupees -----	
Biological assets	6,303,332	15,201,229
Stores and spare parts	(7,332,895)	(36,337,183)
Stock-in-trade	(7,060,972,406)	(3,036,465,660)
Trade debts	(40,844,070)	152,323,182
Loans and advances	181,669,941	69,918,165
Trade deposits and short-term prepayments	5,169,127	47,026,412
Trade and other payables	42,935,681	20,676,311
Contract liabilities	1,323,499,974	458,871,706
Sales tax and federal excise duty payable	(44,393,772)	(69,874,875)
	<u>(5,593,965,088)</u>	<u>(2,378,660,713)</u>

11 TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Related parties of the Company comprise of subsidiary, associates, retirement funds, directors and key management personnel.

11.1 Transactions during the period

Nature of relationship	Nature of transaction	Half year ended	
		31 March 2026	31 March 2025
		----- Rupees -----	
Associates	Sales	<u>1,276,706,665</u>	<u>1,152,498,209</u>
	Donations	<u>34,204,975</u>	<u>8,903,000</u>
Key management personnel	Salaries and allowances	<u>78,332,337</u>	<u>60,301,101</u>
Retirement benefit funds	Provident fund contribution	<u>22,604,722</u>	<u>2,425,469</u>
Common directorship	Purchase of shares	<u>194,717,493</u>	<u>-</u>
11.2 Balances with related parties			
	Trade debts	<u>151,584,411</u>	<u>11,502,728</u>

12 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

These unconsolidated condensed interim financial statements do not include all financial risk management information and disclosures which are required in the annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Company's annual financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2025. There have been no changes in any risk management policies since the year end.

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. The carrying values of financial assets and liabilities reflected in these unconsolidated condensed interim financial statements approximate their fair values. During the period, there were no transfers between level 1 and level 2 fair value measurements and no transfers into and out of level 3 fair value measurement.

13 OPERATING SEGMENTS

These unconsolidated condensed interim financial statements have been prepared on the basis of a single reportable segment.

Total sales of the Company relating to customers in Pakistan were 100% during the current period (31 March 2025: 91%).

All non-current assets of the Company at the end of the current and preceding period are located in Pakistan.

The Company's production process is seasonal in nature because of the cultivation and reaping of sugarcane due to which production is carried out in the first half of the financial year.

	Un-audited 31 March 2026	Audited 30 September 2025
	----- Rupees -----	
14 SHARIAH COMPLIANCE DISCLOSURES		
14.1 Condensed interim statement of financial position		
Long-term investments - shariah compliant	1,631,536,188	1,232,708,829
Shariah compliant bank balances	71,915,483	35,600,986
Short-term borrowings - shariah compliant	5,892,431,073	476,167,020
Accrued markup on islamic financing	106,842,750	23,323,975
14.2 Condensed interim statement of comprehensive income		
Revenue earned from shariah compliant business	5,682,509,712	16,571,241,033
Share of profit from shariah complain associates	200,264,859	115,948,623
Unrealised gain on remeasurement of shariah compliant long term investments	2,960,655	-
Profit paid on Islamic mode of financing	109,482,841	272,811,172
Interest earned from conventional loan	-	-
Exchange gain earned from actual currency	124,188	1,519,797
Exchange gain earned using conventional derivative financial instruments	-	-
Late payments or liquidated damages	-	-
14.3 Source and detailed break-up of other income		
Shariah Compliant		
Scrap sales	4,871,313	821,411
Gain on disposals of operating property, plant and equipment	17,500,000	25,979,286
Gain on disposal of assets classified as held for sale	-	-
Dividend earned from shariah compliant long-term investments	-	52,139,502
Gain earned from shariah compliant short term investments	(156,922,632)	559,094,137
Profit earned from shariah compliant bank balances	1,720,948	17,712,291
Amortization of government grant	-	-
Non Shariah Compliant		
Amortization of government grant	10,356,456	22,425,072
Gain earned on short term conventional investments	25,678,879	586,100,533

NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the half year ended 31 March 2026 (Un-Audited)

14.4 Relationship with Shariah Compliant Institutions

Name	Relationship
BankIslami Pakistan Limited	Bank balances
Meezan Bank Limited	Murabaha, ijarah, bank balance
Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited	Murabaha, bank balances
Faysal Bank Limited	Istisna, bank balances
Soneri Bank Limited	Bank balances
Al Baraka Bank (Pakistan) Limited	Bank balances
Habib Bank Limited	Murabaha, bank balances
MCB Bank Limited	Bank balances

15 DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE

These unconsolidated condensed interim financial statements were authorised for issue on May 15, 2026 by the Board of Directors of the Company.

16 GENERAL

- 16.1 Corresponding figures have been reclassified and re-arranged for better presentation, wherever considered necessary.
- 16.2 Figures have been rounded off to the nearest rupee, unless otherwise stated.


CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER


Chief Financial Officer


DIRECTOR



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