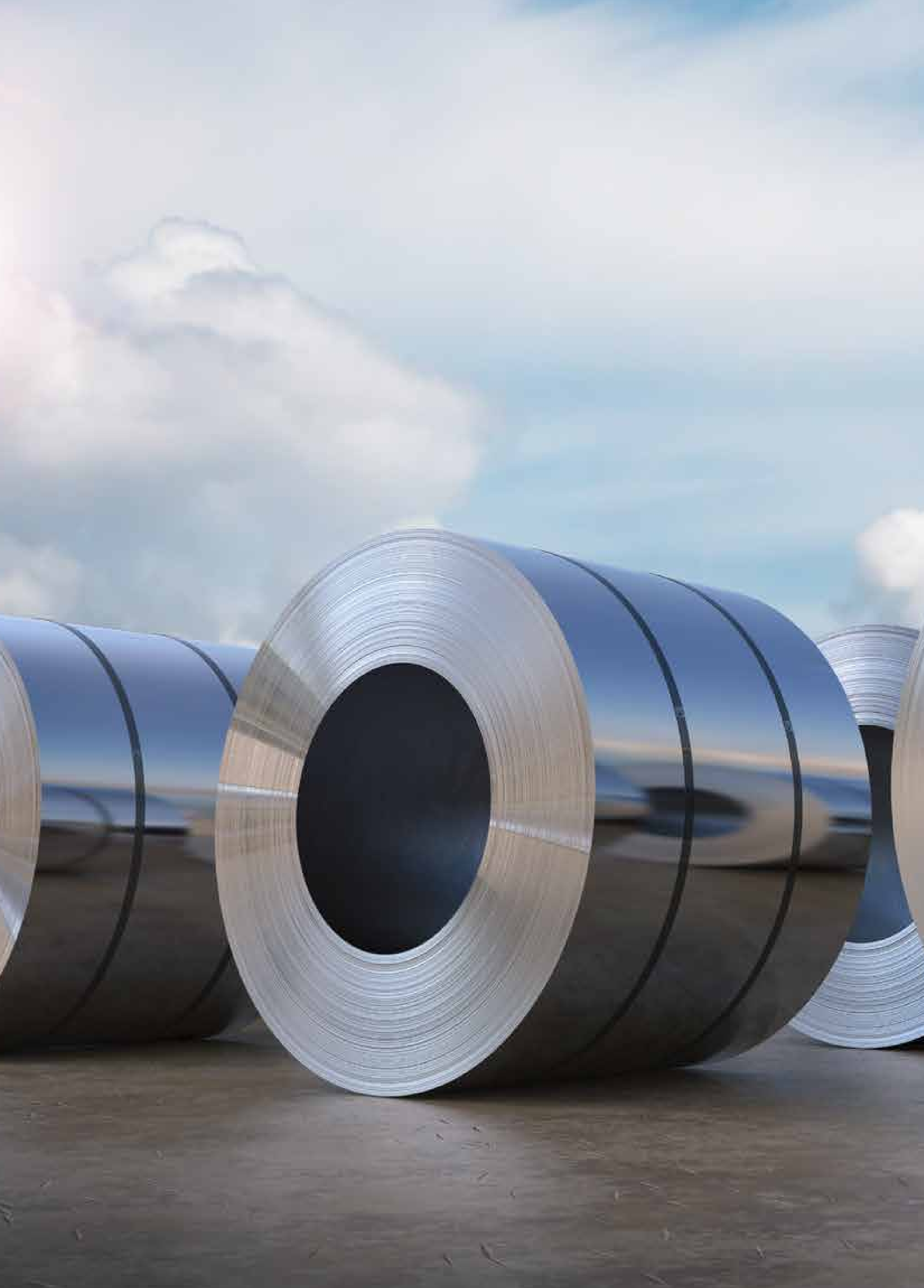
AISHA STEEL
MILLS LIMITED

ARIF HABIB GROUP

ANNUAL REPORT
2024



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COMPANY OVERVIEW

We at ASML, ROLL raw steel, to a perfect shining sheet, incorporating both strength and resilience.

Unwavering support of our stakeholders, visionary leadership and hard work of our committed team is converting dreams into reality.


15.46
15.46

Vision

To be a global leader in the flat steel industry with the largest share of the local market while fostering the culture of responsible production and consumption to be eventually acknowledged by its customers for quality and service excellence.

Mission

To supply the highest quality products to our clients utilizing sustainable and environmentally responsible procedures. We believe in the power of human capital in accomplishing our goal of responsible production with sustained return to our shareholders and strive to be the supplier and employer of choice in the flat steel industry.

COMPANY INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Mr. Arif Habib, Chairman
Mr. Samad A. Habib
Mr. Kashif A. Habib
Mr. Nasim Beg
Dr. Munir Ahmed, Chief Executive
Ms. Tayyaba Rasheed
Mr. Arslan Iqbal
Mr. Rashid Ali Khan
Mr. Muhammad Abbas Mirza

AUDIT COMMITTEE
Ms. Tayyaba Rasheed – Chairperson
Mr. Nasim Beg
Mr. Samad A. Habib
Mr. Kashif A. Habib

HUMAN RESOURCE & REMUNERATION COMMITTEE
Mr. Rashid Ali Khan – Chairman
Mr. Arif Habib
Mr. Kashif A. Habib

CHIEF FINANACIAL OFFICER
Mr. Ali Hassan

COMPANY SECRETARY
Mr. Manzoor Raza

HEAD OF INTERNAL AUDIT
Mr. Muhammad Shahid

REGISTERED OFFICE
1/F Arif Habib Centre, 23 – M. T. Khan Road,
Karachi – Pakistan – 74000
Tel: (+92 21) 32468317

PLANT ADDRESS
DSU - 45, Pakistan Steel
Down Stream Industrial Estate, Bin Qasim
Karachi – Pakistan
Tel: (+92 21) 34740160

AUDITORS
A. F. Ferguson & Co.,
Chartered Accountants,
State Life Building No. 1-C,
I.I. Chundrigar Road, Karachi.

SHARE REGISTRAR DEPARTMENT

CDC Share Registrar Services Limited
CDC House, 99-B, Block B, SMCHS,
Main Shahrah-e-Faisal, Karachi - 74400
Phone: 0800 – 23275
Fax: (+92 21) 34326053
Email: info@cdcsrsl.com
Website: www.cdcsrsl.com

LEGAL ADVISOR

Ahmed & Qazi
Khalid Anwer & Co.
Akhund Forbes
Mohsin TayebAly & Co.
Lex Firma
Khalid Jawed & Co.

BANKERS / LENDERS

Allied Bank Limited
Askari Bank Limited
Bank Al Habib Limited
Bank Alfalah Limited
Bank Islami Pakistan Limited
Dubai Islamic Bank
Faysal Bank Limited
Habib Bank Limited
Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China
JS Bank Limited
MCB Bank Limited
MCB Islamic Bank Limited
Meezan Bank Limited
National Bank of Pakistan (Aitemad)
National Bank of Pakistan
Pak China Investment Company Limited
Saudi Pak Industrial and
Agricultural Investment Company Limited
Silk Bank Limited
Sindh Bank Limited
Standard Chartered Bank (Pakistan) Limited
Bank Makramah Limited
(formerly known as Summit Bank Limited)
The Bank of Khyber
The Bank of Punjab
United Bank Limited

WEBSITE

www.aishasteel.com

COMPANY PROFILE AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

Aisha Steel Mills Limited ("ASML") is a public limited company incorporated in Pakistan under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now Companies Act, 2017). The shares of the Company are listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange. ASML is a part of Arif Habib group and is one of the largest private sector investments in the value added flat-rolled steel industry in Pakistan. The principal activity of the Company is manufacturing and selling cold rolled steel coils and hot dipped galvanized coils.

NATURE OF BUSINESS

ASML is one of the major producers of Flat Steel Products i.e. Cold Rolled steel coils and Hot Dipped Galvanized steel coils in Pakistan. It is a state-of-the-art steel rolling complex with the name-plate capacity of 700,000 tons per annum.

Cold Rolled Coils (CRC)

CRC has wide applications in various sectors including auto, engineering, appliances and pipe manufacturing. These sheets and coils are further processed into a wide variety of value added products for domestic as well as industrial applications in different sectors. ASML uses Electrolytic Cleaning Line (ECL) for Auto Grade Sector. These coils are provided as coils or sheet, as per customer demand. Currently, ASML is producing CRC of the following specifications:

Cold Rolled Coils (CRC)	
Annual Capacity:	450,000 tons
Size (mm):	0.15mm – 3mm
Width (mm):	914, 1000, 1120, 1219
Manufacturing standard:	JIS-G3141, ASTM CS 1008
and equivalent	
Grade:	SPCC, SPCD, SPCE, SPCG
Quality	
Surface Finish:	Matt / Bright

Hot Dipped Galvanized Coils (HDGC)

ASML started production of HDGC and sheets in SGCC, SGCH and SGCD grades from May 2019. HDGC is used in vast applications including HVAC, pipes, containers, ceilings, light gauge steel structures and canopies. HDGC is available in coils as well as steel sheets as per customer requirement. Currently, ASML is producing HDGC of the following specifications:

Hot Dipped Galvanized Coils (HDGC)	
Annual Capacity:	250,000 tons
Size (mm):	0.15mm – 3mm
Width (mm):	914, 1000, 1219
Manufacturing standard:	JIS-G3302, ASTM A653 / A653M and equivalent
Spangle:	Zero / Regular
Grade:	SGCC, SGCH, SGCD Quality
Coating thickness:	Z06 – Z27 (Anti-finger coating is also available on customer demand).

Markets

The local and international market of the Company products comprises of various applications of CRC & HDGC flat steel including manufacturing of various automobile parts, manufacturing of refrigerators, centralized air conditioner's ducts and manufacturing of pipes. Our products are sold to customers through a network of dealers whereas sales are also made directly to the end users manufacturing various engineering goods.

According to "Rating Report" issued by VIS Credit Rating Company Limited on January 31, 2024, ASML rating is maintained at BBB+ indicating adequate credit quality; protection factors are reasonable and sufficient. Outlook has been revised from 'Rating Watch –Negative' to Stable.

Complete report can be accessed at:

https://docs.vis.com.pk/RatingReports/OP_01018903008_00010189.pdf

Machinery and Production Process

The production process of CRC from HRC is highly automated and can be divided into the following processes:

1. Push Pull Pickling Line

This line cleans HRC by using acid solution to eliminate oxide scale and other deposits on the surface. After initiation of commercial operations of the new push pull pickling line from June 26, 2019 the total pickling capacity of ASML accounts to 850,000 tons per annum.

2. Cold Rolling Mill

The Rolling Mill is an integral part of the cold rolling complex. In this equipment the cleaned HRC is rolled into thin gauges at room temperature by applying hydraulic force through set of roles. Cold rolled steel possesses better surface enhanced strength and better dimensional accuracy compared to HRC. The output from this mill can be sold as "Full Hard CRC" or further processed into "Annealed CRC".

3. Batch Annealing Furnace

Batch Annealing Furnace (BAF) transforms "Full Hard CRC" into "Annealed CRC" in controlled atmosphere furnaces. Currently the Company is equipped with 14 heating bells and 14 cooling bells with an annealing capacity of approximately 350,000 tons of CRC every year.

4. Skin Passing and Recoiling Mills

Skin passing is done to improve mechanical properties and achieve specified surface finish, hardness and flatness. After skin passing the finished product is passed through a recoiling line and coated with corrosion protection oil. The coil size is also adjusted according to the customer specifications.

Production process of HDGC from CRC is as follows:

1. Surface Preparation

The Full Hard CRC coils are degreased, pickled and then rinsed to remove impurities, scales and to prepare surface for application of zinc coating.

2. Galvanizing

Hot dip galvanizing is the process of coating steel with a layer of zinc by immersing the metal in a bath of molten zinc at a temperature of around 400-450°C (coating thickness Z06-Z27).

Geographical Location

We are located at:

1. Registered Office Address: 1/F Arif Habib Centre, 23 M.T. Khan Road, Karachi, Pakistan
2. Factory Address: DSU-45, Pakistan Steel, Down Stream Industrial Estate, Bin Qasim, Karachi, Pakistan
3. Lahore Liaison Office: 601-B, 6th Floor. City Tower, Main Boulevard, Gulberg II, Lahore, Pakistan
4. Multan Liaison Office: 606-A, 6th Floor. United Mall, Abdali Road, Multan, Pakistan
5. Rawalpindi Liaison Office: 514, 5th Floor, Kohistan Tower, Saddar, Rawalpindi

SIGNIFICANT FACTORS AFFECTING EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT

Macro-Economic Factors Affecting Business

Global Overview

Global economic growth slowed down in comparison to the post-pandemic recovery seen in 2021-2022. The World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) downgraded growth forecasts for both advanced and emerging economies, reflecting inflationary pressures, monetary tightening, and geopolitical disruptions.

Inflation remained a major issue throughout the July 2023 to June 2024 period. While inflation peaked in many countries in early 2023, Central banks focused on inflation control, leading to higher interest rates and slower growth, especially in advanced economies. Emerging markets showed mixed performance. The war in Ukraine and U.S.-China tensions continued to disrupt trade and energy markets, while the global focus on sustainability and climate policy shaped long-term investments.

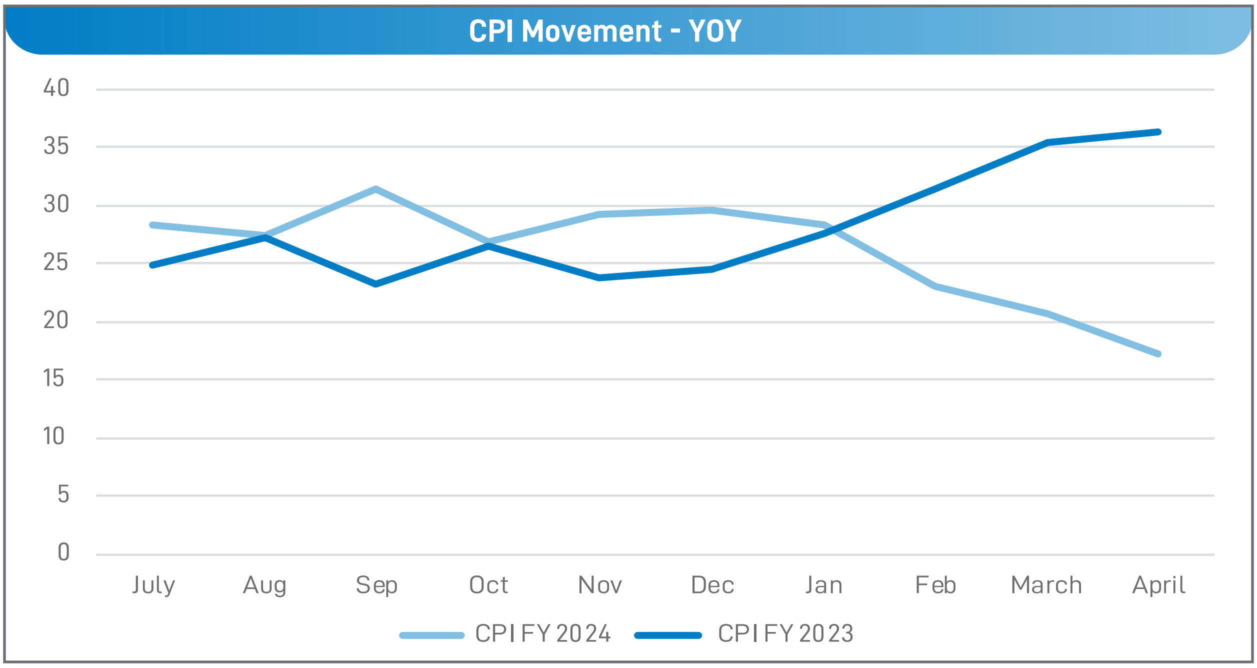
Local Economic Environment

Pakistan remains committed to macroeconomic stabilization, steadily moving towards a phase of sustainable and inclusive growth. While challenges persist, the determination to succeed remains strong. The Stand-by Arrangement with the IMF, signed by the Government at the outset of FY2024 was concluded successfully as Pakistan now looks forward to an extended stabilization and home-grown growth program.

Despite challenges of fiscal consolidation, monetary tightening, geopolitical tensions, and persistently high inflationary pressure, especially in the third quarter, Pakistan's economy began to show signs of resilience and stability. Going forward, fiscal discipline through curtailment of nonessential expenditures coupled with all-encompassing reforms at the Federal Board of Revenue will ensure financial self-sustainability. Support from bilateral and multilateral development partners remains important.

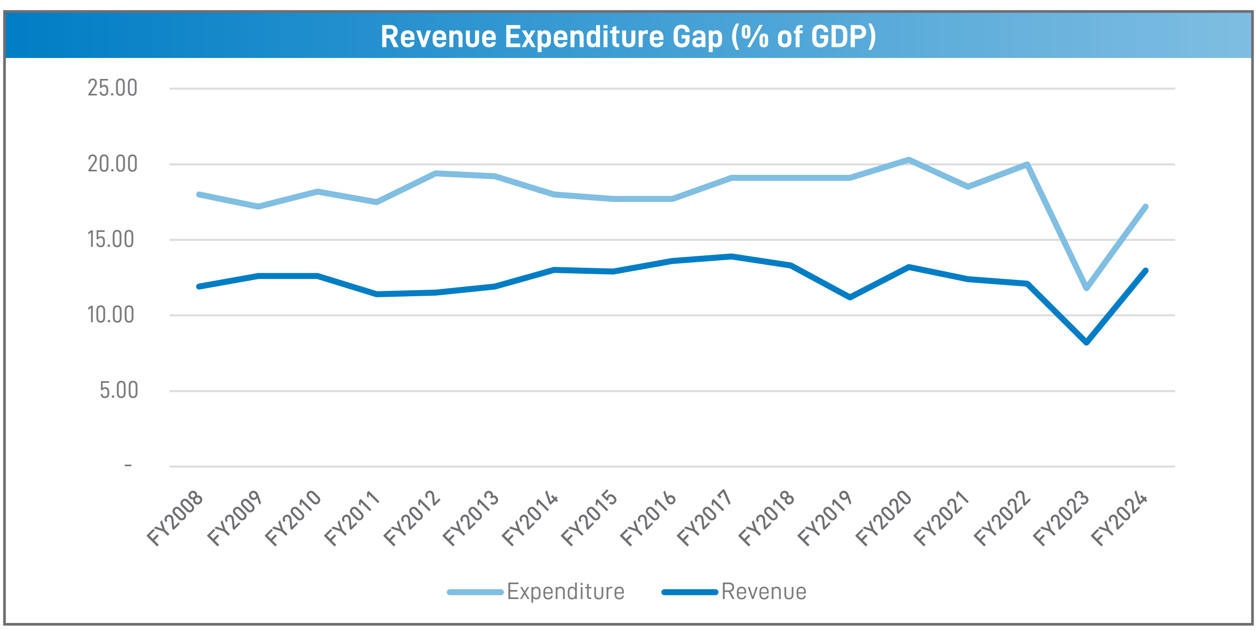
The Country's real GDP growth accelerated to 2.4% from 0.29% recorded last year. This growth was broad-based, with the agriculture sector expanded by 6.3%, while industry and services each grew by 1.2%. The markets have rallied due to improvements in economic conditions.

The CPI inflation for the period July-April FY 2024 recorded at 26.0% as against 28.2% during the same period last year. The other inflationary indicators like Sensitive Price Indicator (SPI) recorded at 30.2% as against 31.7% last year. Wholesale Price Index (WPI) recorded at 22.4% in July-April FY 2024 compared to 34.1% same period last year.

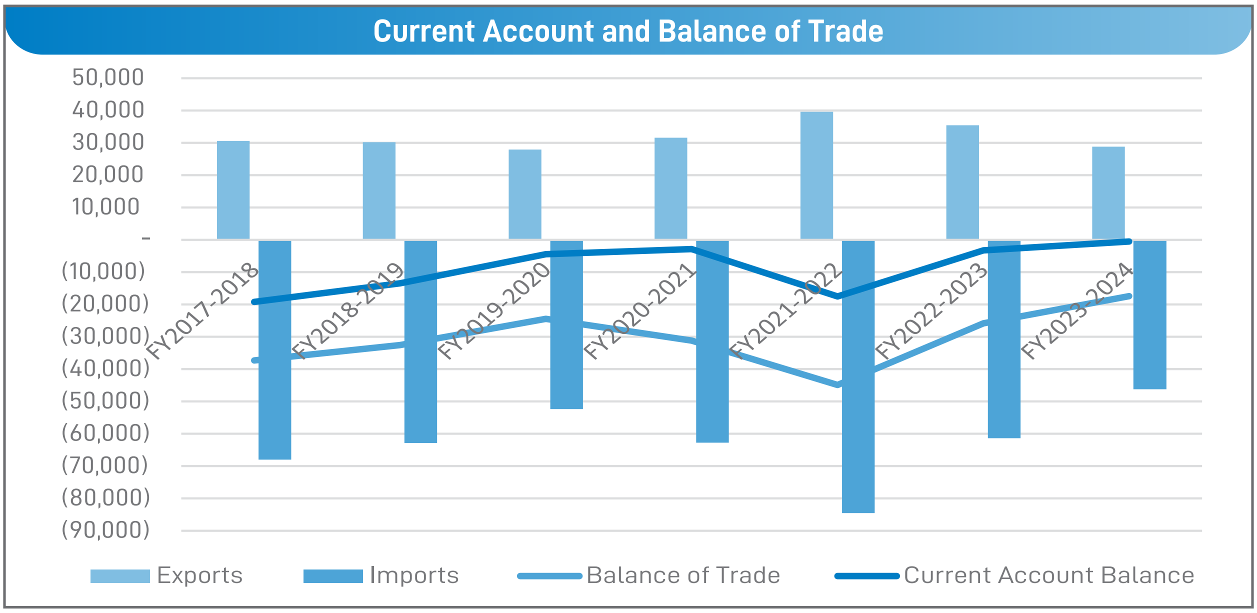


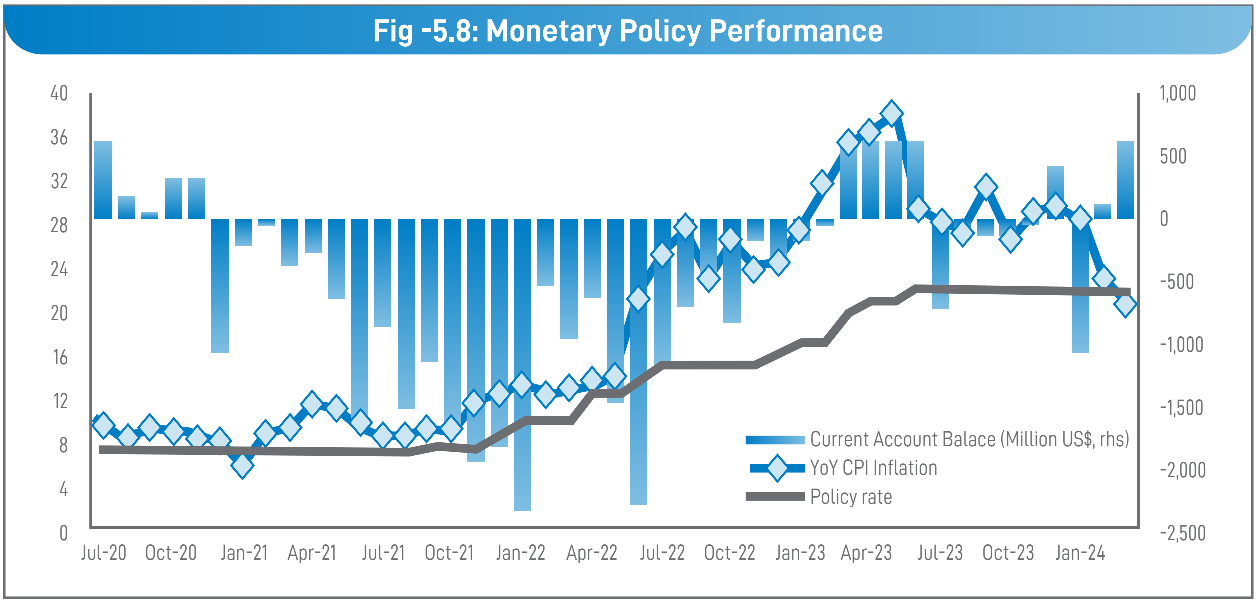
Fiscal consolidation beginning in FY 2023, while initially contributing to short-term inflationary pressures, gradually supported the SBP's efforts to curb aggregate demand and stabilize inflation expectations. This coordinated policy approach in Pakistan led to a significant drop in inflation, falling to 17.3% in April 2024 from its peak of 38% in May 2023. According to the latest Monetary Policy Statement (MPS), inflation is projected to decline further, moving towards the medium-term target of 5-7% by September 2025.

During FY2024, the overall fiscal deficit reduced by 0.6% (3.7% of GDP) as against (4.6% of GDP) in the comparable period of FY 2023. The fiscal sector progressed towards stability, propelled by consolidation efforts and targeted reforms. Fiscal deficit remained manageable with an overall primary surplus. Rupee appreciated by almost 3.0% during the first eleven months.



The current account deficit was reduced by 87.5% to US $ 0.5 billion during July-March FY 2024, compared to US $ 4.1 billion last year. Consequently, Pakistan's total FX reserves increased by US $ 3.6 billion during this period, in contrast to a depletion of US $ 6.3 billion during the same period last year. This reduction resulted from a rise in exports coupled with a continued decline in imports.





PS: Economic data has been collected from "Pakistan Economic Survey 2023-24".

The government is focused on maintaining a stable economy by prioritizing exports and investment. Through continued policy and reform implementation, growth is anticipated to reach its medium-term potential of 5.5% by FY 2027 gradually. The government has taken steps to control speculation in the foreign exchange market to reduce uncertainty in the external sector. The inflation rate is projected to normalize due to the high base effect, improvements in the agricultural sector, and favorable global conditions.

Micro-Economic Factors Affecting Business

ASML is focused on customer satisfaction and aims to provide them with best quality of CRC and HDGC. We target for long-term mutually beneficial relationship which adds value for both customers and ASML. In order to meet our mutual objectives, we aim to achieve optimization of all processes from procurement to sales and capitalize on synchronization of entire value chain.

Competition

ASML is one of the largest producers of CRC and HDGC in Pakistan. Due to state-of-the-art technology, our quality gives us competitive edge over other producers and importers of CRC and HDGC. ASML, after coordinated team work and able guidance has increased its rolling capacity to 700,000 tons including 250,000 tons of HDGC. This already has and will further strengthen us against the competitors.

Suppliers

The Company has built strong relationships with its suppliers. We have a competent procurement team which is well versed in acquiring necessary raw material and other stores and spares at optimum rates and premium quality.

Raw Material

The raw material mainly consists of Hot Rolled Coils (HRC) which is imported by ASML from seven different countries across the globe. Prices of HRC are linked with its international demand and supply. Timing of HRC procurement and its pricing decision are critical to the profitability of the Company. For production of HDGC, Zinc and its various alloys are also imported.

Significant changes from prior year

There are no major changes in the organizational overview. The Company remains well poised to capture market opportunities and meet expectations of its local and foreign customers.

ASML stays vigilant to changes in economic environment and the Board meets regularly to discuss the significant developments and set appropriate action plans to ensure achievements of the Companies objectives.

The Flat Steel Sector

The Flat Steel industry in Pakistan comprises of major two local producers International Steels Limited (ISL) and Aisha Steel Mills Limited (ASL). Flat steel producers import Hot Rolled Coil (HRC) and convert it into Cold Rolled Coil (CRC), Galvanized and Color Coated sheets.

The HRC prices remained around US$ 560, FOB China from July 2023 to February 2024, thereafter gradually declining to US$ 535 by June 2024. The prices since have declined further due to slowdown of demand in China. Other markets also exhibited similar trend. The market is expected to remain at these levels in the near term, however, a slow recovery is anticipated due to production cuts, stimulus in China and expected demand revival in America

Political Factors

Political instability in the country also led to a huge increase in economic uncertainty. Uncertainty at individual, firm, and government levels negatively affected the economy. The Board closely monitor the political climate of the country and stays vigilant to the ever developing situation and its implications on ASML.

Legal Factors

ASML was incorporated under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now Companies Act, 2017) and is listed in Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX) since 2012. The Company prepares its financial statements in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan. The accounting and reporting standards applicable in Pakistan comprise of:

- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as notified under the Companies Act, 2017;
- Islamic Financial Accounting Standards (IFAS) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan as notified under the Companies Act, 2017; and
- Provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017.

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

The board promotes a culture of compliance with the applicable framework and with the help of professional legal counsels ensure adherence to the applicable laws, regulation and standards.

Technological Factors

ASML is a major player in Pakistan's flat steel market and a growing contributor to Pakistan's export. In recent years, the Company, foreseeing prospective market demand trends, has upgraded the state-of-the-art steel rolling complex to a name plate capacity of 700,000 tons per annum. The Company now stands at an advantageous position to meet the rising local and foreign demand.

SAP S/4 HANA

ERP systems integrate core business functions like finance, HR, supply chain, and inventory management into a centralized platform. They streamline processes, ensure data accuracy, and provide real-time insights. By automating tasks and enabling seamless communication, ERPs enhance efficiency, reduce costs, and support data-driven decision-making, ultimately improving overall organizational performance. The Company implemented SAP S/4 HANA (ERP software) in financial year 2022 for streamlining the Company's overall operations, which resulted in efficient reporting and informed decision making. The transition from Sidat Hyder to SAP S/4 HANA was challenging but tremendous efforts were put in by the business and IT team together to achieve a smooth transition with zero business disruption. The implementation of SAP S/4 HANA has enabled the management in efficient data management, quicker decision making and accurate forecasting.

Management support is crucial for employees to engage effectively, ensuring successful ERP implementation. The Company has an organized system for providing training to users.

Management of Risks

To control risk factors in ERP, the Company:

- Thoroughly Planned and Identified Risks Early
- Engaged Stakeholders and Clarified Requirements
- Assembled an Experienced Project Team
- Implemented Robust Change Management
- Fostered Regular Communication
- Ensured Accurate Data Migration and Integration
- Limited Excessive Customization
- Developed Contingency Plans
- Established Post-Implementation Support

System Security Assessment and Segregation of Duties

Companies ensured system security through audits, role-based access, encryption, and employee training. Compliance with regulations, data backups, incident response plans, and continuous monitoring were vital. Authentication methods like multi-factor authentication were employed. Access to sensitive data was limited based on roles. Regular security audits were conducted to identify vulnerabilities. Encryption was used for data at rest and in transit. Employees were trained on security best practices, including recognizing phishing attempts. Incident response plans were in place for swift actions in case of breaches. Compliance with industry regulations was maintained, and systems were regularly updated to adapt to emerging threats, ensuring a proactive security approach.

Environmental Factors

Recent years have witnessed increased focus on climate change due to various disasters that took place around the world. Pakistan government also seek to place greater emphasis on the environmental policies. An ambitious ten billion trees tsunami programme was launched in 2019. ASML also contributed to the environment by reusing water from waste water treatment plant and spreading awareness among employees.

Imported versus Local Material and Foreign Currency Sensitivity

The cost of HRC constitutes around 85% of total cost of CRC and HDGC. HRC is imported from multipule countries across the globe and transactions are denominated in foreign currency. Bills payable and foreign creditors, included under trade and other payables, are exposed to foreign currency risk. Other than HRC and zinc, all other raw materials are procured locally. Further, the Company has exports sales and therefore is exposed to foreign currency risk on receivables.

As at June 30, 2024, if the Pakistani Rupee had weakened / strengthened by 5% against US Dollar with all other variables held constant, loss before tax for the year would have been higher / lower by Rs. 98.01 million (2023: Rs. 117.89 million) mainly as a result of foreign exchange losses / gains on translation of US Dollar denominated financial assets or liabilities.

Effect of seasonality

Sales remain mostly stable throughout the year and there is no major seasonal push or pull, however, some slowdown is witnessed from beginning of Ramadan until a week after Eid-ul-Fitr, a week before Eid-ul-Azha till a week after Eid-ul-Azha, and occasionally during monsoon season. The lower pace of sales relates to slowdown in operations of customers due to Ramadan and lack of availability of intercity transport.

Productivity of the Company is independent from seasonal fluctuations. However, same is managed by adjusting stock levels and annual maintenance schedules.

Business Model

What we depend upon (Input)

Financial Capital
Our business requires financial capital and we pride ourselves with the efficiency with which we allocate it to meet our strategic objectives. This capital consists of Rs. 15.71 bn equity and Rs. 3.2 bn debt.

Human
Our success is dependent on the commitment and focus of our talented people. We invest in their potential and empower them to leverage opportunities for growth, both for themselves and for our Company. Our family is 590 permanent and 35 contractual employees strong. We take pride in our commitment to promote employees' wellbeing and have taken various initiatives that include:

- 343 training hours invested
- Employee appreciation day

Social
Our relationship with suppliers, as well as distributors and customers has led us to create impact beyond what we could have achieved on our own. We value our local and international networks, enabling us to produce superior quality products.

Manufactured and Intellectual Capital
State of the art flat steel manufacturing complex with a name plate capacity of 700,000 MT along with the processes perfected over time are prime contributors to produce superior quality products. We have further taken initiatives of implementing SAP S/4 Hana to streamline reporting.

Natural Resources
To produce, we use hard rolled coils, zinc, various chemicals, water and energy. We seek to preserve the resources we use by using them efficiently.

How we do it (Process)

Procurement

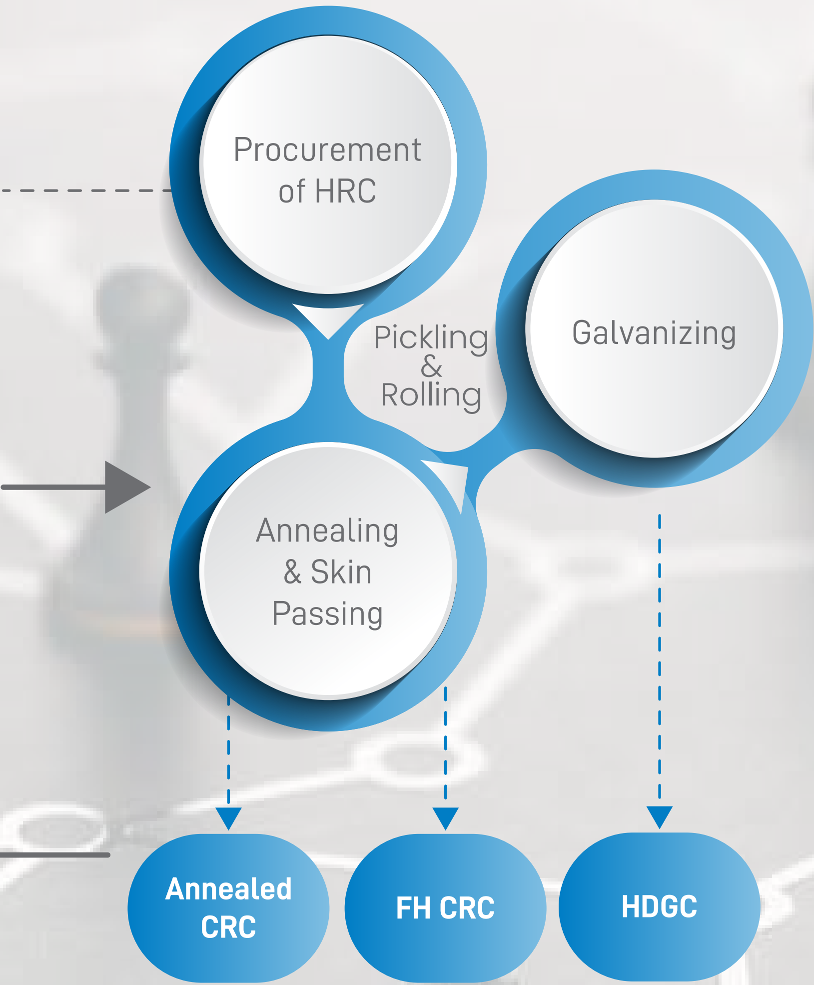
Manufacturing**

Packing

Dealer Network

Shipping

What we do (Product)



Value Generated and Added (Output)

Financial Capital

- For Share Holders:

- LAT – Rs. 132 bn
- LPS – Rs. (0.26)
- Market Value: (ASL: Rs. 7.36 | ASLPS: Rs. 9.00)

- For Wider Stake Holders:

- Contribution to National Exchequer - Rs. 7.84 bn
- Return to providers of finance – Rs. 4.05 bn
- Sales to our local and export customers – Rs. 42.75 bn
- Paid to suppliers, service providers and employees – Rs. 38.84 bn

Human Capital

- Talent nourishment, growth and retention
- Diversity at workplace
- Safe and Healthy work environment

Social Capital

- Growing network of vendors, dealers and customers
- Highly satisfied customers
- Trust of Vendors

Manufactured and Intellectual Capital

- Producing superior quality product
- Increased market share
- Contributing to national economy by substituting imports
- Reduced operating cycle and cost optimization
- Timely and effective reporting

Natural Capital

- Better utilization of natural resources
- Re-use of water treated from waste water treatment plant
- Conversion to solar energy

** Manufacturing process has been explained in detail on page no. 12 of the Company Information Section.

CODE OF BUSINESS CONDUCT AND ETHICAL PRINCIPLES

Code of Business Conduct and Ethical Principles

At ASML, we conduct our business with integrity, honesty and fairness. We respect views and the interests of all stakeholders and strive to fulfill them while remaining compliant with the legal framework. In order to ensure compliance with best practices, Code of conduct is in place which is required to be acted upon by all employees including Chief Executive and Directors. Our Code of Conduct contains the following principles:

1. Human Resource

ASML believes that a strong and capable team leads to results. ASML is an equal opportunity employer and discrimination on any ground is completely unacceptable. Therefore, employees shall be recruited and promoted only on merit based on qualification and experience.

2. Compliance with Laws and Regulations

Every director and employee of ASML shall adhere to all applicable laws and regulations, including those related to corporate governance.

3. Conflict of Interest

No director or employee of the Company shall engage in any activity, relationship or business which conflicts with the interest of the Company, unless the same has been approved by the Company. Any interest which may affect or might reasonably be deemed by others to affect the employee's impartiality, should be declared in writing to the Company.

4. Books and Records

Every employee must act in good faith and shall not misrepresent material facts in their internal or external communications and books or records.

5. Fair and Ethical Conduct

Every director and employee of the Company shall deal fairly with each other, customers, suppliers and other stake holders. Information transmitted and dealings done in official capacity must be honest and shall never be made to mislead, take unfair advantage, manipulate, conceal or abuse information, or to misrepresent facts.

6. Work Place Harassment

Every director and employee shall maintain an environment that is free from harassment and all employees shall be equally respected. Harassment includes, but is not limited to, sexual harassment and disparaging comments based on gender, religion, race or ethnicity.

7. Confidentiality

The Directors and employees must respect the information received in the due course of business and never use the same for personal gain. Further, all the affairs of the Company are to be treated as confidential and never be disclosed to third parties, unless the same is required by the applicable laws.

8. Political Contributions and Activities

Directors and employees are restricted from engaging in political activities or making political contributions.

9. Health and Safety

Every employee is encouraged to take reasonable care to ensure his health and safety and others who may be affected by his acts. Health and safety guidelines should be strictly followed, especially in the production area.

10. Weapons and Drugs

ASML does not allow any employee to carry firearms or weapons. Further, the employees must not possess, use, or distribute drugs or alcohol.

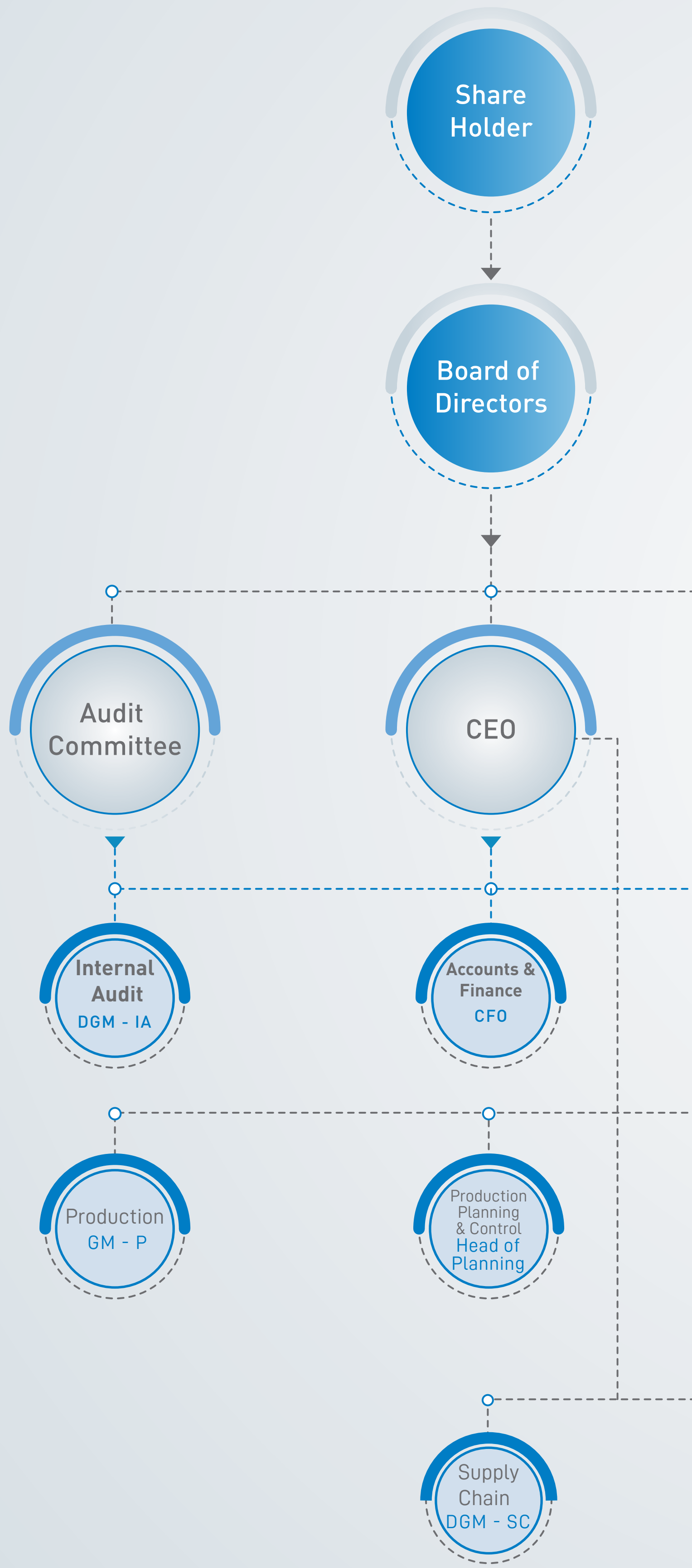
11. Protecting Company's Assets

Every employee shall safeguard assets of the Company and their fair and efficient use. All assets of the Company, including utilities and official time of employee, shall be used efficiently and for legitimate business purposes only.

12. Non-Retaliation Policy

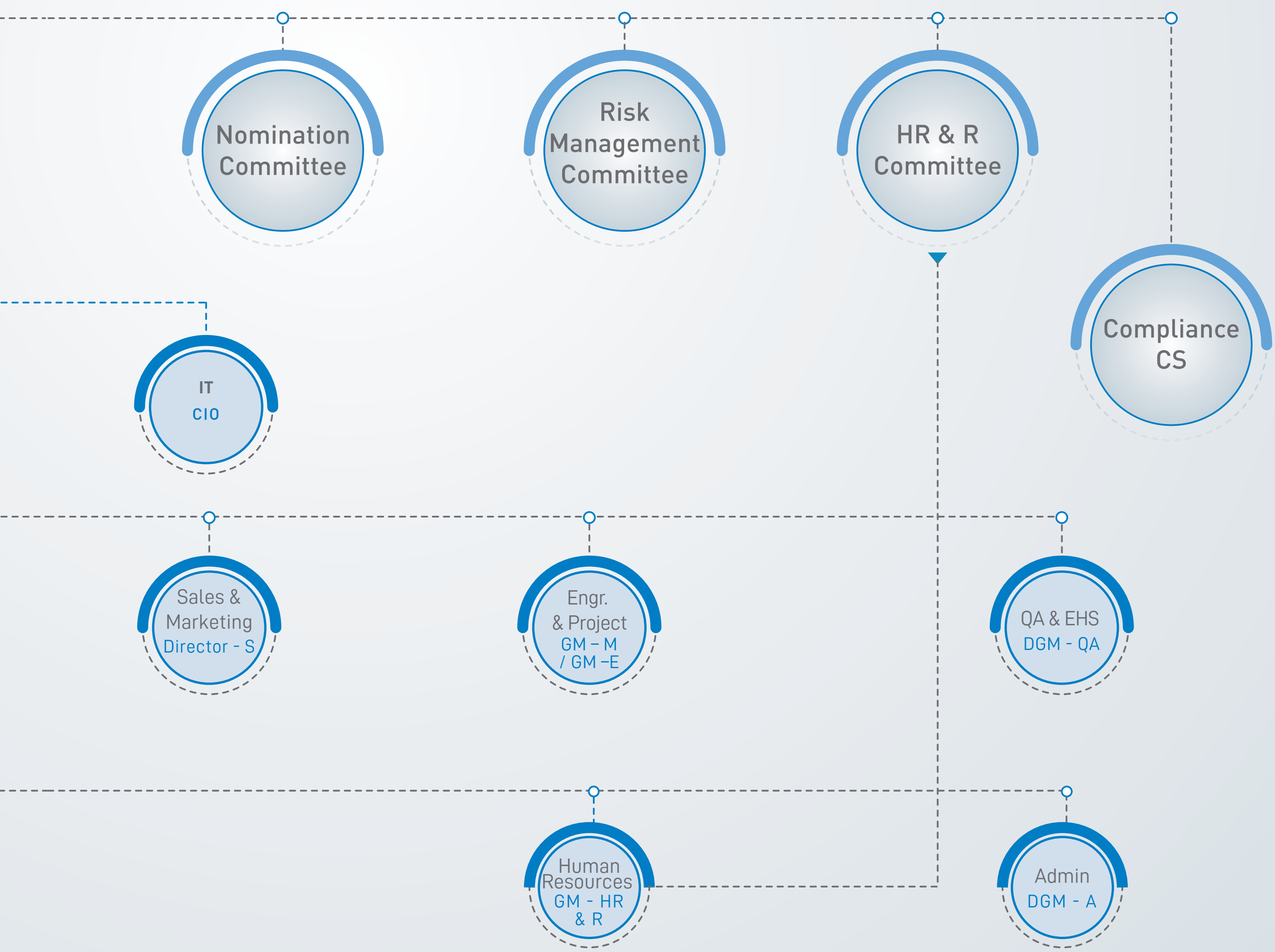
The Company prohibits any retaliation against anyone who reports the misconduct in good faith. Any employee observing any violation may bring the same to the notice of the management in writing.

ORGANIZATION CHART



	Direct Reporting Line
	Administrative Reporting Line
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
GM	General Manager
DGM	Deputy General Manager
CIO	Chief Information Officer
IA	Internal Audit
HR	Human Resource
A	Administration
CS	Company Secretary

S	Sales and Marketing
SC	Supply Chain
P	Prodution
QA	Quality Assurance
EHS	Employee Health and Safety
M	Mechanical
E	Electrical
HR & R	Human Resource & Remuneration
IT	Information Technology



CORE VALUES

At ASML we act, work and prosper in accordance with our values. We strive to contribute towards the society and conduct our business in abidance by the law. We aim to serve the interests of all stakeholders, including the society at large.

1. **Integrity and Trust**

   We trust, respect and support each other. Thus, strive to earn the trust of all our stakeholders by maintaining transparent environment based on ethical values and ensuring openness and honesty in all our dealings at all times.

2. **Diversity and Fairness**

   We are an equal opportunity employer and provide equal playing field to all our employees without bias against gender, age, race, ethnicity and religion.

3. **Excellence**

   We strive for quality and excellence in all our actions and make sure we do what we say.

4. **Teamwork and Team Development**

   We aim for building teams where members respect and support each other, regard each other's views, coordinate, collaborate and foster an environment of harmonized efforts towards collective goal of growth and prosperity. We invest in human resource and ensure continuous behavioral and technical trainings are provided.

5. **Regulatory Compliance and Corporate Governance**

   The Company remains committed to high standards of corporate governance, while adhering to applicable laws and regulations, in full letter and spirit.

6. Shareholders

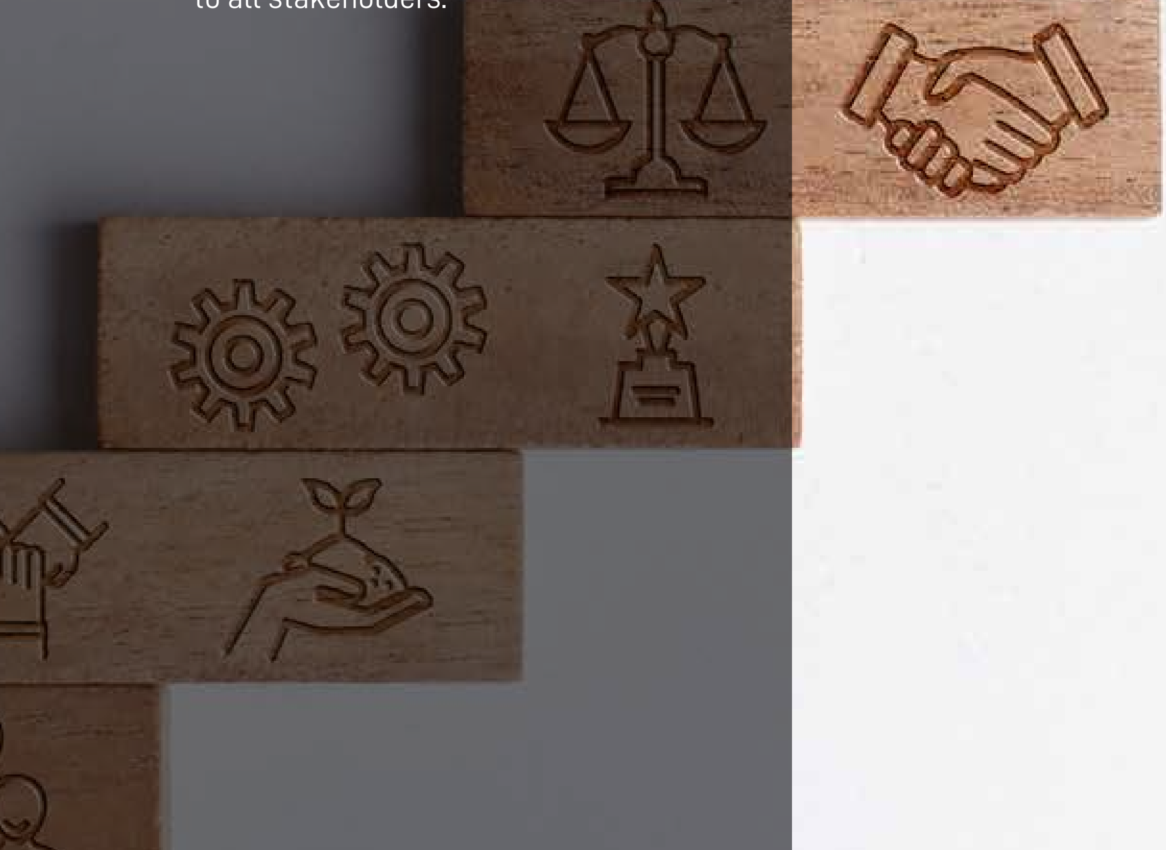
We are committed to maximize the value of investments of shareholders by achieving superior returns, enhancing our capacities and improving our process efficiencies. We are also committed to ensuring that all material information is communicated to shareholders on a timely basis.

7. Customers

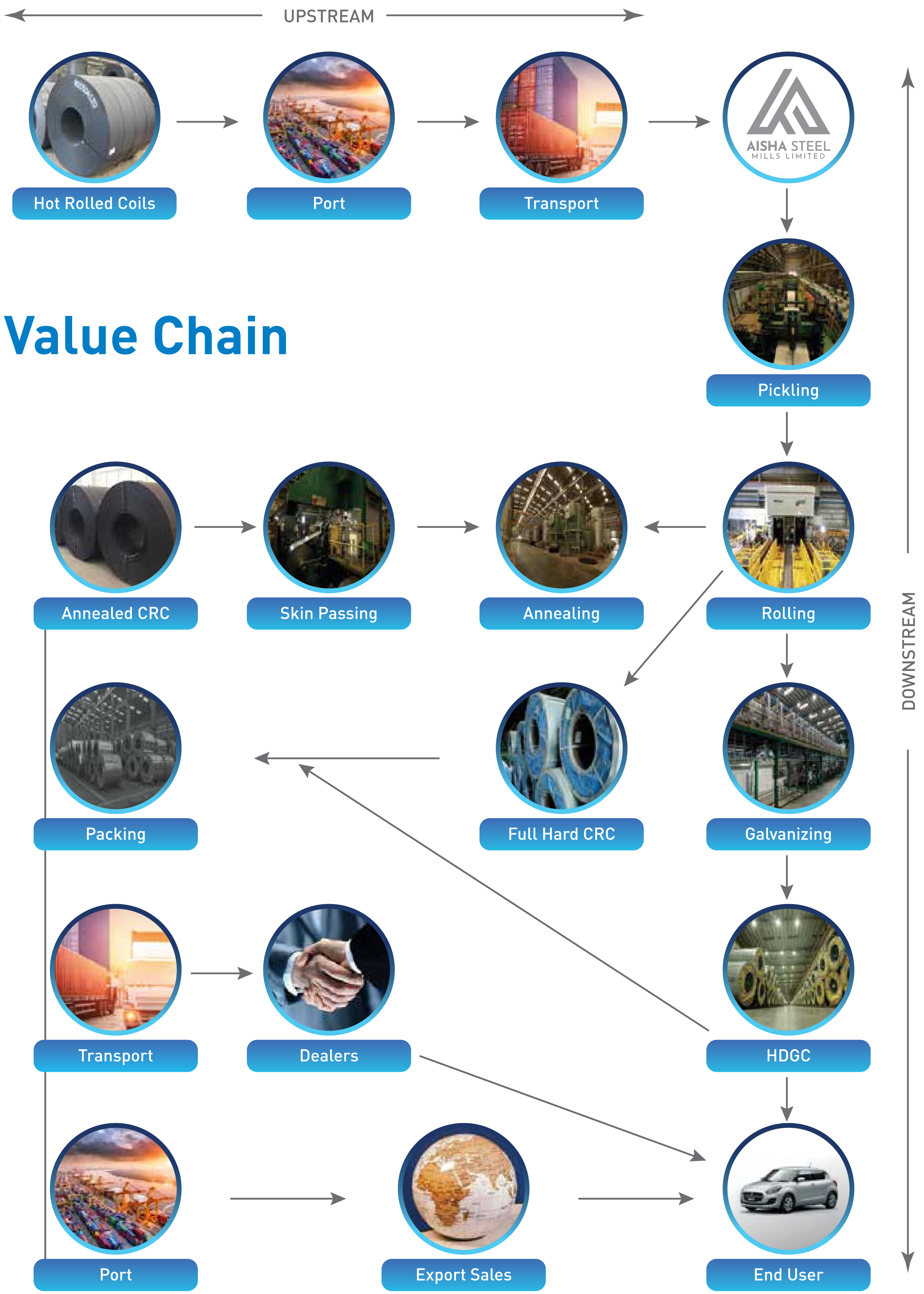
Our conviction for excellence emerges with the passion to satisfy our customer and to provide them with a product of international standards.

8. Ingenuity

We seek new opportunities and out-of-the-box solutions. We use our creativity to find ways to solve problems. Our experience and technology enables us to overcome challenges and deliver value to all stakeholders.



Value Chain


UPSTREAM
Hot Rolled Coils
Port
Transport
AISHA STEEL MILLS LIMITED
Pickling
Rolling
Annealing
Skin Passing
Annealed CRC
Full Hard CRC
Galvanizing
HDGC
Packing
Transport
Dealers
Port
Export Sales
End User
DOWNSTREAM

Production Process of HRC

1. Sintering

The iron ore is agglomerated with other fine materials at high temperature, to create a product called Sinter that can be used in a blast furnace.

2. Blasting

A mixture of iron ore (Sinter) and coke is then heated in a blast furnace to produce molten iron (pig iron) from which steel is made.

3. Casting

Steel from the furnace is passed through continuous casters and is formed into slabs, blooms and billets.

4. Heating Process

Steel slabs are then heated in a furnace to approximately 2,300 degree Fahrenheit. The mills scales / flaky surface generated on the surface of hot iron are cleansed through scale breaker.

5. Finishing and Rolling

The cleansed material is sent through a rolling mill for producing transfer bars. The process consists of rollers that decrease the thickness and increase the length. The transfer bar is further rolled to reduce thickness to form sheets of desired thickness.

6. Cooling Stage

The flat rolled steel is cooled via cooling sprays. After cooling the hot rolled sheets enter coilers and the coils are ready for delivery.

Production Process of CRC and HDGC

Production Process of CRC and HDGC has been mentioned in "Company Profile and Nature of Business". Please refer page no. 12.

Calendar of Notable Events

76th
INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS
14 August 2023

93rd
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING
25 September 2023

94th
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING
24 October 2023

19th
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
28 October 2023

95th
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING
23 February 2024

96th
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING
27 April 2024

Salient Policies In Place

IT Governance Policy

ASML recognizes IT as key resource for business progression and growth and has a well-documented, communicated and implemented IT Governance Framework and Policy that warrants that IT is aligned with the overall organizational goals and strategies. The policy aims to create IT governance structure establishing modus-operandi, roles and responsibility and guidance for overall IT Management Framework including management, implementation and monitoring of IT investments.

The IT Governance Policy consists of:

1. Providing an organized decision making process around IT investment decisions.
2. Reducing system down times and disruptions, including planning of system upgradations without affecting operations.
3. Ensuring availability, integrity, security, consistency and accuracy of data and communications.
4. Ensuring sufficiency of IT Infrastructure and investment in IT hardware and software in line with the organization's objectives.
5. Creating a culture of paperless environment.
6. Determining the distribution of responsibility between the IT department and User department.
7. Assisting in backup and recovery of information.
8. Ensuring effective IT inventory asset management.

Whistle Blowing Policy

ASML is committed to conduct its business and work with all stakeholders in a manner that is lawful and ethically responsible. Our Whistle Blowing Policy formalizes the Company's commitment to enable its employees, shareholders and business associates to make fair and prompt disclosure of circumstances where they discover information that shows serious malpractices. The Whistle Blowing Unit comprises of Chief Executive Officer and Head of Internal Audit.

Fundamental elements of our Whistle Blowing Policy are highlighted below:

- The complainants are ensured that he / she will not be subjected to any form of detrimental treatment as a result of any disclosure, where the disclosure is made in good faith. However, it should be noted that unfounded allegations made recklessly, maliciously or knowing that they were false can expose the complainant to disciplinary action.
- All disclosures are required to be made in writing.
- All whistle blowing disclosures made are treated as confidential and the identity of the whistle blower is protected at all stages in any internal matter or investigation.
- Disclosures made anonymously will also be accepted however, the decision to take them up lies with the Whistleblowing unit depending on their nature and urgency.

- For cases which are directly impacting the goodwill of the Company both in financial and non-financial terms, CEO will submit the report to the Audit Committee and Board of Directors. Both shall receive information on each report of concern and can ask for follow-up information on actions taken from CEO.

During the year there were no whistle blowing incident reported under the mentioned procedure.

Corporate Social & Sustainability Responsibility

Corporate Social Responsibility

The objective of this policy is to serve as useful guiding principle to take initiative to contribute to harmonious and sustainable development of society and the earth through all business activities that ASML carry out and in the evaluation of proposals received from our various stakeholders for CSR projects, programs and activities.

Arif Habib Group has continuously strived to contribute to the sustainable development of society through the business activities of its components, by actively discharging its Corporate Social Responsibilities in numerous areas of community development in the relevant spheres of the component Companies.

Policy

ASML shall promote its corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities based on the conviction that all business activities must take CSR into consideration. We shall remain vigilant in enforcement of corporate ethics and compliance and constantly work to improve educational and community development programs and strengthen our internal control systems. At the same time, we pursue initiatives related to quality management, environmental preservation, philanthropy and improved communication with all stakeholders.

CSR Policy Guidelines

ASML shall undertake social, philanthropic or community development programs which are in line with its business strategies or that which will benefit the broader interests of the community that includes:

- Education
- Health
- Community Building

However before committing to any CSR activity, credibility and reputation of the donee seeking assistance must be considered.

(Details of CSR Activities carried during the year have been covered in Directors' Report .)

Sustainability

ASML actively strives to achieve the desired sustainability outcomes of being an active and welcomed member of the community and of having our contributions to society. We understand sustaining the environment, preservation of energy, careful use of utilities, prevention of atmosphere and eco-friendly contributions are necessary for every responsible citizen. At ASML, under the direction of management we continuously make continuous sustainability efforts by educating and counseling our employees regarding importance of environment preservation and inculcating top-down approach and culture towards generating sustainability. We understand that sustainability is not performed periodically, but it is inspired and spread via regular actions in daily life.

HR Management and Succession Planning

The HR Management (HRM) is one of the key pillars of the Company it includes recruiting, developing, motivating and retaining the personnel having exceptional ability and dedication by providing them good working conditions, performance based compensation, attractive benefit program and opportunity for growth.

The main objectives of Company's HRM policy are as follows:

1. Achieving an effective utilization of human resources in the achievement of goals of the Company.

2. Establishing and maintaining an adequate organizational structure and a desirable working relationship among all the members of ASML by dividing of organization tasks into functions, positions, jobs and by defining clearly the responsibility, accountability, authority for each job and its relation with other jobs / personnel in the organization.

3. Securing the integration of the individuals and groups with an organization, by reconciling individual / team with those of an organization in such a manner that the employees feel a sense of involvement, commitment and loyalty towards it.

4. Generating maximum individual / team development within ASML by offering opportunities for advancement to employees through training and on-job education, effective job rotation and by retraining them.

5. Recognizing and satisfying individual needs and group goals by offering an adequate and equitable remuneration, economic and social security in the form of monetary compensation, and protection against unfortunate situations such as illness, old age, disability, death, unemployment etc. so that the employees may work willingly and contribute to achieve goals of ASML.

6. Maintaining high morale and better human relations inside the Company by sustaining and improving the conditions which have been established so that employees are retained for longer period.

7. Protecting the environment and contributing towards the economic strength of the country and function as good co-operate citizen.

Succession Planning

Effective succession planning warrants availability of competent internal resource ready to fill-in-the-shoes of predecessors, whenever required. When searching future leaders, we search for people who strive for continuous improvement and demonstrate commitment.

The objectives of succession planning are as follows:

- Identifying competent resources capable of acquiring, adapting, and fulfilling higher responsibilities.
- Ensuring systematic and rhythmic transition of key positions as and when needed in the long term.
- Providing continuous flow of talented people to meet the organization's need and objectives.

Social and Environmental Responsibility Policy

Social and Environmental Responsibility Policy directs active commitment towards social work initiatives to contribute to the Company's corporate social responsibility. Being a responsible corporate citizen, the Company actively contributes to various social causes.

ASML is fully committed to grow and achieve its mission, while acting in environmentally responsible manner. To achieve this objective, we:

1. Ensure our product and operations comply with relevant environmental legislation and regulations.
2. Maintain and continually improve our environmental management systems as dictated by specific markets or local regulations.
3. Operate in a manner that is committed to continuous improvement in environmental sustainability through conservation of resources, prevention of pollution, discouraging wastage of food, and promotion of environmental responsibility amongst our employees.
4. Ensure emissions of hazardous materials from our Factory are within tolerable limits.

Quality Management

ASML is committed to produce prime quality cold rolled and galvanized steel sheets and coils. We assure quality at each stage of the production process by focusing on customers' satisfaction which is our utmost priority.

Quality management system leads us for the approach of continuous improvement by meeting customers' requirements. Aiming the consistency and accuracy in our finished products, flat rolled sheets and coils are produced from superior quality imported hot-rolled coils.

Our Quality Management system includes:

- Analysis of imported HRC by using testing methodology of visual dimensional, chemical and mechanical properties.
- Acid pickling process of HR-Coils through HCL is carried out prior to cold rolling process by maintaining acid tanks concentrations, iron contents, temperature and line speed according to standard.

- Cold rolling process having state of the art "Automatic Gauge Controlling System" assures thickness throughout the length of coil during process. Moreover, control in thickness articulate through histogram which ascertain consistency and accuracy in fast pace cold rolling process.

- Batch type annealing process incorporates heating temperature ranging from 650°C - 700°C with inert atmosphere. The process suppress stresses occurred during cold rolling.

- Electrolytic cleaning process is a part of cold rolled sheet surface degreasing and removing foreign contaminants.

- Skin pass process is utilized for homogenizing microstructure of CRC after annealing process that improves the mechanical properties of finished coils.

- Cupping, hardness and tensile testing enhance the level of confidence for our cold rolled products which enable us to deliver best quality in the market.

Safety of Records

ASML has policy for security and safety of the Company's documents and data. The following controls are in placed to ensure that records are maintained in their original forms:

- All records shall be kept for at least the minimum period required legally, or for an additional period for administrative and operational purposes.

- All records are owned by the Company and not individuals, and shall be maintained, and retained in an efficient and effective manner to ensure its confidentiality, long-term retention and convenient retrieval.

- All permanent records are preserved separately in a secured area.

- All important documents are recorded digitally and archived on the Company's secured server.

- Authorization is required for record retrieval to ensure confidentiality.

- Any breach of security in record area shall be reported to the management. However, no such breach has been reported in the current year.

Conflicts of Interest Policy

Conflict of Interest Policy provides a framework for directors of the Company to disclose actual, potential or perceived conflicts of interest. The policy provides guidance on what constitutes a conflict of interest and how it will be managed and monitored by the Company. The policy is applicable to the directors as the Company believes that a director owes certain fiduciary duties, including the duties of loyalty, diligence and confidentially to the Company which requires that the directors act in good faith on behalf of the Company and to exercise his or her powers in stakeholders' best interests and not for their own or others interest.

Management of Conflict of Interest

The Company stands fully committed to the transparent disclosures, management and monitoring of actual potential or perceived conflicts of interest. All Directors under the policy are obligated and have a duty to avoid actual, potential or perceived conflicts of interest.

Any director with personal interest, relationship or responsibility which conflicts with the interest of the Company or its shareholders shall excuse himself or herself from any discussions on the matter that would give rise to the conflict of interest and, if necessary, from the Board meeting, or applicable part thereof.

Stakeholders' Engagement Policy

ASML makes full disclosure of all material information to all stakeholders with a view to enhance users' understandability of the Company's management policies and business activities. Further, to provide stakeholders with information necessary to make investment decisions without advantage to any particular investor or analyst and seeks to provide information to current and potential shareholders. Our disclosure practices are designed to give all investors fair access to the information.

Our Investor relation policy includes the following:

- Prohibits the selective disclosure of material, non-public information about the Company;
- Sets forth procedures designed to prevent such disclosure; and
- Provides for the broad public distribution of material information.

At all times, ASML will maintain the need for confidentiality about key business and operating strategies and SECP's directive on non-public earnings guidance.

Policy for Directors' Remuneration

Those Non-Executive directors including independent directors of ASML who does not hold a senior executive or management position or directorship in any group Company may claim meeting fee for attending Board of Directors' meeting or any Boards' sub-committee meeting at the rate approved by the Board of Directors from time to time.

Payment of remuneration against assignment of extra services by any director shall be determined by the Board of Directors on the basis of standards in the market and scope of the work and shall be in line with the Articles of Association of the Company. Levels of remuneration shall also be appropriate and commensurate with the level of responsibility and expertise. However, for an Independent Director, it shall not be at a level that could be perceived to compromise the independence.

Where any Executive Director of ASML has been appointed as the director in any other Company he / she shall inform the Board, in writing, regarding his / her appointment in the immediately succeeding board meeting. Further, any fee earned by the executive director due to his / her directorship in other entity may be retained by the Director, subject to the approval of the Board.

Policy for Security Clearance of Foreign Director

Where any Foreigner is elected / appointed as the director of ASML he / she shall be elected / appointed subject to security clearance from the Ministry of Interior and other authorities as may be required under the applicable laws. Further, the Company shall extend full facilitation and cooperation for obtaining of such clearance.

Investor Service Centre and Grievances Policy

Investor Service Centre

ASML share department is operated by CDC Share Registrar Services Limited. It also functions as Investor Service Centre managed by well-experienced team of professionals and equipped with the necessary infrastructure in terms of computer facilities and comprehensive set of systems and procedures for conducting the Registrar function. Investor queries may simultaneously be addressed to the team at the Registrar Office and Company Secretary at ASML Registered Office. Contact details for investor queries shall be mentioned on the website http://www.aishasteel.com/shareholders/

Investors' Grievance Policy

The Company has an Investors' Grievance Policy in place. Any complaint or observation received either directly by the Corporate Department or during General Meetings are addressed by the Company Secretary. The Shareholders are given the information as desired by them as per the law well in time. All the written complaints are replied in writing. Our share registrar is CDC Share Registrar Services Limited which is the leading name in the field. The Company has many old and loyal shareholders, which indicates the trust of the shareholders in the management of the Company.

Dividend Policy

The Company aims to optimise shareholders' returns by maintaining adequate dividend payouts that are reflective of its financial performance and future outlook.

Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Plan

To ensure the protection of its personnel and assets, along with their ability to function quickly in the event of disaster, ASML has formulated and implemented a comprehensive business continuity and disaster recovery plan. Risks to the Company are continuously monitored and relevant mitigation strategies have been put in place. Key measures taken to ensure business continuity and disaster recovery are enlisted below.

Business Continuity Planning

- Modern fire-fighting equipment are installed at ASML premises and the safety is further ensured through constant fire alarm evacuation drills and fire extinguisher handling drills.
- Full time and foolproof security, at all ASML's premises is ensured.
- Sufficient insurance coverage has been obtained to reduce the risks affecting business continuity, to an acceptably low level.

Disaster Recovery Planning

Full Data back-up servers are maintained on separate locations to reduce operational disruption and speedy recovery of data in case of a disaster. Moreover, data security is also ensured through real time off-site cloud back up, strong firewall and up-to-date antivirus software.

Further, potential risks to the business continuity are identified on a regular basis and reasonable solutions are determined based on the risk threshold of the Company.

Related Party Transactions

In compliance with the Company's policy regarding related party transactions, a comprehensive list of all related parties is maintained and updated on a continuous basis. Further, details of transactions entered into with the related parties, nature of relationship and percentage of holding is maintained which is placed first before the Audit Committee and then before the Board of Directors for its review and approval on a quarterly basis. A summary of transactions with related parties specifying the name of related party, nature of relationship and nature of transaction has been appropriately disclosed in note 37.1 of the Financial Statements. Further, the basis of relationship with the related parties with whom the Company has entered into transaction along with the aggregate percentage of their shareholding has been disclosed in note 37.2 of the Financial Statements.

Transactions with related parties are carried at arm's length and no undue advantage is given or taken on such transactions. The interest of the Company however, remains supreme while entering into any transactions / contracts with the associated companies and related parties.

Health and Safety Statistics

2.33 Million
Safe man-hours

0.092
Total Recordable Injury Rate

Zero
Fire Cases

Zero
Lost Time Incident Frequency Rate (LTFIR)

343
Training Man-Hours

Regional and Global Network

GOVERNANCE

"Leadership is having a compelling vision, a comprehensive plan, relentless mplementation, and talented people working together."

– Alan Mulally

DIRECTORS' PROFILE

Mr. Arif Habib
Chairman

Mr. Arif Habib is the Chairman of Arif Habib Group and Chief Executive of Arif Habib Corporation Limited, the holding company of Arif Habib Group. He is also the Chairman of Fatima Fertilizer Company Limited, Aisha Steel Mills Limited, Javedan Corporation Limited (the owner of Naya Nazimabad) and Sachal Energy Development (Pvt.) Limited and Arif Habib Dolmen REIT Management Limited.

Mr. Arif Habib remained the elected President/Chairman of Karachi Stock Exchange for six times in the past and was a Founding Member and Chairman of the Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited. He has served as a Member of the Privatisation Commission, Board of Investment, Tariff Reforms Commission and Securities & Exchange Ordinance Review Committee. He has been a member of the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council (EAC) and the Think-Tank constituted by the Prime Minister on COVID-19 related economic issues. He has also remained a member of the Prime Minister's Task Force on attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and a member of Advisory Committee of Planning Commission.

Mr. Habib participates significantly in welfare activities. He remains one of the directors of Pakistan Centre for Philanthropy (PCP), Habib University Foundation, Karachi Education Initiative (KSBL), Arif Habib Foundation and Naya Nazimabad Foundation as well as trustee of Memon Health & Education Foundation (MMI).

Other Corporate Responsibilities

As Chairman
- Fatima Fertilizer Company Limited
- Fatimafert Limited
- Sachal Energy Development (Private) Limited
- Javedan Corporation Limited
- Arif Habib Dolmen REIT Management Limited / (Dolmen City REIT)
- Arif Habib Development and Engineering Consultants (Private) Limited
- Sapphire Bay Development Company Limited
- Arif Habib Foundation
- Naya Nazimabad Foundation
- Black Gold Power Limited
- Essa Textile and Commodities (Pvt.) Limited

As Director
- Arif Habib Corporation Limited (Chief Executive)
- Arif Habib Equity (Private) Limited
- Arif Habib Consultancy (Private) Limited
- Fatima Cement Limited
- International Builders and Developers (Private) Limited
- NCEL Building Management Limited
- Pakarab Energy Limited
- Pakistan Business Council
- Pakistan Engineering Company Limited
- Pakistan Opportunities Limited
- Power Cement Limited
- Pakistan National Shipping Corporation

As Honorary Trustee/Director
- Fatimid Foundation
- Habib University Foundation
- Karachi Education Initiative
- Memon Health and Education Foundation
- Memon Education Board
- Pakistan Centre for Philanthropy

Dr. Munir Ahmed
Chief Executive Officer

Dr. Munir gained a B.E (Metallurgy) degree in 1978 from Dawood College of Engineering & Technology Karachi, MS (Metallurgy) in 1982 and a Ph.D. (Metallurgy) in 1985 from Institute of Material Science, University of Connecticut, USA.

He holds 37 years rich experience in progressively senior positions. Prior to joining Aisha Steel Mills Limited, he was associated with Peoples Steel Mills Limited as Managing Director where he served for 15 years at various senior positions including General Manager (Project / BMR), General Manager (Operations) and Director Operations. He also headed EPRF (ENAR Petroleum Refining Facilities).

Dr. Munir served as Member (Industrial Project) in Dr. A. Q. Khan Research Laboratories from June 2009 to June 2014 and also contributed as Chief Scientist from 2002 to 2009.

Dr. Munir contributed significantly in the field of Metallurgy and Material Engineering through his researches and publications. Till date he has published 45 articles in Journals and proceedings of International repute. He was also invited by University of Connecticut, USA in June 1989 as a Visiting Scientist to carry out research in the field of thin film superconductors. He was honored with Special Creativity award by National Science Foundation, USA, on the basis of "Exceptional Creativity" shown in his research work on surface modification. Last but not the least, his services were tributed with Sitara-e-Imtiaz by the Government of Pakistan for his contribution in the field of Metallurgy.

Mr. Samad A. Habib
Non-Executive Director

Starting his career at Arif Habib Corporation Limited, Mr. Samad Habib developed his experience in sales, marketing and corporate activities working his way up through various executive positions.

In 2004, Mr. Samad Habib joined Arif Habib Limited leading the company as its Chairman and Chief Executive. He played a key role in shaping the strategic direction of the company where he specialized in capital market operations and corporate finance. Several noteworthy Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) and successful private placements took place under his stewardship, showcasing his exceptional financial acumen and deep market insight.

Mr. Samad Habib transitioned to Javedan Corporation Limited, in 2011, as the driving force behind the transformation of a dilapidated cement plant to a vibrant living community, Naya Nazimabad. Mr. Samad Habib has been pivotal to advancing positive societal change, providing the city's middle class an elevated standard of living. His dedication, passion for social betterment and optimism are set to further transform the area with the largest commercial precinct development in the city presently under planning.

In 2019, Mr. Samad Habib took on the role of CEO at Safemix Concrete. Guided by his strategic acumen, Safemix Concrete has undergone a remarkable transformation from a lossmaking entity to a profitable enterprise.

Other Corporate Responsibilities

As Chief Executive
- Javedan Corporation Limited
- Safemix Concrete Limited

As Chairman
- NN Maintenance Company (Private) Limited

As Director
- Arif Habib Corporation Limited
- Arif Habib Dolmen REIT Management Limited
- Arif Habib Equity (Pvt.) Limited
- Arif Habib Foundation
- Arif Habib Development and Engineering Consultants (Private) Limited
- Black Gold Power Limited
- Nooriabad Spinning Mills (Pvt.) Limited
- Memon Health and Education Foundation
- Pakistan Opportunities Limited
- Power Cement Limited
- Rotocast Engineering Company (Pvt.) Limited
- Sapphire Bay Development Company Limited
- Sukh Chayn Gardens (Pvt.) Limited
- Sachal Energy Development (Pvt.) Limited

Mr. Nasim Beg
Non-Executive Director

Mr. Nasim Beg is the Chief Executive Officer of Arif Habib Consultancy (Private) Limited.

He qualified as a Chartered Accountant in 1970 and over the decades has had experience in manufacturing, as well as in financial services, both within and outside the country. He joined the Group in the year 2000 to conceive and set up an Asset Management Company, namely Arif Habib Investments, which became the market leader and was converted into a joint venture with MCB in 2011 to benefit from the bank's branch network. The Group's shareholding in this company was sold to MCB in 2023. He has also been associated at top-level positions with other asset management and investment advisory companies.

Mr. Beg has also held senior level responsibilities in the automobile industry. During his tenure as the Chief Executive of Allied Precision (a subsidiary of the Allied Engineering Group), he set up a green field project for the manufacture of sophisticated indigenous components for the automotive industry under transfer of technology licenses with Japanese and European manufacturers.

His initiation into the financial services business was with the Abu Dhabi Investment Company, UAE, where he was a part of the team that set up the company in 1977. He was the founding Chairman of the Institute of Financial Markets of Pakistan, which was sponsored by the Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP). He has served on several committees set up by the SECP for developing the Capital Markets, including the one that authored the Voluntary Pension System. He has also held the Chairmanship of the Mutual Funds Association of Pakistan. In addition, he has also been a member of the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council (EAC).

Other Corporate Responsibilities

As Chief Executive

- Arif Habib Consultancy (Private) Limited

As Director

- Arif Habib Corporation Limited
- Power Cement Limited (Non-Executive Chairman)

Mr. Kashif A. Habib, FCA
Non-Executive Director

Mr. Kashif A. Habib is the Chief Executive of Power Cement Limited. As a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP), he completed his articleship from A.F. Ferguson & Co. (a member firm of Price Waterhouse Coopers) gaining invaluable insight across sectors, catering to clients across the Financial, Manufacturing, and Services industries.

He has to his credit four years of experience in Arif Habib Corporation Limited as well as over a decade's experience as an Executive Director in cement and fertilizer companies of the group. This exposure not only enriched his understanding of diverse corporate dynamics but also enabled him to refine his strategic decision-making capabilities.

Kashif is deeply committed to enhancing the country's energy landscape. He remains engaged with experts to establish renewable energy as a viable and readily available solution, benefiting not only industries but also the public at large.

Other Corporate Responsibilities

As Chief Executive

- Power Cement Limited

As Director

- Arif Habib Corporation Limited
- Fatima Fertilizer Company Limited
- Javedan Corporation Limited
- Arif Habib Equity (Private) Limited
- Arif Habib Foundation
- Arif Habib Development and Engineering Consultants (Private) Limited
- Black Gold Power Limited
- Essa Textile and Commodities (Private) Limited
- Fatimafert Limited
- Fatima Cement Limited
- Fatima Packaging Limited
- Nooriabad Spinning Mills (Private) Limited
- Pakistan Opportunities Limited
- Rotocast Engineering Company (Private) Limited
- Safemix Concrete Limited
- Siddiqsons Energy Limited

Mr. Arslan Muhammad Iqbal
Independent &
Non – Executive Director

Mr. Arslan Iqbal is a foreign qualified senior banker with expertise and experience primarily in the Wholesale Banking value chain including Risk Management, Corporate Credit and Project Finance. He has served in various capacities in local / foreign banks with a Banking Career spanning over 18 years and is presently serving as the Chief Risk Officer at a local Bank. He has a well-rounded exposure in local as well as foreign markets across different segments, and is also a subject matter expert on IFRS 9, Credit Modelling, and Risk Management.

He is a member of various organization level committees at his Bank, and is also a Certified Director. Mr. Iqbal, earned a MBA degree from the University of Wales, UK, a Bachelor's degree from a leading business school in Dublin, Ireland and is also a Moody's trained credit professional.

Other Corporate Responsibilities

As Chief Risk Officer

- Bank of Punjab

Mr. Rashid Ali Khan
Independent &
Non – Executive Director

Mr. Rashid has completed his graduation (BS) in Information Engineering & Operation Research and Masters in Business administration (MBA) both from Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, USA. He has twenty-eight years of experience in Global Finance Management and Business Development in both OECD countries and Emerging Markets.

He has a multi-tiered professional background in banking, finance, consumer marketing and corporate restructuring at senior executive level; including the implementation of large-scale computer systems and proprietary telecom networks for Citibank in Europe and Saudi Arabia. In addition, he successfully launched Islamic Banking in Pakistan. He founded a successful Telecom Fixed Line business and a Real Estate Development company, both of which have achieved a unique branding in their respective markets.

Other Corporate Responsibilities

As Director

- Elementary Education Foundation
- Hayatabad Medical Complex
- Pakistan Engineering Company Limited

Ms. Tayyaba Rasheed
Independent &
Non – Executive Director

Tayyaba Rasheed is highly qualified with more than two decades of diversified Corporate and Investment Banking experience. She has profound skills in Structured Financing, Infrastructure Financing, Sukuk Issuance, Syndication, Credit Analysis, Capital Markets, Credit Risk, and Islamic Finance. She is a well-known Corporate and Investment Banker with an exceptional track record of closing large ticket complex Infrastructure deals, corporate finance deals and advising corporate clients. She served as Head Investment Banking Group Faysal Bank Limited and has worked in senior roles in Corporate and Investment Banking Group National Bank of Pakistan and Bank Alfalah. She is currently working for a Multilateral Development Bank.

She holds an MBA degree from IBA and is a CFA, FRM charter holder. She successfully secured NIBAF certification for Islamic Banking Certificate Course (IBCC) and underwent a thorough Islamic Finance Training Program. She holds JAIBP to her credit from Institute of Bankers Pakistan. She has undergone the Directors Training Program and is a certified Independent Director.

Other Corporate Responsibilities

As Director

- Arif Habib Dolmen REIT Management Limited
- United Brands Limited

Mr. Muhammad Abbas Mirza
Independent &
Non – Executive Director

Mr. Mirza is a highly accomplished C-Level Executive with over 24 years of distinguished experience of diversified business sectors in areas of Operations, Governance, Compliance, Ethics, Media, Marketing & Advertising, Business & Process transformation, and Automation. His career demonstrates a deep commitment to strong principles and a proven ability to lead change and transformation initiatives within complex regulatory & business environments. He has led multi-disciplinary and multi-cultural team units and introduced investor protection reforms.

He has an extensive experience of working with Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX), supervising Operations, Capital / Debt Formation, Listing / Delisting, Trading Anti-Fraud Inspections and whistle blower framework, Implementation of AML / CFT Regime, Entity Level Compliance, Risk Based Thematic Inspections and Adjudication framework. He has held senior leadership positions at the PSX, and oversaw Operations Compliance, Inspections, System Audits, Alternate Channel for dispute resolution, Adjudications & Enforcement. He has provided leadership in capacities of GM Operations (Listing, Trading & Brokers Affairs), and GM Compliance and Regulatory Affairs/Chief Compliance & Regulatory Officer.

Presently, Mr. Mirza is involved in Advisory in areas of Corporate Communications, GRC, Transactions Assurance, and he has interests in diesel and other commodity trading family businesses in UAE and USA for past two years.

Other Corporate Responsibilities

As Director

- Pakistan Engineering Company Limited

Directors' Report

Dear Fellow Shareholders

The directors of Aisha Steel Mills Limited (ASML) present herewith, the Annual Report of the Company and the Audited Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 together with Auditors' Report thereon and a brief overview of the steel market and financial and operational performance of the Company.

Macroeconomic, Local and Global Environment:

The HRC prices remained around US$ 560, FOB China from July 2023 to February 2024, thereafter gradually declining to US$ 535 by June 2024. The prices since have declined further due to slowdown of demand in China. Other markets also exhibited similar trend. The market is expected to remain at these levels in the near term, however, a slow recovery is anticipated due to production cuts, stimulus in China and expected demand revival in America.

Following a challenging period on political and economic fronts, Pakistan has begun to show signs of improvement, with progress in reducing inflation, leading to a slight reduction in the discount rate. The rupee remained stable against US$ but the GDP growth remained slow due to tight monitory policy. The steel sector, in particular, faced demand slackness.

In the flat steel sector, some revival in demand was witnessed, however, local producer's market share did not improve due to high imports, especially in GI products. The incentive of sales tax free import continued for FATA/PATA region, which is being grossly misused over the past several years. At current price levels, the sale tax incentive alone amounts to around PKR 50,000, making it very difficult for local producers to compete. Around 150,000 tons imported through this channel was mostly sold in the open market. The commercial importers were also very active and found ways to circumvent antidumping duties by misdeclaration. The local producers have filed case in National Tariff Commission (NTC) to check circumvention of antidumping duties at customs clearance stage.

Principal Activities

ASML produces Cold Rolled Coils (CRC) and Galvanized Iron Coils (GI) of international quality standards from imported Hot Rolled Coils (HRC). Company's products are used in automotive, industrial, engineering and manufacturing sectors as a premier raw material for further processing into a wide variety of value-added products for domestic, as well as export markets. The GI products are consumed in various applications, including building accessories, pipes, electrical appliances etc.

The skin pass mode of CRSM was restored soon after the fire accident of 2020. The rolling mode, however, remains suspended. This however does not have adverse impact on our current production as the demand is adequately met through the new rolling mill. The Company is in the advanced stages of settling its insurance claim and is exploring the possibility of an agreement with the insurance company regarding rehabilitation costs. Plans for revamping will proceed once local demand recovers.

Company's Performance Highlights

The total quantity sold during the July-2023 to June 2024 period was 164,732 tons, out of which 21,135 tons were exports. The quantity sold in the corresponding period last year was 122,334 tons, showing an increase of about 35 %. The exports during the corresponding period last year were 3,609 tons.

The total quantity produced during the period was 159,444 tons compared to 112,635 tons produced in the corresponding period last year, showing an increase of about 42%. The average inventory in the July-to-June period decreased to 11,505 tons compared to 17,362 tons recorded in the same period last year.

The total revenue for the period remained PKR 42.7 billion compared to PKR 31.1 billion achieved last year, showing an increase of about 37%.

GOVERNANCE

The overall summary of performance is given below:

	FY 2023-24 July-June	FY 2022-23 July-June
Avg. Monthly CRC & GI Production	13,287	9,386
Average Monthly CRC & GI Dispatch	13,728	10,195
Average Monthly FG Stock CRC & GI	11,505	17,362

Production Increased by 42 %

Sales Increased by 35 %

The Financial Indicators

The quantity sold during the FY 2023-24 was 35% more compared to the year before and revenue increased by 37%. The declining trend in the international HRC prices resulted in inventory loss compared to gain registered last year. The gross profit margin increased to 8.9% compared to 6% achieved last year. The loss before tax was PKR 797 million compared to PKR 4,841 million loss recorded in the previous year. The table below depicts the comparison with the last financial year.

Description	2024	2023
	Rs. In Million	
Revenue	42,750	31,102
Gross profit	3,831	2,014
Profit from operations	2,815	1,459
Finance Costs	3,861	3,638
Loss before tax	(797)	(4,841)
Loss after tax	(132)	(3,216)
	Loss per share in (Rupees)	
Basic	(0.26)	(3.56)

Demand remained subdued due to high inflation during most of the financial year, though the economy showed signs of improvement towards the end. However, the expected share of improved flat steel demand for local steel mills was compromised by cheaper commercial imports from China and sales tax-free imports by FATA/PATA. As a result, although the performance improved compared to last year, the Company still registered a loss of PKR 132 million. As have been reported earlier, the Group has already contributed a quasi equity to the Company, to ensure smooth operations. Due to continuous decline in HRC prices, the situation is expected to remain challenging in the initial months of the current financial year but is expected to improve slowly going forward. HRC prices are expected to stabilize soon and may subsequently rise, accompanied by a potential demand pickup. With strong business fundamentals and improving economic indicators, your Company remains committed to delivering sustainable returns for its shareholders in the long run.

Future outlook

The agreement with the IMF and gradual reduction in discount rate may help stimulate demand in the automotive and construction sectors. Additionally, measures taken by FBR are expected to check excessive sales tax-free imports by FATA/PATA region. Consequently, despite challenges from declining international prices, local mills anticipate increased capacity utilization and bigger share in the overall demand for the flat steel segment.

Non-Financial Performance

Your Company has established itself as one of the leading quality producers, both in CRC and GI coils. It has well defined systems and procedures, as well as an experienced management team to successfully operate this world class facility. Continuous improvement in quality and productivity is the core operational philosophy. We recognize the need for enhancement in our marketing efforts to better compete in the market. We have set and achieved highest customer service and satisfaction standards in the industry. During the year, the Company conducted various training courses, both technical and behavioral for its human resource capital. Company adheres to all legal and regulatory stipulations and maintains strong relationship with all the stakeholders.

Existing Operations and Market Share

In the local market, ASML is considered as a significant player in the manufacturing of CRC and GI and aims to enhance its role in meeting both CRC and GI requirement of the industry. The Company plans to expand its market presence and specifically focus on original equipment manufacturers to extract additional share.

The market share of ASML, in the year 2023-24 dropped to about 18% compared to 22% achieved in the previous year. The imports increased to 52% compared to 33% last year. The competitor's share in the local market decreased 23% compared to 38% achieved last year. The new cold rolling facility, set up in Lahore accounted for the balance 8%. ASML exports increased to about 20,000 tons compared to about 3600 tons last year.

Nature of Business

There has been no change in the nature of the business of the Company during the year.

Raw Material Procurement

Procurement of quality HRC at the right price is of vital significance in CRC / GI business. Higher management of the Company is directly involved in the procurement of HRC and is making every effort to ensure timely availability at optimal price. All efforts are being made to diversify the Company's procurement sources. Currently, ASML imports HRC from eight different countries across the globe.

Risk Management

The Company follows prudent risk management practices. The Board has devised a risk management policy and regularly reviews all key risks that the Company is exposed to. The risk management system is designed to promote a balanced approach towards risks at all organizational levels. The system is geared to identify and analyze the opportunities and risks at an early stage, their measurement and the use of suitable instruments to manage and monitor risks.

The Company's key business, being that of a manufacturing concern, has evolved its risk management system incorporating both production and sales strategy. In addition, the Company has played a continuing role through its representatives in the development of sector on both ends of manufacturers and customers' awareness and simplification of customs and tariff matters.

In order to minimize and manage operational risk, the starting point has always been an in-depth analysis before making investment in inventory procurement. Supplementing that with hiring qualified and experienced professionals, applying budgetary and other internal controls, continuing review of performance of the procurement, production, sales and corporate governance segments and taking corrective measures as and when needed.

The Board remains committed to addressing sustainability-related risks by integrating environmental, social, and governance (ESG) considerations into our operations. We continuously monitor sustainability risks and opportunities, including climate-related risks, and implement mitigation strategies. Furthermore, the Company promotes diversity, equity, and inclusion (DE&I) through policies aimed at fostering gender equality and encouraging greater female participation in the workforce and leadership.

The detailed Qualitative Reports and Quantitative analysis on Risk Management is presented in note no. 40 to the annexed audited financial statements.

Risk	Criticality	Mitigants
Inventory pile up risk The main raw material and the primary cost component of CRC/GI business is Hot Rolled Coil (HRC). Presently HRC is not produced locally and has to be imported from quality manufacturers across the world. All these mills operate on advance order basis. Typically, order has to be placed two to three months in advance. Allowing for shipping and clearance time, HRC inventory exposure of up to four month is normal for the business cycle. In case of abnormal price decline and subsequent slow lifting of the end users, the possibility of inventory pile up and the resulting loss is a real possibility.	High	Inventory pile up risk is mitigated by optimizing order quantities in line with market demand. Continuous monitoring of international market trends and timely adjustment at the local level can minimize inventory pile up risk.
Dumping Risk Traders / Investors import CRC / GI when the price differential increases.	Medium	CRC / GI import risk is mitigated by adopting market-based pricing policy. Representations are made with custom authorities to adopt policies to curb dumping. Enhancement in production capacities by local producers and competitive currency should also lessen the risk.
Work Equipment Operational Risk Risk of injuries during machinery operations.	Medium	Risk is mitigated by acquisition of state-of-the-art plant & machinery, hiring quality operators and implementation of tried and tested systems. Safety designs, controls and defined protocols are in place. Regular maintenance of plant and trainings of staff are conducted.
Credit Risk There is a risk that Company may not recover trade debts.	Low	More than 95% of sales are made against advances received. Further, credit is extended only to reliable customers for a period of less than a week.

Materiality Approach Adopted

The Board of Directors closely monitors all material matters of the Company. In general, matters are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they are expected to significantly affect the performance and profitability of the Company.

Environment, Health & Safety

As a responsible corporate citizen, ASML pledges to adhere to highest standards of EHS policy and it is one of the top priorities of the Company. The policies were further reviewed in view of the unfortunate accident at CRSM and additional safety measures have been put in place to avoid such accidents in future. Measures included are training of employees, audit of fire hydrant and firefighting system by a foreign firm, addition in firefighting resources and equipment and update in SOPs with pictorial representation and their translation in Urdu language. Strict compliance is mandatory, and the employees are trained to follow regulations as a habit. Training sessions including mock evacuation drill are conducted to keep employees familiar with all the SOPs.

ASML aspires to be Pakistan's steel industry's benchmark for setting environmental standards, climate change mitigation and resource efficiency.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

We have vigorously striven to contribute to the society and make the world a better place to live. At ASML, we believe that by imparting quality education to the masses, we can contribute to our society which in turn strengthens the economic growth of our Country. ASML supports Research, Conferences, Trade Fairs, Workshops and other events. We will continue to focus in the area of human health, schooling for less privilege.

ASML: An Employer of Choice

- Diversity and Inclusion

  Your Company takes pride in being an equal opportunity employer and therefore provides employment opportunities on merit irrespective of gender, creed, religion or any other affiliation. ASML is committed to creating a diverse work culture. In addition to equality, your Company also provides employment opportunities to persons with special needs.

- Gratuity Scheme

  The Company maintains a plan that provides retirement benefits to its employees. This includes a non-contributory and unfunded gratuity scheme for permanent employees.

- Industrial Relations

  Your Company believes in providing an equitable, fair and merit-based environment. We believe that if employees are treated fairly and with respect then that would result in high motivation of workforce thus resulting in peaceful and continuous operations. We intend to maintain this approach in years to come.

- **Sporting and Other Activities**

  ASML nurtures an energetic and proactive behavior among the employees and puts faith in inculcating national pride. Various activities are organized for employees during the year including Employee Appreciation Day, Independence Day celebrations, Interdepartmental Cricket Tournament etc. Basic first aid & medical emergency handling session for employees was also conducted during the year.

Contribution to the National Exchequer

Your Company takes its contribution towards national economy seriously and has always discharged its obligations in a transparent, accurate and timely manner. The Company has contributed over PKR7,836 million during the year towards National Exchequer comprising of income tax, sales tax, custom duty and excise duty.

Corporate Governance

The Company is listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange. Its Board and management are committed to observe the Code of Corporate Governance prescribed for listed companies and are familiar with their responsibilities and monitor the operations and performance to enhance the accuracy, comprehensiveness and transparency of financial and non-financial information.

The Board would like to state that proper books of accounts of the Company have been maintained and appropriate accounting policies have been adopted and consistently applied except for new accounting standards and amendments to existing standards as stated in note no. 3.22 to the annexed Audited Financial Statements. Preparation of accounts and accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgment. International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as notified by the Companies Act, 2017, Islamic Financial Accounting Standards (IFAS) as notified by the Companies Act, 2017, and provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017, as applicable in Pakistan are followed in the preparation of the financial statements. The system of internal controls, including financial controls is sound in design and has been effectively implemented and monitored. The financial statements of the Company present its state of affairs transparently, the result of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity. No material payment has remained outstanding on account of any taxes, duties, levies or charges.

The Board hereby reaffirm that there is no doubt whatsoever about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, that there has been no material departure from the best practices of corporate governance as detailed in the applicable rules and regulations, and that the Company has adequate internal financial controls in place.

Six directors (including the Chief Executive) had completed the Directors' Training / Education Program, whereas two directors were already exempt from attending the Directors Training Program as per criteria mentioned under Code of Corporate Governance.

Election of Directors

In accordance with Section 161 of the Companies Act, 2017, the three-year term of eight Directors, elected at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) in 2020, ended in October 2023. Consequently, the election of Directors took place at the AGM held on October 28, 2023, as per the Companies Act, 2017, and the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019. Eight Directors were elected for a three-year term starting from October 31, 2023. The post-election Board comprises eight elected Directors and the CEO, who is a deemed Director under Section 188(3) of the Act.

Composition of Board / Committees

Out of total eight elected Directors, seven Directors are male whereas one Director is female. Subsequent to the year-end, Mr. Salman Ahmed Khan has resigned and Mr. Muhammad Abbas Mirza was appointed as director in his place. The casual vacancy was filled within the prescribed timeframe. The composition of existing Board of Directors and its Committees is as follows:

Board of Directors	Category	Audit Committee	Human Resource & Remuneration Committee	Nomination Committee	Risk Management Committee
Mr. Arif Habib (Chairman)	Other Non-executive	-	Member	Chairman	Chairman
Mr. Samad Habib		Member	-	Member	-
Mr. Kashif Habib		Member	Member	-	Member
Mr. Nasim Beg		Member	-	-	-
Dr. Munir Ahmed (Chief Executive & deemed Director)	Executive	-	-	-	Member
Ms. Tayyaba Rasheed (Female Director)	Independent	Chairperson	-	-	-
Mr. Arslan Iqbal		-	-	-	-
Mr. Rashid Ali Khan		-	Chairman	-	-
Mr. Muhammad Abbas Mirza		-	-	-	-

Trading in Company's Share by Directors and Executives

All directors including the Chief Executive, Chief Financial Officer and Executives of the Company were informed by the Company Secretary to immediately inform in writing, any trading in the Company's shares by themselves or by their spouses and to deliver a written record of the price, number and form of shares and nature of transaction within 7 days of such transaction to the Company Secretary.

A statement showing the Company's shares bought and sold by its directors, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Company Secretary and their spouses and minor family members is annexed as Annexure-I. Except as disclosed in Annexure–I, there has been no trading in Company's shares by any "Executive" of the Company which are CEO, CFO, Head of Internal Audit, Company Secretary and other employees designated as General Managers in the Company, being the threshold set by the directors for disclosure in annual reports.

Attendance at Board Meetings

A statement showing the names of the persons who were directors of the Company during the financial year along with their attendance at Board and Committee(s) meetings is annexed as Annexure-II.

Directors Remuneration Policy

The Non-Executive and independent directors of Aisha Steel Mills Limited may claim meeting fee for attending Board of Directors meeting or any of Boards' sub-committee meeting at the rate approve by Board of Directors from time to time.

Payment of remuneration against assignment of extra services by any director shall be determined by the Board of Directors on the basis of standards in the market and scope of the work and shall be in line as allowed by the Articles of Association of the Company. Levels of remuneration shall also be appropriate and commensurate with the level of responsibility and expertise. However, for an Independent director, it shall not be at a level that could be perceived to compromise the independence.

Where any Executive director of Aisha Steel Mills Limited has been appointed as the director in other Companies, he shall inform the Board in writing regarding his appointment in the immediately succeeding Board meeting. Further, any fee earned by the Executive director due to his / her directorship in other entity may be retained by the director himself / herself, subject to approval of the Board.

The Chief Executive is the sole Executive Director on the Board. Non-Executive Directors are entitled to a fee of PKR 50,000 per Board meeting and PKR 25,000 per Committee meeting, along with reimbursement for travel-related expenses. These rates are subject to revision by the Board. During the year under review, PKR 1.27 million was paid to Non-Executive Directors for attending Board and Committee meetings, including related expenses. Details regarding the Chief Executive's and Executives' remuneration, as well as payments to Non-Executive Directors, are also disclosed in Note 38 to the Audited Financial Statements.

GOVERNANCE

Pattern of Shareholding

The ordinary and preference shares of the Company are listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange. There were 10,998 (2023: 12,647) ordinary shareholders and 2,263 (2023: 2,358) preference shareholders of the Company as of June 30, 2024. The detailed pattern of shareholding and categories of shareholding of the Company including shares held by directors and executives, if any, are annexed as Annexure-III.

Financial and Business Highlights

The key operating and financial data has been given in summarized form under the caption "Key Operational and Financial Data and its Analysis" (Page Number 127) and graphical representation of the important statistics is presented on (Page Number 147).

Audit Committee

As required under the Code of Corporate Governance, the Audit Committee continued to perform as per its Terms of Reference duly approved by the Board.

Auditors

The present external auditors M/s. A. F. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants, shall retire at the conclusion of Annual General Meeting on October 28, 2024 and being eligible, have offered themselves for reappointment for the year ending on June 30, 2025. The external auditors hold satisfactory rating by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP) as required under their Quality Control Review Program. As suggested by the Audit Committee, the Board recommends reappointment of M/s. A. F. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants, as auditors of the Company for the financial year ending on June 30, 2025 at their existing fee. Approval to this effect will be sought from the shareholders in the existing Annual General Meeting scheduled on October 28, 2024.

Compliance with Secretarial Practices

During the financial year under review, the secretarial and corporate requirements of the Companies Act, 2017 and Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019 have been duly complied with.

Related Party Transactions

In order to comply with the requirements of Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019, the Company presented all related party transactions before the Audit Committee and Board for their review and approval. These transactions have been approved by the Audit Committee and Board of Directors in their respective meetings. The details of related party transactions have been provided in note no. 37 to the annexed Audited Financial Statements.

Acknowledgement

The directors are grateful to the Company's stakeholders for their continuing confidence and patronage. We wish to place on record our appreciation for the faith and trust reposed by our business partners and financial institutions.

The directors acknowledge the hard work put in by employees of the Company and look forward to their continued commitment. We also appreciate the valuable contribution and active role of the members of the audit and other committees in supporting and guiding the management on matters of great importance.

For and on behalf of the Board

Dr. Munir Ahmed
Chief Executive

Mr. Kashif Habib
Director

Karachi:
September 30, 2024

Annexure I

Statement showing shares bought and sold by Directors, CEO, CFO, Company Secretary and their Spouses and Minor Children

From 1st July 2023 to 30th June 2024

Name	Designation	Shares bought	Shares sold	Remarks
Mr. Arif Habib	Chairman	-	-	-
Dr. Munir Ahmed	Chief Executive	-	-	-
Mr. Nasim Beg	Director	-	-	-
Mr. Samad Habib	Director	-	-	-
Mr. Kashif Habib	Director	-	-	-
Mr. Rashid Ali Khan	Director	-	-	-
Ms. Tayyaba Rasheed	Director	-	-	-
Mr. Arslan M. Iqbal	Director	-	-	-
Mr. Salman Ahmed Khan	Director	-	-	Elected on 31-Oct-23
Mr. Alamgir A. Shaikh	Director	-	-	(Appointed on 23-Aug-23 and retired on 31-Oct-23)
Mr. Ali Hassan	CFO	-	-	Appointed on 4-Nov-23
Mr. Manzoor Raza	Company Secretary	-	-	-
Muhammad Shahid	Head of Internal Audit	-	-	-
Mr. Umair Noor	CFO	-	-	Resigned on 4-Nov-23

Annexure II

Statement showing attendance at Board Meetings

From 1st July 2023 to 30th June 2024

Name of Directors	Designation	Total	Eligible to attend	Attended	Leaves granted	Remarks
Mr. Arif Habib	Chairman	4	4	4	-	-
Dr. Munir Ahmed	Chief Executive	4	4	3	1	-
Ms. Tayyaba Rasheed	Director	4	4	3	1	-
Mr. Samad Habib	Director	4	4	4	-	-
Mr. Kashif Habib	Director	4	4	4	-	-
Mr. Nasim Beg	Director	4	4	4	-	-
Mr. Arslan M. Iqbal	Director	4	4	2	2	-
Mr. Rashid Ali Khan	Director	4	4	2	2	-
Mr. Salman Ahmed Khan	Director	4	2	1	1	Elected on 31-Oct-23
Mr. Alamgir A. Shaikh	Director	4	2	1	1	(Appointed on 23-Aug-23 and retired on 31-Oct-23)

Statement showing attendance at Audit Committee Meetings

From 1st July 2023 to 30th June 2024

Name of Directors	Designation	Total	Eligible to attend	Attended	Leaves granted	Remarks
Ms. Tayyaba Rasheed	Chairman	4	4	4	-	-
Mr. Samad Habib	Director	4	4	4	-	-
Mr. Kashif Habib	Director	4	4	3	1	-
Mr. Nasim Beg	Director	4	4	4	-	-

Statement showing attendance at Human Resource & Remuneration Committee Meeting

From 1st July 2023 to 30th June 2024

Name of Directors	Designation	Total	Eligible to attend	Attended	Leaves granted	Remarks
Mr. Rashid Ali Khan	Chairman	1	1	1	-	-
Mr. Arif Habib	Member	1	1	1	-	-
Mr. Kashif Habib	Member	1	1	1	-	-

Statement showing attendance at Risk Management Committee Meeting

From 1st July 2023 to 30th June 2024

Name of Directors	Designation	Total	Eligible to attend	Attended	Leaves granted	Remarks
Mr. Arif Habib	Chairman	1	1	1	-	-
Dr. Munir Ahmed	Member	1	1	1	-	-
Mr. Kashif Habib	Member	1	1	1	-	-

Statement showing attendance at Nomination Committee Meeting

From 1st July 2023 to 30th June 2024

Name of Directors	Designation	Total	Eligible to attend	Attended	Leaves granted	Remarks
Mr. Arif Habib	Chairman	2	2	2	-	-
Mr.Samad Habib	Director	2	2	2	-	-

Annexure III

Pattern of Shareholding of Ordinary Shares (Symbol: ASL)

Categories of Shareholders as at June 30, 2024

Categories of Shareholders	Shareholders	Shares Held	Percentage
Directors and their spouse(s) and minor children	12	187,405,761	20.15
Associated Companies, undertakings and related parties	9	442,477,476	47.58
NIT and ICP	1	342,336	0.04
Banks Development Financial Institutions, Non-Banking Financial Institutions	4	14,465,760	1.56
Insurance Companies	8	6,063,441	0.65
Modarabas and Mutual Funds	20	26,712,728	2.87
General Public - Local	10,551	172,085,406	18.50
General Public - Foreign	252	3,842,140	0.41
Others	141	76,620,907	8.24
Total	**10,998**	**930,015,955**	**100**

GOVERNANCE

Pattern of Shareholding of Ordinary Shares (Symbol: ASL)

Categories of Shareholders as at June 30, 2024

Categories of Shareholders	Shareholders	Shares Held	Percentage
Directors and their spouse(s) and minor children			
Muhammad Arif Habib	4	187,391,789	20.15
Mohammad Kashif	1	10,301	0.00
Nasim Beg	2	3,211	0.00
Tayyaba Rasheed	1	150	0.00
Rashid Ali Khan	1	100	0.00
Munir Ahmed	1	100	0.00
Arslan Muhammad Iqbal	1	100	0.00
Salman Ahmed Khan	1	10	0.00
Associated Companies, undertakings and related parties			
Arif Habib Equity (Pvt) Limited	4	311,913,643	33.54
Arif Habib Corporation Limited	2	102,555,765	11.03
Arif Habib Limited	1	25,740,361	2.77
Fatima Fertilizer Company Limited	2	2,267,707	0.24
NIT and ICP	1	342,336	0.04
Banks Development Financial Institutions, Non-Banking Financial Institutions	4	14,465,760	1.56
Insurance Companies	8	6,063,441	0.65
Modarabas and Mutual Funds	20	26,712,728	2.87
General Public			
a. Local	10,551	172,085,406	18.50
b. Foreign	252	3,842,140	0.41
Others	141	76,620,907	8.24
Total	**10,998**	**930,015,955**	**100.00**

Pattern of Shareholding of Ordinary Shares (Symbol: ASL)

Categories of Shareholders as at June 30, 2024

Shareholders holding 10% or more	Shares Held	Percentage
Arif Habib Equity (Pvt) Limited	311,913,643	33.54
Muhammad Arif Habib	187,391,789	20.15
Arif Habib Corporation Limited	102,555,765	11.03

Pattern of Shareholding of Ordinary Shares (Symbol: ASL)

As at June 30, 2024

No. of Shareholders	Shareholdings' Slab	Total Shares Held
1,972	1 to 100	65,394
2,007	101 to 500	745,537
1,452	501 to 1,000	1,324,926
2,717	1,001 to 5,000	7,743,795
963	5,001 to 10,000	7,831,324
380	10,001 to 15,000	4,905,795
1,412	15,001 to 500,000	103,048,622
60	500,001 to 1,500,000	45,993,884
14	1,500,001 to 2,500,000	26,178,825
11	2,500,001 to 15,000,000	68,077,688
8	15,000,001 to 80,000,000	334,581,237
1	80,000,001 to 127,545,000	127,541,392
1	127,545,001 to 201,980,000	201,977,536
10,998		**930,015,955**

Pattern of Shareholding of Preference Shares (Symbol: ASLPS)

Categories of Shareholders as at June 30, 2024

Categories of Shareholders	Shareholders	Shares Held	Percentage
Directors and their spouse(s) and minor children	4	2,809,672	6.33
Associated Companies, undertakings and related parties	4	39,067,072	88.07
NIT and ICP	1	121,208	0.27
Banks Development Financial Institutions, Non-Banking Financial Institutions	5	206,176	0.46
Insurance Companies	3	322,123	0.73
Modarabas and Mutual Funds	-	-	0.00
General Public – Local	2,105	979,467	2.21
General Public - Foreign	4	38,054	0.09
Others	46	813,285	1.83
Total	**2,172**	**44,357,057**	**100.00**

Pattern of Shareholding of Preference Shares (Symbol: ASLPS)

Categories of Shareholders as at June 30, 2024

Categories of Shareholders	Shareholders	Shares Held	Percentage
Directors and their spouse(s) and minor children			
Muhammad Arif Habib	1	2,804,458	6.32
Mohammad Kashif	1	3,208	0.01
Nasim Beg	2	2,006	0.00
Associated Companies, undertakings and related parties			
Arif Habib Corporation Limited	1	34,857,999	78.59
Arif Habib Equity (Pvt) Ltd	1	3,991,549	9.00
Arif Habib Limited	1	217,500	0.49
Nida Ahsan	1	24	0.00
NIT and ICP	1	121,208	0.27
Banks Development Financial Institutions, Non-Banking Financial Institutions	5	206,176	0.46
Insurance Companies	3	322,123	0.73
Modarabas and Mutual Funds	-	-	0.00
General Public			
a. Local	2,105	979,467	2.21
b. Foreign	4	38,054	0.09
Others	46	813,285	1.83
Total	**2,172**	**44,357,057**	**100.00**

Shareholders holding 10% or more	Shares Held	Percentage
Arif Habib Corporation Limited	34,857,999	78.59

Pattern of Shareholding of Preference Shares (Symbol: ASLPS)

Categories of Shareholders as at June 30, 2024

No. of Shareholders	Shareholdings' Slab	Total Shares Held
1156	1 to 100	43,005
708	101 to 500	163,605
132	501 to 1,000	100,966
137	1,001 to 5,000	300,974
16	5,001 to 10,000	112,938
3	10,001 to 15,000	36,803
14	15,001 to 20,000	854,136
4	20,001 to 2,805,000	3,895,082
1	2,805,001 to 3,995,000	3,991,549
1	3,995,001 to 34,860,000	34,857,999
2,172		**44,357,057**

Pattern of Shareholding of Preference Shares (Symbol: ASLCPS)

Categories of Shareholders as at June 30, 2024

Categories of Shareholders	Shareholders	Shares Held	Percentage
Directors and their spouse(s) and minor children	1	250	0.18
Associated Companies, undertakings and related parties	-	-	0.00
NIT and ICP	-	-	0.00
Banks Development Financial Institutions, Non-Banking Financial Institutions	-	-	0.00
Insurance Companies	-	-	0.00
Modarabas and Mutual Funds	-	-	0.00
General Public – Local	88	135,507	98.25
General Public – Foreign	-	-	0.00
Others	2	2,163	1.57
Total	**91**	**137,920**	**100.00**

Pattern of Shareholding of Preference Shares (Symbol: ASLCPS)

Categories of Shareholders as at June 30, 2024

Categories of Shareholders	Shareholders	Shares Held	Percentage
Directors and their spouse(s) and minor children			
Abdus Samad	1	250	0.18
Associated Companies, undertakings and related parties	-	-	0.00
NIT and ICP	-	-	0.00
Banks Development Financial Institutions, Non-Banking Financial Institutions	-	-	0.00
Insurance Companies	-	-	0.00
Modarabas and Mutual Funds	-	-	0.00
General Public			
a. Local	88	135,507	98.25
b. Foreign	-	-	0.00
Others	2	2,163	1.57
Total	**91**	**137,920**	**100.00**

Shareholders holding 10% or more	Shares Held	Percentage
Tariq Yaqoob	83,250	60.36

Pattern of Shareholding of Preference Shares (Symbol: ASLCPS)

Categories of Shareholders as at June 30, 2024

No. of Shareholders	Shareholdings' Slab	Total Shares Held
40	1 to 100	902
33	101 to 500	10,321
3	501 to 1,000	2,735
12	1,001 to 5,000	28,156
2	5,001 to 10,000	12,556
1	10,001 to 85,000	83,250
91		**137,920**

Evaluation of Performance of Board of Directors Including Chairman

Annual Evaluation of Board's Performance and its Committees

Having integrity, fairness, quality of strategic direction and good governance at the core of the Company's operating roots, the Board members take the responsibility in putting up a formal, structured and rigorous process of evaluating overall performance of the Board, individual directors and the committees of the Board. The performance evaluation process is not merely a control mechanism over individual Board members, but an efficient tool in identifying areas of improvement. The evaluation mechanism is designed not only to cover the corporate governance compliances, but also covers all the facets of size, structure, composition, expertise, leadership and responsibilities of the Board.

Accordingly, following procedures have been developed based on emerging and leading practices to assist in the self-assessment of the Board as a whole, its committees as well as individual directors. On an annual basis, separate questionnaires for Board and its committees, including audit committee, are circulated to all directors, which is formally filled by the directors and is submitted anonymously to the Board. The main criteria for the Board's and its committees' evaluation are as follows:

Composition of Board and its Committees

The Board and its committees, including audit committee, comprises of appropriate number of directors and appropriate mix of independent and non-independent directors, expertise, skills, experience and diversity. All directors are encouraged to voice their dissenting opinions and are equally involved in Board's decisions.

Structure and Committees

The Board has formed adequate number of committees to streamline delegation of certain key responsibilities.

Charter of the committees has been designed with due care and diligence to ensure effective internal control system, reporting of significant matters and transactions and effective communication with the Board. The agenda of committee meetings are flexible to address important issues and provide useful recommendations. Board committee meetings are held at appropriate intervals and their recommendations are placed before the Board on a timely basis. Presence of quorum is ensured in every meeting of the Board and its committees.

Vision, Mission, Planning and Oversight

The Board reviews the implementation of strategic and financial plans and has developed and approved clear vision and mission to guide and periodically reviews the same. The Board is well versed with best corporate governance practices and enacts changes where required. The Board meetings are conducted in a manner that ensures open communication and meaningful participation as well as timely resolution of matters concerning the Company.

Board's and its Committees' Effectiveness

The Board and its committee members understand and fulfil duties and responsibilities as Director of the Company and member of the committee. Significant matters are placed before the Board by the committees and management. The Board also ensures healthy relationship with the stakeholders through adequate and timely disclosures, together with reviewing adequacy of internal controls, potential risks and risk management procedures.

Evaluation of Chairman's Performance

The Chairman demonstrates good leadership by providing equal opportunity for all Board members to voice opinion and ensures maximization of collective synergies of Board members. The Chairman effectively handles the difference of opinions and delegates responsibility among Board members, where required. The overall performance of the Chairman is evaluated based on the effectiveness of the Board meetings, team synergies of the Board members and support of the Board.

Review Report by the Chairman

on the overall performance of Board and effectiveness of the role played by the Board in achieving the Company's objectives

The Board of Directors ("the Board") of Aisha Steel Mills Limited consists of members having diversified experience of corporate sector. It has complied with all relevant rules and regulations. The Board has performed their duties diligently in upholding the best interest of shareholders of the Company and has managed the affairs of the Company in an effective and efficient manner. The Board has exercised its powers and has performed its duties as stated in the Companies Act, 2017, and the Code of Corporate Governance ("the Code") and the rule book of the PSX where the Company is listed.

The Board during the year ended June 30, 2024 played an effective role in managing the affairs of the Company and achieving its objectives in the following manner :

- The Board has ensured that there is adequate representation of non-executive and independent directors on the Board and its committees as required under the Code, and that members of the Board and its respective committees have adequate skill, experience and knowledge to manage the affairs of the Company;

- The Board has ensured that the Directors are provided with orientation courses to enable them to perform their duties in an effective manner;

- The Board has ensured that the meetings of the Board and that of its committees were held with the requisite quorum, all the decision making were taken through Board resolutions, and that the minutes of all the meetings (including committees) are appropriately recorded and maintained;

- The Board has developed and adopted a code of conduct setting forth the professional standards and corporate values adhered through the Company and has developed significant policies for smooth functioning;

- The Board has actively participated in strategic planning process, enterprise risk management system, policy development and financial structure, monitoring and approval;

- The Board has formed an Audit Committee, Human Resource and Remuneration Committee, Nomination Committee and Risk and Management Committee and has approved their respective terms of references and has assigned adequate resources so that the committees perform their responsibilities;

- The Board has developed and put in place the mechanism for an annual evaluation of its own performance and that of its committees and individual directors. The findings of the annual evaluation are assessed and re-evaluated by the Board periodically;

- All the significant issues throughout the year were presented before the Board or its committees to strengthen and formalize the corporate decision-making process and particularly all the related party transactions executed by the Company were approved by the Board on the recommendation of the Audit Committee;

- The Board has ensured that the adequate system of internal control is in place and is assessed regularly through self-assessment mechanism and / or internal audit activities;

- The Board has prepared and approved the Director's Report and has ensured that the Directors Report is published with the quarterly and annual financial statements of the Company and the content of the Directors Report are in accordance with the requirement of applicable laws and regulation;

- The Board has approved the hiring, evaluation and compensation of the Chief Executive and other key executives including Chief Financial Officer, Company Secretary and Head of Internal Audit, where required;

- The Board has ensured that adequate information is shared amongst its members in a timely manner and the Board members are kept abreast of developments between meetings; and

- The Board has exercised its powers in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations applicable on the Company, and the Board has always prioritized compliance with all the applicable laws and regulations in terms of their conduct as directors and exercising their power and decision making; and

- The evaluation of the Board's performance is assessed based on those key areas where the Board requires clarity in order to provide high level oversight, including the strategic process; key business drivers and performing milestones, the global economic environment and competitive context in which the Company operates; the risk faced by the Company's business; Board dynamics; capability and information flows

Based on the aforementioned, it can reasonably be stated that the Board of ASML has played a key role in ensuring that the Company's objectives are achieved through a joint effort with the management team and guidance and oversight by the Board and its members.

CEO'S MESSAGE

The financial year 2023-24 marked the beginning of economic stabilization as a result of the difficult yet necessary decisions implemented by the government. The inflation was brought under control and PKR value remained stable against US$. The current account deficit was also contained. The interest rates, however, remained high and demand slow, pegging GDP growth to around 2.3%. The cost of doing business increased manifold due to increase in electricity and gas prices. Steel sector, in particular was hit hard.

In the flat steel sector, a modest revival in demand was witnessed. However, the local mills could not fully capitalize on this due to increased imports, particularly in GI products. The extension of sales tax-free imports for the FATA/PATA region by another year created intense competition for local producers, as approximately 150,000 tons of imported material was sold in the open market. Commercial importers were also active and found ways to circumvent antidumping duties through misdeclaration, leading to ominous surge in imports. The overall share of imports in the CRC and GI rose to over 50% of the country's requirements, compared to 33% recorded last year. In response, local producers have filed a case in National Tariff Commission (NTC) to check circumvention of antidumping duties at customs clearance stage.

The total quantity sold during the July-2023 to June 2024 period was 164,732 tons, out of which 21,135 tons were exports. The quantity sold in the corresponding period last year was 122,334 tons, showing an increase of about 35 %. The exports during the corresponding period last year were 3,609 tons.

The total quantity produced during the period was 159,444 tons compared to 112,635 tons produced in the corresponding period last year, showing an increase of about 42%. The average inventory in the July-to-June period decreased to 11,505 tons compared to 17,362 tons recorded in the same period last year. The total revenue for the period was Rs. 42.7 billion compared to Rs. 31.1 billion achieved last year, showing an increase of about 37%. Despite the challenges, our results this year showed relative improvement, though we still posted a loss of PKR 132 million.

Looking ahead, the continued decline in hot-rolled coil (HRC) prices is expected to pose challenges for some time. However, we anticipate gradual improvement as HRC prices stabilize and potentially increase. Demand is also projected to recover, and we are prepared to capitalize on this with better marketing efforts to secure an enhanced market share.

With strong business fundamentals, your company remains steadfast in its commitment to delivering sustainable returns for shareholders. We believe that long-term value creation will be realized as we navigate through these challenges.

Dr. Munir Ahmed
Chief Executive Officer
Karachi: September 30, 2024

Forward Looking Statement

Overall business conditions have improved within the country during the year under review. The hot-rolled coil (HRC) prices remained around US$ 560, FOB China from July 2023 to February 2024, thereafter gradually declining to US$ 535 by June 2024. The prices since have declined further due to slowdown of demand in China. Other markets also exhibited similar trend. The market is expected to remain at these levels in the near term, however, a slow recovery is anticipated due to production cuts, stimulus in China and expected demand revival in America.

The financial year 2023-24 marked the beginning of economic stabilization, driven by difficult yet necessary decisions implemented by the government. Inflation was brought under control, the PKR remained stable against the US dollar, and the current account deficit was contained. However, high interest rates and sluggish demand limited GDP growth to around 2.3%, while rising electricity and gas prices significantly increased the cost of doing business, hitting the steel sector particularly hard. Despite these challenges, signs of improvement have emerged, with inflation declining and a slight reduction in the discount rate.

Looking ahead, the continued decline in HRC prices is expected to pose challenges for some time. However, we anticipate gradual improvement as HRC prices stabilize and potentially increase. Demand is also projected to recover, and we are prepared to capitalize on this with better marketing efforts to secure an enhanced market share.

Further, ASML has achieved overall local market share of 18% in the current year. Moving forward the outlook of the business of your Company looks healthy, and will further strengthen with continuity of business-friendly policies of the government.

Financial Projections

Based on the historical trends, enhanced capacity and diversified product portfolio, the Company expects to perform well in future.

The Company's revenues are likely to multiply in the ongoing year. As mentioned above, the prices of HRC are likely to remain at these levels in the near to medium term, as most of the leading economies are stable but growth is slow. The Company targets expand its outreach in international market as well. It is hoped that global prices and primary margins would remain firm in future

Sources of Information Used for Forecast

Projections are developed based on the historical trends and future expectations of the same. Macro and micro-economic indicators, local market demand, regulatory frameworks, monetary and fiscal policy, exchange rate fluctuations, internal capacity, and other variables form the basis of projections and forecasts. Further, internal functions also serve as key source of primary information, therefore, input is received from all departments including production, sales, human resource, engineering, electrical and administration.

Data from above sources is corroborated and compiled for preparation of annual budgets and forecasts. These budgets serve as formal plan and target for the Company, once approved by the Board.

For any new ventures and expansions, detailed studies and evaluations are made, due diligence is carried, and feasibilities are developed. These are discussed in detail with experts on legal and technical grounds before such ventures are approved by the Board.

Response to Challenges and Uncertainties Likely to Arise

The Company is focused to maintain its lead in the local CRC market along with magnifying its place in the local galvanized steel market, as well as broadening its export market base. The challenge remains to produce quality material to meet the expectations of both local and international customers. The Company with its state-of-the-art equipment, and qualified, capable and dedicated team, expects to be able to swiftly handle this challenge.

Further, the Company expects dumping of flat steel in Pakistan, thereby eradicating local margins. The management closely monitors any such activity and applies to National Tariff Commission for tariff support.

Status of Projects

This was the fourth year after completion of the expansion project. After successfully moving through the learning curve, we were able to establish quality mark in the galvanized products while maintaining our position as market leader in CRC. It is highly encouraging to see that your Company has achieved market share of 23% in the current year. The additional capacity, wider product mix and high-quality standards had opened up export possibilities.

In the early second half of FY 2020, unfortunately, the cold rolling and skin passing mill (CRSM) of the Company met with a fire accident. The equipment above ground was seriously damaged. However, our engineers were able to revamp the skin pass operations in just 35 days and production of annealed CRC commenced. In order to continue our rolling operations, which require substantially higher rolling forces, the Company has decided to initiate a major overhaul under supervision of Steel Plantech Company of Japan (SPCO), the designers and manufacturers of the equipment.

Company's Performance against Last Year's Projections

Revenue during the current year is 33% lower than the targeted revenue of Rs. 64.16 billion, while the Company has generated loss after tax of Rs. 0.13 billion against the targeted profit after tax of Rs. 1.24 billion. Decline in sales volume is due to uncertain and challenging local and international market conditions coupled with political instability which led to economic uncertainty in the country.

Future Research & Development initiatives

The Company is committed to driving growth by staying at the forefront of industry advancements. Through strategic investments in state-of-the-art machinery and upgraded production capacities, it has maintained an efficient facility that ensures cost-effective products for both the Company and its customers. By focusing on high-quality, innovative solutions developed through in-house research, the Company gains a competitive edge and fosters strong, long-term customer relationships. Continuous product development not only addresses customer needs but also strengthens the Company's position as a leader in both local and international markets. Furthermore, the Company is dedicated to enhancing operational efficiencies and effectively utilizing resources to navigate current challenges and protect the interests of all stakeholders.

Board and Management Committees

Based on the listing requirements and to ensure good corporate governance for our stakeholders, various committees have been formed at both the Board and management level. All Board members except for Chief Executive are Non-Executive Directors.

Board Committees

The Board is assisted by four Committees, namely the Audit Committee, Human Resource & Remuneration Committee, Nomination Committee and Risk Management Committee, to support its decision-making in their respective domains:

Audit Committee

Members of Audit Committee on the Reporting Date

Name of Director	Designation	Nature of Directorship
Ms. Tayyaba Rasheed	Chairperson	Independent and non-executive
Mr. Kashif A. Habib	Member	Non-executive
Mr. Nasim Beg	Member	Non-executive
Mr. Samad A. Habib	Member	Non-executive

The Audit Committee comprises of four non-executive directors, of which one director being the chairperson is independent director. All members of the committee are qualified, competent and financially literate.

Frequency of meetings

Meetings of Audit Committee are held at least once in each quarter. During the year 2023 - 24, four meetings of the Audit Committee were held.

Salient Features and Terms of Reference of Audit Committee

The Board of Directors has approved the Terms of Reference of the Audit Committee. The Board provides adequate resources and authority to enable the Audit Committee to carry out its responsibilities effectively.

The Audit Committee is, among other things, responsible for determination of appropriate measures to safeguard the Company's assets, reviewing the quarterly, half yearly and annual accounts, ensuring coordination between the internal and external auditors, review of preliminary announcements of results prior to publication, reviewing and approving related party transactions, recommending to the Board of Directors the appointment of external auditors by Company's shareholders and considers any questions of resignation or removal of external auditors, audit fees and provision by external auditors of any service to the Company in addition to audit of its financial statements and consideration of any other issue or matter as may be assigned by the Board of Directors.

At least once a year, the Audit Committee meets the external auditors without the CFO and the Head of Internal Audit being present. Further, at least once a year, the Audit Committee meets the Head of Internal Audit and other members of the internal audit function without the CFO and the external auditors being present. The CFO, the Head of Internal Audit and external auditors attend meetings of the Audit Committee at which issues relating to accounts and audit are discussed. In the absence of strong grounds to proceed otherwise, the Board of Directors acts in accordance with the recommendations of the Audit Committee.

Statement Showing Attendance at Audit Committee Meetings from July 01, 2023 to June 30, 2024

Details of attendance at Audit Committee have been mentioned in Annexure II of the Directors' Report.

Human Resource & Remuneration Committee

Members of Human Resource & Remuneration (HR&R) Committee on the Reporting Date

Name of Director	Designation	Nature of Directorship
Mr. Rashid Ali Khan	Chairman	Independent and non-executive
Mr. Arif Habib	Member	Non-executive
Mr. Kashif A. Habib	Member	Non-executive

The HR&R Committee comprises of three non-executive Directors, of which Chairman is an Independent Director. The Head of Human Resource Department has been appointed as the Secretary of the Committee.

Salient Features and Terms of Reference of Human Resource & Remuneration Committee

The main aim of the Committee is to assist the Board and guide the management in the formulation of the market driven HR policies regarding performance management, HR staffing, compensation and benefits that are compliant with the laws and regulations.

The Terms of Reference of the Committee includes the following:

- Recommending human resource management policies to the Board.
- Recommending to the Board the selection, evaluation, compensation (including retirement benefits) of the CEO, CFO, Company Secretary and Head of Internal Audit.
- Ensure a proper system of succession planning for top management is in place and the adequacy of the same in the rest of the organization.
- Review the organizational structure and recommend changes, if any, to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of reporting lines and the division of authority and responsibility.
- Review the effectiveness of the recruitment and recommend changes, if any.
- Guide management in development / revision of all employees' benefits, policies and rewards.
- Oversee employee development by monitoring HR aspects of organizational learning and development.
- Ensure that the performance management system is achieving its objectives of fairly rewarding employees' performance and is in line with Company's objectives.

The Committee meets at least once in a financial year when directed by the Board. The Secretary sets the agenda, time, date and venue for the meeting in consultation with the Chairman of the Committee. Minutes of HR&R Committee are circulated to the Board.

Statement Showing Attendance at HR&R Committee Meeting from July 01, 2023 to June 30, 2024

Details of attendance at HR&R Committee have been mentioned in Annexure II of the Directors' Report

Nomination Committee

Members of Nomination Committee on the reporting date:

Name of Director	Designation	Nature of Directorship
Mr. Arif Habib	Chairman	Non-executive
Mr. Samad A. Habib	Member	Non-executive

The Nomination Committee comprises of two non-executive Directors. The Company Secretary has been appointed as the Secretary of the committee.

Salient features and Terms of Reference of Nomination Committee

The aims of the committee is to consider and making recommendations to the Board in respect of the Board's committees and the chairmanship of the Board's committees; and keeping the structure, size and composition of the Board under regular review and for making recommendations to the Board with regard to any changes necessary, in accordance with the laws and regulations.

The terms of reference of the committee includes the following:

- Review of composition and structure of committees in line with the applicable laws.
- Review of attendance and participation of the committee members.
- Make recommendations to the Board for filling the casual vacancies in committees, if any.
- Review the effectiveness of the sub-committees and recommend changes, if any.
- Ensure that the sub-committees are achieving respective objectives.

The committee meets on an annual basis to review the chairmanship, composition and structure of sub-committees, unless there arise a need to fill any casual vacancy in between. The Secretary is to set the agenda, time, date and venue for the meeting in consultation with the chairman of the committee. Minutes of committee are circulated to the Board after approval.

Statement Showing Attendance at Nomination Committee Meeting from July 01, 2023 to June 30, 2024

Details of attendance at Nomination Committee have been mentioned in Annexure II of the Directors' Report.

Risk Management Committee
Members of Risk Management Committee on the reporting date:

Details of attendance at HR&R Committee have been mentioned in Annexure II of the Directors' Report

Name of Director	Designation	Nature of Directorship
Mr. Arif Habib	Chairman	Non-executive
Dr. Munir Ahmed	Member	Executive
Mr. Kashif A. Habib	Member	Non-executive

The Risk Management Committee comprises of two non-executive directors and one executive director. The Company Secretary has been appointed as the Secretary of the committee.

Salient features and Terms of Reference of Risk Management Committee

The main aim of the committee is to guide the management to carry out a review of effectiveness of risk management procedures and present a report to the Board.

The terms of reference of the committee includes the following:

- Monitoring and review of all material controls (financial, operational, compliance).
- Risk mitigation measures are robust and integrity of financial information is ensured.
- Appropriate extent of disclosure of company's risk framework and internal control system in Directors report.
- To present a document to the Board for annual overall review of business risks to ensure that the management maintains a sound system of risk identification, risk management and related systemic and internal controls to safeguard assets, resources, reputation and interest of the company and shareholders.

The committee meets at least once in a financial year on as required basis or when directed by the Board. The Secretary is to set the agenda, time, date and venue for the meeting in consultation with the chairman of the committee. Minutes of committee are circulated to the Board after approval.

Statement Showing Attendance at Risk Management Committee Meeting from July 01, 2023 to June 30, 2024

Details of attendance at Risk Management Committee have been mentioned in Annexure II of the Directors' Report.

Management Committees

Management Executive Committee (MANCOM)

The MANCOM conducts its business under the guidance of CEO. The Committee is represented by the heads of all departments of the Company. MANCOM meeting is held monthly to discuss and review the ongoing business operations and future line of action.

Following are members of MANCOM

1.	Dr. Munir Ahmed	CEO – Chairman
2.	Mr. Khawar A. Siddiqui	Director Sales
3.	Mr. Ali Hassan	Chief Financial Officer
4.	Mr. Saleem Ahmed	Chief Information Officer
5.	Mr. Farhatullah Siddiqui	Head of Engineering & Operations
6.	Mr. Asad Malik	Head of Electrical
7.	Ms. Hina Akhtar	Head of Human Resource
8.	Mr. Ghufran Ahmed	Head of Quality Control
9.	Mr. Saadat Hussain	Head of Supply Chain
10.	Mr. Amir Nisar	Head of Administration
11.	Mr. Muhammad Shahid	Head of Internal Audit

Management HR Committee

The objective of Management HR Committee is to review, monitor and make recommendations to the Board through the Human Resource & Remuneration Committee for the following:

- Effective employee development;
- Sound compensation and benefit plans, policies and practices designed to attract and retain the caliber of personnel required to manage the business effectively;
- Review organization structure to evaluate and recommend changes in the various functions for effective management of business operations;
- Establish plans and procedures that provide an effective tool for management to evaluate requirement for manpower; and
- Determine appropriate limits of authority and approval procedures for delegating authority to facilitate decision making at various management levels.

Following are members of Management HR Committee

1.	Dr. Munir Ahmed	CEO – Chairman
2.	Mr. Khawar A. Siddiqui	Director Sales
5.	Mr. Ali Hassan	Chief Financial Officer
3.	Mr. Farhatullah Siddiqui	Head of Engineering & Operations
4.	Ms. Hina Akhtar	Head of Human Resource

Additional Information

Liquidity and Cash Management

During the year, the Company has successfully managed the liquidity position through close monitoring of the funding requirements and effective management of its financial resources. As at June 30, 2024, short-term borrowings of Rs. 16.49 billion (2023: Rs. 12.65 billion) and long-term finance of Rs. 3.19 billion (2023: Rs. 4.81 billion) are outstanding. Decrease in long-term borrowing is due to repayment of debt. The average short-term borrowings have increased during the year due to working capital requirements of the Company.

Currently, finance facilities of more than Rs. 3.5 billion are unutilized. The Company has a history of meeting its financial commitments on a timely basis. The management is confident that the Company will not face any liquidity issues ahead, as the Company has sustainable growth with increased revenues, product diversification and enhanced capacity.

Strategy to Overcome Liquidity Problems

The Company primarily generates funds from sales, while funding from borrowings are kept as secondary source of funding. The cash flow risk is managed via effective and rigorous cash flow forecasting, close monitoring of working capital levels, and planning ahead to have sufficient resources to meet financial obligations when due. In order to minimize liquidity risk and ensure optimum utilization of funds, the management monitors cash flows on a daily basis and adjusts the borrowing level in line with the working capital requirements of the Company.

Financing Arrangements

ASML enjoys healthy and cordial business relationships with its financers and lenders. Thus, the Company has obtained short-term and long-term borrowing at attractive rates. Further, long term loan of Rs. 1.36 billion (2023: Rs. 1.38 billion) was repaid during the year, in line with repayment terms.

The Company paid all its debts on a timely basis as per the terms agreed with the financers. Further, the cash flow forecast provides confidence in ASML's ability to discharge the outstanding borrowings on a timely basis as well.

Adequacy in Capital Structure

Equity of the Company is increased by 0.1% to Rs. 15.69 billion on account of revaluation surplus of Rs. 244.6 billion. Equity mainly comprises of ordinary share capital of Rs. 9.30 billion representing 930 million ordinary shares. Major shareholders of the Company are Arif Habib Equity (Private) Limited, Mr. Arif Habib, Arif Habib Limited and Arif Habib Corporation Limited owning 32%, 20%, 3% and 14% of share capital of the Company, respectively.

Ownership Structure

As at June 30, 2024 shares of ASML are majorly held by below shareholders, detailed disclosure of ownership structure has been included as Annexure III of the Directors' Report (Page Number 65).

Name of Shareholder	% Owned
Arif Habib Equity (Private) Limited	32%
Mr. Arif Habib	20%
Arif Habib Corporation Limited	14%
Arif Habib Limited	3%

Group Companies and Operating Structure

ASML is a part of Arif Habib Group, which along with ASML includes the below mentioned entities:

Group Companies	Nature of Relationship
Arif Habib Corporation Limited	Mr. Arif Habib, Mr. Nasim Beg, Mr. Samad A. Habib and Mr. Kashif A. Habib are directors in both companies.
Arif Habib Equity (Pvt.) Limited	Mr. Arif Habib, Mr. Samad A. Habib and Mr. Kashif A. Habib are directors in both companies.
Arif Habib Consultancy (Pvt.) Limited	Mr. Arif Habib and Mr. Nasim Beg are directors in both companies.
Arif Habib Dolmen REIT Management Limited	Mr. Arif Habib and Mr. Samad A. Habib are directors in both companies.
Arif Habib Foundation	Mr. Arif Habib, Mr. Samad A. Habib and Mr. Kashif A. Habib are directors in both companies.
Black Gold Power Limited	Mr. Arif Habib, Mr. Samad A. Habib and Mr. Kashif A. Habib are directors in both companies.
Fatima Fertilizer Company Limited	Mr. Arif Habib and Mr. Kashif A. Habib are directors in both companies.
Javedan Corporation Limited	Mr. Arif Habib, Mr. Samad A. Habib and Mr. Kashif A. Habib are directors in both companies.
Naya Nazimabad Foudation (Formerly: Karachi Sports Foundation)	Mr. Arif Habib is director in both companies.
Pakistan Opportunities Limited	Mr. Arif Habib, Mr. Samad A. Habib and Mr. Kashif A. Habib are directors in both companies.
Power Cement Limited	Mr. Arif Habib, Mr. Nasim Beg, Mr. Samad A. Habib and Mr. Kashif A. Habib are directors in both companies.
Rotocast Engineering Company (Pvt.) Limited	Mr. Samad A. Habib and Mr. Kashif A. Habib are directors in both companies.
Sachal Energy Development (Pvt.) Limited	Mr. Arif Habib is director in both companies.

All companies are operated by their management under the oversight of respective Board of Directors. Transactions are entered into normal course of business at arm's length. All transactions are placed for approval of board of directors of respective companies.

Significant Plans

The Company in 2019, successfully installed Continuous Galvanizing Line, Push Pull Pickling Line, Cold Rolling Mill and Batch Annealing Furnaces. Since the completion of the expansion project and addition of GI in the product mix, ASML's local market share has increased to 23%. The management now is focused to achieve maximum capacity utilization, and increase local and export market share. New offices in Multan and Rawalpindi were established in the preceding year to increase its outreach and the customer base while gearing up all the efforts to further penetrate the international market.

Other than as mentioned above, there are no plans for any significant restructuring, expansion or discontinuance of operations.

Significant Changes in Objectives and Strategies from Prior Years

There is no significant change in objectives and strategies of the Company from prior years.

Board's Composition

The Board is fully aware of its role and responsibilities; and shows high standards of integrity, credibility and participation for providing policy guidelines in affairs and management of the Company. The Board is diverse in respect of areas of expertise, gender representation and has sufficient mix of independent as well as non-executive directors.

The Board includes Mr. Muhammad Abbas Mirza, Mr. Rashid Ali Khan, Mr. Arslan Iqbal and Ms. Tayyaba Rasheed as independent directors as they are not connected nor have any pecuniary or any other relationship with the Company, or any of its associated companies, or directors. They are reasonably perceived as being able to exercise independent business judgment without being subservient to any form of conflict of interest. Further, the Board does not include any foreign director.

Board's Mode of Operation

The Board of Directors has authorized and empowered the CEO to take management decisions for day-to-day decisions. However, the Board closely monitors all material matters of the Company. In general, matters are considered to be material if, individually or in aggregate, they are expected to significantly affect the performance and profitability of the Company. For all matters presented to the Board, the decisions are made / resolutions are passed after mutual discussions, and where required by voting.

Board Meetings held outside Pakistan

During the year, four meetings of the Board of Directors were held. As recommended by SECP Guidelines and to keep the costs in control, the management has conducted all meetings in Pakistan.

Directorships held by Executive Directors

Only Dr. Munir Ahmed, Chief Executive serves as the executive director on the board of the Company.

Separate Office of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Corporate governance and compliance is at the very core of the Company and therefore, for effective governance and leadership structure in the Company, Chairman and Chief Executive have separate offices. Separation of Chairman and CEO roles increases the Board's independence from management and thus leads to better monitoring and oversight.

Role of Chairman

The Chairman of the Board is a non-executive director, responsible to manage and provide leadership to overall proceedings of the Board. He also acts as a liaison between management and the Board and provides independent advice and counsel to the Chief Executive. Moreover, the Chairman ensures that the Directors are aware of the activities of the Company and its management and that sufficient information is provided to enable the Directors to form appropriate judgments.

In concert with the Chief Executive, the Chairman sets the agenda and chair the meetings of the Board and shareholders as well as recommends an annual schedule for date, time and location of Board and Company meetings together with review and signing of minutes of the meetings.

The Chairman also chairs the Board's Nomination Committee. In addition to this, he also assesses and suggests to the Board annually about the effectiveness of the Board as a whole, the Committees and individual Directors. Moreover, whenever required, he also ensures that after covering the ordinary business of a Board meeting, Directors discuss performance of the Company's management without management being present. Most importantly, he is responsible for avoidance of conflict of interest of Directors.

Role of Chief Executive Officer

Chief Executive of the Company is an Executive Director, responsible for overall day-to-day operations of the Company. Role and responsibilities of the Chief Executive is key and critical to the success of business and operations. This position leads the vision thereby identifying opportunities and serving as an interface between the Board, employees and community. He ensures that the Board and employees has up-to-date, sufficient and relevant information and ensures all efforts are in congruence to achieve desired results.
While leading the business, he not only advocates and promotes the organization and its products but also motivates employees. The Chief Executive is responsible for implementation of policies approved by the Board and assists the Board in strategy formulation and deciding the course of action meanwhile creating an art of achieving the desired targets and capitalizing on opportunities with optimum utilization of resources together with safeguarding them. He is also responsible to sail through the threats surrounding the Company as well as ensures operations are carried out with all the strengths.

Primarily all the efforts of the Chief Executive are centripetal in maximizing shareholders' value in a manner in which standards of corporate social responsibility are not compromised. For day-to-day monitoring of the operations, the Chief Executive sets the budget in consultation with the Chief Financial

Officer which is then approved by the Board. The new regulatory environment challenges this position that all the activities of the Company are within regulatory and governance framework with utmost alignment with best practices.

The Chief Executive plays a vital role in building a corporate culture and preservation of the Company's image. The game does not end here and continues to challenge this office to identify risks and to design mitigating strategies with the guidance of the Board for smooth operations and undertaking initiatives for identifying new areas for investment and product diversification.

Directors' Orientation and Training Program

The Board of Directors of the Company consists of highly experienced and seasoned professionals with proven history of leadership and strategic direction. Every new Director is given appropriate orientation of the operations, products, markets and applicable laws and regulations. The Company ensures that every Director is well equipped with all the necessary information to assist them in good discharge of their responsibilities and duties. In accordance with the corporate governance requirements, the Company encourages that the Directors, required to attend the Directors Training Programme have attended the Program from institutes approved by SECP. Details of Directors certified under Directors' Training Program are as under:

Board of Directors	Certification Status	Institute	Year of Certification
Mr. Arif Habib –Chairman	Exempt	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Mr. Nasim Beg	Exempt	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Mr. Kashif A. Habib	Certified	Pakistan Institute of Corporate Governance	2012
Mr. Samad A. Habib	Certified	Pakistan Institute of Corporate Governance	2014
Dr. Munir Ahmed (Chief Exceutive)	Certified	Pakistan Institute of Corporate Governance	2017
Mr. Arslan Iqbal	Certified	Lahore University of Management Sciences	2019
Mr. Rashid Ali Khan	Certified	Pakistan Institute of Corporate Governance	2018
Ms. Tayyaba Rasheed	Certified	Institute of Cost and Management Accountants of Pakistan	2019

Business Rationale of Major Capital Expenditure and Projects

ASML has a systematic procedure for evaluating capital expenditure requirements. The management after detailed evaluations and assessments recommends the capital expenditure to the Board for its approval. Before recommending any project to the Board rigorous financial analysis including assessment of payback period, net present value, profitability are assessed. Further, capital expenditure requirements for upcoming year are budgeted and presented to the board for approval.

During the year, net capital expenditure of Rs. 625.37 million has been incurred. Additions to operating assets, major spare parts and capital work in progress amounts to Rs. 370.36 million, Rs. 7.21 million and Rs. 674.54 million respectively. These additions were off-set by disposal proceeds received during the year.

Issues Raised in Last Annual General Meeting

The Company's Nineteenth AGM was held on October 28, 2023. During the AGM, the shareholders inquired about the performance of the Company which were responded appropriately and to the satisfaction of the inquirer by the directors present in the meeting.

Responding to a query by shareholder, Chief Executive updated the shareholders about the challenges faced by the Company during the year. He explained that rupee depreciation, interest rate rise and overall economic downfall led to decline in sales and production. Further, CEO reported that forex restrictions caused operational slowdowns and payment delays which effect production capacity of the Company. However, he was ambitious that these conditions are gradually improving towards betterment of Company.

Compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards

Preparation and presentation of the financial statements is responsibility of the Management. The management of the Company believes in transparency in reporting and external communications, therefore, follows an unreserved compliance of accounting and reporting standards applicable in Pakistan.

The accounting and reporting standards applicable in Pakistan comprise of:

- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as notified under the Companies Act, 2017;
- Islamic Financial Accounting Standards (IFAS) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan as notified under the Companies Act, 2017; and
- Provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017.

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

Adoption of International Integrated Reporting Framework <IR>

Concept of integrated reporting has emerged in recent years. Currently, application of IR is not mandatory on local companies. The Company is in the phase of collecting information and integration of every value, mission, vision, processes and practices with overall objective and standing of the Company which needs to be reported and presented in order to comply with the International Integrated Reporting Framework. This report is not completely adhered to IR.

Company's Credit Rating

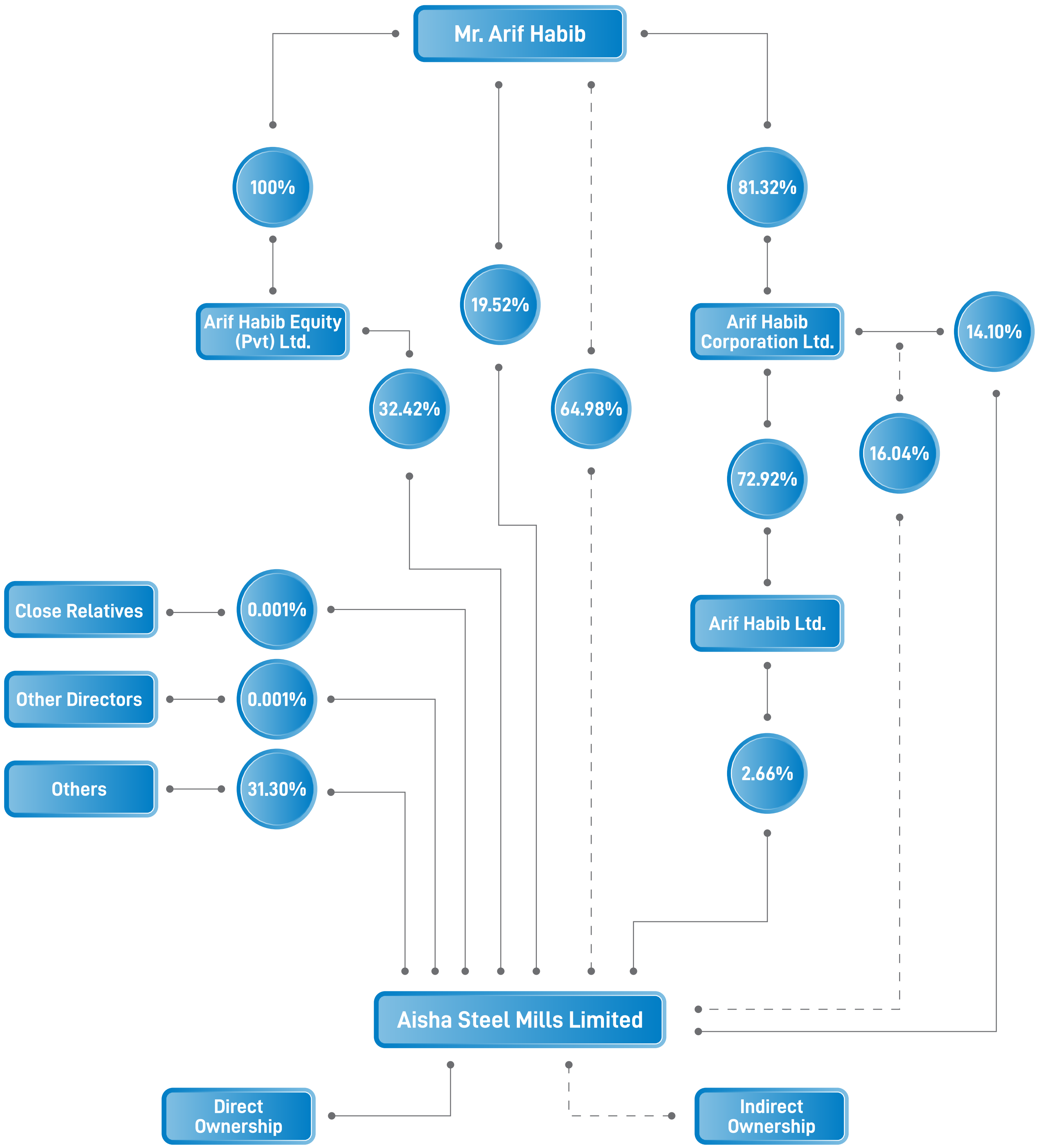
In the year 2024, the Company rating remain stable to 'BBB+/A-2' (Triple B Plus / A-Two) from last year by VIS Credit Rating Company Limited.

The rating report can be accessed at

https://www.vis.com.pk/history.aspx?viscode=01018903%20&ratingtype=Entity

Beneficial Ownership and Group Shareholding

As at June 30, 2024



Competitive Landscape and Marketing Position

ASML is one of the major producers of Flat Steel Products i.e. Cold Rolled and Hot Dipped Galvanized coils in Pakistan. It is a state-of-the-art steel rolling complex with rolling capacity of 700,000 tons per annum. ASML produces Cold Rolled Coils (CRC) and Hot Dipped Galvanized Coils (HDGC) of international quality from imported Hot Rolled Coils (HRC). Our CRC is used in automotive, industrial, engineering and manufacturing sectors as a premier raw material for further processing into a wide variety of value-added products for domestic, as well as export markets. HDGC is used in various applications, including building accessories, pipes, electrical appliances etc.

The Company expanded its annual production capacity from 220,000 tons to 700,000 tons at the end of FY 2019. During the year, with the versatile product mix, improved quality, and long-term customer trust the Company achieved a sales revenue of Rs. 42.75 billion (FY2023: 31.10 billion). Further, the Company is expecting to increase its outreach in international market and to further build-up on exports, while maintaining the lead in domestic market in the ongoing financial year

Our focus remains on designing business strategies that ensures sustainable growth in our market share. We trust our Quality Management System and customer centric approach in expanding our share in the local market. Meanwhile, we also endeavour to develop new markets and meet demands of our international customers as well.

Power of Suppliers

Strong supplier network is key for effective working capital management and timely availability of raw material, general supplies, spares and consumables. For our continuous sustainable growth, ASML is maintaining a supplier base where relationships are beyond "solely commercial" towards strong business partnership. We have developed multiple sources for supply of key components and materials, both locally and internationally.

Our supply chain team closely co-ordinates with suppliers and resolves their issues on priority basis. Company ensures to pay its suppliers on a timely basis. Further, the supply chain team conducts market surveys, explores new options, and diversifies vendors (where required) to create flexibility in available resources.

Our success and performance is dependent on the uninterrupted supply of quality products from our trustworthy suppliers. This trust has been developed over the period through successful completion of contractual obligations by both ASML and our suppliers.

Power of Customers

At ASML, we highly value our customers and focus to build long-term business relationships with them. We remain responsive to our customers' needs and provide high quality products which meet their requirements. Our sales and marketing team remains in touch with customers and resolve their issues on priority basis. We engage our customers through one-to-one meetings, market visits, communications, and dealer conferences. Our success and performance is dependent upon the loyalty of our strong customer base, which has been developed through years of quality supplies and services.

Competition and Rivalry

Over the years, ASML has maintained major share in the domestic flat-steel market. We believe in healthy competition which keeps us on our toes to maintain and increase our market share and retain our valuable customer base.

Being an import substitute industry, we strive to serve our national objective, by maximizing local production and minimizing imports and thus, saving foreign exchange of the country. Being subjected to unhealthy dumping, National Tariff Commission has imposed Anti-Dumping Duty against dumped imports from certain countries.

Our state-of-the-art production facilities, strong customer base, competitive team and visionary guidance makes us a quality organization capable of staying ahead of the competition.

Threat of New Entrants

Highly capital-intensive industry, imported raw material, volatile market situation, limited technical resources and strong supply chain acts as a barrier to new entrants, therefore, risk of new entrants is minimum. However, Pakistan is net importer of flat-steel, therefore, any new entrant will act as import substitute rather than risking market share of existing producers.

Threat of Substitute Products

The threat of substitute products does not exist in our products.

Awards and Recognition

Best Corporate Report Award

Best Corporate Report Awards are governed by the joint Evaluation Committee of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP) and The Institute of Cost and Management Accountants of Pakistan (ICMAP). The competition is intended to promote excellence and transparency in corporate reporting.

Aisha Steel Mills Limited has had the honor of participating in the competition for five consecutive years which is consistent with it being successfully awarded every year. ASML secured 2nd Position for Best Corporate Reports of 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022 while it was awarded a Merit certificate for the corporate report for FY2018. Further, the Company's Annual Report for the year ended June 30, 2018 also received Merit Certificate in best presented Annual Report Awards and SAARC Anniversary Awards for Corporate Governance Disclosure, 2018 while Annual report of June 30, 2022 was declared bronze winner in the category of Infrastructure and construction for best presentation of Annual Report.

Celebrating our participation in the HAVCR Expo 2024

Our participation in the HAVCR international Expo 2024 was not only a significant experience but also a rewarding one, as we were honored with recognition award. These accolades reflect our team's hard work, creativity, and dedication to showcasing innovative solutions that resonate with attendees. Each recognition serves as a testament to our commitment to excellence and collaboration, highlighting the impact of our contributions to the Expo.

Stakeholders' Engagement

Our stakeholders are the reason we exist, therefore, we consider engagement with them as highly valuable and important. Stakeholder engagement process includes transparent and effective communication, handling stakeholders' grievances appropriately and their timely resolution and compliance with laws and regulations.

Shareholders

Management of Engagement

Our shareholders' interest revolves around good returns, profitability, growth, sustainability and regulatory compliance. We aim to ensure continuous growth, thus, safeguarding shareholders' interest by improving profits.

Process of Engagement

Annual General Meetings, extra ordinary general meetings, corporate briefing sessions, statutory reporting, disclosure of information, and timely updates on the Company's website are most effective means of engagement with our shareholders.

Investors' Grievance Policy

The Company has an Investors' Grievance Policy in place. Any complaint or observation received either directly by the Corporate Department or during general meetings are addressed by the Company Secretary. The Shareholders are given the information as desired by them as per the law, well in time. All the written complaints are replied in writing. Our share registrar is CDC Share Registrar Services Limited which is the leading name in the field. The Company has many old and loyal shareholders, which shows the trust of the shareholders in the management of the Company.

Investors' Section

We believe timely, updated and complete information is of utmost importance to the investors. Therefore, the Company operates with a dynamic website (http://www.aishasteel.com/), which is continuously updated to include any changes that may arise and also contains all the major financial information needed for investors' decision making in a separate tab of "Investor Information".

AGM Proceedings

The Company's nineteenth AGM was held on October 28, 2023. During the AGM, the shareholders inquired about general matters relating to the Company which were responded appropriately and to the satisfaction of the inquirer, by the Directors present in the meeting.

In response to performance-related concerns raised by shareholders, the CEO informed that the sponsor has already injected quasi-equity to mitigate the consequences of losses and manage Company's financial position. In addition, He shared insights about gradual improvements in market conditions and demand of steel products. The CEO expressed his confidence that the Company remains devoted to deliver sustainable returns and growth for its shareholders.

Steps Taken to Encourage Minority Shareholders

In order to encourage representation of minority shareholders at general meetings and on the basis of SECP's Circular No. 10 of 2014, the Company provides the video conferencing facility to shareholders holding an aggregate 10% or more shareholding residing in any other city, upon receipt of intimation from the shareholders at least 7 days prior to date of meeting.

Effect and Value of Engagement to ASML

Continuous support of shareholders is of prime importance for ASML to achieve its vision and mission.

Our Customers

Management of Engagement

At ASML, we highly value our customers and focus to build long-term business relationships with them. Our customers' expectations are focused on product quality and pricing.

Process of Engagement

Our sales and marketing team remain in touch with customers and resolve their issues on priority basis. We engage our customers through one-to-one meetings, market visits, communications, and dealer conferences.

Effect and Value of Engagement to ASML

Our success and performance is dependent upon the loyalty of our strong customer base, which has been developed through years of quality supplies and services provided to them by ASML.

Our Suppliers

Management of Engagement

Strong supplier network is key for effective working capital management and timely availability of raw material, general supplies, spares and consumables. For our continuous sustainable growth, ASML is maintaining a supplier base where relationships are beyond "solely commercial" towards strong business partnership.

Process of Engagement

Our supply chain team closely co-ordinates with suppliers and resolve their issues on priority basis. Company ensures to pay its suppliers on a timely basis. Further, the supply chain team conducts market surveys, explores new options, and diversifies vendors (where required), to create flexibility in available resources.

Effect and Value of Engagement to ASML

Our success and performance is dependent upon the uninterrupted supply of quality products from our trustworthy suppliers. This trust has been developed over the period through successful completion of contractual obligations by both ASML and our suppliers.

Banks and Lenders

Management of Engagement

We value our relationship with our financial partners and lenders who are engaged by the Company for obtaining short-term and long-term financing, negotiating of borrowing rates, issuance of letter of credits and guarantees, payments to local and foreign suppliers and other operational matters. Financial risk management and business sustainability always remains in focus with our financial partners.

Process of Engagement

Periodic briefings, quarterly financial reporting, head office and factory visits are the main modes of engagements. Banks and other institutes help us in obtaining loans at competitive rates and advise on strategic issues.

Effect and Value of Engagement to ASML

Likewise our shareholders, bankers and lenders are also capital providers, enabling us to achieve our mission and vision. High quality engagement with them has helped the Company to continue its operations during its toughest days and has also enabled ASML to strike better financing deals.

Employees

Management of Engagement

Our employees are our backbone. We understand that their issues revolve around work life balance, training and development, fair rewards together with professional and personal growth.

Process of Engagement

ASML strives to continuously enhance and update capabilities, skills, education and motivation of each employee by providing continuous trainings, and to inculcate culture of open and two way communication which encourages expression of every individual's potential and compensate them according to their abilities and performance. We have personal loan, training, long-term employee reward, employee retirement benefits, medical facilities, subsidized meals and free of cost transportation in place to create value for our human resource capital. Employee engagements are also exercised via annual talk with the CEO, sports activities, eid milan party, independence day celebrations. A motivated and committed employee adds value to the overall process and success of the organization.

Effect and Value of Engagement to ASML

ASML values its human resource capital as an important asset as it has a direct impact on the long-term sustainability of the Company's success. The above mentioned engagement activities and employee benefits have improved our productivity and reduced employee turnover.

Regulators

Management of Engagement

As a responsible corporate citizen, we are highly committed to abide by the applicable laws and regulations.

Process of Engagement

Engagement with regulators includes submission of periodic reports, responding to queries, and meeting as and when required. Active engagement with regulators improves level of compliance.

Effect and Value of Engagement to ASML

Laws and regulations applicable to ASML, may affect ASML and its performance.

Institutional Investors and Analysts

Institutional investors regularly obtain briefings and financial reports from management. Formal meetings are also arranged whenever needed. Without compromising confidentiality, analysts are provided with the required information whenever required. The clear communication with analyst and institutional investors facilitates in clearing any misconception or rumor in the market.

Summary of Analyst Briefing

VIS Credit Rating Company Limited (VIS)

VIS has been publishing its rating report on ASML since 2012. The rating report is based on capital market based research and provides an independent credit rating. VIS has maintained the credit rating of the Company from the last year which can be accessed through below link:

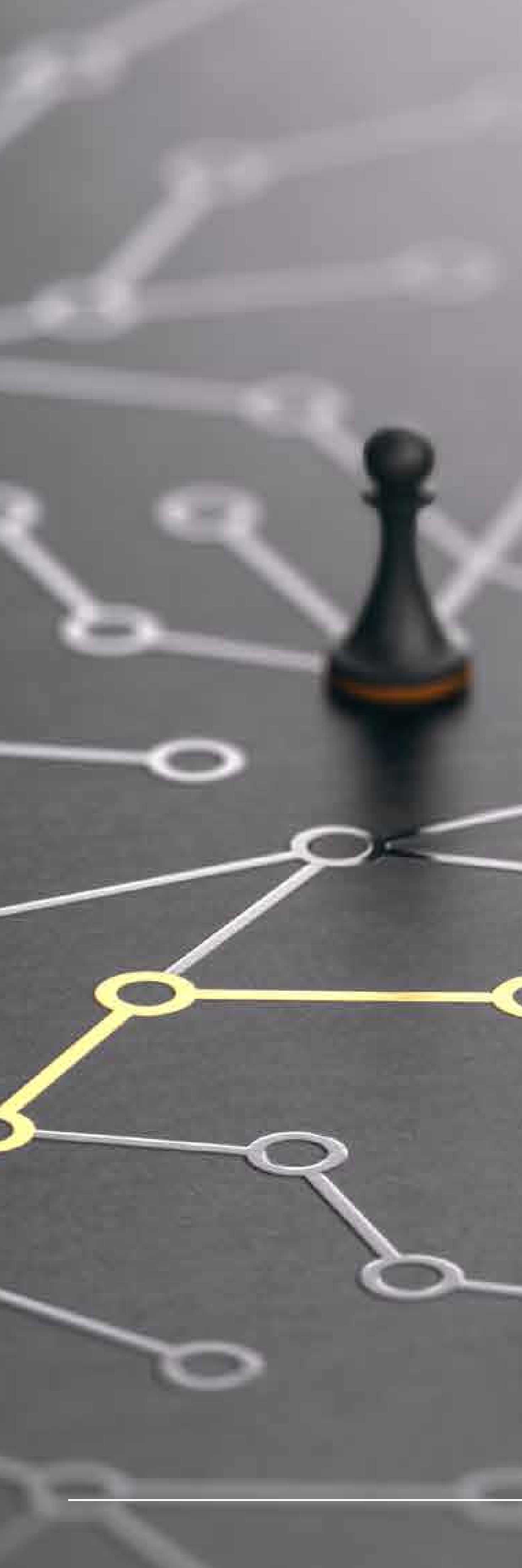
https://docs.vis.com.pk/RatingReports/OP_01018903008_00010189.pdf

(VIS is operating as a 'Full Service' rating agency, providing independent rating services in Pakistan, duly approved by Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan and State Bank of Pakistan).

Frequency of Engagement with All Stakeholders

Frequency of engagement with ASML's stakeholders is upon the requirement or as per applicable regulatory framework or to fulfil contractual obligations or on requirement basis.

Further, ASML also conducts Corporate Briefing Sessions, to increase its understanding of the views of its stakeholders.



"Strategy is a style of thinking, a conscious and deliberate process, an intensive implementation system, the science of insuring future success."

Pete Johnsona

CORPORATE STRATEGY

Our corporate strategy entails producing the highest quality of products and to continue to increase our market share. The company emphasizes on transparency and building greater standards of ethical values. The Company focuses on regular training and development of its human resource capital given the technologically advanced nature of ASML's plant and machinery.

There is a strong commitment for continuous improvement of each process in order to optimize efficiency and becoming number one company of the country in terms of market share, cost efficiency and profitability.

We strongly adhere to the following to be in line with the global best practices:

- value creation for all stakeholders while maintaining a strong competitive position;

- keep a strong focus on the long run sustainable advantages;

- develop and strengthen a transparent and inventive culture while encouraging ethical values;

- provide excellent customer services;

- ensuring that corporate strategy is observed throughout the organization and is inculcated across the Company.

Strategic Objectives, Strategies, Resources and KPIs

Objective 01: Enhance Operational Efficiencies	
Strategy	Maximize our capacity utilization, analyzing and eradicating operational inefficiencies via strong control system in place.
KPIs Monitored	Capacity utilization, gross margin, non-compliance of controls and ethical values.
Status	Ongoing process / operational efficiencies have improved during the year.
Future Relevance of KPIs	The KPI will remain relevant in the future as well.
Opportunities and Threats	Operational efficiencies and departmental synergies can always be further improved. With focused operational evaluations, improved coordination and collective efforts overall efficiency can be improved.

Nature	Resources Allocated	Priority
Short-term Medium-term	Financial, Human, Intellectual, Manufactured	High

Objective 02: Increase Sales	
Strategy	Sales expansion through product diversification, reach out to new global / local markets with improved product quality.
KPIs Monitored	Market share, sales volume, customer base and new market reached.
Status	The market share and revenue of the Company has improved with each year. Further, new products have also been introduced. ASML has also begin to tap into international market.
Future Relevance of KPIs	The KPI will remain relevant in the future as well.
Opportunities and Threats	Competitive currency would not only support export initiative but would also contribute to the margins. It is hoped that global prices and primary margins would remain firm. Dumping of material can keep the local sales under pressure. However, imposition of anti-dumping duty provides level playing field at the local front.

Nature	Resources Allocated	Priority
Short-term Medium-term	Financial, Human, Intellectual, Manufactured	High

Objective 03: Contribute to Growth of the Country	
Strategy	Substitute import and increase export of flat steel by producing cost effective quantities of CRC and HDGC of international quality. Further, also diversify in product portfolio, thus contributing in Pakistan's GDP, reducing current account deficit and improving balance of payments. Moreover, creating employment opportunities which contributes to the overall growth of the Country.
KPIs Monitored	Total export sales, net value added locally, decline in shares of imports reduced.
Status	The Company has enhanced its export sales during the period. Further, with the enhanced capacity the Company is geared to meet future local demand, as well as, to export surplus quantities.
Future Relevance of KPIs	The KPI will remain relevant in the future as well.
Opportunities and Threats	There is plenty of room to explore in international markets. Further, dumping of material locally by international manufacturers creates threat for the local industry.

Nature	Resources Allocated	Priority
Medium-term Long-term	Financial, Manufactured, Intellectual, Social	High

Objective 04: Diversify Products and Services Offered	
Strategy	Explore possible forward and backward integration options by building upon existing strengths and resources.
KPIs Monitored	Variants of products offered.
Status	In recent years the Company had started production and sales of HDGC. Further, a new machine had also been acquired to produce thinner sizes of CRC.
Future Relevance of KPIs	The KPI will remain relevant in the future as well.
Opportunities and Threats	The existing setup of ASML has been carefully planned to enable further increase in capacity and inclusion of product variants with minimum investment. Once the growth momentum returns, opportunities are available to further step up production.

Nature	Resources Allocated	Priority
Medium-term Long-term	Financial, Human, Manufactured, Intellectual	High

Objective 05: Optimize Costs	
Strategy	Closely monitor and continuously improve our processes to ensure optimized utilization of resources and build in-house alternatives.
KPIs Monitored	Cost per unit of production, Gross margin, net margin.
Status	This is a process of continuous improvement. During the year the management has implemented several cost controls enabling savings in production, administrative and finance costs.
Future Relevance of KPIs	The KPI will remain relevant in the future as well.
Opportunities and Threats	Management remains committed to reduce cost without compromising on quality. However, there are various uncontrollable factors including rise in international market price, devaluation of currency, increase in government taxes that may affect the cost adversely.

Nature	Resources Allocated	Priority
Short-term Medium-term	Financial, Human, Intellectual	High

Objective 06: Ensure Health and Safety of People	
Strategy	Ensuring health friendly conditions for employees. While also maintaining safety of everyone in all dimensions of operations of the Company.
KPIs Monitored	Number of accidents, number of non-compliances of safety guidelines.
Status	Continuous emphasis is in place to ensure compliance of safety guidelines. Each year safety drills are conducted to ensure that every one is equipped to cater with the challenges, if encountered.
Future Relevance of KPIs	The KPI will remain relevant in the future as well.
Opportunities and Threats	While safety is the first and foremost priority of ASML. Strict emphasis with no tolerance policy are in place to ensure compliance and safety however, the risk of accidents can only be reduced and cannot be eliminated.

Nature	Resources Allocated	Priority
Short-term	Human, Natural, Social	High

Objective 07: Be a Responsible Corporate Citizen	
Strategy	Contribute to sustainable development of society throughout all commercial and social activities of the Company. Further, ensure compliance to all applicable laws via strong legal and compliance team.
KPIs Monitored	Number of non-compliances
Status	This is an ongoing process. However, ASML has strong compliance team consisting of qualified professionals who ensure that there is no non-compliance whatsoever. Further, during the year the Company carried various CSR activities which have been disclosed in the Directors' Report.
Future Relevance of KPIs	The KPI will remain relevant in the future as well.
Opportunities and Threats	Strong controls and policies have been placed to make sure that non-compliance of legal framework does not occur. This minimizes the risk that due to frequent changes in law any legal requirement may be inadvertently missed.

Nature	Resources Allocated	Priority
Medium-term Long-term	Financial, Human, Social	High

Risk & Opportunity Report

Key Risks

The management under the oversight of the Board carries robust assessment of the principal risks surrounding the Company including those that would threaten the business model, future performance, solvency or liquidity. The Board actively engages in all strategic decisions of the Company on regular intervals. This includes approval of capital expenditure and operational budgets, investments, issuance of equity and debt capital, related party transactions and appointment of key personnel.

Keys risks and Opportunities affecting the Company are explained below:

Key Risk 1: Non-availability of Raw Material on Timely Basis

Nature	Type	Source	Likelihood	Magnitude	Capital
Short-term	Business	Internal	Low	High	Financial/ Manufactured

Objective

- Enhance operational efficiencies
- Increase sales

Mitigant Measures

An in-house committee including top management has been formed to oversee the raw material procurement process. The requirement of raw material is envisage for next 6 months and accordingly orders are placed. Quality, economic order, best payments and timely availability are key factors which are considered in the procurement of raw materials.

Opportunities

In rising price trend, timely procurement of raw material provides opportunity to earn inventory gains.

Key Risk 2: Fluctuation in Foreign Currency Rates

Nature	Type	Source	Likelihood	Magnitude	Capital
Short-term	Financial Risk	External	Medium	Medium	Financial

Objective

- Increase sales
- Optimize costs
- Contribute to the growth of the country

Mitigant Measures

Fluctuation in currency cannot be controlled however, cost increases due to Rupee devaluation are passed on to the consumers through changes in pricing policy subject to market conditions.

Opportunities

Devaluation in currency makes exports more viable.

Key Risk 3: Dumping of Imported Material

Nature	Type	Source	Likelihood	Magnitude	Capital
Short-term Medium-term	Business	External	Medium	High	Financial

Objective

- Increase sales
- Contribute to the growth of the country

Mitigant Measures

CRC / HDGC import risk is mitigated by adopting market based pricing policy. Representations are made with custom authorities to implement anti-dumping measures. Enhancement in production capacities by local producers and competitive currency also lessens the risk.

Opportunities

The Company has moved application to National Tariff Commission for imposition of protective measures against dumping from South Korea, European Union, Taiwan and Vietnam.

Key Risk 4: Risk of Default in Payment by Customers

Nature	Type	Source	Likelihood	Magnitude	Capital
Short-term	Financial Risk	External	Low	Low	Financial

Objective

- Enhance operational efficiencies / Reduce credit risk

Mitigant Measures

Majority of the sales are against advance payments. Credit sales are made only to highly reputed customers with long term business relationships. Exports are made only in the form of confirmed LCs.

Opportunities

Long term agreements with customers are backed by performance guarantees.

Key Risk 5: Increase in Input Cost

Nature	Type	Source	Likelihood	Magnitude	Capital
Short-term	Financial Risk	External	Medium	Medium	Financial

Objective

- Optimize costs

Mitigant Measures

Local selling price of CRC and HDGC is benchmarked against international pricing. Therefore, any increase in cost of raw material is passed through subject to market conditions. Further, also reducing manufacturing cost through operational efficiencies, synergies and tight cost control.

Opportunities

Increasing trend in raw material pricing may lead to improved margins due to significant lead time between purchase and sell.

Key Risk 6: Changes in Government Policies may Negatively Impact the Consumer Demand

Nature	Type	Source	Likelihood	Magnitude	Capital
Medium-term	Economic Reputational	External	Low	High	Financial/ Manufactured

Objective

- Increase sales
- Diversify product and services offered

Mitigant Measures

Management keeps close coordination with relevant authorities, governmental advising committee and business forms to provide valuable input for economic reforms.

Opportunities

Favourable policies to promote made-in-Pakistan policy and saving of foreign reserves can play significant role in lifting the local producers of flat steel.

Key Risk 7: Increase in KIBOR Rates Amplifying Borrowing Costs

Nature	Type	Source	Likelihood	Magnitude	Capital
Medium-term	Financial Risk	External	Medium	High	Financial

Objective

- Optimize costs
- Enhance operational efficiencies

Mitigant Measures

Close monitoring / evaluation is robust exercise at management and board level to ensure budgeted targets are met to avoid any liquidity crisis with comfort to optimistic borrowing levels and costs associated.

Opportunities

Higher returns on bank deposits

Key Risk 8: Insufficient Cash Flow to Pay Liabilities Resulting in Liquidity Problems

Nature	Type	Source	Likelihood	Magnitude	Capital
Long-term	Financial Risk	Internal	Low	Medium	Financial

Objective

- Enhance operational efficiencies
- Increase sales

Mitigant Measures

Treasury management system at ASML ensures sufficiency of funds and proactive arrangement of funded / un-funded credit lines wherever required.

Opportunities

Timely repayments and making sufficient credit lines available ensures good credit rating and will enable to enter financing facilities at reduced rates.

Key Risk 9: Decline in International Prices of CRC / HDGC Forcing Local Price Fall & Inventory Piling Up

Nature	Type	Source	Likelihood	Magnitude	Capital
Short-term	Financial Risk	External	Medium	High	Financial

Objective

- Expand sales
- Optimize costs (by ordering quantities as per market demand)

Mitigant Measures

Management has a dedicated committee to oversee procurement of raw materials and keeps close eye on international events and economic scenarios to forecast international prices and demand trends to ensure timely adjustment at the local level and minimize inventory pile up risk.

Opportunities

Taking higher exposure when the international prices touches bottom will allow to improve margins.

Key Risk 10: Turnover of Key Employees may Affect Operations

Nature	Type	Source	Likelihood	Magnitude	Capital
Short-term	Operational	External	Low	Low	Financial, Human

Objective

- Enhance operational efficiencies

Mitigant Measures

Management has top priority for retaining employees and provides every opportunity of learning, development and growth to ensure employees are motivated in and out which helps to keep employee turnover at bare minimum. Moreover, treating employees as customers and providing them with appropriate benefits is also an important feature at ASML. Nevertheless, succession planning practices are actively in place to ensure business continuity and efficiency.

Opportunities

Employee management and participation can further strengthen the operating environment and performance. On the other hand, the successor may bring in fresh ideas to add value and growth.

Key Risk 11: Natural Disasters and Climatic Uncertainties

Nature	Type	Source	Likelihood	Magnitude	Capital
Short-term	Business, Operational	External	Low	Medium	Manufactured

Objective

- Enhance operational efficiencies
- Ensure health and safety of people

Mitigant Measures

Although ASML cannot control nature, however, business continuity plans have been implemented at all locations and staffs have been appropriately trained to react to any natural disaster.

Key Risk 12: IT Security Risk

Nature	Type	Source	Likelihood	Magnitude	Capital
Long-term	Operational	Internal	Medium	Medium	Intellectual Manufactured

Objective

- Enhance operational efficiencies

Mitigant Measures

Sufficient IT controls, firewalls and antiviruses have been placed to safeguard the information of the Company. Further, regular system updates are also conducted.

Key Risk 13: Risk of Injuries During Operations

Nature	Type	Source	Likelihood	Magnitude	Capital
Long-term	Reputational Operational	Internal	Low	Low	Human Manufactured

Objective

- Ensure health and safety of people

Mitigant Measures

Provision of safety gears to employees and implementation of 'zero - tolerance' policy for breach of safety procedures. Further, employee / operational training and awareness sessions are conducted at regular intervals.

Key Risk 14: Risk of Accidents Damaging Company's Assets

Nature	Type	Source	Likelihood	Magnitude	Capital
Long-term	Reputational Operational	Internal	Low	Medium	Financial/ Manufactured

Objective

- Enhance operational efficiencies

Mitigant Measures

Proper trainings have been imparted relating to handling and operating assets of the Company. Continuous awareness sessions are conducted to exercise safety in letter and spirit. Further, appropriate insurance covers are in place to safeguard Company's asset. Moreover, necessary preventive measures like automatic hydrant and fire system are in place to reduce the impact of any adverse situation.

Key Risk 15: Volatile Law and Order Situation

Nature	Type	Source	Likelihood	Magnitude	Capital
Long-term	Economic, Political	External	Medium	Low	Human, Manufactured

Objective

- Be a responsible corporate citizen

Mitigant Measures

This risk is not avoidable. However, ASML's facilities are secured and equipped to deal with any intruders.

Key Risk 16: Risk of Non-compliance with Law

Nature	Type	Source	Likelihood	Magnitude	Capital
Short-term	Compliance, Reputational	Internal	Low	Low	Financial/ Manufactured, Human

Objective

- Be a responsible corporate citizen
- Increase sales / Uninterrupted Business Operations / Enhance Operational Efficiencies

Mitigant Measures

Highly qualified professionals with compliance department along with network of reputed consultants. Further, trainings are conducted at regular intervals to keep employees up to date with the latest changes in the laws and regulations.

SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY

The Company is fully committed to its responsibilities toward the people, environment, and climate of Pakistan. In line with this commitment and our dedication to promoting environmental and social sustainability, we have implemented the following:

- Identify and assess environmental and social impact associated with the operations of the Company;
- Adopt measures to avoid / mitigate those impacts;
- Establish and maintain a sound worker-management relationship;
- Promote fair treatment, non-discrimination and equal opportunities for workers;
- Protect and promote the health of workers, especially by promoting safe and healthy working conditions;
- Maintain detailed safety standards - Avoiding / minimizing pollution from operations;
- Identify opportunities for energy and resource efficiency improvements including waste reduction;
- Ensure that safeguarding of employees, labor and property is carried out in a legitimate manner that avoids or minimizes risks to the community's safety and security;
- Ensure that stakeholders are appropriately engaged on environmental and social issues that could potentially affect them through a process of meaningful consultation;
- Maintain a constructive relationship with stakeholders on an ongoing basis through meaningful engagement.

Strategy on Product, Service and Market development

The Company consistently invests in new product development to stay ahead of evolving market trends and shifting consumer preferences. Through collaborations with strategic partners, the Company gains valuable insights into technological innovations and emerging packaging trends, enabling it to deliver innovative, high-quality products. Additionally, the Company is committed to enhancing customer service by providing comprehensive support that exceeds the typical customer-supplier relationship.

With over 19 years of experience as one of the leading producers in the flat steel industry, the Company aims to further expand its market share. By targeting both domestic and international markets, the Company strives to maximize production capacity and drive shareholder returns, while achieving economies of scale.

SWOT ANALYSIS

S

W

Strengths

- State-of-the-art plant and production facilities.
- One of the largest flat steel plant in local market.
- Experienced and energetic management with track record of envisaging and executing projects.
- Imposition of anti-dumping duty.
- Quality equivalent to international standards.
- Exclusive dealer partners supplying CRC and HDGC all-over Pakistan.
- Excellent customer service.
- Leadership in product innovation.
- Highly efficient and low cost manufacturing.
- Minimum production lead time.

Weaknesses

- Leveraged.
- International market driven pricing.
- Dumping of CRC / HDGC in local market.

O

Opportunities

- Product diversification allowing to replace imported material.
- Untapped export market.
- Economic growth in various segments to accelerate steel sector growth.
- Anti-dumping duty on further dumping countries.

T

Threats

- Adverse foreign exchange movement.
- Adverse movement of CRC / HDGC prices.
- Changes in government policies may negatively impact consumer demand.
- Increase in KIBOR rates amplifying borrowing costs.
- Natural disasters and climatic changes
- Risk of on-site accidents.

PERFORMANCET
ANALYSIS

"If you can't Measure it,
you can't Manage it."

– Peter Drucker

Analysis of Non-Financial & Financial Performance

Non-Financial Performance:

ASML has established itself as a leading quality producer of CRC and GI coils. With a philosophy to create value as a manufacturer, as an employer and as a responsible corporate citizen, it has set and achieved highest customer service and satisfaction standards in the industry. ASML's management ensures the Company's performance to be on track by identifying and monitoring critical performance indicators which serve as a yardstick in analysing the Company's performance.

Non-Financial Indicators:

1. High Quality Standards:

ASML produces best quality CRC and HDGC. Quality is a critical factor as we not only meet our customers' expectations but strive to exceed them in every way.

KPIs Monitored: Technological Upgradation and Quality Control Activities

With its state-of-the-art and technologically up-to-date production facility, Company produces superior quality products. Further, dedicated Quality Control (QC) department ensures quality throughout the process from procurement to production to packing.

Future Relevance:

ASML has a strong customer base ranging from large distributors of local and export markets to small end user customers. We firmly believe that our quality gives us competitive edge over other producers and importers of CRC and HDGC. Therefore, our quality is very critical for sustainability of our market lead.

Resources Allocated:

Manufactured	Human	Intellectual

2. Operational Efficiencies

Company's core operation philosophy is continuous improvement in productivity without compromising on its high-quality standards.

KPIs Monitored: Capacity Utilisation, Compliances of applicable controls

Company continuously strives to improve operational efficiencies by analysing and eradicating inefficiencies caused by lack of departmental synergies and coordination.

Future Relevance:

Improvement in operational efficiencies is a continuous process and is critical for maximizing productivity.

Resources Allocated:

Human	Intellectual	Manufactured

3. Market Lead

As a leading quality producer, ASML continuously strives to increase its market share in domestic as well as international market.

KPIs Monitored: Market share, sales volume, customer base, dealer network, new markets reached

ASML's overall local market share has dropped to about 18% compared to 22% achieved in the previous year. Sales have increased by 37% as compared to previous year. Increase in sales is due to revival in demand of steel sector. however, local producer's market share declined due to high imports, especially in GI products. The incentive of sales tax free import continued for FATA/PATA region, which is being grossly misused over the past several years.

Future Relevance:

Maintaining and improving strong customer base ranging from large distributors to small end user customers are pivotal for sustainable market lead.

Resources Allocated:

Human	Intellectual	Manufactured	Social

4. Development, Health and Safety

At ASML, health and safety are the first and foremost priority, as ASML values its human capital as an important asset, directly effecting the long-term sustainability of the Company's success. Further, for the development of its human capital, Company continually assesses the need to train its employees, for both technical and behavioral development.

KPIs Monitored: Number of accidents, number of non-compliances of safety guidelines, trainings conducted

ASML pledges to adhere to highest standards of Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) policy. During the year, various EHS trainings, that included mock evacuation drills, basic first aid and emergency handling session, were conducted to enhance employees understanding of SOPs. Moreover, audit of fire hydrant and firefighting system by a foreign firm was conducted and number of firefighting resources and equipment has also been increased.

For the development of human capital, the Company conducted various training courses, keeping in view the long-term skill needs that ASML considers pivotal for sustainable success.

Future Relevance:

Health, safety and development of its employees is and will always be the first and foremost priority at ASML.

Resources Allocated:

Human	Intellectual	Natural	Social

5. Fulfilment of Social Responsibilities

ASML acknowledges its social responsibilities and contributes to sustainable development of society throughout all its commercial and social activities.

KPIs Monitored: CSR activities, contributions to national exchequer, compliance of applicable laws

ASML team yearly carries out a blood donation drive in collaboration with Indus Hospital at ASML premises. The activity was in line with our commitment to contribute towards the society where we operate. Further, to help the less privileged areas around our facility, ASML has been distributing fresh meat on a regular basis.

ASML takes its responsibility to contribute to national economy, seriously. Further, ASML has always discharged its obligations in a transparent, accurate and timely manner. Our contributions to National Exchequer in 2024, amounting to Rs. 7.836 billion.

Future Relevance:

ASML takes pride in assuming and settling its responsibilities as a responsible corporate citizen and will continue to contribute to sustainable development of society.

Resources Allocated:

Human	Natural	Social

Financial Performance

Financial Indicators:

Indicator	Unit	Value	Change
Revenue	(Rs. In Million)	42,750	37% Increase
Loss Before Taxation	(Rs. In Million)	797	84% Decrease
Gross Profit	(Rs. In Million)	3,831	90% Increase
Loss After Taxation	(Rs. In Million)	132	96% Decrease
EBITDA	(Rs. In Million)	4,010	1534% Decrease
Debt to Equity Ratio	(Ratio)	17:83	FY 2023 23:77
Gross Profit Percentage	(Percentage)	8.96%	38% Increase
Price Earnings Ratio	(Ratio)	(N/A)	FY 2023 (N/A)
Shareholder's Equity	(Rs. In Million)	15,707	0.09% Increase
Loss per share - Basic	(Rupees)	0.26	FY 2023 (3.56)
Total Assets	(Rs. In Million)	40,597	7% Increase
Break-up Value Per Share	(Rupees)	16.89	0.09% Increase

Overview of Financial Performance

During the current year, Aisha Steel Mills Limited (ASML) posted revenue of Rs. 42,750 million which as compared to the prior year has increased by 37%. The increase in sales is attributable to favorable quantity variance. Sales volume increased by 35% (FY24: 164,732 tons | FY23: 122,334) whereas average selling price per ton over the year increased by 2%. This favorable variance is attributable to surge in demand driven by infrastructure and automotive manufacturing as well as market recovery following previous year downturns. During the year, Exchange rate remain stable and economy started to recover. However, the market share remained compromised due to high imports, especially in GI products.

As a result, Company recorded a gross profit of Rs. 3,830 million (FY2023: Rs. 2,013 million) which represents a increase of 90% as compared to the corresponding period. Gross profit percentage was 8.9% in FY 2024 (FY 2023: 6.7%).

Administrative expenses also increased as a percentage of sale due to general increase in cost, selling and distribution cost has increased in line with increase in export sales. (FY2024: Rs. 568.9 million | FY2023: Rs. 141.8 million).

Other expenses mainly represent loss on disposal of assets. During the period, exchange gain was recorded by the Company as compared to loss recorded against last year (2023: 2.79 billion) as the exchange rate volatility is low as compared to last year.

Other income mainly comprises of exchange gain, income earned from return on savings accounts and scrap sales amounting to 200 million, Rs. 21 million and Rs. 34 million respectively.

Finance cost, during the year, has increased by 223 million (FY24: Rs. 3,861 million | FY23: Rs. 3,638 million). Finance cost on short term borrowing has increased despite decrease in average borrowings (FY24: Rs. 14,143 million | FY23: Rs. 15,012 million). The increase in short-term finance cost is attributable to significant variation in average borrowing rate which surged to 23.16% (2023: 18.06%)

Income tax credit of Rs. 681 million has been recorded in the current year against income tax credit of Rs. 1,626 million recorded in the corresponding year. This is mainly due to recording of prior year tax adjustments.

As a result, loss after tax was reported for the year amounting to Rs. 132 million as against loss of Rs. 3,216 million in FY 2023.

Loss per share of the current year stands at Rs. 0.26 per share as against Rs. 3.56 loss per share recorded last year. Loss per share has decreased mainly on account of improved performance, as mentioned above in detail.

Comparison Against Target

Revenue during the current year is 33% lower than the targeted revenue of Rs. 64.16 billion, while the Company has generated loss after tax of Rs. 0.13 billion against the targeted profit after tax of Rs. 1.24 billion. Decline in sales volume is due to uncertain and challenging local and international market conditions coupled with political instability which led to economic uncertainty in the country.

Segmental Reporting of Business Performance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared based on single reportable segment. The Company operates locally and all the sales comprise of local and export sales. As at June 30, 2024, all assets of the company are located within Pakistan.

Significant changes in Financial Position

Property, plant, and equipment include operating assets as well as major spare parts and standby equipment. The net capital expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 625 million. These additions were partially offset by the disposal of fixed assets, which amounted to Rs. 27.15 million at their net book value.

Deferred tax asset increased by Rs. 150 million in the current year (FY 2024: Rs. 2,651 million | FY 2023: Rs. 2,501 million). The increase in deferred tax asset is mainly due to the recognition of deferred tax income on minimum tax and carried forward tax losses.

Inventories has increased by Rs. 704 million. This increase mainly relates to increase in stock of raw material goods to meet future sale orders.

Tax refunds due from Government - Sales tax that stood recoverable in the prior period has been offset during the year due to sales at higher prices leading to sales tax payable as at June 30, 2024.

Taxation - payments less provision has increased by Rs. 1.36 billion due to tax deducted at source in excess of chargeable tax.

Staff retirement benefits have increased by Rs. 44 million during the current year. During the year provision amounting to Rs. 54 million, based on external expert report, has been recorded. Furthermore, payment of Rs. 27 million in respect of staff retirement has been made.

Accrued mark-up increased by Rs. 285 million as of FY 2024, primarily due to the significant rise in the average borrowing rate (FY 2024: 23.46% vs. FY 2023: 18.6%).

Company's net worth as at June 30, 2024 stood at Rs. 15,707 million with a break-up value of Rs. 16.89 per share. Details of contingencies and commitments are disclosed in the Note 23 of the financial statements.

Above was the brief overview of the Company's performance and the Company's financial position. The same has been further elaborated later in this section from page no. 127 to 154, via detailed analysis along with graphical presentations to increase users' understandability.

Methods and Assumptions Used in Compiling Performance Indicators

Critical performance indicators serve as a yardstick for ASML's management, on the basis of which, it regularly analyses the Company's performance. These are basic indicators of Company's performance and profitability.

Financial

Revenue is a critical factor as it is a primary driver of overall profitability of the Company. ASML currently occupies a significant portion in domestic market of flat steel products and to maintain and grow its market share, gauging sales volume and sales price serves as a key factor.

Gross profit and gross profit margin are critical because it indicates the efficiency of the management in using its direct material, direct labor and direct overhead cost in the production process.

Debt to equity ratio is critical as the Company monitors the debt level it is relying on, to finance its operations. Further, this is also important in evaluating Company's ability to settle debt on timely basis.

Loss per share measures the net loss of the Company against the total outstanding shares and is critical for the Company, as it drives the shareholders' wealth.

Profitability ratios analyze the Company's financial health and performance.

Profitability ratios analyze the Company's financial health and performance.

Non-financial

ASML produces best quality Cold Rolled Coils (CRC) and Hot Dipped Galvanized Coils (HDGC). Quality is a critical factor, as we not only meet our customers' expectations, but strive to exceed them in every way. Dedicated Quality Control (QC) department ensures quality throughout the process from procurement to production to packing.

ASML values its human capital as an important asset, directly effecting the long-term sustainability of the Company's success. Employees at ASML enjoy congenial, clean and safe working environment. Further, ASML strives continuously to enhance and update capabilities, skills, education and motivation of each employee by providing continuous trainings and to inculcate culture of open two-way communication which encourages expression of every individual's potential and compensate them according to their abilities and performance.

We are committed to create and maximize value for shareholders by achieving superior returns, enhancing our capacities and improving our process efficiencies.

The Company believes that these indicators will continue to be relevant in the future as well.

Changes in Indicators and Performance Measures:

There were no changes in indicators and performance measures from the previous year.

Key Operational & Financial Data

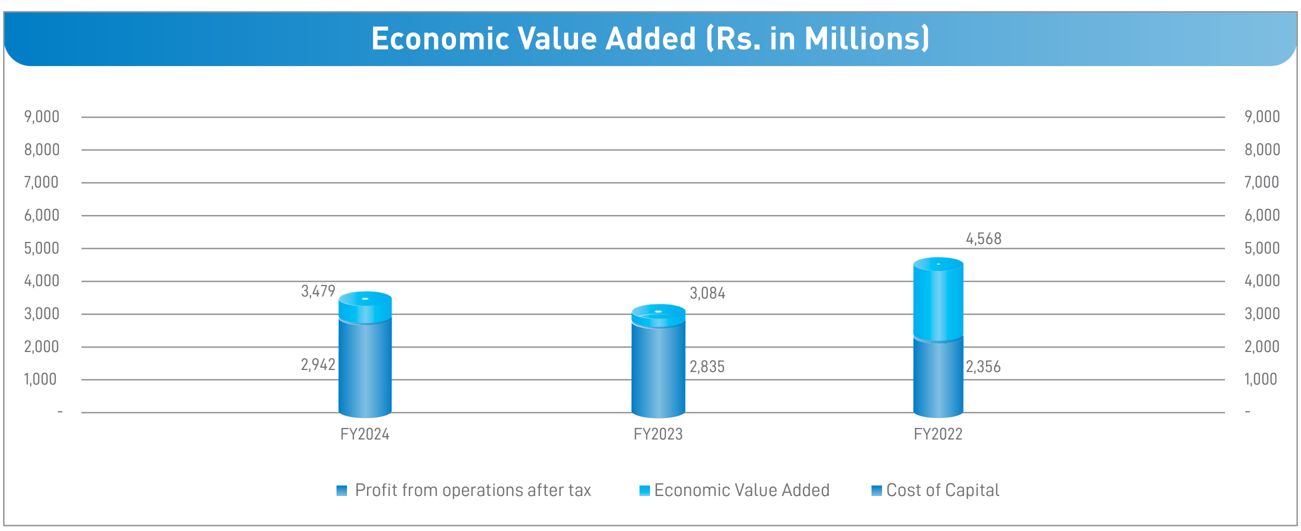
Operational Summary	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
	Tons					
Production	159,444	112,635	306,527	365,274	277,800	202,164
Sales	164,732	122,334	306,213	379,622	258,453	205,456
Summary of Statement of Profit or Loss	Rs. In Millions					
Revenue	42,750	31,102	64,830	55,116	29,777	20,231
Cost of sales	(38,919)	(29,089)	(59,317)	(43,931)	(27,411)	(18,553)
Gross Profit	3,831	2,013	5,513	11,185	2,366	1,678
Profit from operations	2,815	1,459	4,697	10,590	2,005	1,453
(Loss) / Profit before taxation	(797)	(4,841)	1,275	8,588	(1,343)	(412)
(Loss) / Profit for the year	(132)	(3,216)	1,146	6,368	(617)	254
Summary of Financial Position						
Assets						
Non-Current Assets	22,387	22,265	20,036	19,951	21,226	21,567
Current Assets	18,210	15,781	26,769	16,572	13,304	11,164
Total Assets	40,597	38,046	46,805	36,524	34,530	32,731
Equity and Liabilities						
Shareholders' Equity	15,707	15,692	14,036	14,467	8,097	8,747
Non-Current Liabilities	941	3,739	5,100	6,274	9,461	7,273
Current Liabilities	23,949	18,615	27,669	15,783	16,972	16,711
Total Equities and Liabilities	40,597	38,046	46,805	36,524	34,530	32,731

Economic Value Added

	2024	2023	2022
	Rs. In Millions		
Profit from operations after tax	3,479	3,084	4,568
Cost of Capital	(2,942)	(2,835)	(2,356)
EVA (Rs. In Millions)	537	249	2,212
Total Assets	40,597	38,046	46,805
Less: Current Liabilities	(23,948)	(18,615)	(27,669)
Net Capital Invested	16,649	19,431	19,136
WACC	17.67%	14.59%	12.31%
Cost of Capital	2,942	2,835	2,356

Comments

Economic value added has shown a significant increased as compared from last year mainly due to the decrease in operating loss for the year. Further, weighted average cost of capital (WACC) of the Company increased due to the increase in average cost of debt. The rise in WACC is also driven from increase in market value of equity.

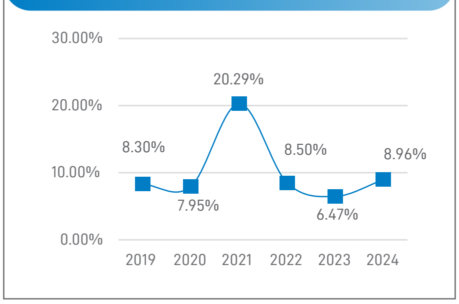


Ratios Analysis

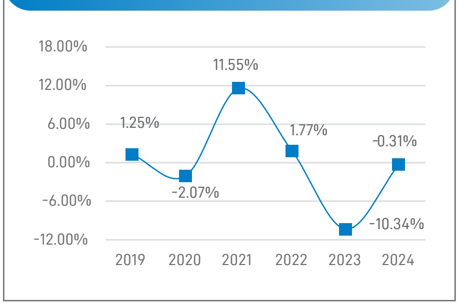
Profitability Ratios

Description	Formula	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Gross Profit Ratio (%)	Gross Profit or (Loss) / Net Sales	8.96%	6.47%	8.50%	20.29%	7.95%	8.30%
Net Profit to Sales (%)	Net Profit or (Loss) / Net Sales	(0.31%)	(10.34%)	1.77%	11.55%	(2.07%)	1.25%
Profit Before Tax to Sales (%)	(Loss) or Profit Before Tax / Net Sales	(1.86%)	(15.57%)	1.97%	15.58%	(4.51%)	(2.04%)
EBITDA Margin to Sales (%)	EBITDA / Net Sales	9.38%	(0.90%)	7.12%	19.83%	9.55%	9.69%
Operating leverage ratio (Times)	Change in EBITDA / Change in Net Sales	0.37	0.15	(0.65)	0.32	0.09	(1.10)
Return on Equity (%)	(Loss) or Profit After Tax / Average Shareholder's equity	(0.84%)	(21.63%)	8.04%	56.45%	(7.32%)	2.94%
Return on Capital employed (%)	EBIT / Capital employed	18.41%	(6.20%)	18.68%	48.76%	11.64%	9.07%
Shareholders' Funds	Total Assets minus Total Liabilities	15,707	15,692	14,036	14,467	8,097	8,747
Return on Shareholders' Funds (%)	(Loss) or Profit After Tax / Shareholder's equity	(0.84%)	(20.49%)	8.17%	44.02%	(7.61%)	2.90%

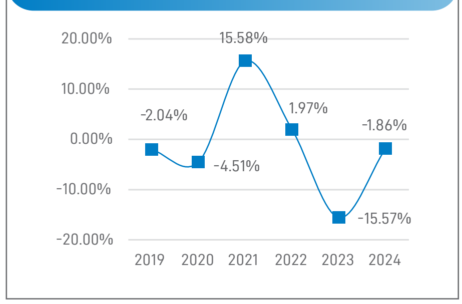
Gross Profit Ratio



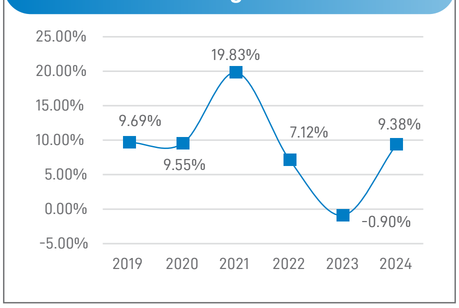
Net Profit to Sales Ratio



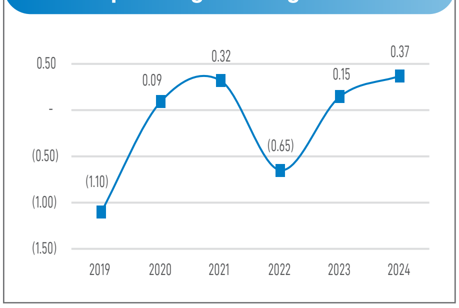
Profit before tax to Sales



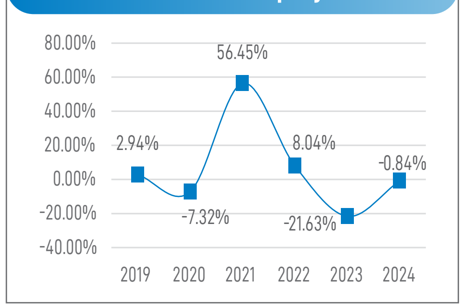
EBITDA Margin to Sales



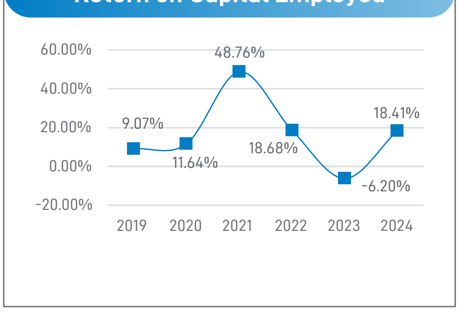
Operating Leverage Ratio



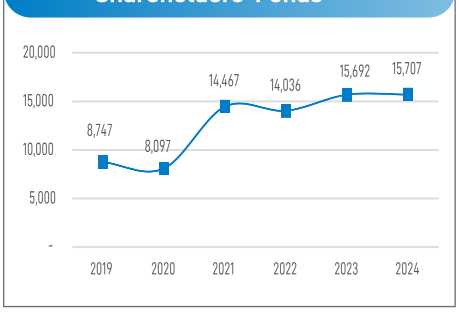
Return on Equity



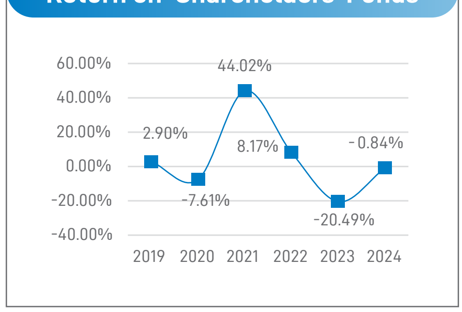
Return on Capital Employed



Shareholders' Funds



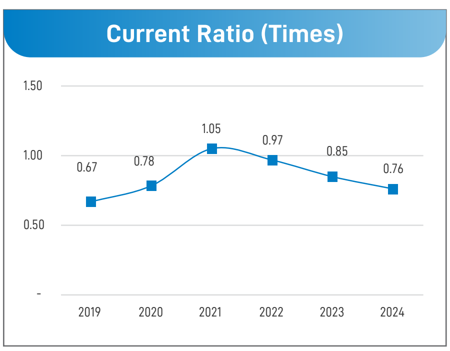
Return on Shareholders' Funds

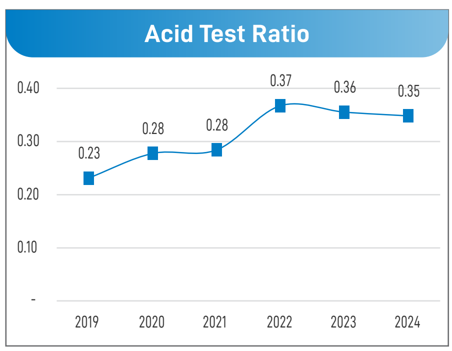


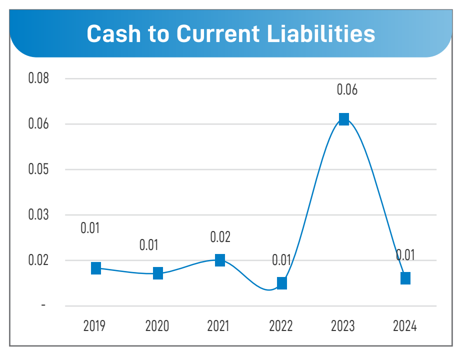
The downturn faced in 2023 got back on track in FY 2024. The increase profitability is primarily on account of significant rise in sales volume coupled with higher margins. The favorable trend in sales volume can be attributable to improvements in economic conditions supported by downward trend in inflation and stability in exchange rate.

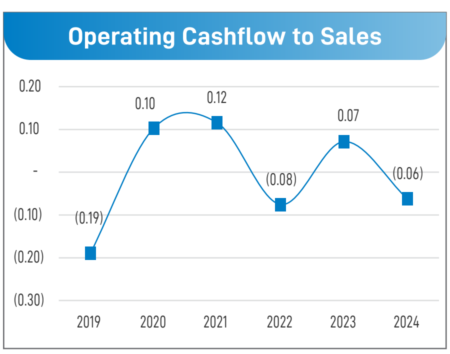
Liquidity Ratios

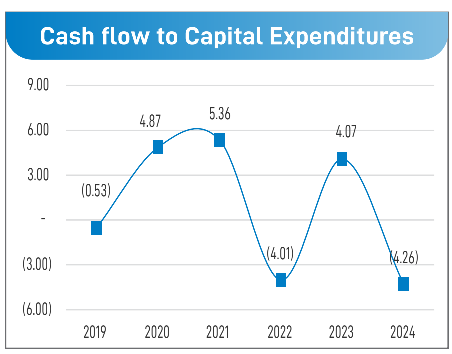
Description	Formula	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Current ratio (Times)	Current Assets / Current Liabilities	0.76	0.85	0.97	1.05	0.78	0.67
Quick / Acid test ratio (Times)	Liquid Assets / Current Liabilities	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.28	0.28	0.23
Cash to Current Liabilities (Times)	Cash and Bank / Current Liabilities	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Cash Flow from Operations to Sales (Times)	Cash flow from Operations / Net Sales	(0.06)	0.07	(0.08)	0.12	0.10	(0.19)
Cash flow to capital expenditures (Times)	Cashflow from Operations / Capital expenditures	(4.26)	4.07	(4.01)	5.36	4.87	(0.53)
Cash flow coverage ratio (Times)	Cashflow from Operations / Total debt	(0.83)	0.46	(0.78)	0.83	0.33	(0.50)

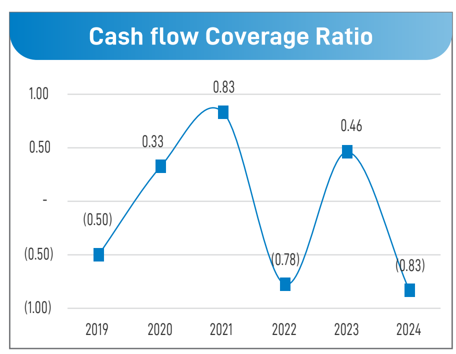








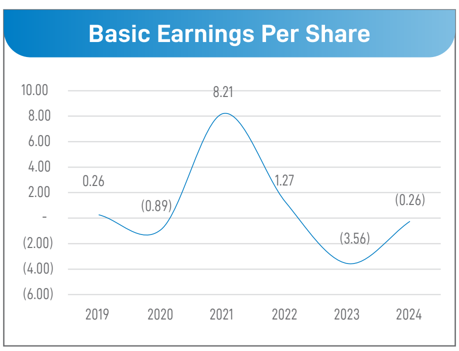


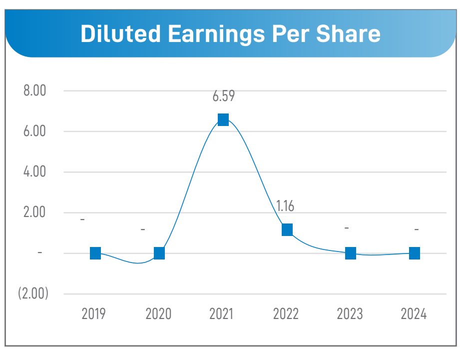


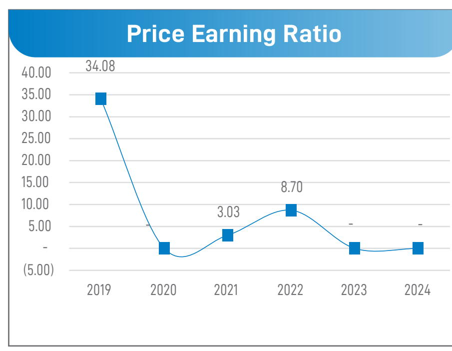
During the year, the company's operatings cash flows were negative mainly due to increase in current assets from last year and increased short-term borrowings, despite higher sales revenue. Additionally, the company's overall performance was further affected by an unstable political environment and tightening monetary policies, which intensified the financial challenges.

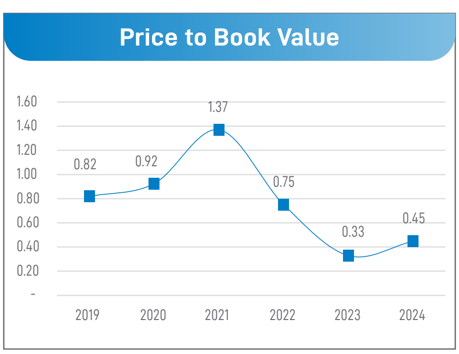
Investment / Market Ratios

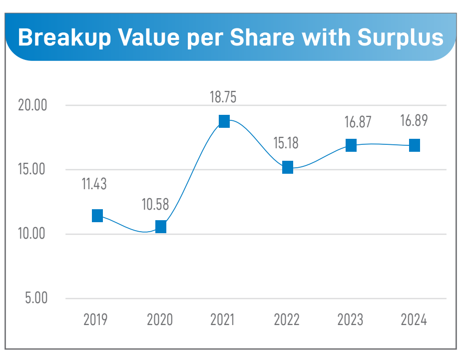
Description	Formula	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Basic Earnings / (Loss) per Share (Rs. / Share)	Earnings Attributable to Ordinary Shareholders / Weighted Average Number of Shares	(0.26)	(3.56)	1.27	8.21	(0.89)	0.26
"Diluted Earnings / (Loss) per Share (Rs. / Share)	Diluted Earnings Attributable to Ordinary Shareholders / Weighted Average Number of Shares	Refer (N1)	Refer (N1)	1.16	6.59	Refer (N1)	Refer (N1)
Price Earnings Ratio (Times) per share"	Market Price / Basic Earnings or (Loss) per Share	-	-	8.70	3.03	-	34.08
Price to Book Value Ratio (Times)	Market Price / Book Value per Share	0.45	0.33	0.75	1.37	0.92	0.82
Dividend Yield Ratio	Total Annual Dividend / Market Price			8.03%			
Dividend Payout Ratio	Total Annual Dividend / Annual Income	Refer (N2)	Refer (N2)	24.4%	Refer (N2)	Refer (N2)	Refer (N2)
Cash Dividend per Share	Cash Dividend per Share			2			
Break up Value per Share (with Revaluation Surplus) (Rs. / Share)	Equity including surplus on revaluation of fixed assets / Number of shares	16.89	16.87	15.18	18.75	10.58	11.43
Break up Value per Share (without Revaluation Surplus) (Rs. / Share)	Equity excluding surplus on revaluation of fixed assets / number of shares	14.49	14.60	13.76	16.93	8.69	9.45
Free Cash Flows (Rs. In Millions)		(3,292)	1,673	(6,150)	5,132	2,427	(11,104)

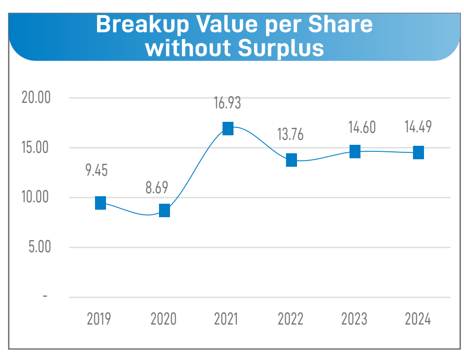


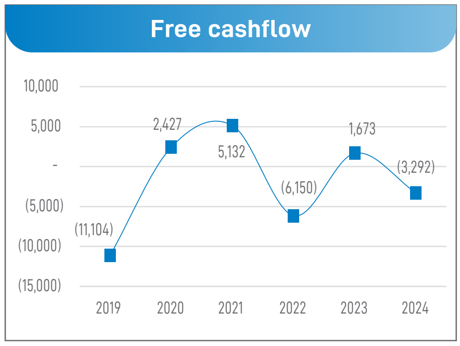












During the year Pakistan's economy has begun to show signs of improvements, with progress towards reducing inflation and stability in exchange rate fluctuations, leading to gradually reduction in discount rate.

The Company has delivered improved performance during the year on the back of high sales revenue of Rs. 42.75 billion, which has translated into an loss per share of Rs.0.26 as compared to loss per share of Rs. 3.56 in the corresponding period in previous year.

Notes

N1 - Due to losses dilution of earnings per share had anti-dilutive effect for financial year 2019, 2020, 2022, 2023 and 2024 therefore, the same has not been disclosed and presented.

N2 - Since no dividend has been paid, therefore, dividend yield ratio, dividend payout ratio and cash dividend per share ratio are not applicable.

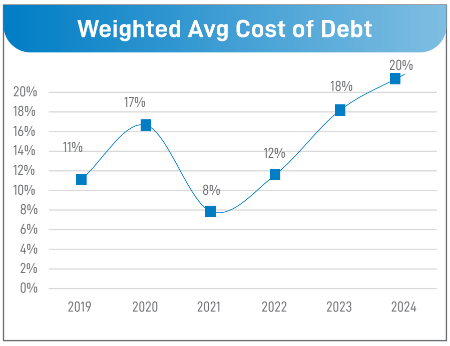
Capital Structure Ratios

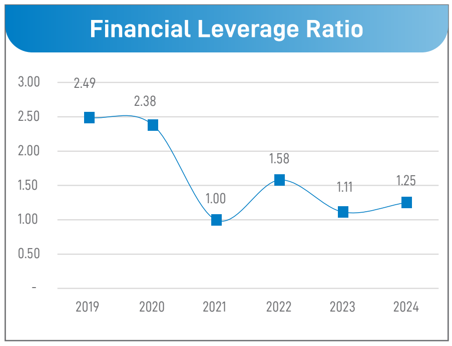
Description	Formula	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Financial Leverage Ratio (Times)	Total Debt/ Total Equity	1.25	1.11	1.58	1.00	2.38	2.49
Weighted Average Cost of Debt (%) (N1)	Total Interest / Total Debt	20%	18%	12%	8%	17%	11%
Debt to equity ratio (book value)	Total Long Term Debt / Equity	17:83	23:77	31:69	35:65	54:46	47:53
Debt to equity ratio (market value)	Market Value (MV) of Long Term Debt / MV of Equity	31:69	45:55	37:63	27:73	54:46	49:51
Interest Cover Ratio (Times)	Profit from Operations / Finance Cost	1.04	(0.33)	1.55	6.63	0.60	0.78
Market Value per share (Symbol: ASL)							
- High (Rs. / Share)	N/A	9.20	12.23	26.21	28.26	11.70	17.77
- Low (Rs. / Share)	N/A	4.90	5.01	10.26	9.04	6.30	7.45
- Closing (Rs. / Share)	N/A	7.36	5.40	11.05	24.91	9.21	9.20
Total Volume Traded (Number of shares in million)	N/A	659.41	195.92	598.06	1,887.71	209.68	413.82

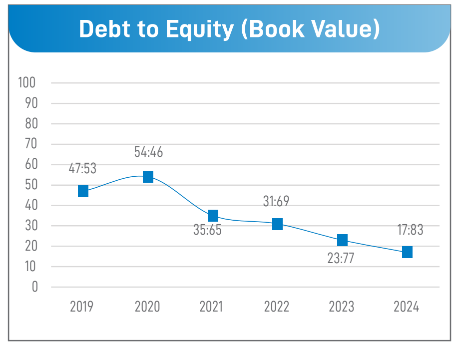
This year, the company's leverage ratio increased due to higher working capital needs driven by increased inventory levels. However, the company's overall performance improved, with a loss after tax of Rs. 132 million, a significant reduction from the Rs. 3,216 million loss in the previous year, leading to a better debt-to-equity ratio. Additionally, the interest coverage ratio improved due to higher operational profits, reflecting the company's enhanced ability to meet its interest obligations.

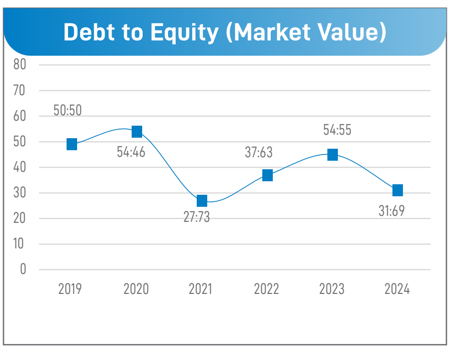
Notes

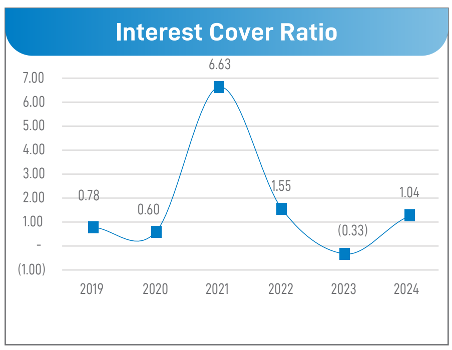
N1- the weighted average cost of debt has been calculated on the basis of average debt outstanding.

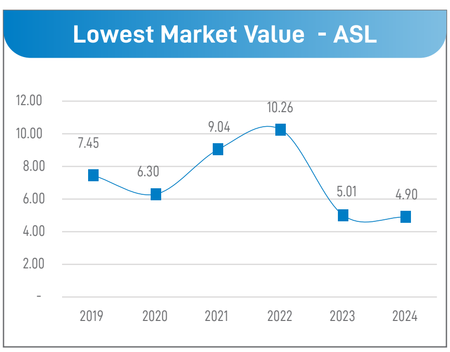


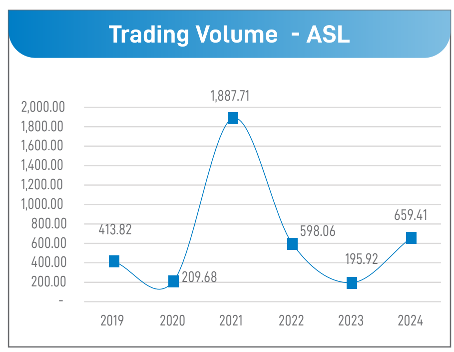






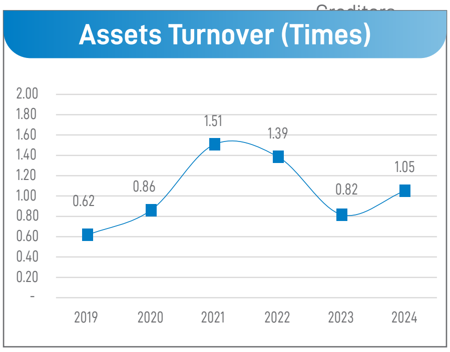


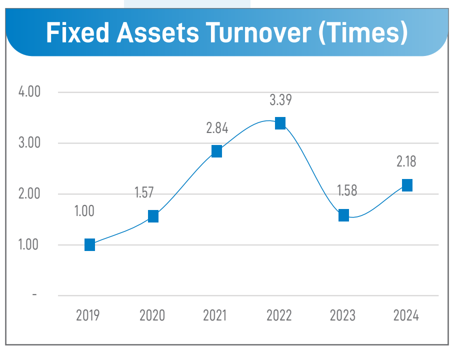


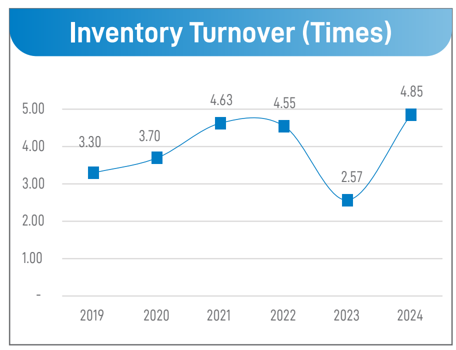


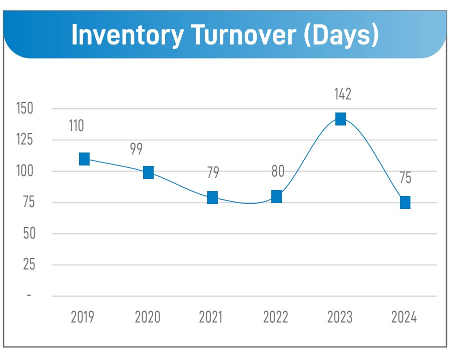
Activity Ratios

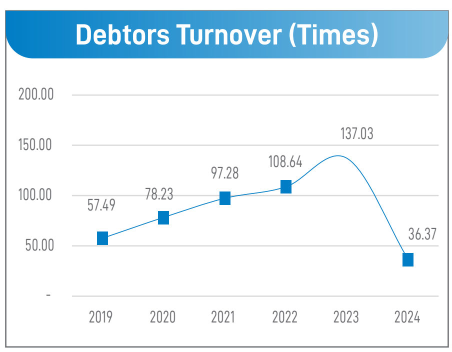
Description	Formula	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Total Assets Turnover Ratio (Times)	Net Sales / Total Assets	1.05	0.82	1.39	1.51	0.86	0.62
Fixed Assets Turnover Ratio (Times)	Net Sales / Total Fixed Assets	2.17	1.58	3.39	2.84	1.57	1.00
Inventory Turnover (Times)	Cost of Goods Sold / Average Inventory	4.85	2.57	4.55	4.63	3.70	3.30
Inventory Turnover (Days)	Average Inventory / Cost of Goods Sold x 365	75	142	80	79	99	110
Debtors Turnover (Times)	Sales / Average Receivable	36.37	137.03	108.64	97.28	78.23	57.49
Debtors Turnover (Days)	Average Receivables / Sales x 365	10	3	3	4	5	6
Creditors Turnover (Times)	Cost of Goods Sold / Average Creditors	11.05	4.50	7.29	6.63	7.26	15.18
Creditors Turnover (Days)	Average Creditors / Cost of Goods Sold x 365	33	81	50	55	50	24
Operating Cycle (Days)	Days in Inventory + Days in Receivables - Days in Creditors	52	64	33	28	54	92

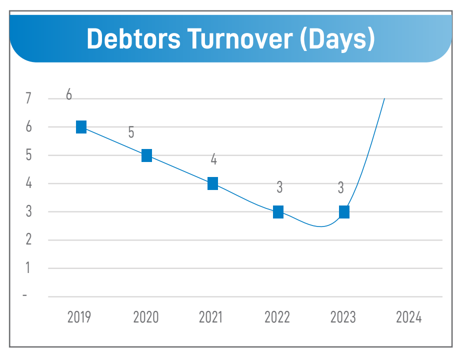


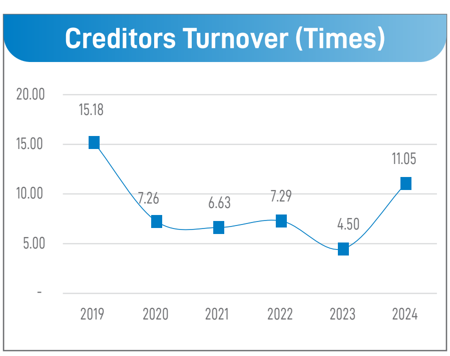


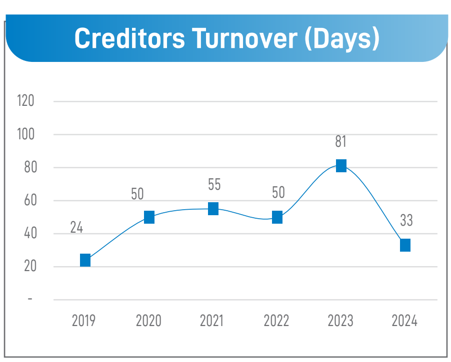


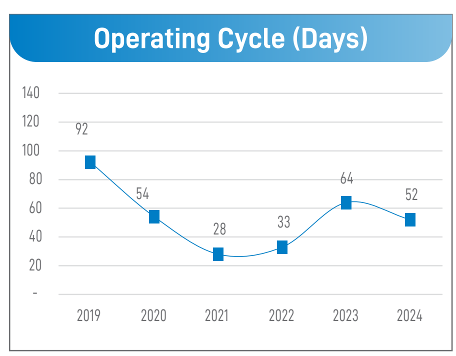








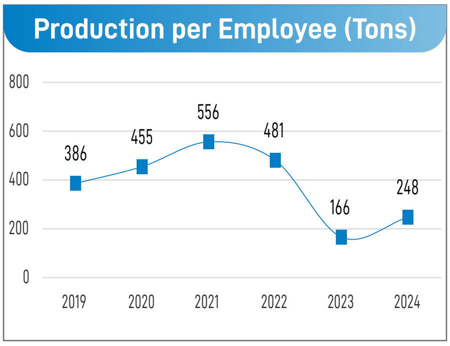


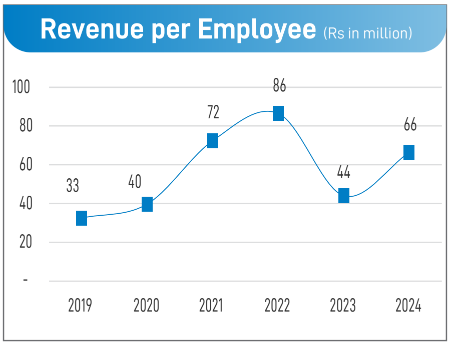


The operating cycle improved in 2024, reducing to 52 days from 64 days in 2023, signifying a more efficient management of inventory and receivables, alongside quicker creditor payments. The inventory turnover ratio improved significantly in 2024 (4.85) compared to 2023 (2.57), suggesting faster inventory movement.

Employee Productivity Ratios

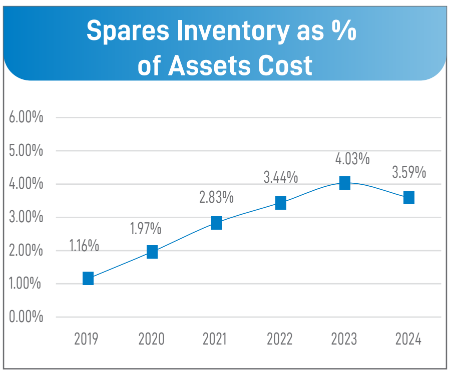
Description	Formula	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Production per Employee (M. Tonss)	Production / Average No. of Employees	248	166	481	556	455	386
Revenue per Employee (Rs. In Millions)	Net Sales / Average No. of Employees	66	44	86	72	40	33

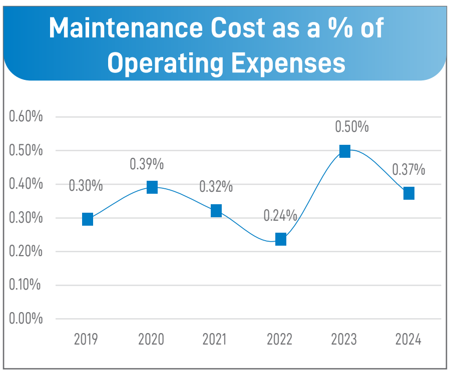




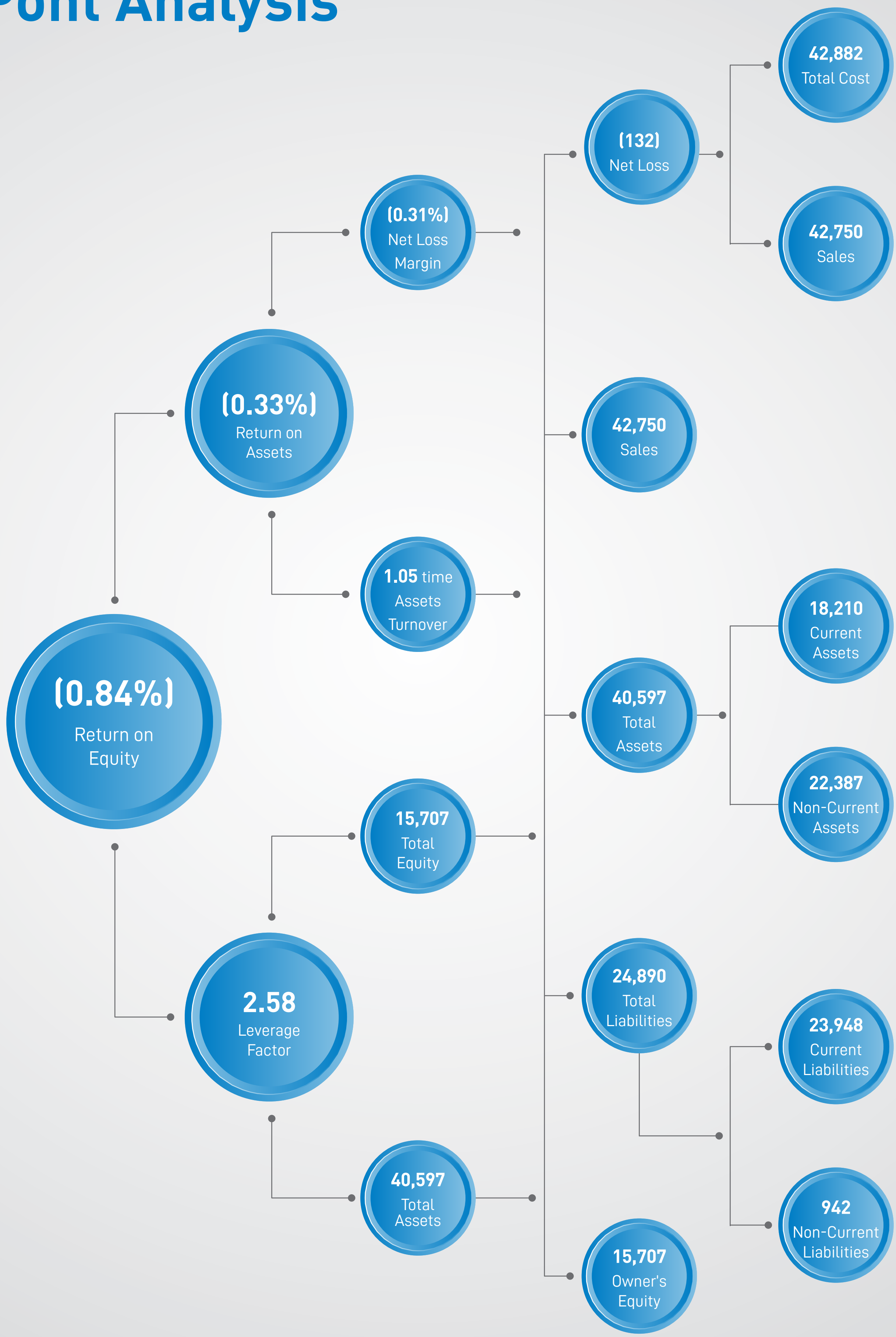
Other Ratios

Description	Formula	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Spares Inventory as % of Assets Cost	Total Spares / Average No. of Employees.	3.59%	4.03%	3.44%	2.83%	1.97%	1.16%
Maintenance Cost as % of Operating Expenses	Maintenance Cost / Operating Expenses	0.37%	0.50%	0.24%	0.32%	0.39%	0.30%





DuPont Analysis



DuPont Analysis

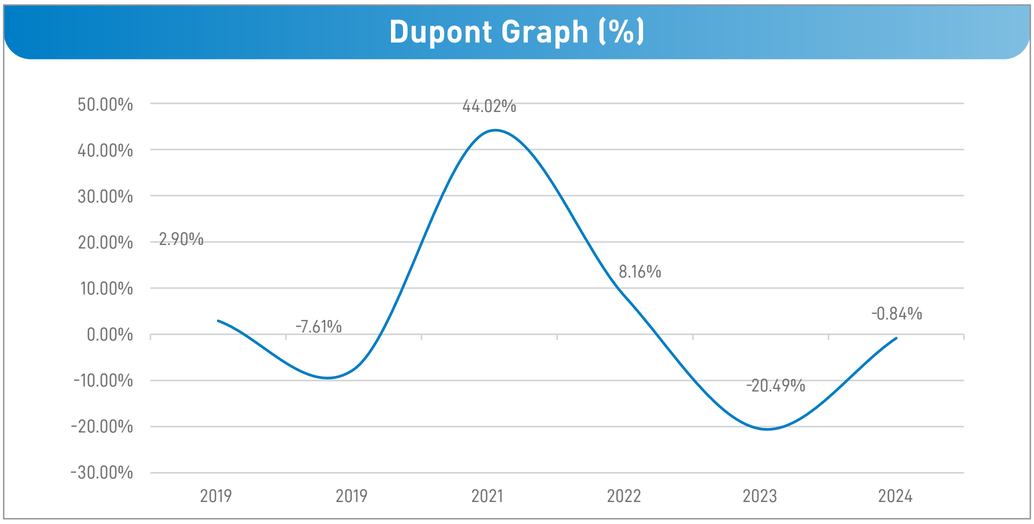
	DUPONT ANALYSIS (Rs. In Million)	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
A	Non-current liabilities	942	3,739	5,100	6,274	9,461	7,273
B	Current Liabilities	23,948	18,615	27,669	15,783	16,972	16,711
C = A + B	Total Liabilities	24,890	22,354	32,769	22,057	26,433	23,984
D	Non-current Assets	22,387	22,265	20,036	19,951	21,226	21,567
E	Current Assets	18,210	15,781	26,769	16,573	13,304	11,164
F = D + E	Total Assets	40,597	38,046	46,805	36,524	34,530	32,731
G = C- F	Owners' Equity	15,707	15,692	14,036	14,467	8,097	8,747
H	Sales	42,750	31,102	64,830	55,116	29,777	20,231
I	Total Cost	42,882	34,318	63,684	48,748	30,393	19,977
J= H – I	Net Profit / (Loss)	(132)	(3,216)	1,146	6,368	(616)	254
K = J / H	Net Profit / Loss Margin (%)	(0.31%)	(10.34%)	1.77%	11.55%	(2.07%)	1.26%
L = H / F	Assets Turnover (Times)	1.05	0.82	1.39	1.51	0.86	0.62
M = F / G	Leverage Factor (Times)	2.58	2.42	3.33	2.52	4.26	3.74
N = K x L	Return on Assets (%)	(0.33%)	(8.45%)	2.45%	17.44%	(1.78%)	0.78%
O = M x N	Return on Equity (%)	(0.84%)	(20.49%)	8.16%	44.02%	(7.61%)	2.90%

Analysis

- The profitability trend has shown a slight improvement compared to last year, primarily driven by an increase in sales volume, stability in exchange rates and improvements in balance of payment. The growth in sales reflects our efforts to capture market share and meet quality standards of our product. Further, higher sales volume has positively impacted our revenue, enabling us to achieve better operational efficiency as compared to last year. During the year, exchange rate has shown low volatility which benefit us by forecasting HRC prices and profit margins.

- The asset turnover ratio has improved significantly in current year showing incline by 28%. This indicates that the Company is utilizing its assets more efficiently to generate revenue, reflecting a more effective management of resources. The enhancement of this ratio is primarily due to increased sales volume as compared to last year.

- The leverage ratio has increased slightly by 7% during the year on account of improved profitability.



Conclusion

The overall DuPont analysis depicts a trend of recovery in the return on equity of the Company. In 2023, return on equity had deteriorated on account of unstable political situation, the lowering of demand on account of economic downturn and high exchange rate devaluation. In the current year, return on equity has improved as the inflation was bought under control and PKR value remained stable against US$ leading to higher sales volume and improved margins.

Horizontal Analysis

Statement of Financial Position	2024		2023		2022		2021		2020		2019	
	Rs. In Millions	%	Rs. In Millions	%	Rs. In Millions	%	Rs. In Millions	%	Rs. In Millions	%	Rs. In Millions	%
Assets												
Non-Current Assets	22,387	1%	22,265	11%	20,036	0%	19,951	(6%)	21,226	(2%)	21,567	50%
Current Assets	18,210	15%	15,781	(41%)	26,769	62%	16,573	25%	13,304	19%	11,164	84%
Total Assets	40,597	7%	38,046	(19%)	46,805	28%	36,524	6%	34,530	5%	32,731	60%
Equity and Liabilities												
Shareholders' Equity	15,707	0%	15,692	12%	14,036	(3%)	14,467	79%	8,097	(7%)	8,747	3%
Non-Current Liabilities	942	(75%)	3,739	(27%)	5,100	(19%)	6,274	(34%)	9,461	30%	7,273	47%
Current Liabilities	23,948	29%	18,615	(33%)	27,669	75%	15,783	(7%)	16,972	2%	16,711	139%
Total Equity and Liabilities	40,597	7%	38,046	(19%)	46,805	28%	36,524	6%	34,530	5%	32,731	60%
Statement of Profit or Loss												
Revenue	42,750	37%	31,102	(52%)	64,830	18%	55,116	85%	29,777	47%	20,231	7%
Cost of sales	(38,919)	34%	(29,089)	(51%)	(59,317)	35%	(43,931)	60%	(27,411)	48%	(18,553)	19%
Gross profit	3,831	90%	2,013	(63%)	5,513	(51%)	11,185	373%	2,366	41%	1,678	(49%)
Selling and distribution cost	(569)	301%	(142)	(66%)	(421)	76%	(239)	469%	(42)	68%	(25)	32%
Administrative expenses	(446)	8%	(413)	5%	(395)	11%	(357)	12%	(320)	29%	(249)	30%
Profit from operations	2,816	93%	1,458	(69%)	4,697	(56%)	10,589	428%	2,004	43%	1,404	(55%)
Other expenses	(6)	(100%)	(2,801)	132%	(1,208)	24%	(977)	100%	-	(100%)	(3)	(98%)
Other Income	255	83%	139	61%	86	(83%)	499	1213%	38	(26%)	52	49%
Finance cost	(3,861)	6%	(3,638)	58%	(2,299)	51%	(1,524)	(55%)	(3,387)	82%	(1,865)	73%
(Loss) / Profit before taxation	(797)	(84%)	(4,843)	(480%)	1,275	(85%)	8,587	739%	(1,345)	226%	(412)	(122%)
Taxation	664	(59%)	1,626	(1360%)	(129)	(94%)	(2,219)	(405%)	727	(9%)	666	205%
(Loss) / Profit for the year	(132)	(96%)	(3,217)	(381%)	1,146	(82%)	6,368	1132.10%	(618)	(343.17%)	254	(80.21%)

Comments on Horizontal Analysis

Statement of Financial Position

Non-current assets mainly consist of Property, plant and equipment and deferred tax asset. Property, plant and equipment have witnessed a slight decrease on account of depreciation charged during the year. Furthermore, deferred tax asset has increased due to recording of deferred tax on the carried forward tax losses and minimum tax. On the other hand, current assets also increased mainly on account of higher inventory levels combine with in transit stock amounting to Rs 7 billion (2023: 5.5 billion) to meet sales demand. In addition, Receivables also increased significantly on account of sales made on credit basis.

Shareholder's equity has increased during the year due to revaluation surplus on land and building. The significant decline in long term liabilities is due to the repayment of long-term debt. Moreover, last installment of restructured loan is repayable on Jan 2025 amounting to Rs. 1.6 billion which has decreased overall long term loan.

Current liabilities shows significant incline on account of increase in short term borrowing to cater working capital requirements of the Company.

Statement of Profit or loss

The Company has demonstrated growth in sales volume as compared to last year. During the current year, Company witnessed almost 37% increase in revenue which was mainly due to economic stabilization as inflation was bought under control and PKR value remained stable against US$ as compared to FY 2023.

Vertical Analysis

Statement of Financial Position	2024		2023		2022		2021		2020		2019	
	Rs. In Millions	%	Rs. In Millions	%	Rs. In Millions	%	Rs. In Millions	%	Rs. In Millions	%	Rs. In Millions	%
Assets												
Non-Current Assets	22,387	55%	22,265	59%	20,036	43%	19,951	55%	21,226	61%	21,567	66%
Current Assets	18,210	45%	15,781	41%	26,769	57%	16,573	45%	13,304	39%	11,164	34%
Total Assets	40,597	100%	38,046	100%	46,805	100%	36,524	100%	34,530	100%	32,731	100%
Equity and Liabilities												
Shareholders' Equity	15,707	39%	15,692	41%	14,036	30%	14,467	40%	8,097	23%	8,747	27%
Non-Current Liabilities	942	2%	3,739	10%	5,100	11%	6,274	17%	9,461	27%	7,273	22%
Current Liabilities	23,948	59%	18,615	49%	27,669	59%	15,783	43%	16,972	49%	16,711	51%
Total Equity and Liabilities	40,597	100%	38,046	100%	46,805	100%	36,524	100%	34,530	100%	32,731	100%
Statement of Profit or Loss												
Revenue	42,750	100%	31,102	100%	64,830	100%	55,116	100%	29,777	100%	20,231	100%
Cost of sales	38,919	91%	29,089	94%	59,317	91%	43,931	80%	27,411	92%	18,553	92%
Gross profit	3,831	8.96%	2,013	6.47%	5,513	8.50%	11,185	20%	2,366	8%	1,678	8%
Selling and distribution cost	(569)	(1%)	(142)	0%	(421)	(1%)	(239)	0%	(42)	0%	(25)	0%
Administrative expenses	(446)	(1%)	(413)	(1%)	(395)	(1%)	(357)	(1%)	(320)	(1%)	(249)	(1%)
Profit from operations	2,816	7%	1,458	5%	4,697	7%	10,590	19%	2,004	7%	1,404	7%
Other expenses	(6)	0%	(2,801)	(9%)	(1,208)	(2%)	(977)	(2%)	-	0%	(3)	0%
Other Income	255	1%	139	0%	86	0%	499	1%	38	0%	52	0%
Finance cost	(3,861)	(9%)	(3,638)	(12%)	(2,299)	(4%)	(1,524)	(3%)	(3,387)	(11%)	(1,865)	(9%)
(Loss) / Profit before taxation	(796)	(2%)	(4,843)	(16%)	1,275	2%	8,587	16%	(1,344)	(5%)	(412)	(2%)
Taxation	664	2%	1,626	5%	(129)	0%	(2,219)	(4%)	727	2%	666	3%
(Loss) / Profit for the year	(132)	0%	(3,217)	(10%)	1,146	2%	6,368	12%	(617)	(2%)	254	1%

Comments on Vertical Analysis

Statement of Financial Position

Current assets mainly include inventories and other receivables. The current assets have increased mainly on account of high HRC stock amounting to Rs. 7 billion (2023: 5.5 billion) to meet future sale orders.. Non-current assets have increased due to increase in deferred tax asset during the year. Shareholder's equity has increased due to increase in revaluation surplus.

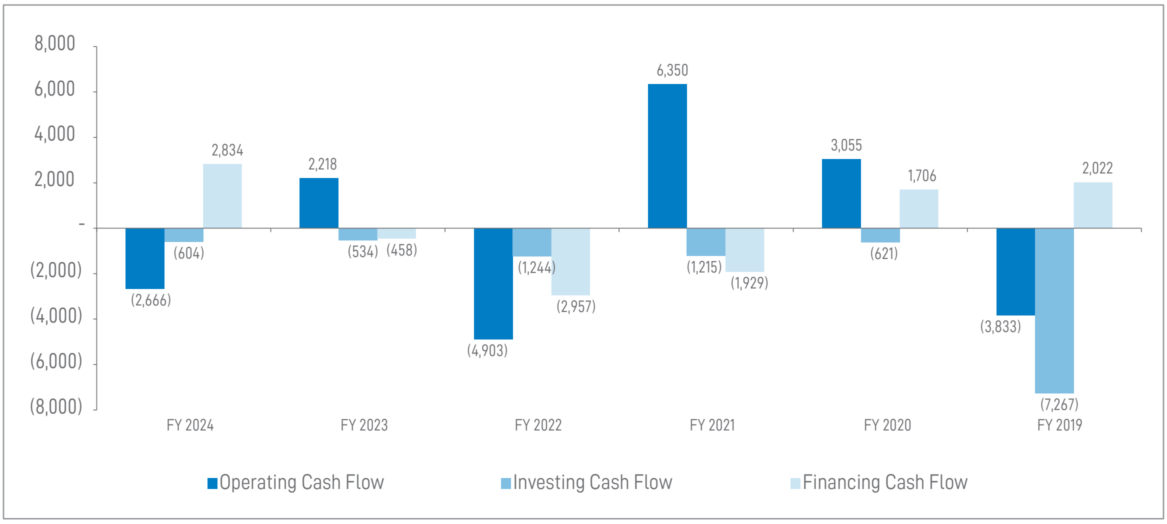
The decrease in long term liabilities is due to the repayment of long term loan principal during the year. Current liabilities mainly consist of short term borrowings and trade and other payables The increase in current liabilities is primarily driven by a rise in outstanding short-term borrowings due to higher inventory levels as compared to last year.

Statement of Profit or loss

Revenue has increased during the year largely due to the growth in sales volume and sales prices. The primary component of cost of goods sold is raw material consumption, which has decreased due to downward trend in HRC prices in international market resulting in improved gross profit margins as compared to last year. Further, profitability has improved due to economic stabilization as inflation was bought under control and PKR value remained stable against US$ as compared to FY 2023.

Summary of Cash Flow Statement

(Rs. In Million)	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Cash (used in) / generated from operations	2,026	6,169	(959)	8,964	6,165	(2,899)
Income tax and levies paid	(923)	(788)	(1,392)	(1,046)	(116)	(152)
Mark-up on loans paid	(3,763)	(3,142)	(1,810)	(1,580)	(3,025)	(756)
Return on bank deposits received	21	37	35	33	16	10
Employee benefits paid	(27)	(17)	(15)	(8)	(5)	(5)
Workers' welfare fund paid	-	(18)	(194)	-	-	-
Workers' profits participation fund paid	-	(75)	(516)	-	-	-
(Increase) / decrease in long-term loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	(2)
(Increase) / decrease Increase in long-term deposits	-	52	(53)	(13)	21	(29)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	(2,666)	2,218	(4,903)	6,350	3,055	(3,833)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(625)	(545)	(1,222)	(1,184)	(628)	(7,270)
Purchase of intangibles	-	-	(24)	(34)	-	(0)
Sale proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	21	11	3	3	7	3
Net cash used in investing activities	(604)	(534)	(1,244)	(1,215)	(621)	(7,267)
Long term loan (repaid) / obtained - net	(1,363)	(1,483)	(1,452)	(1,908)	1,731	2,194
Contributions received from associated undertaking	-	4,000	-	-	-	-
Short-term borrowings obtained / (paid)	4,333	(2,930)	-	-	-	(175)
Dividend paid	(65)	(1)	(1,475)	-	-	-
Increase / (decrease) in liabilities against assets subject to finance leases	(71)	(44)	(29)	(21)	(25)	3
Net cash generated / (used in) from financing activities	2,834	(458)	(2,957)	(1,929)	1,706	2,022
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(436)	1,226	(9,103)	3,205	4,139	(9,078)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	(1,118)	(2,345)	(6,558)	(9,764)	(13,903)	(4,825)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	(1,554)	(1,118)	(15,661)	(6,558)	(9,764)	(13,903)



Comments on Cash Flow Analysis

In FY 2024, the company's operating cash flows significantly deteriorated due to high inventory and receivable at year end. Consequently, the company had to take on higher borrowings and incurred greater finance costs to manage its working capital needs.

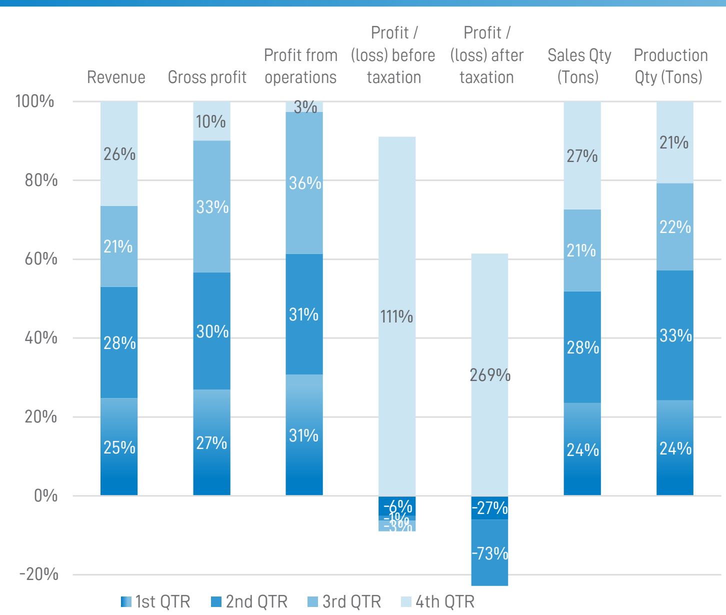
Net cash used in investing activities mainly represents cash utilization on account of fixed capital expenditure. In the current year the Company made purchases of property, plant and equipment.

Cash flows from financing activities depends on net cash requirements of the Company. This mainly represents repayment of long-term finance, short term loan and dividend payments made during the year.

Results Reported in Interim Financial Statements & Final Accounts

FY 2024 (Rs. In 000')	1st QTR	2nd QTR	3rd QTR	4th QTR	2024
Revenue	10,599,480	12,046,328	8,790,107	11,313,737	42,749,652
Cost of sales	(9,565,914)	(10,910,531)	(7,509,074)	(10,933,492)	(38,919,010)
Gross profit	1,033,566	1,135,797	1,281,033	380,245	3,830,642
Selling and distribution cost	(66,377)	(144,391)	(161,518)	(196,616)	(568,902)
Administrative expenses	(100,970)	(129,869)	(106,045)	(109,552)	(446,436)
	(167,347)	(274,260)	(267,563)	(306,168)	(1,015,338)
Profit from operations	866,219	861,537	1,013,470	74,077	2,815,304
Other expenses	(3,511)	(13,558)	(977)	12,057	(5,989)
Other income	158,540	109,164	3,905	(16,707)	254,902
Finance cost	(971,612)	(945,336)	(990,976)	(952,901)	(3,860,825)
Profit before taxation	49,636	11,807	25,422	(883,474)	(796,608)
Taxation	(14,395)	85,120	65,664	527,749	664,138
Profit after taxation	35,241	96,927	91,086	(355,725)	(132,470)
Sales Qty (Tons)	38,788	46,616	34,272	45,056	164,732
Production Qty (Tons)	38,588	52,627	35,229	33,000	159,444

Comparision of Interim Results



Quarterly Results Analysis

Quarter 1

The international steel market remained relatively stable during the first quarter of the financial year 2023-24. Economic challenges persisted throughout the quarter, though there were signs of improvement following the introduction of key administrative and financial measures aimed at controlling the rupee's devaluation. As a result, the rupee began to recover, strengthening from its lowest point of PKR 308 per US dollar on September 5, 2023, to PKR 287 by September 30, 2023.

The total quantity sold during the quarter was 38,789 tons as compared to 25,652 sold during the corresponding period last year, showing a increase of about 51%. Sales include 2,463 tons pertaining to export sales as compared to 341 tons in 2023.

The total quantity produced during the period was 38,588 tons compared to 37,533 tons produced in the corresponding period last year, showing an increase of 3%. The core reason for increase in production was stock of finished goods were available to meet future sales order.

Quarter 2

During the quarter, international HRC prices remained relatively stable, fluctuating within a narrow range of US$ 570 to 590 FOB, China. The country continued to face challenges on both political and economic fronts. However, there was some progress on the economic side, with the agreement reached with the IMF helping to ease the balance of payment crisis.

The total quantity sold during the period was 46,615 tons out of which 6,164 tons was exports. The total quantity sold in the corresponding period last year was 41,633 tons, showing a increase of about 12%. The total quantity produced during the period was 52,627 tons compared to 23,405 tons produced in the corresponding period last year, showing increase of about 125%. Finance cost remain high mainly due to higher interest rates.

Quarter 3

During the December 2023 to March 2024 quarter, HRC prices fell from US$ 600 to around US$ 550 FOB China, primarily due to weak demand in both China and Western countries. Additionally, the Pakistani market experienced sluggish demand, with high interest rates continuing to suppress the manufacturing sector. The ongoing slowdown in the auto and construction sectors also negatively impacted the offtake of CRC and GI, respectively. The local industry, already struggling with low demand, faced further pressure from competition with tax-exempt and misdeclared imports.

The total quantity sold during the period was 34,271 tons out of which 9,558 tons were exports. The total quantity sold in the corresponding period last year was 36,102 tons, showing decrease of about 5%. The total quantity produced during the period was 35,229 tons compared to 31,493 tons produced in the corresponding period last year, showing increase of about 12%.

Quarter 4

During the April to June 2024 quarter, HRC prices declined from US$ 550 to approximately US$ 535 FOB China, mainly due to weak demand in both China and Western countries. While prices are expected to remain at these levels in the near term, a gradual recovery is anticipated, driven by production cuts, stimulus measures in China, and a potential demand revival in the United States.

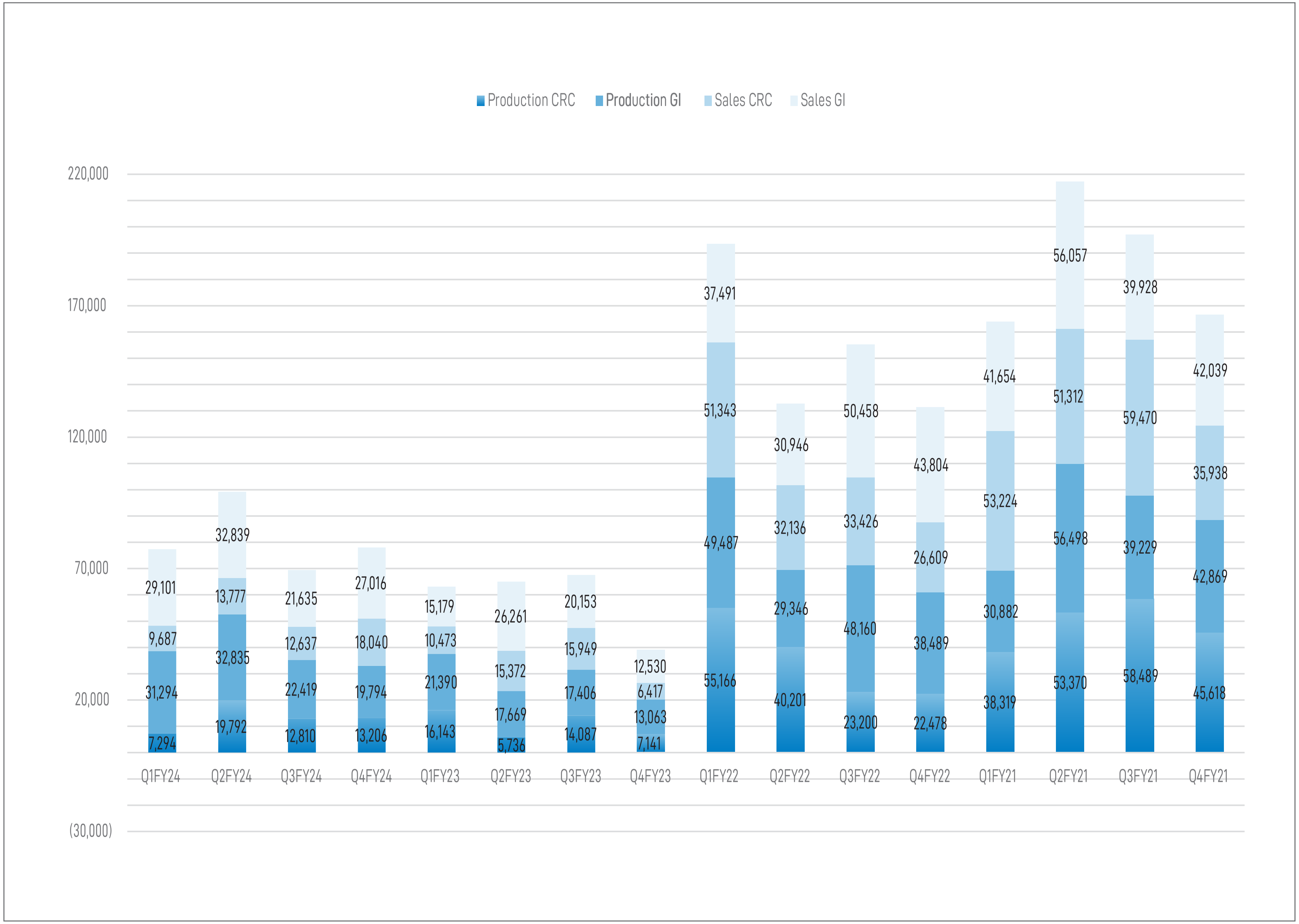
The total quantity sold during the period was 45,057 tons. The total quantity sold in the corresponding period last year was 18,947 tons, showing increase of about 138%. The total quantity produced during the period was 33,000 tons compared to 20,204 tons produced in the corresponding period last year, showing a increase of about 63%.

Historical Sales & Production Statement

Description	Product	Q1FY24	Q2FY24	Q3FY24	Q4FY24	Q1FY23	Q2FY23	Q3FY23	Q4FY23
Production	CRC	7,294	19,792	12,810	13,206	16,143	5,736	14,087	7,141
	GI	31,294	32,835	22,419	19,794	21,390	17,669	17,406	13,063
	Total	38,588	52,627	35,229	33,000	37,533	23,405	31,493	20,204
	Product	Q1FY22	Q2FY22	Q3FY22	Q4FY22	Q1FY21	Q2FY21	Q3FY21	Q4FY21
	CRC	55,166	40,201	23,200	22,478	38,319	53,370	58,489	45,618
	GI	49,487	29,346	48,160	38,489	30,882	56,498	39,229	42,869
	Total	104,653	69,547	71,360	60,967	69,201	109,868	97,718	88,487

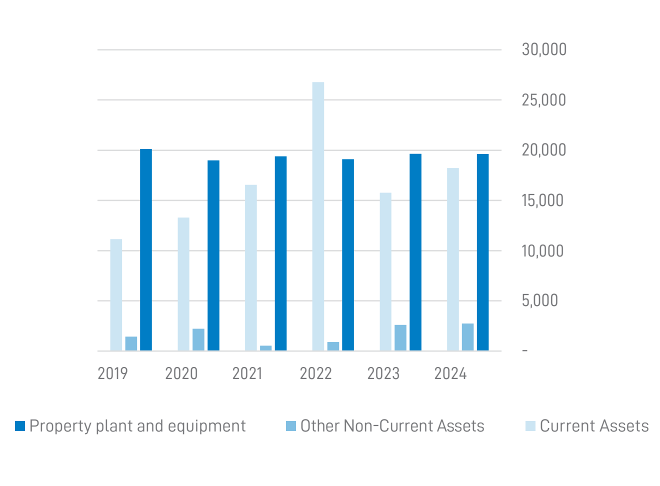
Description	Product	Q1FY24	Q2FY24	Q3FY24	Q4FY24	Q1FY23	Q2FY23	Q3FY23	Q4FY23
Sales	CRC	9,688	13,776	12,637	18,041	10,473	15,372	15,949	6,417
	GI	29,101	32,839	21,634	27,016	15,179	26,261	20,153	12,530
	Total	38,789	46,615	34,271	45,057	25,652	41,633	36,102	18,947
	Product	Q1FY22	Q2FY22	Q3FY22	Q4FY22	Q1FY21	Q2FY21	Q3FY21	Q4FY21
	CRC	51,343	32,136	33,426	26,609	53,224	51,312	59,470	35,938
	GI	37,491	30,946	50,458	43,804	41,654	56,057	39,928	42,039
	Total	88,834	63,082	83,884	70,413	94,878	107,369	99,398	77,977

Historical Sales & Production Statement - cont'd

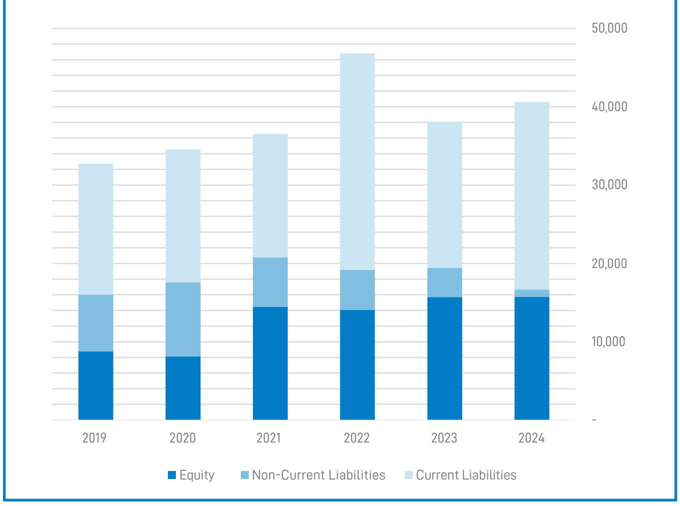


Graphical Representation of ASML

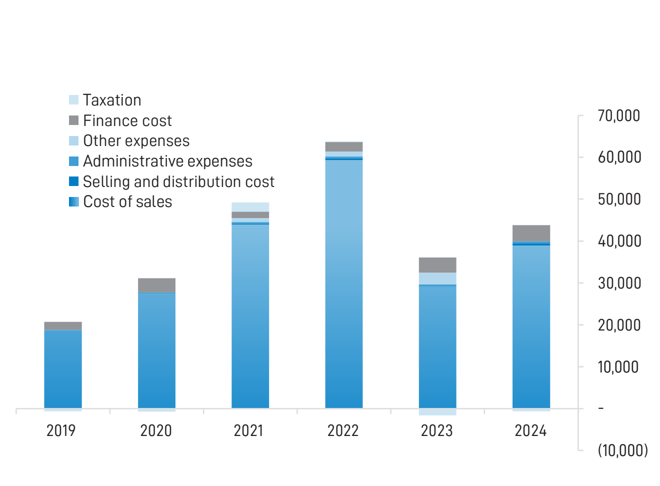
Assets (Rs. in Millions)



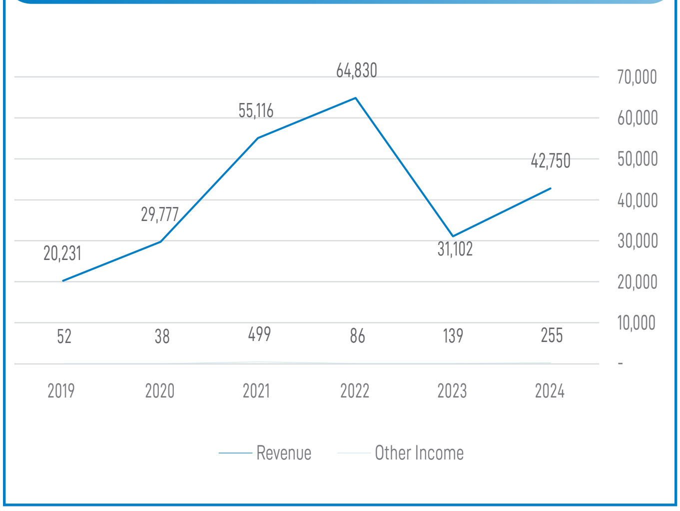
Equity & Liabilities (Rs. in Millions)



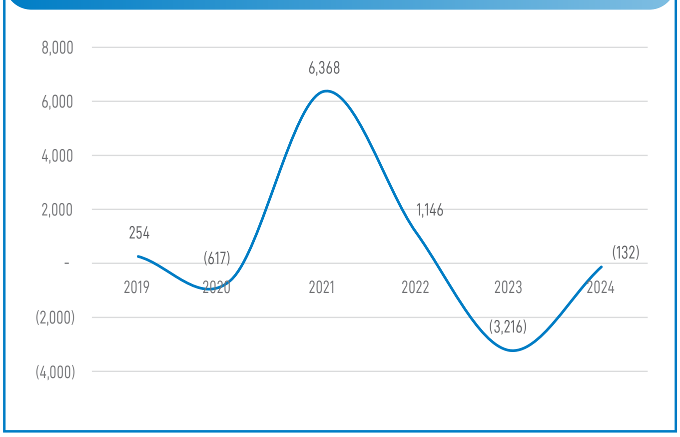
Total Expenses (Rs. in Millions)



Total Revenue (Rs. in Millions)

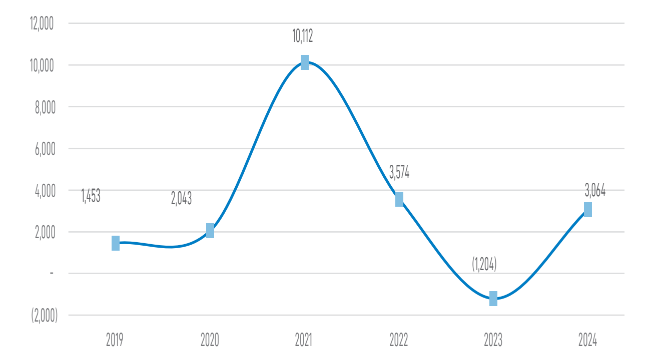


Profit / (Loss) for the year (Rs. in Millions)

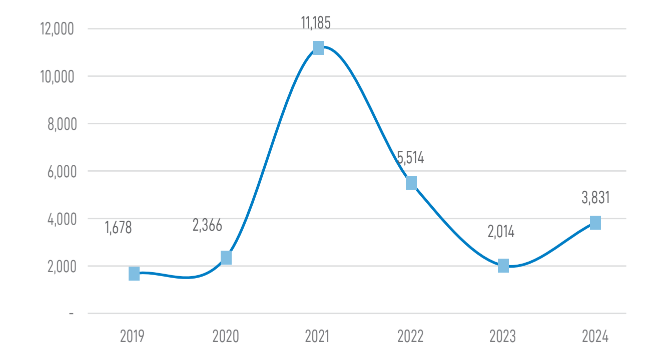


Graphical Representation of ASML

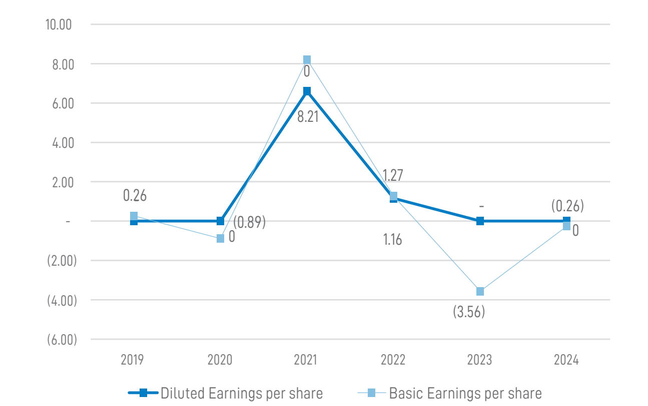
Profit / (loss) from operations (Rs. in Millions)



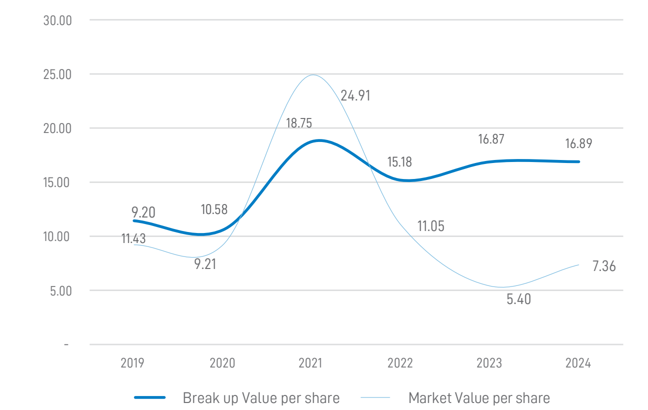
Gross Profit (Rs. in Millions)



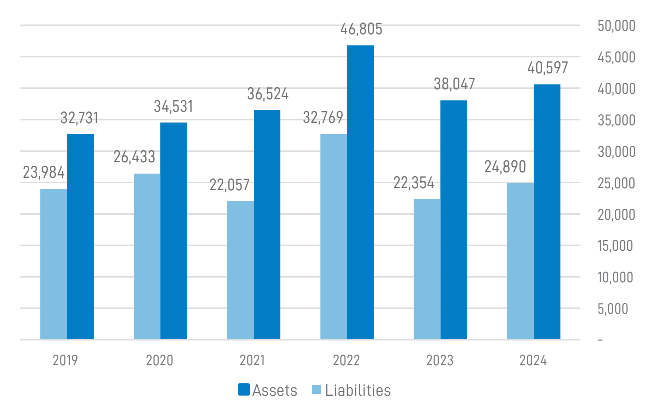
Earnings / (loss) per Share (Rs. per Share)



Value Per Share (Rs. per Share)

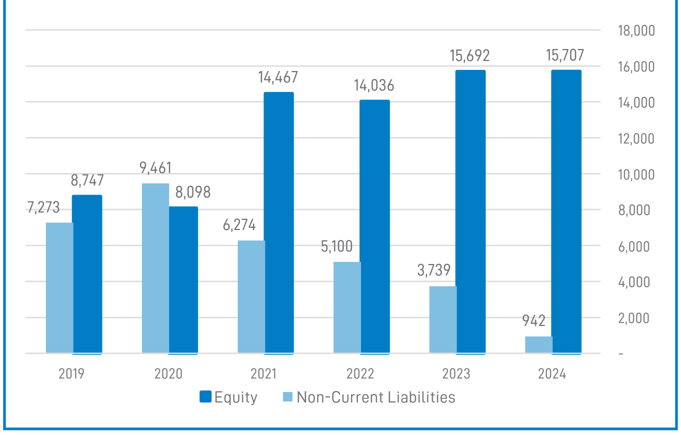


Assets & Liabilities (Rs. in Millions)

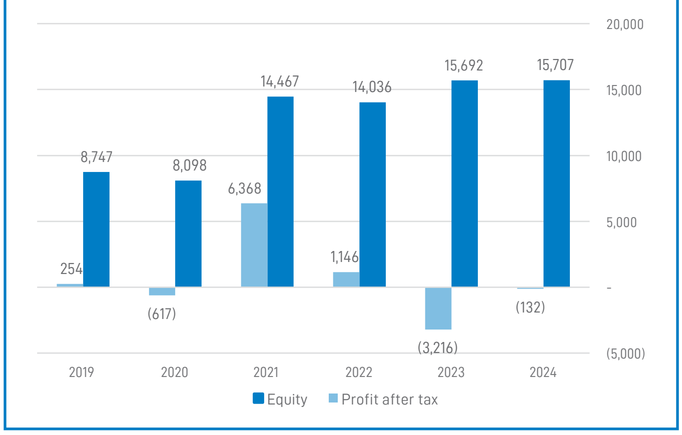


Graphical Representation of ASML

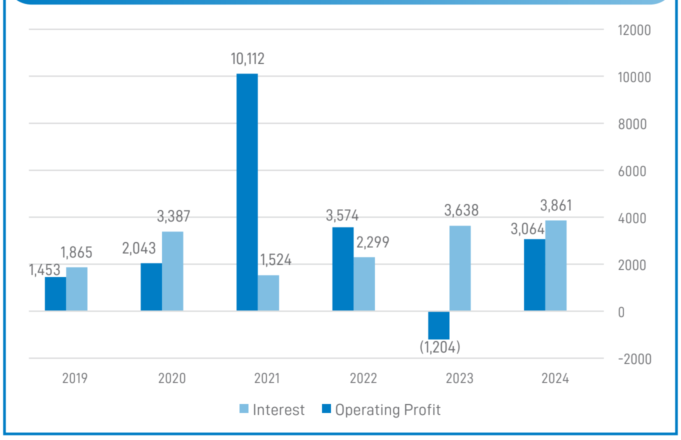
Equity & Non - Current liabilities (Rs. in Millions)



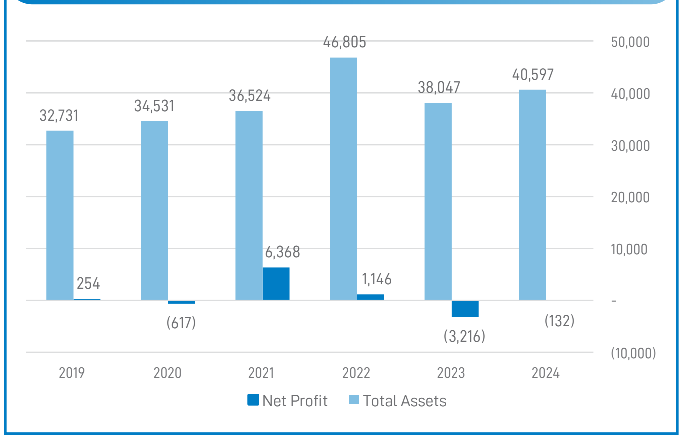
Return on Equity (Rs. in Millions)



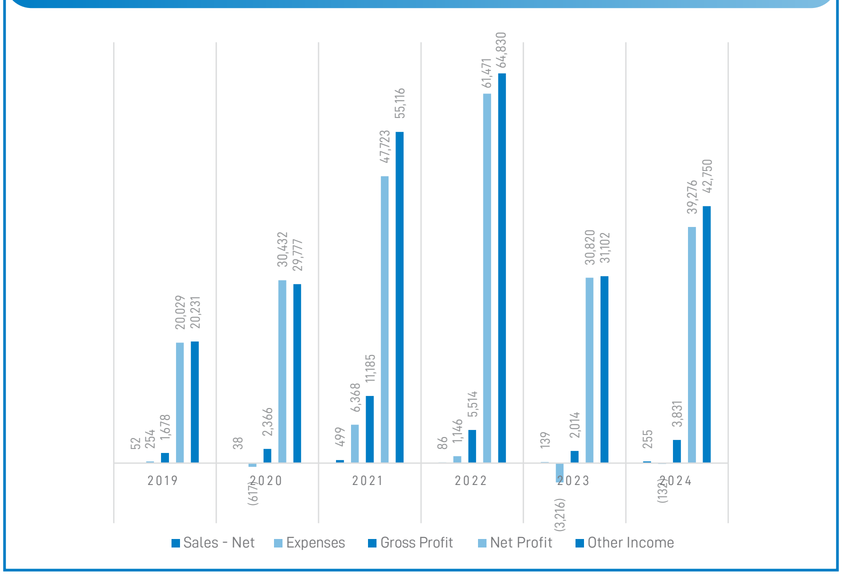
Interest Cover (Rs. in Millions)



Net Profit / (loss) to Assets (Rs. in Millions)



Profitability trend (Rs. in millions)



Cash Flow Statement – Direct Method

	2024	2023
	Rupees '000	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Cash received from customers	40,861,552	31,093,912
Cash paid to suppliers / service providers and employees	(38,835,665)	(24,872,414)
Income tax paid	(922,861)	(788,002)
Mark-up on loans paid	(3,762,968)	(3,142,001)
Return on bank deposits received	20,915	36,554
Employee benefits paid	(27,159)	(16,900)
Workers' welfare fund paid	-	(17,845)
Workers' profits participation fund paid	-	(74,993)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	(2,666,186)	2,218,311
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(625,369)	(545,070)
Sale proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	21,162	11,455
Net cash used in investing activities	(604,207)	(533,615)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Repayment of long-term finance	(1,362,937)	(1,483,175)
Contributions received from associated undertaking	-	4,000,000
Short-term borrowings obtained	42,725,986	43,378,338
Short-term borrowings paid	(38,392,918)	(46,308,438)
Dividend paid	(65,046)	(162)
Lease rentals paid	(71,112)	(43,558)
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities	2,833,973	(456,995)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(436,420)	1,227,701
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	(1,117,433)	(2,345,134)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	(1,553,853)	(1,117,433)

N1 - No specific funds have been maintained by the Company, wherein, separate cash flow statement may be required.

Share Price Sensitivity

Aisha Steel Mills Limited is a public limited company incorporated in Pakistan under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now Companies Act, 2017). The shares of the Company are listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX) in three categories namely Ordinary Shares (ASL), Cumulative Preference Shares (ASLCPS) and Preference Shares (ASLPS).

Share prices can be affected by variety of factors internal and external to the Company. However, performance of the Company and the economic environment in which it operates, are the two principal factors, affecting the share price. Management of ASML considers the following as key factors, which may impact share price.

Currency Risk

As an importer of HRC (raw material), the appreciation of the Pakistani Rupee (PKR) reduces raw material costs, resulting in greater purchasing power and improved margins in local markets. The average USD exchange rate against the PKR rose to 283.23, compared to 247.99 in 2023. This fluctuation of the PKR highlights ongoing economic challenges, including inflationary pressures, the 2024 general elections, and political instability. However, since January 2024, the exchange rate has stabilized, remaining around 280/USD.

HRC Prices in the International Market

Being importer of HRC (raw material), rise in the price of HRC directly impact our profitability, however, in the longer run the price impact is passed on to the consumer, which positively correlates with our margins. The HRC prices remained around US$ 560, FOB China from July 2023 to February 2024 thereafter prices gradually declining to US$ 535 by June 2024 due to lower demand.

Change in Government Policies Affecting Consumer's Buying Power

Any changes in government policies related to micro and macroeconomic factors, such as consumer purchasing power, interest rates, and inflation, could impact the share price of the Company, particularly for CRC and HDGC products.

Pakistan's economy recorded GDP growth of 2.38%, a notable improvement from the previous year's growth of just 0.21%, signaling a rebound in economic activity driven by increased industrial output and a recovery in consumer demand. However, this growth occurs amidst persistently high inflation, as reflected by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which continues to exert pressure on prices throughout the economy.

Law and Order Situation

Law and order situation govern the social and business environment in which the Company operates. Organization's exhibition is impacted by the political unsettling influences inside and outside the country. Vulnerability in political circumstances and the rule of law circumstance quickly affect Company's presentation and eventually on share cost. It also has an adverse effect on the confidence of stock market investors. However, currently stock market is trading on highest level which shows investors' confidence and stable law and order situation.

Plant Operations and Expansion

Operating plant at maximum capacity and minimum turbulence leads to reduced cost, and higher production. Issues at production negatively affect the performance, and may also affect its share price. Further commission of expansion, increase in capacity, and diversification of products may also affect the share price of the Company. Company expanded its production facilities in 2019.

Shift in Consumers' Demand

Increase in demand of flat steel goods may impact the price of Company's product, thus, may increase margins and profitability. During the current year Economic recovery was hit by change in government and political instability which led to uncertainty in the economic conditions which affected the consumption side of the economy thus impact share price of the Company

Variation in Costs

An increase in the costs affects the margins and resultantly will impact the profits and EPS. Therefore, variation of cost may affect the share price. The aforementioned factors have affected the Company's performance and thus its share price. Impact of the factors including depreciation of PKR, change in government policies, law and order situation, changes in consumers demand, fluctuation in international steel prices contributed to factors affecting Company's share price and volume of trading. The same has been reflected in the table below.

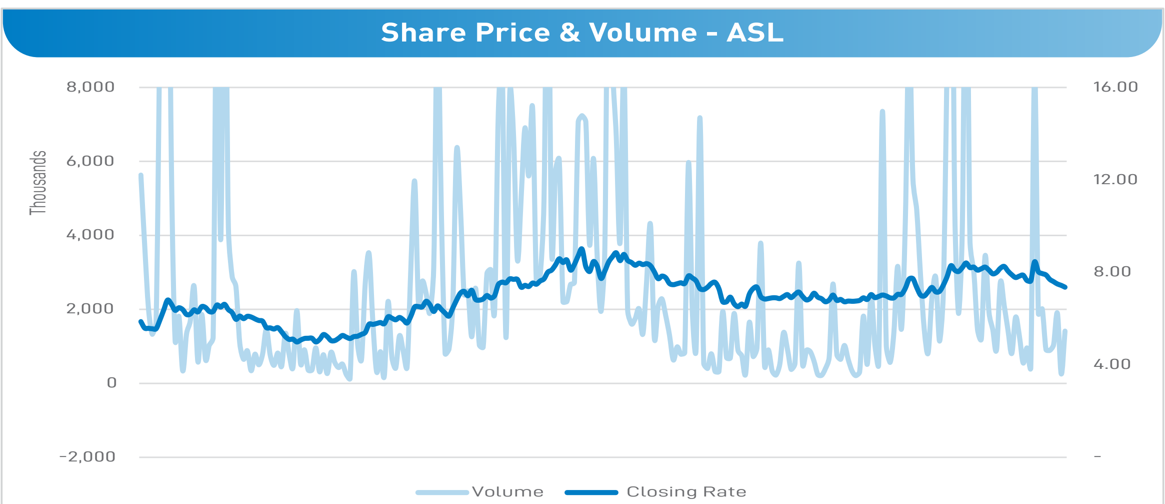
Ordinary Share (Symbol: ASL)				Preference Share (Symbol: ASLPS)				Preference Share (Symbol: ASLCPS)			
Year	Low (Rs.)	High	Volume	Year	Low (Rs.)	High	Volume	Year	Low (Rs.)	High	Volume
2024	4.90	9.20	659,406,082	2024	9.17	8.81	249,562	2024	-	-	-
2023	5.01	12.12	195,924,200	2023	10.27	17.00	57,000	2023	-	-	-

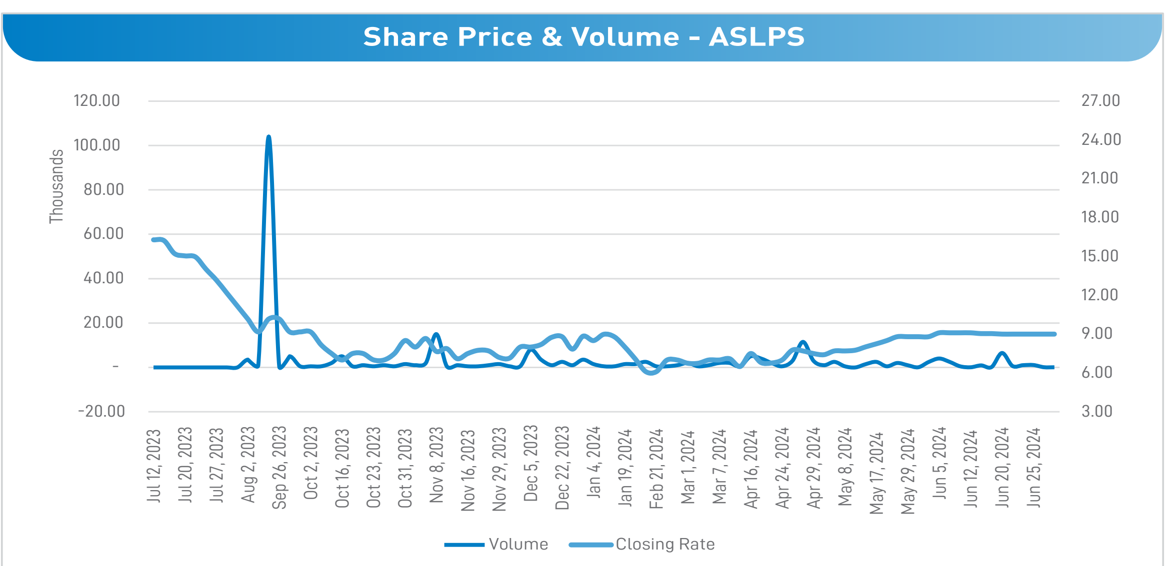
An analysis of changes in key factors affecting share price sensitivity and their impact is depicted in the below table.

Key Factors	Impact on Profit before tax	EPS (Rs.)
Selling Price (Increase or Decrease by 10%)	Lower or higher by Rs. 4.3 billion	4.60
Selling Volume (Increase or Decrease by 5%)	Lower or higher by 191.53 million	0.21
Interest Rates (Increase or Decrease by 2%)	Lower or higher by Rs. 77.2 million	0.08
Exchange Rate (Increase or Decrease by 5%)	Lower or higher by Rs. 9.9 million	0.01

Price and volume data is as under:

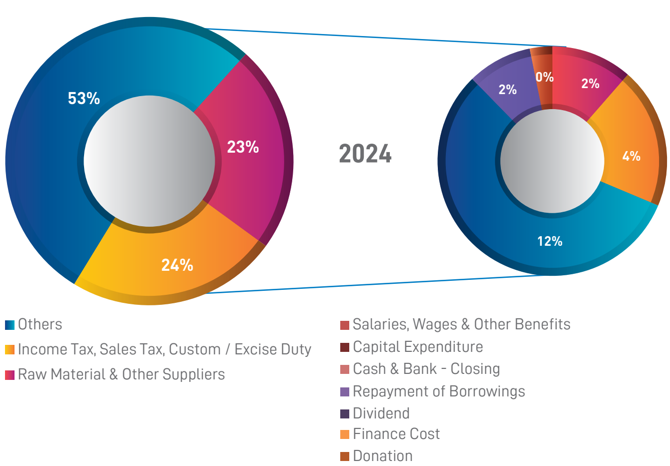
Months	Ordinary Share (Symbol: ASL)			Preference Share (Symbol: ASLPS)			Preference Share (Symbol: ASLCPS)		
	High	Low	Volume	High	Low	Volume	High	Low	Volume
July-22	7.00	5.65	82,626,231	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aug-22	6.96	4.90	51,980,508	10	9	4,500	-	-	-
Sept-22	5.90	4.90	19,770,805	10	9	110,000	-	-	-
Oct-22	7.01	5.65	53,177,165	9	7	13,000	-	-	-
Nov-22	8.14	6.68	86,358,371	9	7	23,500	-	-	-
Dec-22	9.20	7.45	108,880,381	9	7	15,500	-	-	-
Jan-23	9.20	7.26	62,888,002	10	8	8,500	-	-	-
Feb-23	7.61	6.30	18,356,975	7	6	6,000	-	-	-
Mar-23	7.55	6.52	17,780,099	7	7	7,500	-	-	-
Apr-23	8.05	6.73	48,777,406	8	7	30,500	-	-	-
May-23	8.74	6.85	80,712,492	9	8	10,553	-	-	-
June-23	8.58	7.30	28,097,647.00	9	8	20,009	-	-	-
			659,406,082			249,562			-

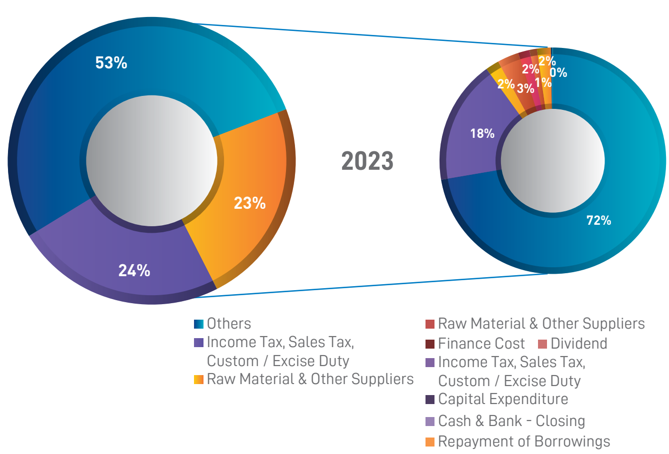




Statement of Value Addition & Distribution

	2024		2023	
	Rs. In '000	%	Rs. In '000	%
Wealth Created				
Receipts from Customers	40,861,552	89%	31,093,912	96%
Other Receipts	254,902	1%	139,198	0%
Cash & Bank - Opening	1,147,153	2%	207,994	1%
Contribution from sponsor	-	0%	4,000,000	12%
Short-Term Loan Obtained / (Paid)	3,839,407	8%	(3,218,642)	-10%
	46,103,014	100%	32,222,462	100%
Wealth Distributed				
To Employees				
Salaries, Wages & Other Benefits	782,510	2%	709,972	2%
To Government				
Income Tax, Sales Tax, Custom / Excise Duty	7,836,662	17%	7,644,182	24%
To Providers of Capital				
Repayment of Borrowings	1,362,937	3%	1,483,175	5%
Finance Cost	3,860,825	8%	3,637,516	11%
To Suppliers				
Capital Expenditure	625,369	1%	545,070	2%
Raw Material & Other Suppliers	31,417,639	68%	17,055,232	53%
To Shareholders				
Dividend	-	0%	162	0%
To Society				
Donation	-	0%	-	0%
Retained in Business				
Cash & Bank - Closing	217,072	0%	1,147,153	4%
	46,103,014	100%	32,222,462	100%





FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

"If you cannot do great things, do small things in a great way."

– Napoleon Hill

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Independent Auditor's

Review Report To The Members Of

Aisha Steel 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 Aisha Steel Mills Limited for the year ended June 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 June 30, 2024.

A. F. Ferguson & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Karachi

Dated: October 04, 2024
UDIN: CR202410059KHhi6qFZ

A. F. FERGUSON & CO., Chartered Accountants, a member firm of the PwC network
State Life Building No. 1-C, I.I. Chundrigar Road, P.O. Box 4716, Karachi-74000, Pakistan
Tel: +92 (21) 32426682-6/32426711-5; Fax: +92 (21) 32415007/32427938/32424740; <www.pwc.com/pk>

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Statement Of Compliance With Listed Companies (Code Of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019

For the Year Ended 30th June 2024

The company has complied with the requirements of the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019 ("Regulations") in the following manner:

1. The total number of Elected Directors are 8 (Eight) as per the following:

a. Male directors	:	7
b. Female director	:	1

2. The composition of board (including Chief Executive - Deemed director) during the year under review remained as follows:

Catagory	Name
Independent Directors	Ms. Tayyaba Rasheed Mr. Arslan Muhammad Iqbal Mr. Rashid Ali Khan Mr. Salman Ahmed Khan
Other Non-executive Directors	Mr. Arif Habib Mr. Nasim Beg Mr. Kashif A. Habib Mr. Samad A. Habib
Executive Director	Dr. Munir Ahmed (deemed director)
Female Director	Ms. Tayyaba Rasheed (Also mentioned above in the list of Independent Directors)

Subsequent to the year-end, Mr. Salman Ahmed Khan has resigned and Mr. Muhammad Abbas Mirza was appointed as director in his place. The casual vacancy was filled within the prescribed timeframe.

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 the Board have been duly exercised and decisions on relevant matters have been taken by the Board / shareholders as empowered by the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2017 ("Act") and the Regulations.

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

8. The Board have a formal policy and transparent procedures for remuneration of directors in accordance with the Act and the Regulations.

9. Six directors (including the Chief Executive) had completed the Directors' Training / Education Program whereas two directors (Mr. Arif Habib & Mr. Nasim Beg) were already exempt from attending the Directors Training Program as per criteria mentioned under Code of Corporate Governance.

10. During the year, the Board has approved appointment of chief financial officer including his remuneration and terms and conditions of employment and complied with relevant requirements of the Regulations. No new appointments of Company Secretary or Head of Internal Audit were made during the year.

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

12. The board has formed statutory committees comprising of members given below:

a) Audit Committee :

Ms. Tayyaba Rasheed	Chairperson
Mr. Samad A. Habib	Member
Mr. Kashif A. Habib	Member
Mr. Nasim Beg	Member

b) HR and Remuneration Committee :

Mr. Rashid Ali Khan	Chairman
Mr. Arif Habib	Member
Mr. Kashif A. Habib	Member

c) Nomination Committee :

Mr. Arif Habib	Chairman
Mr. Samad A. Habib	Member

d) Risk Management Committee :

Mr. Arif Habib	Chairman
Dr. Munir Ahmed	Member
Mr. Kashif A. Habib	Member

13. The Terms of Reference of the aforesaid Committees have been formed, documented and advised to the Committee for compliance.

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

   a) Audit Committee –4 (Four) meetings of the Committee were held during the financial year.

   b) HR and Remuneration Committee – 1 (One) meeting of the Committee was held during the financial year.

   c) Nomination Committee – 2 (Two) meetings of the Committee were held during the financial year.

   d) Risk Management Committee – 1 (One) meeting of the Committee was held during the financial year.

15. The Board has set up an effective internal audit function which is considered suitably qualified and experienced for the purpose and is conversant with the policies and procedures of the Company.

16. The statutory auditors of the Company have confirmed that they have been given a satisfactory rating under the Quality Control Review program of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP) and registered with Audit Oversight Board of Pakistan, that they and all their partners are in compliance with International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) guidelines on code of ethics as adopted by the ICAP and that they and the partners of the firm involved in the audit are not a close relative (spouse, parent, dependent and non-dependent children) of the Chief Executive, Chief Financial Officer, Head of Internal Audit, Company Secretary or director of the Company.

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

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

19. Explanation for non-compliance with requirement, other than 3, 6, 7, 8, 27, 32, 33 and 36 (non-mandatory requirement) are below:

S. No.	Requirement	Explanation	Reg. No.
1	The company may post the following on its website: 1. key elements of its significant policies including but not limited to the following: (i) communication and disclosure policy; (ii) code of conduct for members of board of directors, senior management and other employees; (iii) risk management policy; (iv) internal control policy; (v) whistle blowing policy; (vi) corporate social responsibility / sustainability / environmental, social and governance related policy. (vii) Policies for promoting DE&I and protection against harassment at the workplace.	There is a concession by regulation over disclosure of key element of significant policies on the website, only those policies which were considered necessary have been posted.	35(1)
2	Role of the Board and its members to address Sustainability Risks and Opportunities. The board is responsible for setting the company's sustainability strategies, priorities and targets to create long term corporate value. There should be a dedicated sustainability committee.	At present the Board provides governance and oversight in relation to the Company's initiative on Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) matters. Nevertheless, requirements introduced recently by SECP through notification dated June 12, 2024 will be complied with in the course.	10(A)

For and on behalf of the Board

DR. MUNIR AHMED
Chief Executive

MR. ARIF HABIB
Chairman

Karachi: September 30, 2024

Report of the Board Audit Committee

The Audit Committee of the Company comprises of four Non-Executive Directors. The Head of Internal Audit and the external auditors attend Audit Committee meetings. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) attend the Audit Committee meeting by invitation. The Audit Committee also separately meets the external auditors at least once a year without the presence of the Management.

Meetings of the Audit Committee are held at least once every quarter. Four meetings of the Audit Committee were held during the year 2023-2024. Based on reviews and discussions in those meetings, the Audit Committee reports that:

1. Four meetings of the Audit Committee were held during the financial year ended June 30, 2024 which were presided by the Chairperson, Audit Committee.

2. The Chairperson of Audit Committee is a Chartered Financial Analyst and has a Master's degree in Business Administration lending sufficient financial and accounting insight to the proceedings of the Audit

Committee.

3. The Company has adhered in full, without any material departure, with both the mandatory and voluntary provisions of the Pakistan Stock Exchange, Code of Corporate Governance, Company's Code of Conduct and values and the best practices of governance throughout the year.

4. The Company has issued a "Statement of Compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance" which has also been reviewed by the external auditors of the Company.

5. Appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied. All core and other applicable International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) were followed in preparation of financial statements of the Company on a going concern assumption basis, for the financial year ended June 30, 2024 which present fairly the state of affairs, results of operations, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company.

6. Accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgment. Proper and adequate accounting records have been maintained by the Company in accordance with the Companies Act, 2017 and the external reporting is consistent with management processes and adequate for shareholder needs.

7. The financial statements comply with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as notified under the Companies Act, 2017 and provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017. Where provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 differ from the IFRS, the provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 have been followed.

8. The Audit Committee reviewed and approved the quarterly, half yearly and annual financial statements of the Company and recommended them for approval of the Board.

9. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) attended Audit Committee meetings by invitation;

10. The CEO and the CFO have endorsed the financial statements of the Company along with Directors' Report. They acknowledge their responsibility for true and fair presentation of the Company's financial condition and results, compliance with regulations and applicable accounting standards and design and effectiveness of internal control system of the Company.

11. The Audit Committee has reviewed and approved all related party transactions.

12. The Company's system of internal control is sound in design and has been continually evaluated for effectiveness and adequacy.

13. The Committee has reviewed the Annual Report and concluded that it is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the necessary information for shareholders to assess the Company's position and performance, business model and strategy.

14. The Audit Committee has ensured the achievement of operational, compliance, risk management, financial reporting and control objectives, safeguarding of the assets of the Company and the shareholders' wealth at all levels within the Company.

15. No cases of complaints regarding accounting, internal controls, audit matters or Whistle Blowing events were received by the Committee.

16. Understanding and Compliance with Company Code of Business Practice and Ethics has been affirmed by the members of the Board, the Management and employees of the Company individually. Equitable treatment of shareholders has also been ensured.

17. Closed periods were duly determined and announced by the Company, precluding the Directors, the CEO and Executives of the Company from dealing in Company shares, prior to each Board meeting involving announcement of interim / final results, distribution to shareholders or any other business decision, which could materially affect the share market price of Company, along with maintenance of confidentiality of all business information.

18. The Chairperson of audit committee attended AGM held on October 28, 2023 to answer questions on the Audit Committee's activities and matters within the scope of the Audit Committee's responsibilities.

19. All Directors have access to the Company Secretary. All direct and indirect trading and holdings of the Company's shares by Directors and Executives or their spouse were notified in writing to the Company Secretary along with the price, number of shares, form of share certificate and nature of transaction which were notified by the Company Secretary to the Board within the stipulated time. All such holdings have been disclosed in the pattern of Shareholdings. The Annual Secretarial Compliance Certificates are being filed regularly within stipulated time.

20. All members of the Board Audit Committee were engaged in a formal process to self-evaluate the Committee's performance for the year ended June 30, 2024 through an online questionnaire. All members of the Board Audit Committee are satisfied with the overall performance of the Committee.

Internal Audit

1. The internal control framework has been effectively implemented through an independent in-house internal audit function established by the Board which is independent of the external audit function.

2. The Company's system of internal control is sound in design and has been continually evaluated for effectiveness and adequacy.

3. Internal auditor independently reviews the risks and control processes operated by management. The Internal Auditor has carried out its duties under the charter approved by the Committee. It carries out independent audits in accordance with an internal audit plan which is approved with the Audit Committee before the start of the financial year.

4. The internal audit plan provides a high degree of financial and business segment wise coverage and devotes significant effort to the review of the risk management framework surrounding the major business risks.

5. Internal audit reporting system include recommendations to improve internal controls together with agreed management action plans to resolve the issues raised. Internal audit follows up the implementation of recommendations and reports progress to senior management and the Audit Committee.

6. The Audit Committee reviews the findings of the internal audits completed during the year, discussed corrective actions in the light of management responses, taking appropriate action or bringing the matters to the Board's attention where required. This has ensured the continual evaluation of controls and improved compliance.

7. The Head of Internal Audit has direct access to the Chairperson of the Audit Committee and the Committee has ensured staffing of personnel with sufficient internal audit acumen and that the function has all necessary access to management and the right to seek information and explanations.

8. Coordination between the External and Internal Auditors was facilitated to ensure efficiency and contribution to the Company's objectives, including a reliable financial reporting system and compliance with laws and regulations.External Auditors

1. The statutory Auditors of the Company, M/s A. F. Fergusons & Co., Chartered Accountants, have

completed their audit engagement of the "Company's Financial Statements", and the "Statement of Compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance" for the financial year ended June 30, 2024 and shall etire on the conclusion of the 20th Annual General Meeting.

2. The Auditors have been allowed direct access to the Audit Committee and the effectiveness, independence and objectivity of the Auditors has thereby been ensured. The Auditors attended the Annual General Meeting of the Company held during the year and have confirmed attendance of the upcoming Annual General Meeting scheduled for October 28, 2024 and have indicated their willingness to continue as Auditors.

3. The performance, cost and independence of the External Auditor is reviewed annually by the Audit Committee. Based on the Committee's review of the performance of External Auditor, the ommittee has recommended to the Board to reappoint M/s A. F. Fergusons & Co., Chartered Accountants for the year 2024-2025 be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Ms. Tayyaba Rasheed
Chairperson - Audit Committee
Karachi: September 30, 2024

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the members of Aisha Steel Mills Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of Aisha Steel Mills Limited (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2024, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information, and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of the audit.

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 and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes forming part thereof conform with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and give the information required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017), in the manner so required and respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at June 30, 2024 and of the loss and other comprehensive income, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

A. F. FERGUSON & CO., Chartered Accountants, a member firm of the PwC network
State Life Building No. 1-C, I.I. Chundrigar Road, P.O. Box 4716, Karachi-74000, Pakistan
Tel: +92 (21) 32426682-6/32426711-5; Fax: +92 (21) 32415007/32427938/32424740; <www.pwc.com/pk>

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Following are the key audit matters:

S. No.	Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
(i)	Revenue from contracts with customers *(Refer notes 3.18 and 24 to the annexed financial statements)* Revenue is recognized when control of the underlying products is transferred to the customers. The Company primarily generates revenue from sale of cold rolled and galvanized steel coils and sheets to domestic as well as export customers. The Company recognized revenue aggregating to Rs. 42.7 billion, net of taxes, rebates and discounts, for the year ended June 30, 2024. We considered revenue as a key audit matter due to revenue being one of the key performance indicators of the Company and revenue for the year, revenue has increased significantly as compared to last year. In addition, revenue was also considered as an area of significant audit risk as part of the audit process.	Our audit procedures included the following: - obtained an understanding of the Company's process with respect to revenue recognition and tested the design of the controls implemented by the management; - evaluated appropriateness of Company's accounting policies for revenue recognition and compliance of those policies with applicable accounting standards; - performed verification of revenue transactions on sample basis with the underlying documentation including gate pass, delivery order, sales invoice etc.; - performed cut-off procedures on sample basis to ensure sales have been recorded in the correct period; - performed verification over discounts on sample basis; - verified that sales price is as per approved price list; and - ensured that the presentation and disclosure related to revenue are being addressed appropriately.

A. F. FERGUSON & CO., Chartered Accountants, a member firm of the PwC network
State Life Building No. 1-C, I.I. Chundrigar Road, P.O. Box 4716, Karachi-74000, Pakistan
Tel: +92 (21) 32426682-6/32426711-5; Fax: +92 (21) 32415007/32427938/32424740; <www.pwc.com/pk>

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S. No.	Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
(ii)	Deferred Tax *(Refer note 8 to the annexed financial statements)* Under International Accounting Standard 12 "Income Taxes", the Company is required to review recoverability of the deferred tax assets recognized in the statement of financial position at each reporting period. Recognition of deferred tax asset is dependent on management's estimate of availability of sufficient future taxable profits against which carried forward losses and tax credits can be utilized. The future taxable profits are based on approved management's projections. This estimation involves a degree of uncertainty and requires judgement in relation to the future cash flows and also involves assessment of timing of reversals of un-used tax losses and tax credits. The Company has booked net deferred tax asset of Rs. 2.6 billion as at June 30, 2024 as disclosed in note 8 to the financial statements that includes carry forward losses and tax credit amounting to Rs. 3.1 billion. The recoverability of these benefits has been assessed based on the financial projections of the Company for future years. The determination of future taxable profit is based on certain key assumptions such as capacity utilization, gross margin percentage, inflation and interest rates. Deferred tax asset valuation is considered a key audit matter because the amounts involved are material, the complexities of the calculation of future taxable profits and the inherent uncertainty involved in forecasting taxable profits available in future periods.	Our audit procedures included the following: - obtained understanding of the Company's process of preparing financial projections; - obtained financial projections from management as approved by the Board of Directors; - evaluated the reasonableness of key assumptions and estimates used by management to prepare financial projections; - considered the expected timing of utilisation of the Deferred Tax Assets (DTA) keeping in view the relevant provision of Income Tax Ordinance 2001 that apply to the utilisation of tax losses; - determined the extent to which taxable profits would arise in the period within which the related losses would be available for utilisation; - considered whether the tax balances were calculated using appropriate and substantively enacted tax laws and rates; and - reviewed the adequacy of the disclosures made by the Company with regard to applicable accounting and reporting standards.

A. F. FERGUSON & CO., Chartered Accountants, a member firm of the PwC network
State Life Building No. 1-C, I.I. Chundrigar Road, P.O. Box 4716, Karachi-74000, Pakistan
Tel: +92 (21) 32426682-6/32426711-5; Fax: +92 (21) 32415007/32427938/32424740; <www.pwc.com/pk>

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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. 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 these financial statements.

A. F. FERGUSON & CO., Chartered Accountants, a member firm of the PwC network
State Life Building No. 1-C, I.I. Chundrigar Road, P.O. Box 4716, Karachi-74000, Pakistan
Tel: +92 (21) 32426682-6/32426711-5; Fax: +92 (21) 32415007/32427938/32424740; <www.pwc.com/pk>

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

We also provide the board of directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

A. F. FERGUSON & CO., Chartered Accountants, a member firm of the PwC network
State Life Building No. 1-C, I.I. Chundrigar Road, P.O. Box 4716, Karachi-74000, Pakistan
Tel: +92 (21) 32426682-6/32426711-5; Fax: +92 (21) 32415007/32427938/32424740; <www.pwc.com/pk>

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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 and other 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;

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

(d) no zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980)

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Farrukh Rehman.

A. F. Ferguson & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Karachi

Dated: 04 October 2024
UDIN: AR202410059nEiv54rbK

A. F. FERGUSON & CO., Chartered Accountants, a member firm of the PwC network
State Life Building No. 1-C, I.I. Chundrigar Road, P.O. Box 4716, Karachi-74000, Pakistan
Tel: +92 (21) 32426682-6/32426711-5; Fax: +92 (21) 32415007/32427938/32424740; <www.pwc.com/pk>

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Statement of Financial Position

As at June 30, 2024

	Note	2024	2023
		Rupees '000	
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	19,624,339	19,645,720
Intangible assets	5	43,300	49,276
Long-term advances	6	294	315
Long-term deposits	7	68,601	68,427
Deferred tax asset	8	2,650,936	2,501,091
		22,387,470	22,264,829
Current assets			
Inventories	9	9,870,972	9,167,210
Trade and other receivables	10	2,930,930	1,042,983
Loans, advances and prepayments	11	554,932	888,146
Tax refunds due from government - sales tax		-	259,766
Taxation - payments less provision		4,635,782	3,276,077
Cash and bank balances	12	217,072	1,147,153
		18,209,688	15,781,335
Total assets		40,597,158	38,046,164
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital and reserves			
Share capital	13		
Ordinary shares		9,300,159	9,300,159
Cumulative preference shares		444,950	444,950
Difference on conversion of cumulative preference shares into ordinary shares		(1,762,459)	(1,762,459)
		7,982,650	7,982,650
Capital Reserve			
Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	14	2,229,316	2,116,203
Capital reduction reserve		667,686	667,686
Revenue Reserve			
Unappropriated profit		827,326	925,176
Contributions from sponsor	15	4,000,000	4,000,000
		15,706,978	15,691,715
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term finance - secured	16	572,133	3,443,995
Lease liabilities	17	171,579	140,724
Employee benefit obligations	18	197,759	153,845
		941,471	3,738,564
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	19	2,943,108	3,107,624
Provisions	20	497,195	497,195
Short-term borrowings	21	16,490,129	12,650,722
Sales tax payable		178,116	-
Unclaimed dividend		3,223	68,269
Current maturity of long-term finance	16	2,623,137	1,362,970
Current maturity of lease liabilities	17	22,272	22,475
Accrued mark-up	22	1,191,529	906,630
		23,948,709	18,615,885
Total liabilities		24,890,180	22,354,449
Contingencies and commitments	23		
Total equity and liabilities		40,597,158	38,046,164

The annexed notes 1 to 46 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Financial Officer **Chief Executive** **Director**

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Statement of Profit or Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income

For The year ended June 30, 2024

	Note	2024	2023
		Rupees '000	
Revenue from contracts with customers	24	42,749,652	31,102,382
Cost of sales	25	(38,919,010)	(29,088,829)
Gross profit		3,830,642	2,013,553
Selling and distribution cost	26	(568,902)	(141,786)
Administrative expenses	27	(446,436)	(413,221)
Operating profit		2,815,304	1,458,546
Other expenses	28	(5,989)	(2,801,462)
Other income	29	254,902	139,128
Finance costs	30	(3,860,825)	(3,637,516)
Loss before levies and income tax		(796,608)	(4,841,304)
Levies - final tax		(16,684)	-
Loss before income tax		(813,292)	(4,841,304)
Income tax credit	31	680,822	1,625,651
Loss for the year		(132,470)	(3,215,653)
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of employee benefit obligations	18	(19,455)	26,075
Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment		244,607	871,518
Impact of deferred tax		(77,419)	(25,616)
		167,188	845,902
Other comprehensive income for the year		147,733	871,977
Total comprehensive Income / (loss) for the year		15,263	(2,343,676)
		Rupees	
Loss per share			
- Basic and diluted	32.1	(0.26)	(3.56)

The annexed notes 1 to 46 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Financial Officer | Chief Executive | Director

Statement Of Changes In Equity

For The year ended June 30, 2024

	Share capital			Reserves			Contribution from sponsor (Note 14)	Total
				Capital		Revenue		
	Ordinary shares	Cumulative preference shares	Difference on conversion of cumulative preference shares into ordinary shares*	Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	Capital reduction reserve	Unappropriated profit		
	Rupees '000							
Balance as at July 1, 2022	9,248,008	444,950	(1,762,456)	1,305,870	667,686	4,131,495	-	14,035,553
Incremental depreciation net of deferred tax transferred	-	-	-	(35,569)	-	35,569	-	-
Cumulative preference dividend converted to ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each during the year	52,151	-	(3)	-	-	(52,148)	-	-
Preference dividend @ Rs. 1.17 per share for the year ended June 30, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	(162)	-	(162)
Contribution received	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000,000	4,000,000
Total comprehensive loss for the year ended June 30, 2023								
- Loss for the year ended June 30, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	(3,215,653)	-	(3,215,653)
- Other comprehensive income for the year ended June 30, 2023	-	-	-	845,902	-	26,075	-	871,977
	-	-	-	845,902	-	(3,189,578)	-	(2,343,676)
Balance as at June 30, 2023	9,300,159	444,950	(1,762,459)	2,116,203	667,686	925,176	4,000,000	15,691,715
Incremental depreciation net of deferred tax transferred	-	-	-	(54,075)	-	54,075	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year ended June 30, 2024								
- Loss for the year ended June 30, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	(132,470)	-	(132,470)
- Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year ended June 30, 2024	-	-	-	167,188	-	(19,455)	-	147,733
	-	-	-	167,188	-	(151,925)	-	15,263
Balance as at June 30, 2024	9,300,159	444,950	(1,762,459)	2,229,316	667,686	827,326	4,000,000	15,706,978

**This includes difference arising on conversion of dividend on preference shares of Rs. 0.003 million.*

The annexed notes 1 to 46 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Financial Officer **Chief Executive** **Director**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For The year ended June 30, 2024

	Note	2024	2023
		Rupees '000	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash generated from operations	33	2,026,040	6,170,114
Income tax and levies paid		(922,861)	(788,002)
Mark-up on loans paid		(3,762,968)	(3,142,001)
Return on bank deposits received		20,915	36,554
Employee benefits paid		(27,159)	(16,900)
Workers' welfare fund paid		-	(17,845)
Workers' profits participation fund paid		-	(74,993)
Receipts from long-term advances		21	35
(Payments) against / receipts from long-term deposits		(174)	52,480
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities		(2,666,186)	2,219,442
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(625,369)	(545,070)
Purchase of intangible assets		-	-
Sale proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		21,162	11,455
Net cash used in investing activities		(604,207)	(533,615)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of long-term finance	16.1	(1,362,937)	(1,483,175)
Contributions received from associated undertaking		-	4,000,000
Shrt-term loan obtained		42,725,986	43,378,338
Short-term loan repaid		(38,392,918)	(46,308,438)
Dividend paid		(65,046)	(1,293)
Lease rentals paid		(71,112)	(43,558)
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities		2,833,973	(458,126)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		(436,420)	1,227,701
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		(1,117,433)	(2,345,134)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	34	(1,553,853)	(1,117,433)

Statement of cash flows based on direct method has also been included in the financial statements in note 35.

The annexed notes 1 to 46 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Financial Officer **Chief Executive** **Director**

Notes To And Forming Part Of The Financial Statements

For The year ended June 30, 2024

1. THE COMPANY AND ITS OPERATIONS

The Company was incorporated in Pakistan on May 30, 2005 as a public limited company under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now Companies Act, 2017). The Company's shares are listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX) since August 2012. The registered office of the Company is situated at Arif Habib Centre, 23 M.T. Khan Road, Karachi.

The Company has set up a cold rolling mill complex and a galvanization plant in the downstream Industrial Estate, Pakistan Steel, Bin Qasim, Karachi to carry out its principal business of manufacturing and selling cold rolled steel coils and hot dipped galvanized coils.

The current economic conditions in the country, characterized by high inflation, and elevated interest rates, have adversely affected overall business activities. The Company has long-term and short-term financing amounting to Rs. 19.69 billion, carrying high interest rates. During the year, the Company incurred finance cost of Rs. 4.04 billion on these loans.

Despite these challenges, the Company has access to several financing facilities from financial institutions and related parties to support its working capital needs. Although in the flat steel sector, some revival in demand was witnessed, however, local producer's market share did not improve due to high imports, especially in GI products. The incentive of sales tax free import continued for FATA/PATA region, which is being grossly misused over the past several years. Management believes these issues are indicative of a temporary downturn in the country's economy and anticipates its recovery in near future which is evident through a reduction in interest rates in subsequent year. The Company will continue to monitor its operations based on its strategic plans to maximise the shareholder return."

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 of:

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

- Islamic Financial Accounting Standards (IFAS) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan as notified under the Companies Act, 2017; and

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

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

2.2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with approved accounting standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The matters involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are as follows:

i. Property, plant and equipment

The Company reviews appropriateness of the rate of depreciation, useful life and residual values used in the calculation of depreciation. Further where applicable, an estimate of recoverable amount of assets is made for possible impairment on an annual basis.

ii. Current and deferred income taxes

In making the estimates for income taxes payable by the Company, management considers current income tax laws and the decisions of appellate authorities on certain cases issued in the past. Where the final outcome is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax provision in the period in which such final outcome is determined. Deferred taxes are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

iii. Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment

Revaluation of property, plant, and equipment is carried out by independent professional valuers. Often, revaluations conducted by these valuers use comparable market rates. The revalued amount of non-depreciable items is determined by reference to local market values, while that of depreciable items is determined by reference to present depreciated replacement values.

The frequency of revaluations depends upon the changes in fair values of the items of property, plant and equipment being revalued. When the fair value of a revalued asset differs materially from its carrying amount, a further revaluation is required. Such frequent revaluations are unnecessary for items of property, plant and equipement with only insignificant changes in fair value. It may be necessary to revalue the item only every three to five years unless earlier required.

iv. Receivable from insurance company

Receivable from insurance company is recognised based on estimates as to the amount of insurance claim which is dependent on the estimated replacement / repairs cost for damaged components of plant and machinery due to fire accident that occurred during the year 2020.

v. Employee benefit obligations - defined benefit plan

The present value of these obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of these obligations. The present values of these obligations and the underlying assumptions are disclosed in notes - 3.17 & 18.

vi. Leases

The implementation process to identify and process all relevant data associated with the leases is complex and the measurement of the right-of-use asset and lease liability is based on assumptions such as discount rates and lease terms, including termination and renewal options. Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Company, the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate the Company would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

vii. Contingencies and provisions

Significant estimates and judgements are being used by the management in accounting for contingencies and provisions relating to legal and taxation matters being contested at various forums based on applicable laws and decisions / judgements.

viii. Expected credit losses on financial assets

Estimates related to expected credit losses on trade receivables are disclosed in note - 3.15.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and adjusted based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable in the circumstances.

There have been no other critical judgements made by the Company's management in applying the accounting policies that would have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

2.3 Changes in accounting standards and interpretations

a) Standards and amendments to approved accounting standards that are effective

There are certain amendments and interpretations to the accounting and reporting standards which are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after July 01, 2023. However, these do not have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

b) Standards and amendments to approved accounting standards that are not yet effective

There are certain amendments and interpretations that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after July 01, 2024 are considered not to be relevant for the Company's financial statements and hence have not been detailed here.

2.4 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Pakistani rupee which is the Company's functional currency and presentation currency. All financial information presented in Pakistani rupee has been rounded off to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The summary of material accounting policies and methods of computations adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are consistently applied except for change in accounting policy as described in note 3.22.

3.1 Property, plant and equipment

These are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, except leasehold land and buildings which are stated at revalued amounts less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, and capital work-in-progress which are stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is charged to statement of profit or loss by applying straight-line method whereby the cost less residual value is written off over its estimated useful life. The revalued amounts of leasehold land and buildings is depreciated equally over the remaining life from the date of revaluation. Depreciation on additions is charged from the day the asset is available for use and on disposals upto the day of disposal.

Increases in the carrying amounts arising on revaluation of land and buildings are recognised, net of tax, in other comprehensive income and accumulated in reserves in shareholders' equity. To the extent that the increase reverses a decrease previously recognised in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the increase is first recognised in profit or loss. any decreases that reverse previous increases of the same asset are first recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of the remaining surplus attributable to the asset; all other decreases are charged to profit or loss. The revaluation reserve is not available for distribution to the Company's shareholders. Each year, the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset charged to profit or loss and depreciation based on the asset's original cost, net of tax, is reclassified from the revaluation surplus on land and building to retained earnings. The accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset, and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount.

The carrying value of operating assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets are written down to their recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposal or retirement of property, plant and equipment are recognised in statement of profit or loss. and the related surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment, if any, is transferred directly to retained earnings.

Maintenance and normal repairs are charged to statement of profit or loss as and when incurred. Major renewals and improvements are capitalised and the assets so replaced, if any, are retired.

3.2 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, carrying amounts of intangible assets are subject to impairment review at each statement of financial position date and where conditions exist, impairment is recognised. Computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of cost incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised over their estimated useful life using the straight line method.

3.3 Inventories

Stock in trade are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average method except for those in transit where it represents invoice value and other charges thereon. The cost of work in process and finished goods comprise of raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less applicable variable selling expenses.

Stores and spares are valued at weighted average cost. Items in transit are valued at cost comprising invoice value and other charges incurred thereon.

3.4 Taxation

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the statement of profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised in equity or in other comprehensive income respectively. In making the estimates for income taxes currently payable by the Company, the management considers the current income tax law and the decisions of appellate authorities on certain issues in the past.

Current

The charge for current taxation is based on the taxable income for the year, determined in accordance with the prevailing law for taxation on income, using prevailing tax rates after taking into account tax credits and rebates available, if any.

Deferred

Deferred tax is accounted for using the statement of financial position liability method on all temporary differences arising between tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax liability is generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and tax credits can be utilised.

Deferred tax is charged or credited in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and prevailing law for taxation on income that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Levies

The tax charged under Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 which is not based on taxable income or any amount paid / payable in excess of the calculation based on taxable income or any minimum tax which is not adjustable against future income tax liability is classified as levy in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as these levies fall under the scope of IFRIC 21/1AS 37.

3.5 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity and recogonised at their face value. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, if any.

3.6 Earnings per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earning per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

3.7 Borrowings and their cost

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period 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, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use and are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. Such borrowing costs are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

Borrowings payable within next twelve months are classified as current liabilities.

3.8 Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date the Company becomes party to the derivative contract and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. The Company enters into derivative transactions mainly to hedge foreign currency liabilities or firm commitments and these are designated as fair value hedge.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives used as hedging instruments in hedging relationships that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in profit or loss, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged liability that are attributable as the hedged risk.

3.9 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade and other payables are carried at cost which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in future for goods and services.

3.10 Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

3.11 Provisions

Provisions are recognised in the statement of financial position when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. However, provisions are reviewed at each statement of financial position date and adjusted to reflect current best estimate.

3.12 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.

3.13 Segment reporting

Segment results that are reported to the Company's Chief Executive Officer (CEO), the chief operating decision maker include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items, if any, comprise mainly corporate assets, head office, expenses and tax assets and liabilities. Management has determined that the Company has a single reportable segment and therefore it has only presented entity wise disclosures.

3.14 Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in Pak Rupee at the rates of exchange approximating those prevailing at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Pak Rupee using the exchange rates approximating those prevailing at the statement of financial position date. Exchange differences are taken to statement of profit or loss.

The financial statements are presented in Pak Rupee, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency and figures are rounded off to the nearest thousand of Rupee.

3.15 Financial Instruments - Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration given and received, respectively. These financial assets and liabilities are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost or cost, as the case may be.

Classification of financial assets

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories:

- at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"),
- at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"), or
- at amortised cost.

The Company determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. The classification of instruments (other than equity instruments) is driven by the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics.

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost:

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

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at FVTOCI:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and

- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

By default, all other financial assets are subsequently measured at FVTPL.

Classification of financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities in the following categories:
- at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"); or
- at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as instruments held for trading or derivatives) or the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

Subsequent measurement

i) Financial assets at FVTOCI

Elected investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs.

Subsequently, these are measured at fair value, with gains or losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income.

ii) Financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost

Financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost are initially recognised at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs, and subsequently carried at amortised cost, and in the case of financial assets, less any impairment.

iii Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL

Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

Impairment of financial asset

The Company recognises loss allowance for Expected Credit Loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost at an amount equal to life time ECLs except for the following, which are measured at 12 months ECLs:

- bank balances for which credit risk (the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased since the inception.

- employee receivables.

- other short term receivables that have not demonstrated any increase in credit risk since inception.

Loss allowance for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to life time ECLs.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when it is more than 90 days past due.

Life time ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. 12 month ECLs are portion of ECL that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECLs are a probability weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

Derecognition

i) Financial assets

The Company derecognises financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity. On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying value and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss. In addition, on derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument classified as at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss. In contrast, on derecognition of an investment in equity instrument which the Company has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to statement of changes in equity.

ii) Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities only when its obligations under the financial liabilities are discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Off-setting of financial assets and 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. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or winding up of the Company or the counter parties.

3.16 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at cost. For the purposes of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash in hand, balances with banks on current, savings and deposit accounts with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and short-term running finance repayable on demand.

Notes To And Forming Part Of The Financial Statements

For The year ended June 30, 2024

3.17 Employee benefit obligations - defined benefit plan

Defined benefit plans define an amount of gratuity that an employee will receive on or after retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors, such as age, years of service and compensation. A defined benefit plan is a plan that is not a defined contribution plan. The liability recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash flows using interest rates of high quality corporate bonds or the market rates on Government bonds. These are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related gratuity obligation.

The Company operates an unfunded gratuity scheme for all its permanent employees. The scheme defines an amount of gratuity benefit that an employee will receive on retirement subject to a minimum qualifying period of service under the scheme. The amount of gratuity is dependent on years of service completed and career average gross pay for management employees and years of service completed and last drawn gross pay for non-management employees.

The amount arising as a result of remeasurements are recognised in the statement of financial position immediately, with a charge or credit to other comprehensive income in the periods in which they occur.

Past service costs are recognised immediately in statement of profit or loss.

3.18 Revenue recognition

- Domestic sales are recognised as revenue when invoiced with the transfer of control of goods, which coincides with the dispatch of goods, as this is the point in time that the consideration becomes unconditional, because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due;

- Export sales are recognised as revenue when invoiced with the transfer of control of goods, which coincides with the date of bill of lading.

- Toll manufacturing income is recognised when the product subject to toll manufacturing is dispatched to customer; and

- Revenue from sales under bill-and-hold arrangement is recognized when a customer gains control of the goods. This occurs when the customer obtains the right to direct the use of goods and acquires substantially all of the benefits, regardless of the physical delivery of the goods; and

- Return on savings accounts is recognised on accrual basis in other income.

No element of financing is deemed present as the local sales are made upon receipts of advances from customers and export sales are made with a credit term of 30-120 days, which is consistent with the market practice.

The transaction prices are agreed and discounts are offered under the contracts with customers.

3.19 Leases

Leases are recognised as right-of-use assets with corresponding lease liabilities at the date on which leased assets are available for use by the Company except for leases of short term or low value.

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease based on whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain different terms and conditions.

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments over the period of lease term and that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using interest rate implicit in the lease or the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments include fixed payments less any lease incentive receivable, variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate which are initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date, amounts expected to be payable by the Company under residual value guarantees, the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option. The extension and termination options are incorporated in determination of lease term only when the Company is reasonably certain to exercise these options.

The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The lease liability is also remeasured to reflect any reassessment or lease modification, or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

The lease liability is remeasured when the Company reassesses the reasonable certainty of exercising the extension or termination option upon occurrence of either a significant event or a significant change in circumstances, or when there is a change in assessment of an option to purchase underlying asset, or when there is a change in amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or when there is a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payment. The corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income if the carrying amount of right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

When there is a change in scope of a lease, or the consideration for a lease, that was not part of the original terms and conditions of the lease, it is accounted for as a lease modification. The lease modification is accounted for as a separate lease if modification increases the scope of lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets and the consideration for lease increases by an amount that is commensurate with the stand-alone price for the increase in scope adjusted to reflect the circumstances of the particular contracts, if any. When the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, the lease liability is remeasured and corresponding adjustment is made to right-of-use asset.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at an amount equal to the initial measurement of lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of the costs to be incurred to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which the asset is located.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently measured using the cost model, except for leasehold land, which is measured using the revaluation model. The right-of-use asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term, as this method most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits. It is also subject to reduction for impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The Company has elected to apply the practical expedient of not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

3.20 Dividend and appropriations to / from reserves

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders and appropriations to / from reserves are recognised as a liability in the period in which these are approved.

3.21 Government grants

Government grants are transfers of resources to an entity by a government entity in return for compliance with certain past or future conditions related to the entity's operating activities - e.g. a government subsidy. The definition of "government" refers to governments, government agencies and similar bodies, whether local, national or international.

The Company recognizes government grants when there is reasonable assurance that grants will be received and the Company will be able to comply with conditions associated with grants.

Government grants are recognized at fair value, as deferred income, when there is reasonable assurance that the grants will be received and the Company will be able to comply with the conditions associated with the grants.

Grants that compensate the Company for expenses incurred, are recognized on a systematic basis in the income for the year in which the related expenses are recognized. Grants that compensate for the cost of an asset are recognized in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the related asset.

A loan is initially recognized and subsequently measured in accordance with IFRS 9. IFRS 9 requires loans at below-market rates to be initially measured at their fair value - e.g. the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted at a market-related interest rate. The benefit that is the government grant is measured as the difference between the fair value of the loan on initial recognition and the amount received, which is accounted for according to the nature of the grant.

3.22 Change in accounting policy

During the year the Institute of Chartered Accountant of Pakistan (ICAP) have withdrawn the Technical Release 27 "IAS 12, Income Taxes (Revised 2012)" and issued guidance - "IAS 12 Application Guidance on Accounting for Minimum Taxes and Final Taxes". The said guidance requires certain amounts of tax paid under minimum (which is not adjustable against future income tax liability) and final tax regime to be shown separately as a levy instead of showing it in current tax.

Notes To And Forming Part Of The Financial Statements

For The year ended June 30, 2024

The Company is required to follow the requirements of IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' in respect of any restatements that arise as a result of application of this guidance. However, the Company has not applied the guidance retrospectively as the consequential impact on prior period is amounting to Rs. 0.93 million which is considered immaterial.

Effect on statement of profit or loss

	For the year ended June 30, 2024		
	Had there been no change in accounting policy	Impact of change in accounting policy	After incorporating effects of change in accounting policy
	Rupees in '000		
Levies	-	(16,684)	(16,684)
Loss before income tax	(796,608)	(16,684)	(813,292)
Income tax credit	664,138	16,684	680,822

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	2024	2023
	Rupees '000	
4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Operating assets - note 4.1	17,363,371	17,715,001
Capital work-in-progress - at cost - note 4.2	-	49,288
Major spare parts and stand-by equipment - note 4.3	2,260,968	1,881,431
	19,624,339	19,645,720

4.1 Operating assets

	Owned						Right-of-use asset			
	Building and civil works on leasehold land	Plant and machinery	Electrical equipment	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Motor vehicles	Leasehold land	Motor vehicles	Rented properties	Total
	Rupees '000									
Net carrying value basis										
Year ended June 30, 2024										
Opening net book value (NBV)	1,990,000	12,995,647	593,295	49,612	623	6,296	2,000,000	79,528	-	17,715,001
Additions (at cost) / transfers	5,379	220,435	18,928	10,606	-	15,956	-	80,772	18,289	370,365
Disposals (at NBV) - note 4.1.4	-	-	-	(320)	-	-	-	(26,831)	-	(27,151)
Revaluation surplus - note 4.1.1	74,212	-	-	-	-	-	170,395	-	-	244,607
Amortisation / depreciation charge - note 4.1.5	(74,591)	(719,856)	(55,231)	(23,045)	(262)	(2,643)	(45,395)	(12,332)	(6,096)	(939,451)
Closing net book value (NBV)	1,995,000	12,496,226	556,992	36,853	361	19,609	2,125,000	121,137	12,193	17,363,371
Gross carrying value basis										
At June 30, 2024										
Cost / revalued amount	1,995,000	17,573,713	1,157,152	183,554	17,766	27,070	2,125,000	152,685	38,249	23,270,189
Accumulated amortisation / depreciation	-	(5,077,487)	(600,160)	(146,701)	(17,405)	(7,461)	-	(31,548)	(26,056)	(5,906,818)
Net book value (NBV)	1,995,000	12,496,226	556,992	36,853	361	19,609	2,125,000	121,137	12,193	17,363,371
Net carrying value basis										
Year ended June 30, 2023										
Opening net book value (NBV)	1,969,160	13,092,364	518,112	68,258	1,236	6,849	1,244,408	47,613	4,995	16,952,995
Additions (at cost) / transfers	2,834	644,318	118,020	6,596	-	199	-	48,675	-	820,642
Disposals (at NBV) - note 4.1.4	-	-	-	(446)	-	-	-	(10,098)	-	(10,544)
Revaluation surplus - note	88,331	-	-	-	-	-	783,187	-	-	871,518
Amortisation / depreciation charge - note 4.1.5	(70,325)	(741,035)	(42,837)	(24,796)	(613)	(752)	(27,595)	(6,662)	(4,995)	(919,610)
Closing net book value (NBV)	1,990,000	12,995,647	593,295	49,612	623	6,296	2,000,000	79,528	-	17,715,001
Gross carrying value basis										
At June 30, 2023										
Cost / revalued amount	1,990,000	17,353,278	1,138,224	174,189	17,766	11,114	2,000,000	98,744	19,960	23,277,209
Accumulated amortisation / depreciation	-	(4,357,631)	(544,929)	(124,577)	(17,143)	(4,818)	-	(19,216)	(19,960)	(5,562,208)
Net book value (NBV)	1,990,000	12,995,647	593,295	49,612	623	6,296	2,000,000	79,528	-	17,715,001
Useful life in years	20 - 33	3 - 40	10 - 33	3 - 5	5	5	60	5	4	

Notes To And Forming Part Of The Financial Statements

For The year ended June 30, 2024

Operating assets include fully depreciated assets having cost of Rs. 169.02 million (2023: Rs. 169.03 million) at the reporting date which are still in use.

4.1.1 The Company's leasehold land measuring 50 acres located at plot no. DSU-45, Steel Mill, Downstream Industrial Estate, Bin Qasim, Karachi and the buildings thereon are stated at revalued amounts. The last revaluation was performed on June 30, 2024 resulting in a gain of Rs. 244.61 million. The valuation was carried out by an independent valuer - K. G. Traders (Private) Limited.

Had there been no revaluation, the net book values of leasehold land and buildings on leasehold land as at June 30, 2024 would have been Rs. 179.80 million (2023: Rs. 183.96 million) and Rs. 1,389.36 million (2023: Rs. 1,437.13 million) respectively.

4.1.2 Forced sales value of leasehold land and building on leasehold land as determined on June 30, 2024 was Rs. 1.59 billion and Rs. 1.50 billion respectively.

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

Location	Usage of immoveable property	Total area (in acres)	Covered area (in sq. yards)
DSU - 45, Downstream Industrial Estate, Pakistan Steel, Bin Qasim, Karachi	Cold rolling mill complex and Galvanized steel complex	50	242,000

4.1.4 The details of operating assets sold, having net book value in excess of Rs. 500,000 each are as follows:

Description	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value	Sale proceed	Gain / (loss)	Mode of disposal	Particulars & relationship with the purchaser
	Rupees '000						
Motor vehicle	2489	1345	1144	486	(658)	Company Policy	Hina Akhtar - General Manager Human Resource
Motor vehicle	2268	1278	990	507	(483)	Company Policy	Asad Malik - General Manager Electrical & Instrumentation
Motor vehicle	2204	1432	772	441	(331)	Company Policy	Farhatullah Siddiqui - General Manager Engineering
Motor vehicle	1300	767	533	344	(189)	Company Policy	Mohsinullah Khan - Senior Manager Electrical
Motor vehicle	7546	1697	5849	2160	(3689)	Company Policy	Dr. Munir Ahmed - Chief Executive Officer
Motor vehicle	3691	587	3104	3900	796	Company Policy	Altaf Hussain - Head of Production and Planning
Motor vehicle	10113	2458	7655	3526	(4129)	Company Policy	Dr. Munir Ahmed - Chief Executive Officer
Motor vehicle	2700	440	2260	2711	451	Auction	Aneesh Kumar
Motor vehicle	2175	685	1490	2342	852	Auction	Junaid Ibrahim
Motor vehicle	2704	422	2282	1878	(404)	Company Policy	Ali Hassan - Chief Financial Officer
	37190	11111	26079	18295	(7784)		

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Description	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value	Sale proceed	Gain / (loss)	Mode of disposal	Particulars & relationship with the purchaser
	Rupees '000						
"Aggregate of assets having book value of less than 500,000 each"							
Motor vehicle	1716	964	752	2506	1754		
Office equipment	1237	917	320	361	41		
2024	40143	12992	27151	21162	(5989)		
2023	27817	17273	10544	11455	911		

	2024	2023
	Rupees '000	

4.1.5 Amortisation / depreciation for the year has been allocated as follows:

	2024	2023
Cost of sales - note 25	901,009	885,969
Selling and distribution cost - note 26	1,560	1,525
Administrative expenses - note 27	36,882	32,116
	939,451	919,610

4.2 Capital work-in-progress

	2024				2023			
	Balance as at July 1, 2023	Additions during the year	Transfers to operating assets	Balance as at June 30, 2024	Balance as at July 1, 2022	Additions during the year	Transfers to operating assets	Balance as at June 30, 2023
	Rupees '000							
Civil works	2,187	3,192	(5,379)	-	8,797	2,187	(8,797)	2,187
Electrical equipments	-	-		-	8,700	-	(8,700)	-
Plant and machinery	47,101	4,017	(51,118)	-	366,449	47,099	(366,447)	47,101
	49,288	7,209	(56,497)	-	383,946	49,286	(383,944)	49,288

4.3 Major spare parts and stand-by equipment

	2024	2023
	Rupees '000	
Balance at beginning of the year	1,881,431	1,787,364
Additions during the year	674,536	501,200
Transfers / adjustments made during the year	(294,999)	(407,133)
Balance at end of the year	2,260,968	1,881,431

Notes To And Forming Part Of The Financial Statements

For The year ended June 30, 2024

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer Software	Total
	Rupees '000	
Year ended June 30, 2024		
Opening net book value	49,276	49,276
Amortisation charge for the year - note 5.1	(5,976)	(5,976)
Closing net book value	43,300	43,300
At June 30, 2024		
Cost	78,810	78,810
Accumulated amortisation	(35,510)	(35,510)
Net book value	43,300	43,300
Year ended June 30, 2023		
Opening net book value	53,915	53,915
Amortisation charge for the year	(4,639)	(4,639)
Closing net book value	49,276	49,276
At June 30, 2023		
Cost	78,810	78,810
Accumulated amortisation	(29,534)	(29,534)
Net book value	49,276	49,276
Rate of amortisation	10% to 33.33%	

	2024	2023
	Rupees '000	
5.1 Amortisation for the year has been allocated as follows:		
Administrative expenses - note 27	5,977	4,639
	5,977	4,639

6. LONG-TERM ADVANCES - considered good

	2024	2023
Due from		
- executives	71	76
- other employees	223	239
	294	315

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

6.1 Advances to employees have been given to facilitate purchase of shares of the Company allotted to employees at the time of listing of the Company.

6.2 The maximum aggregate amount of advances due from executives and employees at the end of any month during the year was Rs. 0.32 million (2023: Rs. 0.35 million).

	2024	2023
	Rupees '000	
7. LONG-TERM DEPOSITS		
Security deposits:		
- energy, power and fuel sector	38,231	38,231
- financial institutions, banking and leasing companies	26,841	26,707
- hotels and clubs	1,000	1,000
- others	2,529	2,489
	68,601	68,427
8. DEFERRED TAX ASSET		
Debit balances arising in respect of:		
- carried forward losses - note 8.2	2,456,661	3,691,110
- minimum tax - note 8.3	655,908	529,514
- provisions	128,943	95,881
- provision for employee benefit obligations	77,127	44,616
- long-term finance	(10,858)	64,066
- lease liabilities	75,602	47,328
Credit balances arising in respect of:		
- accelerated tax depreciation / amortisation	(522,812)	(1,830,845)
- surplus on revaluation of operating assets	(209,635)	(140,579)
	2,650,936	2,501,091

Notes To And Forming Part Of The Financial Statements

For The year ended June 30, 2024

8.1 Analysis of change in deferred tax

	Accelerated tax depreciation / amortisation	Long-term finance	Revaluation of fixed assets	Tax losses	Minimum tax	Provisions	Employee benefit obligations	Lease liabilities	Total
	Rupees in '000								
Balance as at July 01, 2022	(1,605,247)	71,675	(120,017)	1,840,719	365,440	95,881	42,575	45,030	736,056
(Charge) / credit to profit or loss for the year	(225,598)	(7,609)	5,054	1,850,391	164,074	-	2,041	2,298	1,785,597
Charge to other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(25,616)	-	-	-	-	-	(20,562)
Balance as at June 30, 2023	(1,830,845)	64,066	(140,579)	3,691,110	529,514	95,881	44,616	47,328	2,501,091
Reclassification	1,441,998	-	-	(1,441,998)	-	-	-	-	-
(Charge) / credit to profit or loss for the year	(133,965)	(74,924)	8,363	207,549	126,394	33,062	32,511	28,274	227,264
Charge to other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(77,419)	-	-	-	-	-	(77,419)
Balance as at June 30, 2024	(522,812)	(10,858)	(209,635)	2,456,661	655,908	128,943	77,127	75,602	2,650,936

8.2 The Company's tax losses amount to Rs. 8.47 billion (2023: Rs. 13.86 billion) as at June 30, 2024. The management carries out periodic assessment to assess the benefit of these losses as the Company would be able to set off the profit earned in future years against these carried forward losses. Based on the assessment, management has recognised deferred tax debit balance amounting to Rs. 2.46 billion (2023: Rs. 3.69 billion) including an amount of Rs. 0.96 billion (2023: Rs. 2.07 billion) on unabsorbed tax depreciation, amortisation and initial allowance of Rs. 3.30 billion (2023: Rs. 7.14 billion). The amount of these benefits have been determined based on the financial projections of the Company for future years. The determination of future taxable profit is most sensitive to certain key assumptions such as capacity utilisation, gross margin percentage, inflation and KIBOR rates. Any significant change in the key assumptions may have an effect on the realisability of the deferred tax asset.

8.3 The Company has recognised deferred tax asset on minimum tax paid in tax year 2024 on the basis that the Company has the right to carry forward the minimum tax paid and adjust it against taxable profits of future years. In the previous years, the Company adjusted the minimum tax of Rs. 948.20 million paid in previous years with the tax liability. However, in case of another company the Division Bench of the High Court of Sindh in its decision dated May 7, 2013 on carry forward of minimum tax in the cases of taxable loss for the year has held by interpreting Section 113(2)(c) of the Income tax Ordinance, 2001 that the benefit of carry forward of minimum tax paid by a Company is only available if there is tax paid in a particular year which is less than minimum tax payable. Hence, according to this case law, if no tax is paid / payable by the Company due to taxable loss, the Company does not have a right to carry forward the minimum tax. The management is of the view that this matter is subject to decision of the Supreme Court and valid legal grounds are available to substantiate the carry forward of minimum tax in Company's case.

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For The year ended June 30, 2024

	2024	2023
	Rupees '000	
9. INVENTORIES		
Raw material [including in transit Rs. 2,331.09 million (2023: Rs. 3,770.57 million)]	7,010,170	5,462,750
Work-in-process	639,102	186,311
Finished goods [including coil end sheets Rs. 106.07 million (2023: Rs. 26.27 million)]	764,380	1,985,420
Packing and other materials	8,413,652	7,634,481
Stores	936,824	970,041
Spares	520,496	562,688
	1,457,320	1,532,729
	9,870,972	9,167,210

10. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2024	2023
Trade receivables - considered good:		
Not yet due from related parties - note 10.1 & 10.2	1,557,254	-
Not yet due from other parties - note 10.3	562,279	231,433
Other receivables:		
Receivable from Etimaad Engineering (Private) Limited - note 10.4	138,485	138,485
Receivable from insurance company - note 10.5	668,212	668,212
Others	4,700	4,853
	811,397	811,550
	2,930,930	1,042,983

10.1 These represent amounts due from following related parties:

	2024	2023
Rayaan Al - Tijarah (Private) Limited	1,555,891	-
Globe Residency REIT	1,304	-
Javedan Corporation Limited	59	-
	1,557,254	-

10.2 Maximum aggregate due from the related parties at any time during the year calculated by reference to month-end balances is Rs. 1.56 billion (2023: Rs. 0.87 million).

10.3 These include trade receivables of Rs. 386.83 million (2023: Rs. 97.32 million) relating to export sales which are secured by way of Export Letter of Credit.

10.4 This represents balance of advances given to civil contractor Etimaad Engineering (Private) Limited (Etimaad) for mobilisation and procurements. The Company awarded a contract to Etimaad on December 1, 2007 for certain civil, mechanical and electrical works. However, Etimaad did not complete the work and discontinued the contract. Out of the total outstanding book balance of Rs. 237.86 million, the Company recovered Rs. 99.37 million from Etimaad on January 5, 2012 through encashment of bank guarantee.

At present, the Company is in dispute with the contractor in respect of the outstanding balance of advances. Initially Etimaad had filed a winding up petition against the Company in the High Court of Sindh alleging that the Company has failed to clear its unpaid invoices of Rs. 230 million. Whereas to the contrary, a sum of Rs. 237.86 million before recovery of aforesaid amount was receivable from Etimaad as per books of the Company.

However, for an early resolution of the dispute, the Company filed a suit before the Honourable High Court of Sindh for appointment of an Arbitrator in terms of the contract and under section 20 of the Arbitration Act, 1940. Accordingly, the Honourable High Court upheld the Company's contention and disposed of the said suit and the matter was referred to the Arbitrator appointed with the consent of both parties.

In 2012, arbitration proceedings were initiated in which the Company had filed a claim for recovery of the aforesaid over payments made to Etimaad along with consequential damages aggregating to sum of Rs. 1,109 million together with mark-up at the KIBOR notified by the State Bank of Pakistan from the date the amount became payable till the same is realised. A further sum of Rs. 20 million had also been claimed in lieu of costs. The above claim is net of Rs. 99.37 million which have already been recovered from Etimaad. Etimaad has made a capricious counterclaim of Rs. 825.49 million with mark-up at 16% per annum, which is a mere retort to the Company's bona fide claim.

During the year ended June 30, 2015, the sole Arbitrator passed the Award dated September 25, 2014, in favour of Etimaad, whereby all claims of the Company were rejected on the basis of insufficient evidence and inadequate proof. After hearing the case on numerous dates and then reserving the matter for almost 10 months, the Arbitrator finally gave an Award and stated that Etimaad is entitled to an amount of Rs. 371.73 million plus mark up at 6% per annum. The claim allowed was mainly for the outstanding receivables and the cancellation charges for the change orders. The rest of the claims of Etimaad were rejected.

The Arbitrator found in favour of the Company, and against Etimaad, an amount of Rs. 75 million on account of the frivolous winding up petition filed by Etimaad against the Company before the Honourable High Court and as such deducted this amount of Rs. 75 million from the amount of Rs. 371.73 million and therefore gave a final Award in favour of Etimaad for an amount of Rs. 296.73 million plus mark up at 6% per annum.

The Company filed objections to the above Award before the Honourable High Court of Sindh praying for setting aside the Award. The Honourable High Court issued order dated April 15, 2019, sustaining the objections filed by the Company and has set-aside the Award of the Arbitrator.

Etimaad filed an appeal against the order dated April 15, 2019, before the Division Bench of High Court of Sindh for setting aside the judgement and passing a decree in terms of the Award dated April 25, 2014.

The Company's Legal Counsel is of the opinion that the Company has reasonable defense and the appeal is likely to be dismissed and no loss is likely to arise. Further, the Company will be able to recover its claim in due course.

10.5 On January 7, 2020, a fire accident at Cold Rolling & Skin-Pass Mill (CRSM) plant damaged components of Rolling machinery halting Company's production from the CRSM plant for 35 days. The Company successfully restored the skin-passing process to its original capacity soon after the accident while the restoration of Rolling machinery is underway. A detailed technical evaluation of damaged components of Rolling machinery was carried out by the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) for the restoration of plant.

"The Company has filed insurance claim for damages caused by the accident, the final amount of which is not determined at this stage. The Company has derecognised the damaged components of CRSM plant having net book value of Rs. 918.21 million which has been recognised as receivable from the insurance company. The Company's policy is under takaful arrangements. The Company has received Rs. 250 million from the insurance company as an interim amount to pay initial cost which has been off-set against the receivable."

During the year ended June 30, 2023. the Company finalised a quotation for some parts of the plant from OEM but the process of opening Letter of Credit against the said quotation was not materialised.

Throughout the year leading up to June 30, 2024, the Company and the insurance provider have been in negotiations for the settlement of the claim, which is now in its final stages.

	2024	2023
	Rupees '000	
11. LOANS, ADVANCES AND PREPAYMENTS		
Loans - considered good		
- executives - note 11.1 to 11.4	4,679	6,054
- other employees - note 11.1 to 11.4	7,096	6,432
	11,775	12,486
Advances - considered good		
- executives - note 11.2 to 11.4	1,728	2,488
- other employees - note 11.2 to 11.4	88	128
- suppliers and others	201,892	543,321
	203,708	545,937
Receivable from Government - note 11.5	213,486	213,486
Prepayments	125,963	116,237
	554,932	888,146

11.1 Loans to employees have been given to meet their contingency needs in accordance with Company's policy on interest free basis.

11.2 Reconciliation of carrying amount of loans and advances to executives and employees:

	2024			2023		
	Executives	Other employees	Total	Executives	Other employees	Total
	Rupees in '000					
Balance at July 1	8,542	6,560	15,102	12,739	5,735	18,474
Disbursements	9,924	7,082	17,006	3,803	6,161	9,964
Repayments	(12,059)	(6,458)	(18,517)	(8,000)	(5,336)	(13,336)
Balance at June 30	6,407	7,184	13,591	8,542	6,560	15,102

11.3 The maximum aggregate amount of loans and advances due from executives and employees at the end of any month during the year was Rs. 15.17 million (2023: Rs. 17.54 million).

11.4 Loans and advances have been carried at cost as the effect of carrying these balances at amortised cost is not considered to be material for these financial statements.

11.5 This comprises of the following amounts paid to the Collector of Customs and the Nazir of the High Court of Sindh in the form of pay orders:

Notes To And Forming Part Of The Financial Statements

For The year ended June 30, 2024

	Opening balance	Returned during the	Closing balance
	Rupees in '000		
Custom duty	155,580	-	155,580
Regulatory duty	26,889	-	26,889
Sales tax thereon	31,017	-	31,017
	213,486	-	213,486

The amounts in respect of customs duty, regulatory duty and sales tax have been paid by the Company under protest on the basis of assessment by the Collector of Customs. During 2015, the Company imported HRC from China under customs SRO 659(I)2007 dated June 30, 2007 and filed goods declaration under HS code 7225.3000, being alloy steel, which was subject to zero customs duty. However, the Collector of Customs assessed these imports under HS code 7208.3890, being non-alloy steel, which was subject to 5% customs duty under the said SRO.

The Company, in line with the practice adopted by other importers, filed petition in the High Court of Sindh against Custom Authorities for every import it made and obtained an interim order for release of goods by paying 50% of the custom duty to the Collector of Customs and remaining 50% amount to the Nazir of the High Court of Sindh through a pay order or by depositing post dated cheques for the same. The Company has deposited un-dated cheques amounting to Rs. 16.16 million in respect of custom duty and Rs. 2.75 million in respect of sales tax thereon with the Nazir of the High Court of Sindh as security.

Regulatory duty at the rate of 12.5% and sales tax at the rate of 17% thereon had also been paid to Collector of Customs under protest on the basis of the same assessment, as per S.R.O. 246 (I) /2015 dated March 27, 2015, which was an amendment to the S.R.O. 568 (I) /2014 dated 26 June 2014. The Company paid this amount through a pay order.

The Company is confident that it has filed "Goods Declarations" as per the specifications and is exempt from custom duty. As per the opinion of legal advisor of the Company, the issue in question is subjudice in the High Court of Sindh in a large number of Constitutional Petitions and a judgement in such cases will also be applicable on the Company. Further, as per the lawyer's opinion, there is a strong case and accordingly the Company considers this amount as recoverable. However, the Company has provided Rs. 213.5 million on prudent basis.

Notes To And Forming Part Of The Financial Statements

For The year ended June 30, 2024

	2024	2023
	Rupees '000	
12. CASH AND BANK BALANCES		
Cash at bank		
Conventional		
- On savings accounts		
Local currency - note 12.1	27,147	35,776
- On current accounts		
Local currency	113	408,969
Foreign currency	133,200	91,895
	133,313	500,864
	160,460	536,640
Islamic		
- On savings accounts		
Local currency - note 12.2	50,455	437,855
- On current accounts		
Local currency	5,899	172,389
	56,354	610,244
Cash in hand	258	269
	217,072	1,147,153

12.1 At June 30, 2024, the rates of mark-up on PLS savings accounts ranged from 18% to 20.5% (2023: 15.5% to 20.5%) per annum.

12.2 These are shariah compliant bank balances and carry profit at rates ranging from 7.5% to 9.3% (2023: 4.3% to 10%) per annum as at June 30, 2024.

13. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised share capital

2024	2023		2024	2023
(Number of shares)			Rupees '000	
1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000	Ordinary and Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each	11,000,000	11,000,000

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Notes To And Forming Part Of The Financial Statements

For The year ended June 30, 2024

Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital

2024	2023		2024	2023
(Ordinary shares)			Rupees '000	
347,810,033	347,810,033	Shares allotted for consideration paid in cash"	3,478,100	3,478,100
31,463,001	31,463,001	Shares allotted against converstion of Cumulative Preference Shares (PSX Symbol - ALSPS)"	314,630	314,630
392,499,261	392,499,261	Shares allotted against converstion of Cumulative Preference Shares (PSX Symbol - ALSCPS)"	3,924,993	3,924,993
84,703,686	84,703,686	Shares allotted against Cumulative Preference dividend (PSX Symbol - ALSPS)"	847,036	847,036
73,539,976	73,539,976	Shares allotted against Cumulative Preference dividend (PSX Symbol - ALSCPS)"	735,400	735,400
930,015,957	930,015,957		9,300,159	9,300,159

2024	2023		2024	2023
(Ordinary shares)			Rupees '000	
930,015,957	924,800,811	Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each - Opening	9,300,159	9,248,008
-	-	Cumulative Preference Shares (PSX Symbol - ASLCPS) of Rs. 10 each converted to 2.285 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each during the year - note 13.4"	-	-
-	5,214,644	Cumulative preference dividend on Cumulative Preference Shares (PSX Symbol - ASLPS) of Rs. 10 converted to 1 ordinary share of Rs. 10 each during the year - note 13.3	-	52,146
-	502	Cumulative preference dividend on Cumulative Preference Shares (PSX Symbol - ASLCPS) of Rs. 10 converted to 2.285 ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each during the year - note 13.4	-	5
930,015,957	930,015,957		9,300,159	9,300,159

Cumulative Prefences Shares (PSX Symbol - ASLPS) 2024	2023		2024	2023
			Rupees '000	
44,357,057	44,357,057	Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each - note 13.3	443,571	443,571
44,357,057	44,357,057		443,571	443,571

Cumulative Prefences Shares (PSX Symbol - ASLPS) 2024	2023		2024	2023
			Rupees '000	
137,920	137,920	Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each - note 13.4	1,379	1,379
-	-	Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each converted to 2.285 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each during the year - note 13.4	-	-
137,920	137,920		1,379	1,379
		Total cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each (PSX Symbols - ASLCPS and ASLPS)	444,950	444,950

13.1 629,883,237 (2023: 628,700,195) Ordinary Shares, 41,876,744 'ASLPS' (2023: 41,772,744) Cumulative Preference Shares and 250 'ASLCPS' (2023: 250) Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each as at June 30, 2024 are held by related parties.

13.2 Pursuant to Share Purchase Agreement executed on March 31, 2016 between the Arif Habib Group [consisting of Mr. Arif Habib, Arif Habib Corporation Limited and Arif Habib Equity (Private) Limited] and Metal One Corporation (Japan) (the Seller), it was agreed that subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions precedent, Mr. Arif Habib individually will acquire all the Ordinary Shares i.e. 66.77 million shares of the Seller in the Company at a price of Rs. 0.5 per share with the intention of writing off and surrendering all the acquired shares of the Seller to the Company, at no cost to the Company and in accordance with Section 96 of the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 by way of a court approved scheme of reduction of capital, in order to enhance shareholders value for the remaining shareholders. In this respect, the petition under section 96 of the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now Companies Act, 2017) was filed before the High Court of Sindh on December 29, 2016 for reduction of share capital of the Company. The Honourable High Court of Sindh in its order dated June 25, 2018 allowed the petition and minutes passed in Annual General Meeting of the Company held on October 27, 2016 for reduction of paid-up capital. As required by section 93 of the Companies Act, 2017, the Company filed the application for registration of order of reduction and consequently, the SECP through its letter dated July 13, 2018 acknowledged the registration of the High Court order for reduction of share capital. The reduction in capital was effective from the date of acknowledgement.

Notes To And Forming Part Of The Financial Statements

For The year ended June 30, 2024

13.3 Cumulative Preference Shares - ASLPS

Cumulative Preference Shares (ASLPS) are non-redeemable but convertible into Ordinary Shares at face value, after Commercial Operations Date, as approved by the Board. The conversion price shall be Rs. 10 per Ordinary Share and for the purpose of conversion accumulated dividend not paid to the Preference Shareholders, if any, accrued upto the date of announcement of conversion by the Company shall be taken into account for determining the number of the Ordinary Shares to be issued upon conversion and therefore the number of Ordinary Shares to be issued to the Preference Shareholders shall be based in the ratio 1:1, plus unpaid preferential dividends, if any.

The rate of dividend on 44,357,057 (2023: 44,357,057) Cumulative Preference Shares (ASLPS) of Rs. 10 each is 3% above six-months KIBOR (reset every six months) which shall be converted into Ordinary Shares for which the Company shall issue the appropriate number of Ordinary Shares.

In case the preferential dividend or any part thereof is not paid in any year, due to loss or inadequate profits, such unpaid dividend will accumulate and will be paid in the subsequent year(s) before any dividend is paid to the ordinary shareholders.

During the year, the Company has allotted Nil (2023: 5,214,644) ordinary shares (PSX symbol - ASL) against conversion of Rs. Nil million (2023: Rs. 52.15 million) cumulative preference dividend on cumulative preference shares (PSX Symbol - ASLPS) in the ratio of 1 Ordinary Share for Rs.10 of cumulative preference dividend at purchase price of Rs. 10 per share.

As at June 30, 2024, the undeclared cumulative dividend on Cumulative Preference Shares (ASLPS) amounts to Rs 196.07 million (2023: Rs. 85.4 million).

13.4 Cumulative Preference Shares - ASLCPS

The shareholders of the Company in their extraordinary general meeting held on May 26, 2014 approved the issue of 50% Right Shares in terms of Cumulative Preference Shares at par value of Rs. 10 each. 171,910,029 Cumulative Preference Shares (ASLCPS) were issued in the ratio of 5 Cumulative Preference Shares for every 10 Ordinary / Cumulative Preference Shares (ASLPS) held by the existing shareholders.

The terms and conditions of such Right Shares are as follows:

- The rate of preferential dividend shall be six months KIBOR plus 3% (reset every six-months) which shall be available for conversion into Ordinary Shares, for which the Company shall issue the appropriate number of Ordinary Shares.

- Preference Shares shall be convertible into Ordinary Shares at the option of the holder of Preference Shares at any time after completion of one year from the date of subscription, as per the following criteria / basis:

  a) at face value provided that the book value of the Ordinary Shares after adjustment of all accumulated losses as per latest half yearly / annual published accounts of the Company is Rs 10 or more; and

  b) at book value provided that the book value of the Ordinary Shares after adjustment of all accumulated losses as per latest half yearly / annual published accounts of the Company is lower than Rs 10.

- If cash dividend is not paid in any year, due to loss or inadequate profits, then such unpaid cash dividend will accumulate and will be paid in the subsequent year(s) subject to approval of the Board of the Company.

- If the Company has announced after tax profit in any year and for the purpose of conversion, accumulated dividend not paid to the holders of Preference Shares (ASLCPS), if any, accrued up to the date of receiving the Notice of Conversion by the Company, shall also be taken into account for determining the number of Ordinary Shares, to the extent of aforesaid announced after tax profit, to be issued upon conversion.

During the year, the Company has allotted Nil (2023: Nil) ordinary shares (PSX symbol - ASL) against conversion of Nil (2023: Nil) cumulative preference shares (PSX Symbol - ASLCPS). Further, the Company has also allotted Nil (2023: 502) ordinary shares (PSX symbol - ASL) against conversion of Rs. Nil (2023: Rs. 0.002 million) cumulative preference dividend in the ratio of 2.285 ordinary shares for each cumulative preference share and Rs. 10 cumulative preference dividend at purchase price of Rs. 10 per share.

As at June 30, 2024, the undeclared cumulative dividend on Cumulative Preference Shares (ASLCPS) amounts to Rs 0.63 million (2023: Rs. 0.27 million).

	2024	2023
	Rupees '000	
14. SURPLUS ON REVALUATION OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Leasehold land and buildings on leasehold land		
Balance at beginning of the year	2,256,782	1,425,887
Modification of right-of-use asset	-	-
Surplus arising on revaluation:		
- Leasehold land	170,395	783,187
- Building and civil works on leasehold land	74,212	88,331
Transferred to retained earnings in respect of incremental depreciation charged during the year	(62,438)	(40,623)
Balance at end of the year	2,438,951	2,256,782
Related deferred tax liability	(209,635)	(140,579)
Balance at end of the year - net of deferred tax	2,229,316	2,116,203

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

Since January 1, 2023 the Company entered into an agreement with Mr. Arif Habib (Sponsor) for investment of Rs. 4,000 million on the following terms and conditions:

- The repayment of the principal amount and mark-up shall be at the sole and absolute discretion of the Company (taking into consideration the profitability and availability of its cash flows). However, in the event of liquidation, the sponsor will have preferred liquidation rights for recovery of the contribution and outstanding markup prior to Ordinary Shareholders of ASL.

- The financing shall carry mark-up at the rate of 3 month KIBOR + 1.8%. However, the payment of mark-up shall also be at the sole and absolute discretion of the Company. Further, dividends to the ordinary shareholders will only be declared after the payment of markup to sponsor.

Pursuant to the requirements of IAS 32 - 'financial instruments presentation' and the terms of the arrangement, the loan is classified as equity in these financial statements. The accumulated markup as at June 30, 2024 in respect of the above mentioned agreement amounts to Rs. 1,178.73 million (2023: Rs. 213.78 million).

Notes To And Forming Part Of The Financial Statements

For The year ended June 30, 2024

	2024	2023
	Rupees '000	
16. LONG-TERM FINANCE – SECURED		
Loan		
- under restructuring agreement - notes 16.2, 16.3 & 16.5	-	2,279,456
- for expansion project - notes 16.4 & 16.5	572,133	1,164,539
	572,133	3,443,995

16.1 Following are the changes in the principal amount of long-term finance (i.e. for which cash flows have been classified as financing activities in the statement of cashflows):

	2024	2023
Balance as at July 1	4,581,453	5,964,330
Disbursements during the year	-	-
Repayment	(1,362,937)	(1,382,877)
Balance as at June 30	3,218,516	4,581,453

16.2 Loan under restructuring agreement

Reconciliation of carrying amount of the loan at beginning and end of the year is as follows:

	2024	2023
	Rupees '000	
Opening		
- long-term finance	2,279,456	3,005,042
- current maturity of long-term finance	750,000	750,000
	3,029,456	3,755,042
Impact of unwinding - finance cost	(269,289)	24,414
Repayment	(750,000)	(750,000)
	2,010,167	3,029,456
Less: Current maturity shown under current liabilities"	(2,010,167)	(750,000)
	-	2,279,456

16.3 Original term finance facilities amounting to Rs. 6.33 billion were obtained under three Syndicate Term Finance Facility (STFF) agreements, a Syndicated Running Finance Facility (SRFF) agreement and a Murabaha finance arrangement. Details in relation to these facilities were as follows:

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Facility	Repayment Terms	Mark-up Rate	Outstanding as at January 19, 2014 Rupees '000
STFF - I and Murabaha	11 consecutive semi-annual installments from April 2013 to April 2018	2% above six months KIBOR to 3.28% above six months KIBOR	3,770,000
STFF - II	10 equal semi-annual installments from August 2013 to February 2018	3.25% above six months KIBOR	967,839
STFF - III	10 equal semi-annual installments from December 2013 to June 2018	3.25% above six months KIBOR	779,985
SRFF	Running Finance	1% above six months KIBOR	590,061
Frozen Mark-up	-	-	222,282
			6,330,167

The Company entered into restructuring agreement with the lenders on January 19, 2014. As per the terms of agreement, the above mentioned facilities and the corresponding accrued mark-up thereon (frozen mark-up) amounting to Rs. 222.28 million were restructured as one syndicate loan. Repayment of principal amounting to Rs. 750 million (2023: Rs. 750 million) were made in the current year and subsequently, two unequal semi-annual installments have to be paid, which are as follows:

- Rs. 375 million on July 19, 2024.
- Rs. 1.64 billion as the last installment on January 19, 2025.

Based on the agreement, the restructured facility carries mark-up at the rate of six months KIBOR on the outstanding amount excluding frozen mark-up. In 2018, as per the first addendum to the restructuring agreement, the mark-up rate was increased from 2.74% below six months KIBOR to six-months KIBOR plus 0.2% per annum. In 2019, as per second addendum to the restructuring agreement, the mark-up rate has been further increased by 0.25%.

The above restructuring resulted in a gain to the Company which is being reversed over the period of repayment of loan and the charge / credit is recognised as unwinding finance cost / income.

The restructured finance facility is secured against first charge on all present and future Company's fixed assets, accounts receivables, interest in any insurance claim and equitable mortgage over land and building. Moreover, a corporate guarantee in the aggregate amount of Rs. 1.5 billion had been issued by a related party in favour of the syndicate members.

This liability includes share of a related party amounting to Rs. 78.1 million (2023: Rs. 106.5 million).

16.4 Loan for expansion project

Reconciliation of carrying amount of the loan at the beginning and end of the year is as follows:

	2024	2023
	Rupees '000	
Opening		
- Syndicate Term Finance (STF) - note 16.4.1	1,081,868	1,508,225
- Musharaka facility - note 16.4.2	695,641	945,937
	1,777,509	2,454,162
- STF repaid during the year	(362,676)	(382,581)
- Musharaka repaid during the year	(250,261)	(250,296)
	(612,937)	(632,877)
Impact of unwinding - finance cost	20,531	(43,776)
	1,185,103	1,777,509
Less: Current maturity shown under current liabilities"	(612,970)	(612,970)
	572,133	1,164,539

16.4.1 This represents draw down from STF facility for Expansion Project. In 2018, the Company entered into STF agreement with various banks amounting to Rs 1.925 billion to finance the Expansion Project. STF is repayable in 10 consecutive semi-annual installments payable in arrears from December 2021 to June 2026. STF carries mark up at six-months KIBOR plus 1.9% per annum to be determined on semi-annual basis.

During the year ended June 30, 2020, with the approval of State Bank of Pakistan, Rs. 1.41 billion of the STF facility had been converted into Long Term Financing (LTF) facility. Mark-up on LTF facility is chargeable at the rate of 6% per annum.

The loan is secured against pari passu charge on all present and future Company's fixed assets, accounts receivable, interest in any insurance claim and the rights and benefits under the Expansion Project Documents.

16.4.2 This represents draw down from Musharaka facility for Expansion Project. In 2018 the Company entered into Musharaka agreement with various banks, under Islamic mode of financing, amounting to Rs 1.315 billion to finance the Expansion Project. It is repayable in 10 consecutive semi-annual installments in arrears from December 2021 to June 2026. The Musharaka facility is subject to six-months KIBOR prevailing one day before the first Musharaka contribution date, plus a margin of 1.9% per annum to be determined on semi-annual basis. It is secured against pari passu charge on all present and future Company's fixed assets, accounts receivable, interest in any insurance claim and the rights and benefits under the Expansion Project Documents.

During the year ended June 30, 2021, with the approval of State Bank of Pakistan, Rs. 661.43 million of the Musharaka facility had been converted into LTF facility. Mark-up on LTF facility is chargeable at the rate of 5% per annum.

16.4.3 Further, corporate and personal guarantees have been provided by related parties for due payment of all or any amounts required to satisfy Project Cost Overruns for the above STF and Musharaka facilities.

16.5 Pursuant to the circular letter no. 14 of 2020 dated March 26, 2020 issued by the State Bank of Pakistan, the Company has made an addendum to the loan agreements relating to restructured loan and loan for expansion project with the lenders for deferral of principal component of installments for one year.

	2024	2023
	Rupees '000	
17. LEASE LIABILITIES		
Opening balance	163,199	155,274
Modification of lease liability	75,245	34,981
Unwinding of finance cost	26,519	16,502
Lease rentals paid	(71,112)	(43,558)
	193,851	163,199
Less: Current portion of lease liabilities	(22,272)	(22,475)
Long-term portion of lease liabilities	171,579	140,724

	2024			2023		
	Principal Outstanding	Financial charge for future	Minimum lease payments	Principal Outstanding	Financial charge for future	Minimum lease payments
	Rupees in '000					
Not later than one year	22,272	21,987	44,259	22,475	15,393	37,868
Later than one year but not later than five years	71,042	60,283	131,325	45,767	46,153	91,920
Later than five years	100,537	388,993	489,530	94,957	396,750	491,707
	193,851	471,263	665,114	163,199	458,296	621,495

17.2 These represent liabilities for vehicles acquired under lease arrangements and rented properties. Finance charge ranging from 8.08% to 24.2% (2023: 8.08% to 23.1%) per annum have been used as discounting factor.

18. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

18.1 The Company operates an unfunded gratuity scheme for all its permanent employees. The scheme defines an amount of gratuity benefit that an employee will receive on retirement subject to a minimum qualifying period of service under the scheme. Actuarial valuation of the scheme is carried out every year and the latest actuarial valuation of the scheme was carried out as at June 30, 2024.

	2024	2023
	Rupees '000	
18.2 Statement of financial position reconciliation		
Present value of defined benefit obligation	197,759	153,845

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	2024	2023
	Rupees '000	
18.3 Movement in the present value of defined benefit obligation		
Obligation as at July 01	153,845	146,809
Current service cost	31,389	31,678
Interest expense	22,600	18,333
Benefits due but not paid	(2,371)	-
Remeasurements	19,455	(26,075)
Benefits paid	(27,159)	(16,900)
Obligation as at June 30	197,759	153,845
18.4 Expense recognised in profit or loss		
Current service cost	31,389	31,678
Interest cost	22,600	18,333
	53,989	50,011
18.5 Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income		
Actuarial losses	3,565	(6,012)
Experience losses	15,890	(20,063)
	19,455	(26,075)
18.6 Net recognised liability		
Balance as at July 01	153,845	146,809
Expense for the year	53,989	50,011
Benefits paid	(27,159)	(16,900)
Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income	19,455	(26,075)
Benefits payable transferred to trade and other payables	(2,371)	-
Balance as at June 30	197,759	153,845

Notes To And Forming Part Of The Financial Statements

For The year ended June 30, 2024

	2024	2023
	Rupees '000	

18.7 Maturity profile of the defined benefit obligation

	2024	2023
Less than five years	135,540	104,775
Later than five but less than ten years	215,264	209,940
Later than ten years	7,348,534	9,488,657

18.8 Actuarial assumptions

	2024	2023
Discount rate used for year end obligation	14.75%	16.25%
Expected rate of increase in salaries	13.75%	15.25%
Retirement age (years)	60	60

18.9 Mortality was assumed to be SLIC (2001-2005) set back one year (2023: SLIC 2001-2005 set back one year).

18.10 Sensitivity analysis for actuarial assumptions

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

		Impact on defined benefit obligation			
	Change in assumption	Increase in assumption		Decrease inassumption	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
		Rupees in '000			
Discount rate at June 30	1%	(16,585)	(12,839)	19,404	15,033
Future salary increases	1%	16,509	13,026	(14,342)	(11,303)

18.11 There is no significant change in the obligation if life expectancy increases by 1 year.

18.12 The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied when calculating the gratuity liability recognised within the statement of financial position.

Notes To And Forming Part Of The Financial Statements

For The year ended June 30, 2024

18.13 The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change as compared to the previous period.

18.14 The Company's contribution to the gratuity scheme for the year ending June 30, 2025 is expected to be Rs. 59.90 million.

18.15 Historical information for the five years is as follows:

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
	Rupees in '000				
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	197,759	153,845	146,809	123,261	97,601
Experience adjustments - loss / (gain)	15,890	(20,063)	3,745	1,684	734

18.16 The average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 9 years.

	2024	2023
	Rupees '000	
19. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
Creditors	203,392	149,506
Bills payable	2,346,985	2,455,203
Accrued liabilities	152,464	101,367
Contract liability - note 19.1	207,318	362,688
Security deposit from dealers - note 19.2	10,500	10,500
Withholding tax	22,449	28,360
	2,943,108	3,107,624

19.1 95% (2023: 98%) advances from customers included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year got converted into revenue during the year.

19.2 This represents amounts received from dealers of the Company, which are utilised for the purpose of business in accordance with the related agreements.

Notes To And Forming Part Of The Financial Statements

For The year ended June 30, 2024

20. PROVISIONS

The provisions comprise of:

	2024			2023		
	Balance as at July 1, 2023	**Recognised during the year**	**Balance as at June 30, 2024**	Balance as at July 1, 2022	Recognised during the year	Balance as at June 30, 2023
	Rupees in '000					
Provision for Gas Infrastructure Development Cess - note 20.1	145,224	-	145,224	145,224	-	145,224
Provision against receivable from Eitmaad Engineering (Private) Limited - note 20.2	138,485	-	138,485	138,485	-	138,485
Provision for receivable from government - Collector of Customs - note 20.3"	213,486	-	213,486	213,486	-	213,486
Balance as at June 30, 2024	497,195	-	497,195	497,195	-	497,195

20.1 It represents provision for Gas Infrastructure Development Cess (GIDC) of Rs. 145.22 million (2023: Rs. 145.22 million) pertaining to years 2016 to 2021 which has been made on prudent basis in view of the judgement of the Supreme Court of Pakistan although the Company has filed a review petition against the said judgement. Further, the Company has obtained a stay order from the Honorable High Court of Sindh through order dated September 21, 2020 against the payment of GIDC installments.

20.2 It represents an amount of Rs. 138.49 million in respect of long outstanding advance given to a contractor Eitmaad Engineering (Private) Limited for which the goods and services were not received by the Company - refer note 10.4.

20.3 It represents provision for long outstanding receivable balances from Custom authorities amounting to Rs. 213.5 million which was paid under protest on the basis of the assessment made by Collector of Customs - refer note 11.5.

	2024	2023
	Rupees '000	
21. SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS - secured		
Short term finance facilities under:		
- Running finance under mark-up arrangements	1,770,925	2,264,586
- Istisna-cum-Wakala arrangement - Islamic	2,459,195	2,499,563
- Foreign currency import finance	-	733,040
- Finance against Trust Receipts:		
- Conventional	9,760,009	4,676,533
- Islamic	2,500,000	2,477,000
	16,490,129	12,650,722

21.1 The lender wise balances of short-term loan and running finance facilities obtained by the Company are as follows:

	2024	2023
	Rupees '000	
Habib Bank Limited	3,471,428	1,392,464
National Bank of Pakistan	2,514,797	1,360,909
Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited	1,442,401	1,967,603
Askari Bank Limited	1,745,841	2,232,046
Meezan Bank Limited	1,210,000	1,250,000
Bank Islami Pakistan Limited	250,000	250,000
MCB Islamic Bank Limited	499,195	499,563
Allied Bank Limited	498,591	353,387
Dubai Islamic Bank Limited	2,500,000	2,477,000
MCB Bank Limited	465,143	409,710
Bank Alfalah Limited	428,971	-
Sindh Bank Limited	-	38,073
The Bank of Punjab	653,100	374,774
United Bank Limited	810,662	45,193
	16,490,129	12,650,722

21.2 Facilities available from financial institutions amount to Rs. 24.8 billion (June 30, 2023: Rs. 25.8 billion). The rates of mark-up range between 1 month KIBOR plus 1% to 6 months KIBOR plus 1.75% (June 30, 2023: 1 month KIBOR plus 0.85% to 6 months KIBOR plus 1.75%) per annum. The balance is secured against ranking hypothecation charge over plant, machinery and equipment and pari passu charge over the current assets and fixed assets of the Company.

21.3 The short-term finance facility of a running finance nature for working capital financing from two related parties are also available for an indefinite period with a maximum aggregate limit of Rs. 3.54 billion (2023: Rs. 2.54 billion). The facilities carry mark-up ranging between one month KIBOR plus 2% to three months KIBOR plus 1.8% (2023: three months KIBOR plus 1.8% per annum).

21.4 The facilities for opening letters of credit and guarantees as at June 30, 2024 amounted to Rs. 8.43 billion (2023: Rs. 13.35 billion) of which the amount remained unutilised at year end was Rs. 3.49 billion (2023: Rs. 9.5 billion). Corporate and personal guarantees provided by related parties against LC facility amounted to Rs. 4.3 billion (2023: Rs. 4.3 billion) out of which amount remained unutilised at year end was Rs. 4.3 billion (2023: Rs. 4.3 billion).

22. ACCRUED MARK-UP

Accrued mark-up comprises of mark-up on short-term borrowings, restructured syndicated finance facility, STF facility and Musharaka facility.

23. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

23.1 CONTINGENCIES

23.1.1 The Finance Act, 2017 introduced section 5A which imposes tax on public company at the rate of 7.5% of its accounting profit before tax for the year. However, this tax shall not apply in case of a public company which distributes at least 40% of its after tax profits within six months of the end of the tax year through cash or bonus shares. The Company had not distributed any dividend till the end of the prior year. The Company filed a petition in the High Court of Sindh challenging the applicability of the above. The High Court of Sindh vide its order dated April 30, 2021 made judgement in favour of the Company. During the year ended June 30, 2021, a petition has been filed in the Supreme Court of Pakistan against the above decision of High Court of Sindh. The Company, based on the advice of its consultant, believes that it is not exposed to any tax liability in this respect.

23.1.2 During the year ended June 30, 2021, the Company received a sales tax demand of Rs. 54.84 million, with a penalty of Rs. 2.61 million, from the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) due to alleged supplies to unregistered parties. The Company appealed to the Commissioner Inland Revenue (Appeals) (CIRA), leading to a remand back proceedings order dated August 15, 2022, against which an appeal was filed with the Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue (ATIR), which is currently pending. The Company holds a stay order from the High Court of Sindh. Based on the advice of its legal advisor, the Company believes that it is not exposed to any tax liability.

23.1.3 During the year ended June 30, 2023, the Company filed an appeal before the Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue (ATIR) against order dated December 30, 2022 passed by the Commissioner Inland Revenue (Appeals) (CIRA) whereby sales tax demand of Rs. 97 million along with default surchage and penalty amounting to Rs. 32.4 million and Rs. 4.8 million respectively was established on certain allegations which include short payment of sales tax on scrap sales, non-payment of sales tax on disposal of fixed assets, non-payment of sales tax on sales of assets to related parties, inadmissible input tax adjustments and input tax claimed on purchases from blacklisted / suspended persons. The department's appeal is pending before ATIR. However, the ATIR has decided the Company's appeal during the year vide Order dated May 17, 2021 and deleted sales tax demand of Rs. 88.1 million. It is pertinent to mention here that the principal sales tax demand of Rs. 8.3 mlllion and Rs. 0.6 million related to scrap sales and input tax claimed against blacklisted / suspended suppliers respectively, has been discharged by the Company during the subject year.

23.1.4 Subsequent to the year June 30, 2024, the Company received Assessment Order dated July 12, 2024 Under Section 122 (5A) of the ordinance for tax year 2021 determining refund of Rs. 499.8 million passed by Additional Commissioner Inland Revenue.

Further, the officer has disallowed credit of brought forward minimum tax under section 113 of the Income tax Ordinance amounting to Rs. 533 million (for tax years 2017, 2019 and 2020 respectively) on the grounds that the minimum tax was not paid but adjusted against tax credit under section 65B of the Ordinance.

The Company has submitted an appeal to the Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue. Following the consultant's advice, management believes that adjusting the liability against the tax credit is equivalent to making a payment, based on interpretations established in case law. Consequently, the Company anticipates a favorable outcome.

23.1.5 During the year ended June 30, 2022, the Company received DCIR orders in 2022 for tax years 2016, 2017, and 2018, establishing income tax demands of Rs. 910.71 million, Rs. 13.95 billion, and Rs. 3.46 billion, respectively. Allegations encompass bank credit entries, withholding tax issues, disallowances, and more. Appeals were filed before ATIR, resulting in remand back order dated June 14, 2023.

Thereafter, the department concluded the reassessment of the cases and all the issues were decided in the Company's favour through order dated November 25, 2023. At this point, the only outstanding matters are the disallowed tax credits of Rs. 113.5 million for the tax year 2016, Rs. 31 million for the tax year 2017, and Rs. 43 million for the tax year 2018, along with the disallowed minimum tax of Rs. 16 million from the tax year 2013 and Rs. 90 million from the tax year 2014 in the reassessment for the tax year 2018.

During the year, the CIRA decided the appeals in Company's favor through orders dated February 29, 2024 for tax years 2016 - 2018. However, for tax year 2018, a minimum tax credit disallowance amounting to Rs. 106.62 million has been remanded back by CIRA to assessing officer for re-examination. The Company, as per the advise of tax advisor, expects a favourable outcome of remand back proceedings and hence, no provision is made in the financial statements."

23.1.6 During the year ended June 30, 2023, the Company filed an appeal before CIRA against order dated August 30, 2022 in which Assistant Commissioner Inland Revenue had established sales tax demand of Rs. 954.83 million along with default surcharge of Rs. 248 million and penalty of Rs. 47.76 million on multiple allegations which include further tax on supplies made to blocked/suspended persons, non-payment of sales tax on sale of fixed assets, short payment of sales tax on scrap sales, inadmissible input tax adjustments and input tax claimed on purchases from blacklisted/suspended persons. The CIRA decided aforesaid appeal during the year vide Order dated April 26 2023, whereby impugned demand of Rs.1,251 million was reduced to Rs.3.62 million which pertains to non-payment of sales tax on scrap sales and short declaration of sales tax in sales tax return as compared to audited accounts amounting to Rs. 3.37 million and Rs. 0.25 million respectively. It is pertinent to mention here that the department has filed an appeal before ATIR against aforesaid appellate order on issues decided in favour of the company by Commissioner Inland Revenue (Appeals) (CIRA). The appeal is pending before Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue (ATIR). It is pertinent to mention here that the principal sales tax demand of Rs. 3.2 million related to scrap sales has been discharged by the Company during the current period.

23.1.7 During the year ended June 30, 2023, the Company filed an appeal against Order Received from Commissioner Inland Revenue (Appeals) dated December 20, 2022 whereby sales tax demand of Rs. 24 million along with default surcharge and penalty amounting to Rs. 3.6 million and Rs. 1.2 million respectively was established on account of alleged inadmissible input tax adjustments.The aforesaid appeal has been decided during the year vide Order dated January 29, 2024, whereby ATIR has set aside the impugned demand and referred the case for denovo proceedings.

23.1.8 During the year ended June 30, 2021, Company received a sales tax demand of Rs. 50.69 million including Rs. 2.42 million penalty, through an order dated April 13, 2021, over non-withholding of sales tax on commission to dealers. Company filed an appeal to Appellate Tribunal, Sindh Revenue Board, which through its order dated June 01, 2022, reduced the tax demand to Rs. 12.77 million along with default surcharge. Company has filed an appeal to the High court of Sindh and has obtained a stay order against the sales tax demand made. Based on the advice of its tax advisors, the Company expects a favourable outcome of the appeal hence no provision is made in these financial statements.

Notes To And Forming Part Of The Financial Statements

For The year ended June 30, 2024

23.1.9 During the year ended 30th June 2021, the Company was made subject to tax audit for tax year 2019. After due process, DCIR concluded the audit proceedings in favor of the Company except for two instances where tax credit under section 65B amounting to Rs. 28.07 million and certain business expenses defined under section 21(c) amounting to Rs. 31.70 million were disallowed. The Company has raised an appeal against the said disallowance before the Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue (ATIR) on July 26, 2024 which is pending for adjudication. Based on the advice of its tax advisors, the Company expects a favourable outcome of the appeal hence no provision is made in these financial statements.

23.1.10 During the year, the Company have filed an appeal in ATIR against the order by DCIR dated June 27, 2024 where sales tax is demanded of Rs. 59.78 million along with penalty of Rs. 3 million was established against the Company on account of claiming inadmissible input tax on purchases from suspended/blacklisted suppliers, inadmissible input tax adjustments and further tax on supplies made to blocked/suspended persons, the appeal is pending in ATIR. Based on the advice of its tax advisors, the Company expects a favourable outcome of the appeal hence no provision is made in these financial statements.

23.1.11 During the year, the Company received Order No. 222/2023-24, dated August 28, 2023, from the Collector of Customs, alleging violations of the Customs Act, 1969 related to the import of ""Hot Rolled Coils/Sheets."" The order highlighted that in the year 2019-20, the Company reportedly supplied finished goods in violation of relevant SROs, resulting in undue benefits of Rs. 53.89 million through exemptions from duties and taxes. These allegations have led to potential additional exposure of Rs. 78.09 million in lieu of penalties and fines.

The Company has filed an appeal with the Customs Appellate Tribunal under appeal No. K-1592/2023. On June 01, 2024, the honourable Customs Appellate Tribunal passed the decision against the Company. Subsequently, the Company has filed the Special Custom Reference Application in the High Court of Sindh on July 06, 2024. Based on the advice of the legal counsel, the Company expects a favourable outcome of the petition hence no provision is made in these financial statements.

23.2 COMMITMENTS

Commitments for capital expenditure outstanding as at June 30, 2024 amounted to Rs. 163.37 million (2023: Rs. 131.18 million).

Notes To And Forming Part Of The Financial Statements

For The year ended June 30, 2024

		2024	2023
		Rupees '000	
24.	**REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS**		
	Local sale of goods - note 24.1 & 24.2	46,112,655	35,747,775
	Toll manufacturing	7,003	191,086
		46,119,658	35,938,861
	Less: Sales tax	(6,907,536)	(5,332,751)
	Rebates and discounts	(1,536,889)	(430,341)
		37,675,233	30,175,769
	Export sales	5,074,419	926,613
		42,749,652	31,102,382

24.1 This includes sale of scrap (coil end sheets) net of sales tax amounting to Rs. 1.69 billion (2023: Rs. 1.39 billion).

24.2 This includes sales to related parties net of sales tax amounting to Rs. 3.96 billion under bill-and-hold arrangement.

24.3 During the year, sales to one dealer account for more than 15.96% (2023: 12.43%) of net revenue amounting to Rs. 6.82 billion (2023: Rs 3.75 billion).

24.4 These financial statements do not include disclosures relating to IFRS 8 "Operating Segments" as the Company's business is considered to be a single operating segment.

		2024	2023
		Rupees '000	
24.5	**DISAGGREGATION OF REVENUE**		
	Primary geographical markets		
	Local	37,675,233	30,175,769
	North America	3,120,715	327,359
	Europe	1,827,643	283,152
	Middle East	126,061	285,878
	Asia	-	30,224
		42,749,652	31,102,382

	2024	2023
	Rupees '000	

25. COST OF SALES

	2024	2023
Raw material consumed		
Raw material - opening	5,462,750	10,580,168
Purchases	35,146,868	18,405,013
	40,609,618	28,985,181
Raw material - closing	(7,010,170)	(5,462,750)
	33,599,448	23,522,431
Salaries, wages and benefits - note 25.1	567,045	524,644
Utilities	1,764,973	975,960
Depreciation - note 4.1.5	901,009	885,969
Stores, spares and consumables	645,802	396,313
Packing charges	248,284	144,198
Repairs and maintenance	152,285	144,658
Traveling and conveyance	102,626	93,889
Insurance	135,420	124,482
Security charges	18,438	16,932
Consultancy charges	7,130	2,651
Rent, rates and taxes	1,047	2,225
Communication	788	899
Others	6,466	6,733
	38,150,761	26,841,984
Work-in-process - opening	186,311	744,126
	38,337,072	27,586,110
Work-in-process - closing	(639,102)	(186,311)
Cost of goods manufactured	37,697,970	27,399,799
Finished goods - opening	1,985,420	3,674,450
Finished goods - closing	(764,380)	(1,985,420)
	1,221,040	1,689,030
	38,919,010	29,088,829

25.1 Salaries, wages and benefits include Rs. 44.67 million (2023: Rs. 42.88 million) in respect of defined benefit plan.

	2024	2023
	Rupees '000	
26. SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION COST		
Salaries and benefits - note 26.1	51,077	44,182
Export clearance charges - note 26.2	475,132	65,749
Traveling and conveyance	8,125	2,898
Communication	3,683	3,254
Rent, rates and taxes	2,883	2,020
Utilities	828	704
Insurance	1,167	1,050
Depreciation - note 4.1.5	1,560	1,525
Others	24,447	20,404
	568,902	141,786

26.1 Salaries and benefits include Rs. 2.61 million (2023: Rs. 2.01 million) in respect of defined benefit plan.

26.2 These include amounts in respect of storage charges, outward freight, loading charges, etc.

	2024	2023
	Rupees '000	
27. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
Salaries, allowances and benefits - note 27.1	164,388	141,146
Rent, rates and taxes	3,875	1,811
Depreciation and amortisation - note 4.1.5 & 5.1	42,859	36,755
Repairs and maintenance	45,399	49,775
Traveling and conveyance	40,401	38,471
Utilities	4,496	2,616
Communication and information technology	37,639	31,898
Printing and stationery	2,753	3,642
Insurance	43,210	24,558
Legal and professional charges	28,383	43,807
Auditors' remuneration - note 27.2	5,625	4,950
Security charges	6,337	7,996
Others	21,071	25,796
	446,436	413,221

27.1 Salaries, allowances and benefits include Rs. 6.71 million (2023: Rs. 5.12 million) in respect of defined benefit plan.

	2024	2023
	Rupees '000	

27.2 Auditors' remuneration

	2024	2023
Audit fee	4,300	3,750
Fee for half yearly review	450	400
Other certifications	400	350
Out-of-pocket expenses	475	450
	5,625	4,950

28. OTHER EXPENSES

	2024	2023
Workers' Welfare Fund	-	9,783
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	5,989	-
Exchange loss - net	-	2,791,679
	5,989	2,801,462

29. OTHER INCOME

	2024	2023
Income from financial assets		
Return on savings accounts:		
- conventional	13,029	21,918
- Islamic	7,886	14,636
Deferred income - Government grant	-	1,158
	20,915	37,712
Income from non-financial assets		
Scrap sales	34,248	100,505
Gain on disposal of operating assets	-	911
Exchange gain - net	199,739	-
	233,987	101,416
	254,902	139,128

Notes To And Forming Part Of The Financial Statements

For The year ended June 30, 2024

	2024	2023
	Rupees '000	
30. FINANCE COSTS		
Mark-up expense:		
- long-term finance - note 30.1	761,399	710,090
- Impact of unwinding on long term finance	(248,758)	(19,363)
- short-term borrowings - note 30.1	3,275,738	2,792,149
Guarantee commission	10,730	20,627
Finance lease charges	26,519	16,502
Bank and other charges	35,197	117,511
	3,860,825	3,637,516

30.1 These include mark-up expense of shariah compliant banks in respect of long term finance of Rs. 77.47 million (2023: Rs. 80.95 million) and short term borrowings of Rs. 929.99 million (2023: Rs. 821.34 million).

	2024	2023
	Rupees '000	
31. INCOME TAX CREDIT		
Current		
- for the year	226,710	165,000
- prior year - note 31.2	(680,267)	-
Deferred - note 31.2	(227,265)	(1,790,651)
	(680,822)	(1,625,651)
Relationship between tax expense and accounting loss		
Accounting loss before tax	(813,292)	(4,841,304)
Tax at applicable tax rate of 29% (2023: 29%)	(235,855)	(1,403,978)
Tax credit	(302,635)	(212,865)
Prior year losses allowed	561,315	-
Rate differential	29,438	-
Prior year reversal	(680,267)	-
Others	(52,818)	(8,808)
Income tax credit	(680,822)	(1,625,651)

31.2 This represents reversal of tax provision pertaining to tax year 2021 in respect of which final order has been received on July 12, 2024 wherein certain business and depreciation losses have been allowed. The deferred tax asset in respect of such business and depreciation losses have also been adjusted accordingly.

	2024	2023
	Rupees '000	
32. LOSS PER SHARE		
32.1 BASIC		
Loss for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders	(132,470)	(3,215,653)
Adjustment for cumulative preference share dividend	(111,024)	(85,672)
Loss for the year for calculation of basic earnings per share	(243,494)	(3,301,325)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding at year end (in thousand)	930,016	927,901
	Rupees '000	
Basic loss per share	(0.26)	(3.56)

Notes To And Forming Part Of The Financial Statements

For The year ended June 30, 2024

32.2 DILUTED

Diluted loss per share has not been presented for the year ended June 30, 2024 as it has anti-dilutive effect on loss per share.

		2024	2023
		Rupees '000	
33. CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS			
Loss before levies and income tax		(796,608)	(4,841,304)
Add / (less): Adjustments for non-cash income & expenses	Note		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4.1.5	939,451	919,610
Amortisation of intangible assets	5.1	5,977	4,639
Finance lease charges	30	26,519	16,502
Mark up charges		4,047,896	3,525,025
Unwinding of long term finance	30	(248,758)	(19,363)
Expense recognised for employee benefit obligations	18.4	53,989	50,011
Expense for WPPF and WWF		-	9,783
Government grant income		-	(1,158)
Return on PLS savings accounts	29	(20,915)	(36,554)
Loss / (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	28	5,989	(911)
		4,810,148	4,467,584
Profit / (loss) before working capital changes		4,013,540	(373,720)
Effect on cash flow due to working capital changes			
(Increase) / decrease in current assets			
Inventories		(703,762)	7,440,250
Trade and other receivables		(1,887,947)	4,762,326
Loans, advances, deposits and prepayments		333,214	607,300
Tax refunds due from government - sales tax		259,766	(259,766)
		(1,998,729)	12,550,110
(Decrease) / increase in current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		(166,887)	(5,644,831)
Sales tax payable		178,116	(361,445)
		(1,987,500)	6,543,834
Cash generated from operations		2,026,040	6,170,114

	2024	2023
	Rupees '000	
34. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash and bank balances - note 12	217,072	1,147,153
Running finance - note 21	(1,770,925)	(2,264,586)
	(1,553,853)	(1,117,433)

34.1 Short term borrowings other than running finance have been reclassified as financing activities in the statement of cash flows which was previously included as cash and cash equivalents therein.

	2024	2023
	Rupees '000	
35. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - DIRECT METHOD		
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash received from customers	40,861,552	31,093,912
Cash paid to suppliers / service providers and employees	(38,835,665)	(24,872,414)
Income tax and levies paid - net	(922,861)	(788,002)
Mark-up on loans paid	(3,762,968)	(3,142,001)
Return on bank deposits received	20,915	36,554
Employee benefits paid	(27,159)	(16,900)
Workers' welfare fund paid	-	(17,845)
Workers' profits participation fund paid	-	(74,993)
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities	(2,666,186)	2,218,311
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(625,369)	(545,070)
Purchase of intangible assets	-	-
Sale proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	21,162	11,455
Net cash used in investing activities	(604,207)	(533,615)

Notes To And Forming Part Of The Financial Statements

For The year ended June 30, 2024

	2024	2023
	Rupees '000	
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of long-term finance	(1,362,937)	(1,483,175)
Contributions received from associated undertaking	-	4,000,000
Short-term loan obtained	42,725,986	43,378,338
Short-term loan repaid	(38,392,918)	(46,308,438)
Dividend paid	(65,046)	(162)
Lease rentals paid	(71,112)	(43,558)
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities	2,833,973	(456,995)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents"	(436,420)	1,227,701
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	(1,117,433)	(2,345,134)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year - note 34	(1,553,853)	(1,117,433)

36. RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The results of operations of Cold Rolled Coil and Galvanized Iron are as follows:

	2024				2023			
	Cold rolled coil	Galvanized iron	Internal transfers	Total	Cold rolled coil	Galvanized iron	Internal transfers	Total
	Rupees in '000							
Revenue from contracts with customers	41,286,749	28,170,392	(26,707,489)	42,749,652	29,989,611	18,264,285	(17,151,514)	31,102,382
Cost of sales	(40,961,026)	(24,665,473)	26,707,489	(38,919,010)	(29,632,572)	(16,607,771)	17,151,514	(29,088,829)
Gross profit	325,723	3,504,919	-	3,830,642	357,039	1,656,514	-	2,013,553
Selling and distribution cost	(549,446)	(19,456)	-	(568,902)	(136,713)	(5,073)	-	(141,786)
Administrative expenses	(431,168)	(15,268)	-	(446,436)	(398,437)	(14,784)	-	(413,221)
Operating (loss) / profit	(654,89 1)	3,470,195	-	2,815,304	(178,111)	1,636,657	-	1,458,546
Other expenses	(5,784)	(205)	-	(5,989)	(2,701,233)	(100,229)	-	(2,801,462)
Other income	246,183	8,719	-	254,902	134,149	4,979	-	139,128
Finance costs	(3,728,785)	(132,040)	-	(3,860,825)	(3,507,374)	(130,142)	-	(3,637,516)
(Loss) / profit before levies and income tax	(4,143,277)	3,346,669	-	(796,608)	(6,252,569)	1,411,265	-	(4,841,304)
Levies - final tax	(16,684)	-	-	(16,684)	-	-	-	-
(Loss) / profit before income tax	(4,159,961)	3,346,669	-	(813,292)	(6,252,569)	1,411,265	-	(4,841,304)
Income tax (expense) / credit	680,822	-	-	680,822	1,625,651	-	-	1,625,651
(Loss) / profit after tax	(3,479,139)	3,346,669	-	(132,470)	(4,626,918)	1,411,265	-	(3,215,653)

37. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The related parties comprise of associated undertakings, directors of the Company and key management personnel. The Company continues to have a policy whereby transactions with related parties are entered into at commercial terms, approved policy and at rate agreed under a contract / arrangement / agreement. Remuneration of key management personnel are in accordance with their terms of contractual engagements.

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company. The Company considers its Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Company Secretary and Non-Executive Directors to be its key management personnel. There are no transactions with key management personnel other than their terms of employment / entitlement.

37.1 Transactions with related parties during the year are as follows:

Relationship	Company name / title of individual	Nature of transaction	2024	2023
			Rupees '000	
Associated companies	Arif Habib Corporation Limited	- Finance facility utilised	2,400,000	8,160,000
		- Repayment of short-term finance	2,400,000	8,160,000
		- Long-term loan repaid	28,433	28,433
		- Mark-up on finance facilities	47,786	186,601
		- Mark-up on finance facilities paid	85,619	125,307
		- Guarantee commission	1,302	1,302
		- Guarantee commission paid	1,260	1,301
		- Preference dividend converted into ordinary shares	-	40,987
	Arif Habib Equity (Private) Limited	- Preference dividend converted into ordinary shares	-	4,693
	Arif Habib Limited	- Finance facility utilised	1,150,000	-
		- Repayment of finance facility	1,150,000	-
		- Markup on finance facilities	15,032	-
		- Markup on finance facilities paid	2,320	-
		- Amount paid against expenses	21	
		- Preference dividend converted into ordinary shares	-	132
	Power Cement Limited	- Purchase of construction material	320	768
		- Payment made against purchase of construction material	-	768
		- Contribution received against expenses	1,500	-

Notes To And Forming Part Of The Financial Statements

For The year ended June 30, 2024

Relationship	Company name / title of individual	Nature of transaction	2024	2023
			Rupees '000	
	Rotocast Engineering Co.	- Rent and maintenance paid	14,812	13,375
	Globe Residency REIT	- Sales made during the year	13,674	10,807
		- Receipts against sales made during the year	14,808	12,777
	Rahat Residency REIT	- Sales made during the year	745	974
		- Receipts against sales made during the year	-	2,626
	Javedan Corporation Limited	- Sales made during the year	5,341	-
		- Receipts against sales made during the year	6,244	-
	Arif Habib Development & Engineering Company	- Sales made during the year	2,644,386	-
		- Receipts against sales made during the year	3,124,000	-
	Rayaan Al - Tijarah (Private) Limited	- Sales made during the year	1,317,235	-
		- Receipts against sales made during the year	-	-
Other related parties	Mr. Arif Habib, Chairman	- Contribution from sponsor	-	4,000,000
		- Preference dividend converted into ordinary shares	-	3,298
Key management personnel	Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer & Company Secretary	- Salaries and other employee benefits	32,439	25,708
	Chief Financial Officer & Company Secretary	- Post retirement benefits expense	779	715
		- Post retirement benefits paid	3,106	-
	Non-Executive Director	- Meeting and other expenses	1,272	1,012

37.2 Following are the related parties with whom the Company had entered into transactions or have arrangement / agreements in place:

S. No.	Individual / Company Name	Basis of relationship	Aggregate % of Shareholding
1)	Mr. Arif Habib, Chairman	Shareholder	20%
2)	Arif Habib Corporation Limited	Shareholder Common Directorship	14%
3)	Arif Habib Equity (Private) Limited	Shareholder Common Directorship	32%
4)	Arif Habib Limited	Shareholder Common Directorship	3%
5)	Power Cement Limited	Group Company Common Directorship	N/A
6)	Rotocast Engineering Co. (Private) Limited	Group Company	N/A
7)	Globe Residency REIT	Group Company Common Directorship	N/A
8)	Rahat Residency REIT	Group Company Common Directorship	N/A
9)	Javedan Corporation Limited	Group Company Common Directorship	N/A
10)	Arif Habib Development & Engineering Company	Group Company Common Directorship	N/A
11)	Rayaan Al - Tijarah (Private) Limited	Group Company Common Directorship	N/A

37.3 The status of outstanding balances with related parties as at June 30, 2024 is included in the respective notes to the financial statements. These are settled in the ordinary course of business.

Notes To And Forming Part Of The Financial Statements

For The year ended June 30, 2024

38. REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

The aggregate amounts charged in these financial statements for remuneration of the Chief Executive, Directors and Executives of the Company are as follows:

	Chief Executive		Executives	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
	Rupees in '000			
Managerial remuneration	17,274	14,774	191,707	153,450
Bonus				
Retirement benefits	-	-	14,535	7,305
Reimbursable expenses	-	-	22,548	18,213
Lease rentals	9,620	5,702	23,199	15,584
	26,894	20,476	251,989	194,552
Number of persons	1	1	52	38

38.1 The Chief Executive and certain Executives are also provided with Company maintained vehicles, security guards, mobile phone, hospitalisation and life insurance in accordance with Company's policy.

38.2 In addition to above, an amount of Rs. 1.27 million (2023: Rs 1.01 million) was paid to non-executive directors for attending Board of Directors meetings and other expenses.

39. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

	2024	2023
	Rupees '000	
39.1 Number of employees at June 30		
- Permanent	590	643
- Contractual	35	31
	625	674

39.1.1 Number of employees includes 598 (2023: 632) factory employees.

39.2 Average number of employees during the year		
- Permanent	613	660
- Contractual	31	47
	644	707

Notes To And Forming Part Of The Financial Statements

For The year ended June 30, 2024

39.2.1 Average number of employees includes 618 (2023: 679) factory employees.

40. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED DISCLOSURES

40.1 Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on having cost effective funding as well as managing financial risk to minimise earnings volatility and provide maximum return to shareholders.

40.2 Financial assets and liabilities by category and their respective maturities

	Interest bearing			Non-interest bearing			Total
	Maturity up to one year	Maturity after one year	Total	Maturity up to one year	Maturity after one year	Total	
	Rupees in '000						
2024							
FINANCIAL ASSETS							
At amortised cost							
Deposits and advances	-	-	-	-	68,895	68,895	68,895
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	2,792,445	-	2,792,445	2,792,445
Loans to employees	-	-	-	11,775	-	11,775	11,775
Cash and bank balances	139,470	-	139,470	77,602	-	77,602	217,072
	139,470	-	139,470	2,881,822	68,895	2,950,717	3,090,187
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES							
At amortised cost							
Long-term finance	2,623,137	572,133	3,195,270	-	-	-	3,195,270
Short-term finance	16,490,129	-	16,490,129	-	-	-	16,490,129
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	2,560,877	-	2,560,877	2,560,877
Accrued mark-up	-	-	-	1,191,529	-	1,191,529	1,191,529
Lease liabilities	22,272	171,579	193,851	-	-	-	193,851
	19,135,538	743,712	19,879,250	3,752,406	-	3,752,406	23,631,656
2023							
FINANCIAL ASSETS							
At amortised cost							
Deposits and advances	-	-	-	-	68,742	68,427	68,427
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	1,042,983	-	1,042,983	1,042,983
Loans to employees	-	-	-	12,486	-	12,486	12,486
Cash and bank balances	673,522	-	673,522	473,631	-	473,631	1,147,153
	673,522	-	673,522	1,529,100	68,742	1,597,527	2,271,049

Notes To And Forming Part Of The Financial Statements

For The year ended June 30, 2024

	Interest bearing			Non-interest bearing			Total
	Maturity up to one year	Maturity after one year	Total	Maturity up to one year	Maturity after one year	Total	
	Rupees in '000						
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES							
At amortised cost							
Long-term finance	1,362,970	3,443,995	4,806,965	-	-	-	4,806,965
Short-term finance	12,650,722	-	12,650,722	-	-	-	12,650,722
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	2,615,209	-	2,615,209	2,615,209
Accrued mark-up	-	-	-	906,630	-	906,630	906,630
Lease liabilities	22,475	140,724	163,199	-	-	-	163,199
	14,036,167	3,584,719	17,620,886	3,521,839	-	3,521,839	21,142,725

a) Market Risk

i. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows from a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company's interest rate risk arises from short-term finance which includes running finance facilities (note 21), cash at bank in savings accounts (note 12) and long-term finance (note 16). Long-term and short-term finances availed at variable rates expose the Company to significant cash flow interest rate risk. The Company analyses its interest rate exposure on a regular basis by monitoring interest rate trends to determine whether to enter into hedging alternatives.

At June 30, 2024, the Company has variable interest bearing net financial liabilities of Rs. 19.74 billion (2023: Rs. 16.95 billion), and had the interest rate varied by 200 basis points with all the other variables held constant, loss / profit for the year would have been lower / higher by Rs. 394.8 million (2023: Rs. 335.6 million), mainly as a result of higher / lower interest expense on floating rate borrowings.

The year end exposure does not reflect the exposure during the year due to repayment of long term finance and short-term borrowings, the amount of interest bearing financial liabilities have decreased at year end.

Notes To And Forming Part Of The Financial Statements

For The year ended June 30, 2024

ii. **Foreign exchange risk**

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Foreign exchange risk arises mainly where payables and receivables exist due to transactions in foreign currencies. At June 30, 2024 trade and other payables and trade and other receivables exposed to foreign currency risk amount to Rs. 2.35 billion (2023: Rs. 2.46 billion) and Rs. 0.39 billion (2023: Rs. 0.10 billion) respectivley. Further, as at June 30, 2024, the Company has exposure against open letters of credit of Rs. 8.43 billion (2023: Rs. 13.35 billion) denominated in foreign currencies.

As at June 30, 2024, if the Pakistani Rupee had weakened / strengthened by 5% against US Dollar with all other variables held constant, loss before tax for the year would have been higher / lower by Rs. 98.01 million (2023: Rs. 117.89 million) mainly as a result of foreign exchange losses / gains on translation of US Dollar denominated financial assets or liabilities.

The Company manages the risk through settlement of foreign currency liabilities based on the projected trend of future foreign currency fluctuations.

The following table summarises the financial currency exposure as on June 30, 2024 and 2023 that are subject to foreign currency risk and shows the estimated changes in the value of such exposure assuming the underlying exchange rates are applied immediately and uniformly across all currencies. The changes in value do not necessarily reflect the best or worse case scenarios and actual results may differ. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular, interest rate, remain constant.

	Carrying value of foreign currency liabilities	Estimated fair value assuming a hypothetical percentage increase / (decrease) in the value of foreign currencies versus Pak Rupee					
		(20%)	(10%)	(1%)	1%	10%	20%
June 30, 2024 (Rupees in billion)	1.96	1.57	1.76	1.94	1.98	2.16	2.35
June 30, 2023 (Rupees in billion)	2.36	1.89	2.12	2.34	2.38	2.60	2.83

b) Credit risk

Credit risk represents the accounting loss that would be recognised at the reporting date if counterparties failed to perform as contracted. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying amount of financial assets. Out of the total financial assets of Rs. 3.09 billion (2023: Rs 2.27 billion), the financial assets exposed to the credit risk amount to Rs. 3.09 billion (2023: Rs. 2.13 billion). The carrying values of financial assets which are neither past due nor impaired are as under:

	2024	2023
	Rupees '000	
Deposits	68,895	68,427
Trade and other receivables	2,792,445	904,498
Loans to employees	11,775	12,486
Bank balances	216,814	1,146,884
	3,089,929	2,132,295

The credit quality of deposits and other receivables which are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed with reference to external credit ratings as follows:

	Ratings		Rating Agency	2024	2023
	Short term	Long term		Rupees '000	
K-Electric Limited	A1+	AA	PACRA	33,000	33,000
Pakistan State Oil Company Limited	A1+	AA+	JCR-VIS	2,921	2,921
Others	-	-	-	32,680	32,506
				68,601	68,427

For trade receivables, internal risk assessment process determines the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial positions, past experiences and other factors. The carrying amount of trade receivables relates to a number of independent customers, from whom there is no recent history of default.

Loans to employees are not exposed to any material credit risk since these are secured against motor vehicles and shares for which these were granted.

Bank balances and accrued mark-up thereon represent low credit risk as these are placed with banks having good credit ratings assigned by credit rating agencies.

The credit quality of the Company's bank balances can be assessed with reference to external credit ratings as follows:

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For The year ended June 30, 2024

	Ratings				
	Short term	Long term	Rating Agency	2024	2023
				Rupees '000	
Allied Bank Limited	A1+	AAA	PACRA	1,236	400,430
Askari Bank Limited	A1+	AA+	PACRA	-	2,177
Bank Alfalah Limited	A1+	AAA	PACRA	3,966	5,688
Bank Al-Habib Limited	A1+	AAA	PACRA	6,189	10,602
Bank Islami Pakistan Limited	A1	AA-	PACRA	39,204	343
Dubai Islamic Bank Limited	A-1+	AA	VIS	26	430,902
Faysal Bank Limited	A1+	AA	PACRA	6,675	3,346
Habib Bank Limited	A-1+	AAA	VIS	28,578	76,396
Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited	A1+	AA+	PACRA	71,568	7,119
JS Bank Limited	A1+	AA	PACRA	1,520	853
MCB Bank Limited	A1+	AAA	PACRA	14,234	825
MCB Islamic Bank Limited	A1	A+	PACRA	2,059	171,697
Meezan Bank Limited	A-1+	AAA	VIS	4,685	3,303
National Bank of Pakistan	A1+	AAA	PACRA	4,419	18,983
Silk Bank Limited	A-2	A-	VIS	236	443
Sindh Bank Limited	A-1+	AA-	VIS	26	546
Standard Chartered Bank (Pakistan) Limited	A1+	AAA	PACRA	1,430	1,107
Bank Makramah Limited (formerly Summit Bank Limited)	A-3	BBB-	VIS	1,557	430
The Bank of Khyber	A1	A+	PACRA	16	1,071
The Bank of Punjab	A1+	AA+	PACRA	28,645	9,690
United Bank Limited	A-1+	AAA	VIS	444	8
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China	F1+	A-	Fitch Ratings	100	925

* The rating has been announced on November 23, 2018 for Summit Bank Limited. No rating is available for 2024.

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry. In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, management focuses on the maintenance of a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly. Management does not consider that it has any concentration of credit risk at the reporting date.

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk represents the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. Due to dynamic nature of the business, the Company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining committed credit lines available.

The Company's liquidity management involves projecting cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these monitoring statement of financial position liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans. The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements:

	2024					
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Six months or less	Six to twelve months	One to five years	More than five years
	Rupees in '000					
Financial liabilities						
Long-term finance - secured	3,195,270	(3,756,113)	(943,653)	(2,155,736)	(656,724)	-
Short-term borrowings	16,490,129	(16,490,129)	(16,490,129)	-	-	-
Accrued mark-up	1,191,529	(1,191,529)	(1,191,529)	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	2,560,877	(2,560,877)	(2,560,877)	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	220,031	(665,114)	(44,259)	-	(131,325)	(489,530)
	23,657,836	(24,663,762)	(21,230,447)	(2,155,736)	(788,049)	(489,530)

	2023					
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Six months or less	Six to twelve months	One to five years	More than five years
	Rupees in '000					
Financial liabilities						
Long-term finance - secured	4,806,965	(5,968,795)	(1,010,028)	(1,271,766)	(3,687,001)	-
Short-term borrowings	12,650,722	(12,650,722)	(12,650,722)	-	-	-
Accrued mark-up	906,630	(906,630)	(906,630)	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	2,615,209	(2,615,209)	(2,615,209)	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	176,320	(621,495)	(37,868)	-	(91,920)	(491,707)
	21,155,846	(22,762,851)	(17,220,457)	(1,271,766)	(3,778,921)	(491,707)

The contractual cash flows relating to the above financial liabilities have been determined on the basis of mark-up rates effective as at June 30. The rates of mark-up have been disclosed in respective notes to these financial statements.

Long term financing from various banks contains certain loan covenants. A breach of covenant, in future, may require the Company to repay the respective loans earlier than as directed in the above table.

d) Fair values of the financial instruments

The carrying value of all the financial instruments reflected in the financial statements approximate their reasonable fair values largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

40.3 Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

	2024				
	Short term borrowings	Long term borrowings	Dividend	Lease Liabilities	Total
	Rupees in '000				
Balance as at July 01, 2023	10,386,136	5,036,758	68,269	163,199	15,654,362
Changes from financing cash flows					
Repayment of long term loan	-	(1,362,937)	-	-	(1,362,937)
Proceeds from long term loan	-	-	-	-	-
Payments / (repayments) - net	-	-	-	-	-
Lease rentals paid	-	-	-	(71,112)	(71,112)
Addition / re-assessment / termination of leases	-	-	-	75,245	75,245
Dividend paid	-	-	(65,046)	-	(65,046)
Total changes from financing activities	-	(1,362,937)	(65,046)	4,133	(1,423,850)
Other changes					
Interest expense	-	761,399	-	26,519	787,918
Interest paid	-	(716,755)	-	-	(716,755)
Changes in short term borrowings	4,333,068	-	-	-	4,333,068
Total loan related other changes	4,333,068	44,644	-	26,519	4,404,231
Total equity related other changes	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at June 30, 2024	14,719,204	3,718,465	3,223	193,851	18,634,743

	2023				
	Short term borrowings	Long term borrowings	Dividend	Lease Liabilities	Total
	Rupees in '000				
Balance as at July 01, 2022	13,316,236	6,504,628	69,400	155,274	20,045,538
Changes from financing cash flows					
Repayment of long term loan	-	(1,483,175)	-	-	(1,483,175)
Proceeds from long term loan	-	-	-	-	-
Payments / (repayments) - net				-	
Lease rentals paid	-	-	-	(43,558)	(43,558)
Addition / re-assessment / termination of leases	-	-	-	34,981	34,981
Dividend paid	-	-	(1,293)	-	(1,293)
Total changes from financing activities	-	(1,483,175)	(1,293)	(8,577)	(1,493,045)
Other changes					
Interest expense	-	690,727	-	16,502	707,229
Interest paid	-	(675,422)	-	-	(675,422)
Changes in short term borrowings	(2,930,100)	-	-	-	(2,930,100)
Total loan related other changes	(2,930,100)	15,305	-	16,502	(2,898,293)
Total equity related other changes	-	-	162	-	162
Balance as at June 30, 2023	10,386,136	5,036,758	68,269	163,199	15,654,362

41. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders, benefit for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company finances its operations through equity, borrowings and management of working capital with a view to maintain an appropriate mix between various sources of finance to minimise risk.

	2024	2023
	Rupees '000	
The debt to capital ratios at June 30 were as follows:		
Total borrowings	19,685,399	17,457,687
Cash and bank	(217,072)	(1,147,153)
Net debt	19,468,327	16,310,534
Equity	15,706,978	15,691,715
Total capital	35,175,305	32,002,249
Debt to capital ratio	0.55	0.51

Increase in debt to capital ratio is due to increase in borrowings.

42. MEASUREMENT OF FAIR VALUES

Management engages an independent external expert / valuer to carry out valuation of its non-financial assets (i.e. Land and Building). Involvement of external valuers is decided by management. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

As at June 30, 2024, all financial assets and financial liabilities are carried at amortised cost which is approximate to their fair value. The Company measures the fair value on the basis of present market value for similar sized plots in the vicinity for leasehold land and replacement values of similar type of buildings based on present cost of construction (level 2).

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the management recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred. There were no transfers between different levels of fair values mentioned above.

Management assessed that the fair values of cash & cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, short term borrowings, trade and other payables, accrued mark-up and contract liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short-term maturities of these instruments. For long term deposit and long term financing, management considers that their carrying values approximate fair value owing to credit standing of counterparties and interest payable on borrowings are market rates.

The analysis within the fair value hierarchy of the Company's non-financial assets (by class) measured at fair value at June 30, 2024 are as follows:

	2024			
Non- financial assets	**level 1**	**level 2**	**level 3**	**level 4**
	Rupees in '000			
Land and building - at fair value	-	4,120,000	-	4,120,000

	2023			
Non- financial assets	level 1	level 2	level 3	level 4
	Rupees in '000			
Land and building - at fair value	-	3,990,000	-	3,990,000

Notes To And Forming Part Of The Financial Statements

For The year ended June 30, 2024

43. CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION - in metric tonnes

	Total Capacity	Capacity at year and (Note 43.2)	Actual Production	Capacity utilization (of total capacity)	Capacity utilization (of capacity at year end)
			2024		
Rolling	700,000	480,000	159,444	22.8%	33.2%
Galvanization	250,000	250,000	108,343	43.3%	43.3%

	Total Capacity	Capacity at year and (Note 43.2)	Actual Production	Capacity utilization (of total capacity)	Capacity utilization (of capacity at year end)
			2023		
Rolling	700,000	480,000	112,635	16.1%	23.5%
Galvanization	250,000	250,000	69,528	27.8%	27.8%

43.1 Lower capacity utilisation during the year is due to lower demand of Company's products.

43.2 This represents total capacity excluding the rolling capacity of CRSM plant mentioned in note 10.5.

44. OPERATING SEGMENT

44.1 These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of a single reportable segment.

44.2 Revenue from sales of steel products represents 99.99% (2023: 99.48%) of total revenue of the Company.

44.3 All non-current assets of the Company as at June 30, 2024 are located in Pakistan.

44.4 90.09% (2023: 97.49%) of gross sales of steel are domestic sales whereas 9.91% (2023: 2.51%) of sales are export / foreign sales.

Notes To And Forming Part Of The Financial Statements

For The year ended June 30, 2024

44.5 Geographic Information

The Company's net revenue from external customers by geographical location is disclosed in note 24.5.

	2024	2023
	Rupees '000	
Domestic Sales	37,675,233	30,175,769
Export Sales	5,074,419	926,613
	42,749,652	31,102,382

45. CORRESPONDING FIGURES

Following reclassification has been made for the purpose of better presentation and comparison as follows:

	2023
	Rupees '000
- Reclassified provisions from trade and other payables to the face of statement of finanical position - note 20	497,195

46. DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company on September 30, 2024.

Chief Financial Officer

Chief Executive

Director

OTHER INFORMATION

"Someone is sitting
in the shade
today because
someone planted a
tree a long time ago."

– Warren Buffett

Shareholders’ Information

Aisha Steel Mills Limited

Registered Office

Arif Habib Centre, 23 – M. T. Khan Road,
Karachi – Pakistan – 74000
Tel: (+92 21) 32468317
Fax No: (+92 21) 32468320
Email: info@aishasteel.com
Website: www.aishasteel.com

Share Registrar Office

CDC Share Registrar Services Limited
CDC House, 99-B, Block B, SMCHS,
Main Shahrah-e-Faisal, Karachi - 74400
Phone: 0800 – 23275
Fax: (+92 21) 34326053
Email: info@cdcsrsl.com
Website: www.cdcsrsl.com

Listing on Stock Exchanges

ASML Ordinary and Preference shares are listed on the Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX).

Stock Code

The stock code for dealing in Ordinary, Preference-I and Preference-II shares of the Company at the PSX are ASL, ASLPS and ASLCPS respectively.

Investor Service Centre

ASML share department is operated by CDC Share Registrar Services Limited. It also functions as an Investor Service Centre which is managed by a well-experienced team of professionals and is equipped with the necessary infrastructure in terms of computer facilities and comprehensive set of systems and procedures for conducting the Registrar function. Team is headed by Mr. Abdus Samad at the Registrar Office and Company Secretary at ASML Registered Office. For assistance, shareholders may contact either the Registered Office or the Share Registrar Office.

Contact Persons

Mr. Manzoor Raza
Tel: (021) 111-245-111
Email: manzoor.raza@aishasteel.com
Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Dayala,
Tel: (92-21) 111-111-500 (Ext. 3423)
Email: muhammad_sarwar@cdcsrsl.com

Statutory Compliance

During the year the Company has compiled with all applicable provisions, filled all returns / forms and furnished all the relevant information as required under the Companies Act, 2017 and allied laws and rules, the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) Regulations and the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, wherever applicable.

Book Closure Dates

Share transfer books of the Company will remain closed from October 21, 2024 to October 28, 2024 (both days inclusive). Transfers received in order at the office of our registrar, M/s. CDC Share Registrar Services Limited, CDC House, 99-B, Block-B, S.M.C.H.S, Main Shahrah-e-Faisal, Karachi [(ASML's Share Registrar (CDCSRSL)], by the close of business on Friday, October 18, 2024 will be treated in time for the determination of entitlement of shareholders to attend and vote at the meeting.

Legal Proceedings

No case has been filed by shareholders against the Company for non-receipt of share/dividend.

General Meetings and Voting Rights

Pursuant to Section 132 of the Companies Act, 2017 ASML holds an Annual General Meeting of shareholders at least once a year. Every shareholder has a right to attend the Annual General Meeting. The notice of such meeting is sent to all shareholders at least 21 days before the meeting and will also be published in at least one English and one Urdu newspaper having Nationwide circulation.

Proxies

Pursuant to Section 137 of the Companies Act, 2017 and according to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, every shareholder of the Company who is entitled to attend and vote in the General Meeting of the Company can appoint another person as his / her proxy to attend and vote at the meeting. Every notice calling a General Meeting of the Company contains a statement that shareholder entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint a proxy.

Web Presence

The website of the Company has been maintained in accordance with the directives of SECP vide various SROs. Updated information about the Company and its affiliates can be accessed at ASML website, www.aishasteel.com

Shareholding Pattern

The shareholding pattern of the equity share capital of the Company as on June 30, 2024 along with categories of shareholders may be viewed at Annexure III to the Directors Report.

Notice of Twentieth Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Twentieth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of Aisha Steel Mills Limited ("the Company") will be held on Monday, October 28, 2024 at 11:00 a.m. at PSX Auditorium, Stock Exchange Building, Stock Exchange Road, Karachi to transact the following business:

Ordinary Business

1. To confirm minutes of Annual General Meeting held on October 28, 2023.

2. To receive, consider and adopt annual audited financial statements of the Company together with the Directors' and the Auditors' Reports thereon for the year ended June 30, 2024.

In accordance with Section 223 of the Companies Act, 2017, and pursuant to SRO 389(I)/2023 dated March 21, 2023, as well as the approval granted by shareholders at the AGM held on October 28, 2023, the financial statements of the Company have been uploaded to the Company's website and can be downloaded via the following weblink or QR code :

https://www.aishasteel.com/financial-reports

3. To appoint the Auditors for the year ending June 30, 2025 and fix their remuneration. The Board of Directors has recommended for reappointment of M/s. A. F. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants as external auditors.

Special Business

4. To approve the following in connection with transactions with related parties :

   i- approval of related parties transactions / arrangements / agreements / balances as disclosed in audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

   ii- authorize the Board of Directors of the Company to approve those transactions with related parties (if executed) during the financial year ending June 30, 2025 or upto the next annual general meeting, which require approval of shareholders u/s 207 and / or 208 of the Companies Act, 2017

   by passing the following special resolutions with or without modification :

   Resolved that, the transactions / arrangements / agreements / balances with related parties as disclosed in the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 be and are hereby approved.

Further resolved that, the Board of Directors of the Company be and is hereby authorized to approve the transactions to be conducted with Related Parties for the financial year ending June 30, 2025 or upto the next annual general meeting.

Further resolved that, the transactions approved by the Board shall be deemed to have been approved by the shareholders u/s 207 and / or 208 of the Companies Act, 2017 (if triggered) and shall be placed before the shareholders in the next Annual General Meeting for their formal ratification / approval u/s 207 and / or 208 of the Companies Act, 2017 (if required).

Any Other Business

5. To consider any other business with the permission of the Chair.

Statement under Section 134(3) of the Companies Act, 2017 pertaining to the special is being sent to the shareholders along with this notice.

By order of the Board

Manzoor Raza
Company Secretary

Karachi: October 7, 2024

Notes:

1. Share transfer books of the Company will remain closed from October 21, 2024 to October 28, 2024 (both days inclusive). Transfers received in order at the office of our registrar, M/s. CDC Share Registrar Services Limited, CDC House, 99-B, Block-B, S.M.C.H.S, Main Shahrah-e-Faisal, Karachi [(ASML's Share Registrar (CDCSRSL)], by the close of business on Friday, October 18, 2024 will be treated in time for the determination of entitlement of shareholders to attend and vote at the meeting.

2. A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting may appoint another person as his / her proxy who shall have such rights as respects attending, speaking and voting at the meeting as are available to a member.

3. Procedure including the guidelines as laid down in Circular No. I - Reference No. 3 (5-A) Misc / ARO / LES / 96 dated January 26, 2000 issued by Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan:

   i. Members, proxies or nominees shall authenticate their identity by showing their original national identity card or original passport and bring their folio numbers at the time of attending the meeting.

   ii. In the case of corporate entity, Board of Directors' resolution / power of attorney and attested copy of the CNIC or passport of the nominee shall also be produced (unless provided earlier) at the time of meeting.

iii. In order to be effective, the proxy forms must be received at the office of ASML's Share Registrar (CDCSRSL) not later than 48 hours before the meeting, duly signed and stamped and witnessed by two persons with their names, address, CNIC numbers and signatures.

iv. In the case of individuals, attested copies of CNIC or passport of the beneficial owners and the proxy shall be furnished with the proxy form.

v. In the case of proxy by a corporate entity, Board of Directors resolution / power of attorney and attested copy of the CNIC or passport of the proxy shall be submitted along with proxy form.

4. Online Participation in the Annual General Meeting

In order to maximize the member's participation, the Company is convening this AGM via video link in addition to holding physical meeting with shareholders. Accordingly, those members and participants who desire online participation in the AGM are requested to register themselves by sending an email along with following particulars and valid copy of both sides of their CNIC at corporate.affairs@aishasteel.com with subject of 'Registration for ASML AGM 2024' not less than 48 hours before the time of the meeting:

Name of Shareholder	CNIC No.	Folio No. / CDC Account No.	Cell No.	Email Address

Video Link to join the AGM will be shared with only those Members whose emails, containing all the required and correct particulars, are received at corporate.affairs@aishasteel.com. The Shareholders can also provide their comments and questions for the agenda items of the AGM on this email address and WhatsApp Number 0311-2706624.

5. Provision of Video Link Facility

If the Company receives a demand (at least 7 days before the date of meeting) from shareholder(s) holding an aggregate 10% or more shareholding residing in any other city, to participate in the meeting through video link, the Company will arrange video link facility in that city.

Shareholders, who wish to participate through video-link facility, are requested to fill in 'Video Link Facility Form' available at Company's website and send a duly signed copy to the Registered Address of the Company. It may be noted that no person other than the member or proxy holder can attend the meeting through video link facility.

6. Vote Casting In-Person or Through Proxy

Polling booth will be established at the place of physical gathering of the AGM for voting.

7. E-Voting / Postal Ballot

Members are hereby notified that pursuant to the Companies (Postal Ballot) Regulations, 2018 read with Sections 143-144 of the Companies Act, 2017 and SRO 2192(1)/2022 dated December 5, 2022, members will be allowed to exercise their right to vote for the special business in accordance with the conditions mentioned therein. Following options are being provided to members for voting:

i) E-Voting Procedure

(a) Details of the e-voting facility will be shared through an e-mail with those members of the Company who have their valid CNIC numbers, cell numbers, and e-mail addresses available in the register of members of the Company by the close of business on Friday, October 18, 2024.

(b) The web address, login details and password will be communicated to members via email. The security codes will be communicated to members through SMS and email from web portal of the e-voting service provider.

(c) Identity of the members intending to cast vote through E-Voting shall be authenticated through electronic signature or authentication for login.

(d) E-Voting lines will start from October 23, 2024, 9:00 a.m. and shall close on October 27, 2024 at 5:00 p.m. Members can cast their votes any time during this period. Once the vote on a resolution is cast by a member, he / she shall not be allowed to change it subsequently.

ii) Postal Ballot

(a) Members may alternatively opt for voting through postal ballot. Ballot Paper shall also be available for download from the website of the Company at www.aishasteel.com or use the same as annexed to this notice and published in newspapers.

(b) The members shall ensure that duly filled and signed ballot paper, along with copy of Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC) should reach the Chairman of the meeting through post at Arif Habib Centre, 23 M. T. Khan Road, Karachi (Attention of the Company Secretary) OR through the registered email address of shareholder at chairman.generalmeeting@aishasteel.com with subject of 'Postal Ballot for ASML AGM 2024' by Friday, October 25, 2024 before 5:00 p.m. The signature on the ballot paper shall match with the signature on CNIC. A postal ballot received after this time / date shall not be considered for voting.

(c) Please note that in case of any dispute in voting including the casting of more than one vote, the Chairman shall be the deciding authority.

8. Distribution of Annual Report

The audited financial statements of the Company together with the auditors' report, directors' report and the chairman's review report for the year ended June 30, 2024 (Annual Report) are available on the Company's website (www.aishasteel.com/financial-reports), in addition to annual and quarterly financial statements of prior years. In compliance with section 223(6) of Companies Act 2017, the Company has electronically transmitted the Annual Report via email to shareholders whose email addresses are registered with ASML's Share Registrar (CDCSRSL). For shareholders without a registered email address, printed AGM notices, along with the weblink and QR code to download the Annual Report, have been dispatched. Hard copies of the Annual Report will be provided free of cost to any shareholder upon request, delivered to their registered address within one week of receiving such a request. For the convenience of shareholders, a "Standard Request Form for provision of Annual Audited Accounts" is also available on the Company's website.

9. Provision of Information by Shareholders :

To comply with various statutory requirements, and to avoid any non-compliance of law or any inconvenience in future, all shareholders are hereby advised to coordinate / update their records with their respective Participant / CDC Investor Account Services / ASML's Share Registrar (CDCSRSL) in connection with following :

- Submission of copies of their valid / updated CNIC / NTN Certificate / Zakat Declaration (Exemption) Form / Tax Exemption Certificate

- Provision of relevant details including valid bank account details / IBAN in order to enable the Company to pay any unclaimed / future cash dividends, if any

- In case of a Joint account, provision of shareholding proportions between Principal shareholder and Joint Holder(s)

- Convert their physical shares into scrip less form, which will also facilitate the shareholders having physical shares in many ways, including safe custody, efficient trading and convenience in other corporate actions.

- Provision of mandatory registration details in terms of Section 119 of the Companies Act, 2017 and Regulation 47 of the Companies Regulations, 2024, including mobile number / landline number and email address (if available).

- Promptly notify any change in mailing address, email address and mobile number by writing to the office of ASML's Share Registrar (CDCSRSL).

STATEMENT UNDER SECTION 134(3) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2017

This statement sets out the material facts concerning the Special Business given in Agenda item No. 4 of the Notice to be transacted at the Annual General Meeting of the Company. Directors of the Company have no interest in the special businesses, except in their capacity as director / shareholder.

Approval of transactions with related parties

In compliance with applicable laws, related party transactions are approved by the Board as recommended by the Audit Committee on a quarterly basis. As common directors may be deemed to be interested in certain related party transactions due to their directorship and / or shareholding in the associated companies / related parties, the Board, in order to promote transparency, is seeking shareholders' approval for related party transactions / arrangements / agreements / balances as disclosed in the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Authorization for the Board of Directors to approve those transactions with related parties (if executed) conducted during the financial year ending June 30, 2025 and thereafter upto the next annual general meeting, which require approval of shareholders u/s 207 and / or 208 of the Companies Act, 2017

The Company shall be conducting transactions with its related parties during the aforementioned period as per the approved policy with respect to 'transactions with related parties'. Being the directors of multiple companies, many or majority of the Directors may be deemed to be treated as interested in transactions with related parties due to their common directorships and/or shareholding. In order to promote good corporate governance and transparent business practices, the shareholders desire to authorize the Board of Directors to approve transactions with the related parties from time-to-time, including transactions (if executed) triggering approval of shareholders u/s 207 and / or 208 of the Companies Act, 2017, for the year ending June 30, 2025 and thereafter upto the next annual general meeting, which transactions shall be deemed to be approved by the Shareholders. The nature and scope of such related party transactions is explained above. These transactions shall be placed before the shareholders in the next AGM for their formal approval/ratification. The Directors are interested in the resolution only to the extent of their shareholding and / or common directorships in such related parties.

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AISHA STEEL MILLS LTD
BALLOT PAPER FOR VOTING THROUGH POST / EMAIL

For the Special Business at the Annual General Meeting to be held on Monday, October 28, 2024 at 11:00 a.m. at PSX Auditorium , Stock Exchange Building, Stock Exchange Road, Karachi as well as through electronic means.

Designated email address of the Chairman at which the duly filled in ballot paper may be sent:

chairman.generalmeeting@aishasteel.com

Name of shareholder / Joint shareholder(s) / Proxy Holder(s)	
Registered Address:	
Folio /CDC Participant / Investor ID with sub-account No.	
Number of shares held (ASL / ASLPS / ASLCPS).	
CNIC / Passport No. (in case of foreigner) (copy to be attached)	
Additional Information and enclosures (In case of representative of body corporate, corporation and Federal Government):	
Name of Authorized Signatory:	
CNIC / Passport No. (in case of foreigner) of Authorized Signatory – (copy to be attached)	

I/we hereby exercise my/our vote in respect of the following resolution (s) through postal ballot by conveying my/our assent or dissent to the following resolution (s) by placing tick (✓) mark in the appropriate box below:

Sr. No.	Nature and Description of resolutions	No. of shares for which votes cast	I/We assent to the Resolutions (FOR)	I/We dissent to the Resolutions (AGAINST)
	Agenda Item No. 4 To approve the following in connection with transactions with related parties : i. approval of related parties transactions / arrangements / agreements / balances as disclosed in audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 ii. authorize the Board of Directors of the Company to approve those transactions with related parties (if executed) during the financial year ending June 30, 2025 or upto the next annual general meeting, which require approval of shareholders u/s 207 and / or 208 of the Companies Act, 2017 by passing the following special resolutions with or without modification : **Resolved that,** the transactions / arrangements / agreements / balances with related parties as disclosed in the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 be and are hereby approved. **Further resolved that,** the Board of Directors of the Company be and is hereby authorized to approve the transactions to be conducted with Related Parties for the financial year ending June 30, 2025 or upto the next annual general meeting. **Further resolved that,** the transactions approved by the Board shall be deemed to have been approved by the shareholders u/s 207 and / or 208 of the Companies Act, 2017 (if triggered) and shall be placed before the shareholders in the next Annual General Meeting for their formal ratification / approval u/s 207 and / or 208 of the Companies Act, 2017 (if required).			

NOTES:

1. Dully filled postal ballot should be sent to the Chairman of Aisha Steel Mills Limited through post at Arif Habib Centre, 23, M.T. Khan Road, Karachi, Pakistan (Attention of the Company Secretary) OR through the registered email address of shareholder at chairman.generalmeeting@aishasteel.com
2. Copy of CNIC / Passport No. (in case of foreigner) should be enclosed with the postal ballot form.
3. Postal ballot forms through post or email should reach the Chairman by Friday, October 25, 2024 before 5:00 p.m. Any postal ballot received after this date and time, will not be considered for voting.
4. Signature on postal ballot should match with signature on CNIC / Passport No. (in case of foreigner).
5. Incomplete, unsigned, incorrect, defaced, torn, mutilated, over written ballot paper will be rejected.
6. This postal Poll paper is also available for download from the website of Aisha Steel Mills Limited at https://www.aishasteel.com/notices-of-general-meetings-dividend-bonus/ Shareholders may download the ballot paper from website or use the same ballot paper as published in newspapers.

____

Signature of shareholder(s)/ Proxy Holder(s)/Authorized Signatory
(In case of corporate entity, please affix company stamp)

Place: ____________________

Date: ____________________

Registered & Corporate Office: 1st Floor, Arif Habib Center, 23, M.T. Khan Road, Karachi, Pakistan.
Phone: +92 21 32468317-19-22 | Fax: +92 21 32468320 | Email: info@aishasteel.com | Web: www.aishasteel.com

AISHA STEEL
MILLS LIMITED

عائشہ اسٹیل ملز لمیٹڈ

بیلٹ پیپر برائے ووٹنگ بذریعہ پوسٹ / ای میل

28 اکتوبر 2024 بروز پیر صبح 11:00 بجے پی ایس ایکس آڈیٹوریم، اسٹاک ایکسچینج بلڈنگ، اسٹاک ایکسچینج روڈ، کراچی میں منعقد ہونے والے سالانہ اجلاس عام میں اور الیکٹرانک ذرائع سے زیر غور آنے والے خصوصی امور کی ووٹنگ کیلئے۔

چیئرمین کا مختص کردہ ای میل ایڈریس جس پر مکمل پُر شدہ بیلٹ پیپر بھیجے جاسکتے ہیں:chariman.generalmeeting@aishasteel.com

شیئر ہولڈر / جوائنٹ شیئر ہولڈر(ز) / پراکسی ہولڈر(ز)		
رجسٹرڈ پتہ		
فولیو / سی ڈی سی شرکت کنندہ / انویسٹر ID بمعہ ذیلی اکاؤنٹ نمبر		
حصص کی تعداد (ASL / ASLPS / ASLCPS)		
شناختی کارڈ / پاسپورٹ نمبر (غیر ملکی ہونے کی صورت میں) (کاپی منسلک کی جائے)		
اضافی معلومات اور منسلکات (باڈی کارپوریٹ، کارپوریشن اور وفاقی حکومت کے نمائندے کی صورت میں) :		
مجاز دستخط کنندہ کا نام		
شناختی کارڈ / پاسپورٹ نمبر (غیر ملکی ہونے کی صورت میں) مجاز دستخط کنندہ – (کاپی منسلک کی جائے)		

ہم/ میں درج ذیل قراردادوں کے بارے میں اپنی رضامندی/ اختلاف ظاہر کرنے کیلئے قرارداد کے سامنے خانے میں ٹک (✓) کا نشان لگا کر اپنا ووٹ بذریعہ پوسٹل بیلٹ استعمال کر رہے ہیں:

نمبر شمار	قرارداد کی نوعیت اور تفصیل	شیئرز کی تعداد جن کیلئے ووٹ ڈالا گیا	ہم/ میں قرارداد سے متفق ہیں/ ہوں	میں/ہم قرارداد سے متفق نہیں
.1	**ایجنڈا نمبر 4** ملحقہ پارٹیوں کے ساتھ لین دین کے سلسلے میں درج ذیل کو منظور کرنا: i) 30 جون 2024 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے آڈٹ شدہ مالی گوشواروں میں ظاہر کیے گئے ملحقہ پارٹیوں کے سَودوں/ انتظامات/ معاہدوں/ بیلنس کی توثیق اور منظوری۔ ii) کمپنی کے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کو مجاز بنانا کہ وہ مالیاتی سال 30 جون 2025 کے دوران یا اگلے سالانہ اجلاسِ عام تک ملحقہ پارٹیوں کے ساتھ کئے جانے والے اُن سَودوں (اگر واقع ہوں) کی منظوری دے سکیں جن کے لئے کمپنیز ایکٹ کی دفعہ 207 یا/ اور 208 کے تحت حصص یافتگان کی منظوری درکار ہوتی ہے۔ اس کے لئے مندرجہ ذیل خصوصی قراردادیں ترمیم یا بلاترمیم منظور کی جائیں گی: **قرار پایا** کہ ملحقہ پارٹیوں کے ساتھ سَودوں/ انتظامات/ معاہدوں/ بیلنس جیسا کہ 30 جون 2024 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے آڈٹ شدہ مالی گوشواروں میں ظاہر کیا گیا ہے، بذریعہ ہٰذا اس کی منظوری دی جاتی ہے۔ **مزید قرار پایا** کہ کمپنی کے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کو مجاز بنایا جاتا ہے کہ مالیاتی سال 30 جون 2025 کے دوران یا اگلے سالانہ اجلاسِ عام تک ملحقہ پارٹیوں کے ساتھ کئے جانے والے سودوں کو انفرادی طور پر منظور کرنا۔ **مزید قرار پایا** کہ سودوں کی ڈائریکٹرز سے منظوری کو (اگر واقع ہوں) کمپنیز ایکٹ کی دفعہ 207 یا/ اور 208 کے تحت حصص یافتگان کی منظوری تصور کیا جائے گا اور (اگر ضروری ہوا) تو انہیں کمپنیز ایکٹ کی دفعہ 207 یا/ اور 208 کے تحت اگلے سالانہ اجلاس عام میں باضابطہ توثیق/ منظوری کے لئے حصص یافتگان کے روبرو پیش کیا جائے گا۔			

نوٹ:

1۔ صحیح طریقے سے پُر شدہ بیلٹ پیپر بنامِ چیئرمین، عائشہ اسٹیل مِل لمیٹڈ عارف حبیب سینٹر، 23، ایم۔ ٹی۔ خان روڈ، کراچی میں ڈاک کے ذریعے (کمپنی سیکریٹری کو متوجہ کر کے) یا حصص یافتہ کے رجسٹرڈ ای میل سے chariman.generalmeeting@aishasteel.com پر ارسال کئے جائیں۔
2۔ پوسٹل بیلٹ فارم کے ساتھ شناختی کارڈ/ پاسپورٹ (غیر ملکی ہونے کی صورت میں) کی کاپی جمع کرانا لازمی ہے۔
3۔ پوسٹل بیلٹ فارم بذریعہ ڈاک یا ای میل چیئرمین تک بروز جمعہ 25 اکتوبر 2024 شام 5.00 بجے سے پہلے پہنچ جانے چاہیئں۔ مقررہ تاریخ کے بعد موصول ہونے والے بیلٹ فارم ووٹنگ میں شمار نہیں کیے جائیں گے۔
4۔ پوسٹل بیلٹ فارم پر موجود دستخط شناختی کارڈ/ پاسپورٹ (غیر ملکی ہونے کی صورت میں) سے مماثل ہونے چاہیئں۔
5۔ نامکمل، غیر دستخط شدہ، غلط، پھٹے ہوئے، بوسیدہ یا کاٹ چھانٹ والے بیلٹ پیپر مسترد کر دیئے جائیں گے۔
6۔ یہ پوسٹل پول پیپر عائشہ اسٹیل ملز لمیٹڈ کی ویب سائٹ (https://www.aishasteel.com/notices-of-general-meetings-dividend-bonus/) سے ڈاؤن لوڈ کے لیے بھی دستیاب ہے۔ شیئر ہولڈرز ویب سائٹ سے بیلٹ پیپر ڈاؤن لوڈ کر سکتے ہیں یا اخبارات میں شائع ہونے والے اسی بیلٹ پیپر کو استعمال کر سکتے ہیں۔

تاریخ : ____________ مقام : ____________

____
دستخط شیئر ہولڈر(ز)/ پراکسی ہولڈر(ز)/ مجاز دستخط کنندہ
(کاروباری ادارہ ہونے کی صورت میں کمپنی کی مہر لگائیں)

Registered & Corporate Office: 1st Floor, Arif Habib Center, 23, M.T. Khan Road, Karachi, Pakistan.
Phone: +92 21 32468317-19-22 | Fax: +92 21 32468320 | Email: info@aishasteel.com | Web: www.aishasteel.com

Form of Proxy

20th Annual General Meeting

The Company Secretary
Aisha Steel Mills Limited
Arif Habib Centre,
23 M.T. Khan Road, Karachi

I/we ______________________ of ______________________ being a member(s) of Aisha Steel Mills Limited, holding ______________________ Ordinary/Preference Share as per CDC A/c. No.______________________ hereby appoint Mr/Mrs/Miss ______________________ of (full address) ______________________ ______________________ or failing him/her Mr/Mrs/Miss ______________________ of (full address) ______________________ ______________________

as my/our Proxy to attend, act vote for me/us and on my/our behalf at the twentieth Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on Monday, October 28, 2024 and/or any adjournment thereof.

Signed this______________ day of __________ 2024.

Witnesses:

1. Name: ______________________
   Address: ______________________
   CNIC No: ______________________
   Signature: ______________________

2. Name: ______________________
   Address: ______________________
   CNIC No: ______________________
   Signature: ______________________

Signature
Revenue Stamp

NOTES:

1. A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting may appoint another person as his/her proxy who shall have such rights as respects attending, speaking and voting at the meeting as are available to a member.
2. Proxy shall authenticate his/her identity by showing his/her original CNIC or passport and bring folio number at the time of attending the meeting.
3. In order to be effective, the proxy Form must be received at the office of our Registrar M/s. CDC Share Registrar Services Limited, CDC House, 99-B, Block-B, S.M.C.H.S, Main Shahrah-e-Faisal, Karachi, not later than 48 hours before the meeting duly signed and stamped and witnessed by the two persons with their signatures, name, address and CNIC number given on the form.
4. In the case of individuals, attested copies of CNIC or passport of the beneficial owners and the proxy shall be furnished with the proxy Form.
5. In case of proxy by a corporate entity, Board of Directors resolution/power of attorney and attested copy of the CNIC or passport of the proxy shall be submitted along with proxy Form.

پراکسی فارم

بیسواں سالانہ جنرل اجلاس

کمپنی سیکریٹری
عائشہ اسٹیل ملز لمیٹڈ
عارف حبیب سینٹر
23، ایم ٹی خان روڈ
کراچی۔

میں مسمّی/مسمّاۃ ______ ساکن ______ ضلع ______ بحیثیت ممبر

عائشہ اسٹیل ملز لمیٹڈ، حامل ______ (تعداد) عمومی/خصوصی حصص بمطابق سی ڈی سی اکاونٹ ______ مسمّی/

مسمّاۃ ______ ساکن ______ کو، بصورت دیگر مسمّی/مسمّاۃ ______

ساکن ______ کو بطور مختار (پراکسی) مقرر کرتا ہوں تا کہ وہ میری جگہ اور میری طرف سے کمپنی کے بیسویں سالانہ اجلاسِ عام جو بتاریخ 28 اکتوبر 2024

بروز پیر منعقد ہو رہا ہے میں، یا ان کے کسی ملتوی شدہ اجلاس میں ووٹ ڈالے۔

دستخط: ______ بروز/ بتاریخ ______ 2024

گواہان:

1

نام: ______

پتہ: ______

شناختی کارڈ نمبر: ______

دستخط: ______

2

نام: ______

پتہ: ______

شناختی کارڈ نمبر: ______

دستخط: ______

دستخط
ریوینیو اسٹیمپ

نوٹ:

- وہ رُکن جسے اجلاس میں شرکت یا ووٹ کا حق حاصل ہے وہ کسی ناگزیر صورتحال میں اپنی جگہ کسی دوسرے شخص کو یہ حق دے سکتا ہے کہ وہ رُکن اُس کی پراکسی استعمال کرتے ہوئے، اُس کے بجائے اجلاس میں شریک ہو سکتا ہے، خطاب کر سکتا ہے یا ووٹ کا اندراج کر سکتا ہے۔
- پراکسی ثابت کرنے کے لئے اُسے اپنا اصل شناختی کارڈ یا پاسپورٹ اور فولیو نمبر کو دکھانا لازمی ہے تا کہ اجلاس میں شرکت کی اجازت سے قبل اُس کی شناخت کی جا سکے۔
- مؤثر بنانے کے لئے، پراکسی فارم ہمارے رجسٹرار میسرز سی ڈی سی شیئر رجسٹرار سروسز لمیٹڈ کے دفتر سی ڈی سی ہاؤس، B-99، ایس، ایم، سی، ایچ، ایس، شاہراہِ فیصل، کراچی، میں اجلاس سے کم از کم 48 گھنٹے قبل وصول ہونا لازمی ہے۔ فارم میں تمام مطلوبہ معلومات، رُکن کے دستخط اور مہر، نیز دو گواہان کی بنیادی معلومات یعنی نام پتے، دستخط اور شناختی کارڈ نمبر کا اندراج ضروری ہے۔
- انفرادی رُکن کی صورت میں اصل اونر اور پراکسی کے شناختی کارڈ یا پاسپورٹ کی تصدیق شدہ نقول منسلک کرنا لازمی ہے۔
- پراکسی کے کارپوریٹ ہونے کی صورت میں بورڈ آف ڈائیریکٹر کی قرارداد، پاور آف اٹارنی، شناختی کارڈ یا پاسپورٹ کی تصدیق شدہ نقول، پراکسی فارم کے ساتھ منسلک کرنا ضروری ہے۔

BCR Criteria Index

SR.No	Criteria	Reference
1	Organizational Overview and External Environment	
1.01	Mission, vision, code of conduct, ethical, principal and core values.	7,22,23
1.02	Profile of the company including principal business activities, markets (local and international), key brands, products and services.	10,11
1.03	Geographical location and address of all business units including sales units and plants.	12
1.04	The legislative and regulatory environment in which the company operates.	52
1.05	Ownership, operating structure and relationship with group companies (i.e. subsidiary, associated undertaking etc.) and number of countries in which the organization operates.	85,90
1.06	Name and country of origin of the holding company/subsidiary company, if such companies are a foreign company.	85,90
1.07	Disclosure of beneficial (including indirect) ownership and flow chart of group shareholding and relationship as holding company, subsidiary company or associated undertaking.	90
1.08	Organization chart indicating functional and administrative reporting, presented with legends.	24,25
1.09	A general review of the performance of the company, including its subsidiaries, associates, divisions etc., for the year and major improvements from last year.	
1.10	Description of the performance of the various activities / product(s) / service(s) / segment(s) of the entity and its group entities during the period under review.	
1.11	Position of the reporting organization within the value chain showing connection with other businesses in the upstream and downstream value chain.	24,25
1.12	a) Explanation of significant factors affecting the external environment including political, economic, social, technological, environmental and legal environment that is likely to be faced in the short, medium and long term and the organization's response.	13,14,15
	b) The effect of seasonality on business in terms of production and sales.	19
1.13	The legitimate needs, interests of key stakeholders and industry trends.	94,95,96,97,98
1.14	SWOT Analysis of the company.	116,117
1.15	Competitive landscape and market positioning (considering factors such as the threat of new competition and substitute products or services, the bargaining power of customers and suppliers, relative strengths and weaknesses of competitors and customer demand and the intensity of competitive rivalry).	91,92
1.16	History of major events.	30
1.17	Details of significant events occurred during the year and after the reporting period.	249
2	Strategy and Resource Allocation	
2.01	Short, medium and long-term strategic objectives and strategies in place to achieve objectives.	103,104,105,106

SR.No	Criteria	Reference
2.02	Resource allocation plans to implement the strategy. Resource mean 'Capitals' including: a) Financial Capital; b) Human Capital; c) Manufactured Capital; d) Intellectual Capital; e) Social and Relationship Capital; and f) Natural Capital.	103,104,105,106
2.03	The capabilities and resources of the company that provide sustainable competitive advantage, resulting in value creation by the company.	26,27,28
2.04	Company's strategy on market development, product and service development.	114
2.05	The effects of the given factors on the company strategy and resource allocation: a) Technological Changes; b) Sustainability reporting and challenges; c) Initiatives taken by the company in promoting and enabling innovation; and d) Resource shortages (if any)."	
2.06	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to measure the achievement against strategic objectives including statement as to whether the indicators used will continue to be relevant in the future.	103,104,105,106
2.07	The linkage of strategic objectives with company's overall mission, vision and objectives.	114
2.08	Board's statement on the significant plans and decisions such as corporate restructuring, business expansion, major capital expenditure or discontinuance of operations.	85
2.09	a) Information about defaults in payment of any debt with reasons and its repayment plan;	84
	b) Board strategy to overcome liquidity problems and plans to meet operational losses.	110
3	Risks and Opportunities	
3.01	Key risks and opportunities (internal and external), including Sustainability-related risks and opportunities affecting availability, quality and affordability of Capitals.	107,108,109,110,111, 112,113
3.02	A Statement from the Board for determining the following: a) Company's level of risk tolerance by establishing risk management policies;"	54,55,56,57,19, 238
	b) Company's robust assessment of the principal risks being faced, including those that would threaten the business model, future performance and solvency or liquidity.	107,108,109,110,111, 112,113
3.03	Risk Management Framework covering principal risks and uncertainties facing by the company, risk methodology, risk appetite and risk reporting.	54,55,56,57,19, 238
3.04	Specific steps being taken to mitigate or manage key risks or to create value from key opportunities by identifying the associated strategic objectives, strategies, plans, policies, targets and KPIs.	107,108,109,110,111, 112,113
3.05	Disclosure of a risk of supply chain disruption due to an environmental, social or governance incident and company's strategy for monitoring and mitigating these risks (if any).	107,108,109,110,111, 112,113
4	Sustainability Reporting and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)	
4.01	Board's statement for the adoption of CSR best practices including Board's commitment to continuous improvement and implementation updates in the form of periodic reviews to ensure the relevance and effectiveness of CSR practices in business strategies.	32,33,34,57

SR.No	Criteria	Reference
4.02	Board's statement about the company's strategic objectives and the intended impact on stakeholders on ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) reporting/ Sustainability Reporting in line with IFRS S1 'General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information' and IFRS S2 'Climate-related Disclosures'. Weightage will be given to companies who provides following disclosures (as per IFRS S1 and IFRS S2) along with the company specific examples for each factor for the investor's information: a) Disclosures of company specific sustainability-related risks and opportunities and their impact on the financial performance in the short, medium and long term; b) Disclosures about four-pillars core content (Governance, Strategy, Risk Management and Metrics and Targets), together with the specific metrices designed by the company to demonstrate the performance and progress of the company. c) Disclosures of material information about sustainability-related risks and opportunities throughout a company's value chain together with specific examples of initiatives taken by the company. [In IFRS S1, the 'value chain' is the full range of interactions, resources and relationships related to a company's business model and the external environment in which it operates]" d) Disclosure about company's climate-related risks and opportunities, as required in IFRS S2 including explanation of the specific methodologies and tools used by the company. [Climate-related opportunities refer to the potential positive effects arising from climate change for a company. Climate-related risks refers to the potential negative effects of climate change on a company and are of two types, physical risks (such as those resulting from increased severity of extreme weather) and transition risks (such as those associated with policy action and changes in technology)]"	32,33,34,57
4.03	A chairman's overview on how the company's sustainable practices can affect the financial performance of the company.	32,33,34,57
4.04	Highlights of the company's performance, policies, initiatives and plans in place relating to the various aspects of sustainability and CSR: 5 • Social initiatives such as research and development initiatives, employment generation, community health and education, and health and safety of staff etc.; • Environmental initiatives like climate change mitigation etc. by focusing on 3R's (Reduce, Reuse & Recycle) and how does the company reduce pollution, depletion and degradation of natural resources; • Technological innovation such as contributing to sustainability (i.e. energy-efficient processes or eco-friendly product designs); • Information on consumption and management of materials, energy, water, emissions and waste.	
4.05	• Status of adoption/ compliance of the Corporate Social Responsibility (Voluntary) Guidelines, 2013 issued by the SECP. • ISO certifications acquired for best sustainability and CSR practices."	
5	Governance	
5.01	Board composition:	
	a) Leadership structure of those charged with governance;"	43-51
	b) Name of independent directors indicating justification for their independence;	43-51
	c) Diversity in the board i.e. competencies, requisite knowledge & skills, and experience;	43-51
	d) Profile of each director including education, experience and engagement in other entities as CEO, Director CFO or Trustee etc.;	43-51

SR.No	Criteria	Reference
	e) No. of companies in which the executive director of the reporting organization is serving as non-executive director.	43-51
5.02	A brief description about role of the Chairman and the CEO.	87
5.03	A statement of how the board operates, including a high-level statement of which types of decisions are to be taken by the board and which are to be delegated to management.	86
5.04	Chairman's Review Report on the overall performance of the board including:	72-73
	a) Effectiveness of the role played by the board in achieving the company's objectives;"	
	b) Chairman's significant commitments, such as strategic, financial, CSR and ESG etc., and any changes thereto from last year';	
	c) Board statement on the company's structure, processes and outcomes of internal control system and whether board has reviewed the adequacy of the system of internal control.	
5.05	Board statement of its commitment to establish high level of ethics and compliance in the company.	32
5.06	Annual evaluation of performance, along with a description of criteria used for the members of the board, including CEO, Chairman, and board's committees.	70-71
5.07	Disclosure if the board's performance evaluation is carried out by an external consultant once in every three years.	
5.08	Details of formal orientation courses for directors.	88
5.09	Directors' Training Program (DTP) attended by directors, female executives, and head of departments from the institutes approved by the SECP, along with names of those who availed exemptions during the year.	88
5.10	Description of external oversight of various functions like systems audit or internal audit by an external specialist and other measures taken to enhance credibility of internal controls and systems.	
5.11	Disclosure about related party transactions:	38
	a) Approved policy for related party transactions;"	
	b) Details of all related party transactions, along with the basis of relationship describing common directorship and percentage of shareholding;	234-236
	c) Contract or arrangement with the related party other than in the ordinary course of business on an arm's length basis, if any along with the justification for entering into such contract or arrangement;	234-236
	d) Disclosure of director's interest in related party transactions;	38
	e) In case of conflict, disclosure of how conflicts are managed and monitored by the board.	35,36
5.12	Disclosure of Board's Policy on the following significant matters:	
	a) Governance of risk and internal controls.	
	b) Diversity (including gender), any measurable objectives that it has set for implementing the policy, and progress on achieving the objectives.	26,27,57
	c) Disclosure of director's interest in significant contracts and arrangements.	
	d) Remuneration of non-executive directors including independent directors for attending board meetings and general meetings.	26,27,57
	e) Retention of board fee by the executive director earned by him against his services as non-executive director in other companies.	26,60
	f) Security clearance of foreign directors.	37

SR.No	Criteria	Reference
	g) Board meetings held outside Pakistan.	86
	h) Human resource management including:	33,34
	• Preparation of succession plan;	
	• Merit based recruitment;	
	• Performance based appraisal system;	
	• Promotion, reward and motivation;	
	• Training and development;	
	• Gender and race diversity;	
	• Appointment of / quota for people with disability; and	
	• Employee engagement /feedback."	
	i) Social and environmental responsibility including managing and reporting policies like procurement, waste and emissions.	34
	j) Communication with stakeholders.	36
	k) Dividend policy.	37
	l) Investors' relationship and grievances.	37
	m) Employee's health, safety and protection.	23
	n) Whistle blowing policy including mechanism to receive and handle complains in a fair and transparent manner, and provide protection to the complainant against victimization and reporting in Audit Committee's report.	31
	o) Safety of records of the company.	35
5.13	Board statement of the organization's business continuity plan or disaster recovery plan.	37
5.14	Compliance with the Best Practices of Code of Corporate Governance (No marks in case of any non-compliance).	159-162
5.15	Disclosure about:	65-68
	a) Shares held by Sponsors / Directors / Executives;	65-68
	b) Distribution of shareholders (Number of shares as well as category, e.g. Promoter, Directors / Executives or close family member of Directors / Executives etc.) or foreign shareholding (if any).	
5.16	Details about Board meetings and its attendance.	
5.17	TORs, composition and meeting attendance of the board committees including (Audit, Human Resource, Nomination and Risk management).	63-64
5.18	Timely Communication:	
	Date of authorization of financial statements by the board of directors:	
	Within 40 days - 6 marks	
	Within 50 days - 6 marks (in case of holding company who has listed subsidiary /subsidiaries)	
	Within 60 days - 3 marks	
	(Entities requiring approval from a Regulator before finalization of their financial statements would be provided a 20 days relaxation, on providing evidence to the Committee).	
5.19	Audit Committee report should describe the work of the committee in discharging its responsibilities. The report should include:	

SR.No	Criteria	Reference
	a) Composition of the committee with at least one member qualified as "financially literate" and all members are non-executive / Independent directors including the Chairman of the Audit Committee.	163-166
	b) Committee's overall role in discharging its responsibilities for the significant issues related to the financial statements, and how these issues were addressed.	163-166
	c) Committee's overall approach to risk management and internal control, and its processes, outcomes and disclosure.	163-166
	d) Role of Internal Audit in risk management and internal control, and the approach to Internal Audit to have direct access to Audit Committee and evaluation of Internal Auditor's performance.	163-166
	e) Review of arrangements for staff and management to report to Audit Committee in confidence, concerns, if any, about actual or potential improprieties in financial and other matters, and recommended instituting remedial and mitigating measures.	163-166
	f) An explanation as to how it has assessed the effectiveness of the external audit process and the approach taken to the appointment or reappointment of the external auditor; and if the external auditor provides non-audit services, an explanation as to how auditor's objectivity and independence is safeguarded.	163-166
	g) If Audit Committee recommends external auditors other than the retiring external auditors, before the lapse of three consecutive years, reasons shall be reported.	163-166
	h) The Audit Committee's views whether the Annual Report was fair, balanced and understandable and also whether it provided the necessary information to shareholders to assess the company's position and performance, business model and strategy.	163-166
	i) Results of the self-evaluation of the Audit Committee carried out of its own performance.	163-166
	j) Disclosure of the number of whistle-blowing incidences reported to the Audit Committee during the year.	163-166
5.20	Presence of the chairman of the Audit Committee at the AGM to answer questions on the Audit Committee's activities / matters that are within the scope of the Audit Committee's responsibilities.	88
5.21	Board disclosure on Company's use of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) software including:	17
	a) How it is designed to manage and integrate the functions of core business processes / modules like finance, HR, supply chain and inventory management in a single system;"	
	b) Management support in the effective implementation and continuous updation;	17
	c) Details about user training of ERP software;	17
	d) How the company manages risks or control risk factors on ERP projects;	17
	e) How the company assesses system security, access to sensitive data and segregation of duties.	17-18
5.22	Disclosure about the Government of Pakistan policies related to company's business / sector in Directors' Report and their impact on the company business and performance.	52-62
5.23	Information on company's contribution to the national exchequer (in terms of payment of duties, taxes and levies) and to the economy (measured in terms of GDP contribution, new jobs creation, increase in exports, contributions to society & environment and community development etc.)	
6	Analysis of the Financial Information	
6.01	Analysis of the financial and non-financial performance using both qualitative and quantitative indicators, showing linkage between:	123-124
	a) Past and current performance;	

SR.No	Criteria	Reference
	b) Performance against targets /budget; and The analysis should cover significant deviations from previous year in operating results and the reasons for loss, if incurred, as well as future prospects of profits.	124
6.02	a) Analysis of financial ratios (Annexure I) with graphical presentation and disclosure of methods and assumptions used in compiling the indicators. b) Explanation of negative change in the performance as compared to last year.	Annexure I 144
6.03	Vertical and horizontal analysis of Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss Account and summary of Cash Flow Statement for last 6 years. Weightage to be given to graphical presentation.	139,140,141,128-154
6.04	Cash Flow Statement based on Direct Method (separate Cash Flow for specific funds e.g. Zakat).	151
6.05	a) Information about business segment and non-business segment; and b) Segmental analysis of business performance including segment revenue, segment results, profit before tax, segment assets and liabilities.	225
6.06	Share price sensitivity analysis using key variables (i.e. selling price, raw material cost, interest rate and currency) with the consequent impact on the company's earning.	152-154
6.07	Composition of local versus imported material and sensitivity analysis in narrative form due to foreign currency fluctuations.	18,240
6.08	Disclosure of market share of the company and its products and services.	54
6.09	Statement of value added and its distribution with graphical presentation: a) Employees as remuneration; b) Government as taxes (separately direct and indirect); c) Shareholders as dividends; d) Providers of financial capital as financial charges; e) Society as donation; and f) Retained within the business.	135
6.10	Statement of Economic value added (EVA) [EVA = NOPAT – WACC x TC, where NOPAT is Net Operating Profit After Tax, WACC is Weighted Average Cost of Capital, and TC is Total Invested Capital]"	128
6.11	CEO presentation video on the company's business performance of the year covering the company business strategy to improve and future outlook. (Please provide relevant webpage link of the video in the company's annual report).	75
7	Business Model	
7.01	Describe the business model including inputs, business activities, outputs and outcomes as per international applicable framework.	20-21
7.02	Explanation of any material changes in the entity's business model during the year.	54
8	Disclosures on IT Governance and Cybersecurity	
8.01	The Board responsibility statement on the evaluation and enforcement of legal and regulatory implications of cyber risks and the responsibilities of the board in case of any breaches.	31
8.02	Disclosure related to IT governance and cybersecurity programs, policies and procedures and industry specific requirements for cybersecurity and strategy in place.	31
8.03	Disclosures about how cybersecurity fits into the board's risk oversight function and how the board is engaging with management on this issue.	31
8.04	Disclosure that at least one board-level committee is charged with oversight of IT governance and cybersecurity matters and how the board administers its IT risk oversight function related to these risks.	

SR.No	Criteria	Reference
8.05	Disclosure about Company's controls and procedures about an "early warning system" that enables the company to identify, assess, address, make timely disclosures and timely communications to the board about cybersecurity risks and incidents.	
8.06	Disclosure of policy related to independent comprehensive security assessment of technology environment, including third party risks and when last such review was carried out.	
8.07	Disclosure about resilient contingency and disaster recovery plan in terms of dealing with a possible IT failure or cyber breach and details about company's cyber insurance.	37-38
8.08	Disclosure of advancement in digital transformation on how the organization has leveraged 4.0 Industrial revolution (RPA, Block Chain, AI, Cloud Computing etc.) to improve transparency, reporting and governance.	
8.09	Disclosure about education and training efforts of the Company to mitigate cybersecurity risks. Explanatory Note Companies are recommended to assess the risks related to the potential theft or compromise of their technology, data or intellectual property in connection with their operations, as well as how the recognition of these risks may impact their business, including their financial condition and results of operations, and any effects on their reputation, stock price and long-term value. Where these risks are material to investment and voting decisions, they should be disclosed, and we encourage companies to provide disclosure that allows investors to evaluate these risks through the eyes of management. Please note that disclosure about these risks should be specifically fit to a company's unique facts and circumstances. We trust that corporations should continue to consider this growing area of risk and evaluate its materiality on an ongoing basis. Further, the Company should not make such detailed disclosures that could compromise its cybersecurity efforts – for example, by providing a "roadmap or product details" for those who seek to penetrate a company's security protections. However, companies should disclose IT governance and cybersecurity risks and incidents that are material to investors, including the associated financial, legal, or reputational consequences, if any.	103-113
9	Future Outlook	
9.01	Forward-looking statement in narrative and quantitative form, including projections or forecasts about known trends and uncertainties that could affect the company's resources, revenues and operations in the short, medium and long term.	76-77
9.02	Explanation as to how the performance of the company aligns with the forward-looking disclosures made in the previous year.	76
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SR.No	Criteria	Reference
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	g) Analysts.	
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SR.No	Criteria	Reference
Annexure I - Financial Ratios (refer section 6 of the criteria)		
Financial Sector		
Profitability Ratios		
	a) Profit before tax ratio b) Gross Yield on Earning Assets c) Gross Spread ratio d) Cost/Income ratio e) Return on Equity f) Return on Capital employed g) Shareholders' Funds h) Return on Shareholders' Funds i) Return on Investment j) Total Shareholder Return	
Liquidity Ratios		
	a) Advances to deposits ratio b) Current ratio c) Net interest income as a percentage of working funds / operating cost – Efficiency ratio d) Non-interest income as a percentage of working funds e) Quick / Acid test ratio f) Cash to Current Liabilities g) Cost of Funds h) Cash flow coverage ratio i) Net interest income as a percentage of working funds / Operating cost - Efficiency ratio j) Cash Reserve Ratio / Liquid Asset ratio k) Gross Non-Performing assets to gross advances l) Non-Performing loans (Assets) to Total Loans (Assets) m) Credit–- Deposit Ratio	
Investment / Market Ratios		
	a) Earnings per share (EPS) and diluted EPS b) Price Earnings ratio c) Price to Book ratio d) Dividend Yield ratio e) Dividend Payout ratio / Dividend Cover Ratio f) Cash Dividend per share / Stock Dividend per share g) Market value per share at the end of the year and high/low during the year h) Breakup value per share i. Without Surplus on Revaluation of property, plant and equipment"	

SR.No	Criteria	Reference
	ii. With Surplus on Revaluation of property plant and equipment including the effect of all Investments	
	iii. Including Investment in Related Party at fair /market value and also with Surplus on Revaluation of property plant and equipment.	
	i) DuPont Analysis	
	j) Free Cash Flow	
	k) Economic Value Added (EVA)	
Capital Structure		
	a) Capital Adequacy ratio	
	b) Earning assets to total assets ratio	
	c) Weighted Average cost of deposit	
	d) Statutory Liquidity Reserve (Ratio)	
	e) Net assets per share	
	f) Debt to Equity ratio (as per book and as per market value)	
Non-Financial Ratios		
	a) Staff turnover ratio	
	b) Customer Satisfaction Index	
	c) Employee Productivity Rate	
	d) Revenue per Employee	
	e) Customer Retention Ratio	
Non-Financial Sector		
Profitability Ratios		
	a) Gross Profit ratio	129.00
	b) Net Profit to Sales	129.00
	c) EBITDA Margin to Sales	129.00
	d) Operating leverage ratio	129.00
	e) Return on Equity / Shareholders' Funds	129.00
	f) Return on Capital employed	129.00
	g) Shareholders' Funds	129.00
	h) Return on Shareholders' Funds	129.00
	i) Return on Investment	
	j) Total Shareholder Return	
Liquidity Ratios		
	a) Current ratio	130.00
	b) Quick / Acid test ratio	130.00
	c) Cash to Current Liabilities	130.00
	d) Cash flow from operations to Sales	130.00
	e) Cash flow to capital expenditures	130.00

SR.No	Criteria	Reference
f)	Cash flow coverage ratio	130.00
Investment /Market Ratios		
a)	Earnings per Share (EPS) and diluted EPS	131.00
b)	Price Earnings ratio	131.00
c)	Price to Book ratio	131.00
d)	Dividend Yield ratio	131.00
e)	Dividend Payout ratio / Dividend Cover Ratio	131.00
f)	Cash Dividend per share / Stock Dividend per share	131.00
g)	Market value per share at the year end and high/low during the year	131.00
h)	Breakup value per share	131.00
i.	Without Surplus on Revaluation of property, plant and equipment"	
ii.	With Surplus on Revaluation of Property plant and equipment including the effect of all Investments	131.00
iii.	Including Investment in Related Party at fair /market value and also with Surplus on Revaluation of property plant and equipment.	
i)	DuPont Analysis	136.00
j)	Free Cash Flow	132.00
k)	Economic Value Added (EVA)	128.00
Capital Structure		
a)	Financial leverage ratio	132-133
b)	Weighted average cost of debt	132-133
c)	Debt to Equity ratio (as per book and as per market value)	132-133
d)	Net assets per share	132-133
e)	Interest Cover /Time Interest earned ratio	-
Activity / Turnover Ratios		
a)	Total Assets turnover ratio	134.00
b)	Fixed Assets turnover ratio	134.00
c)	No. of Days in Inventory	134.00
d)	No. of Days in Receivables	134.00
e)	No. of Days in Payables	134.00
f)	Operating cycle	134.00
Non-Financial Ratios		
a)	% of Plant Availability	
b)	Customer Satisfaction Index	
c)	Production per Employee (for manufacturing)/ Employee Productivity Rate (for service industry)	135.00
d)	Revenue per Employee	135.00
e)	Staff turnover ratio	
f)	Spares Inventory as % of Assets Cost	135.00

SR.No	Criteria	Reference
	g) Maintenance Cost as % of Operating Expenses	135.00
	h) Customer Retention Ratio	
	Annexure II - Specific Disclosures of the Financial Statements (refer section 12 of the criteria)	
1	Fair value of Property, Plant and Equipment.	
2	Particulars of significant / material assets and immovable property including location and area of land.	
3	Capacity of an industrial unit, actual production and the reasons for shortfall.	
4	Forced sale value in case of revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment or investment property.	
5	Specific disclosures required for shariah compliant companies / companies listed on the Islamic Indices as required under clause 10 of the Fourth Schedule of the Companies Act, 2017.	
6	Disclosure requirements for common control transactions as specified under the Accounting Standard on 'Accounting for common control transactions' developed by ICAP and notified by SECP (through SECP S.R.O. 53(I)/2022 dated January 12, 2022)	
7	Disclosure about Human Resource Accounting (includes the disclosure of process of identifying and measuring the cost incurred by the company to recruit, select, hire, train, develop, allocate, conserve, reward and utilize human assets).	
8	In financial statements issued after initial or secondary public offering(s) of securities or issuance of debt instrument(s) implementation of plans as disclosed in the prospectus/offering document with regards to utilization of proceeds raised till full implementation of such plans.	
9	Where any property or asset acquired with the funds of the company and is not held in the name of the company or is not in the possession and control of the company, this fact along with reasons for the property or asset not being in the name of or possession or control of the company shall be stated; and the description and value of the property or asset, the person in whose name and possession or control it is held shall be disclosed.	
	Annexure III - Specific Disclosures for Banking Company	
1	Disclosure of Credit Ratings given by various rating agencies for the Bank and for its Instruments. For e.g. Tier I and Tier II.	
2	Details of Advances portfolio Classification wise as per the direction issued by SBP.	
3	Disclosure for Non-Performing Assets (NPA):	
	i. Movements in NPA; ii. Sector-wise breakup of NPA; iii. Movement of Provisions made against NPA; and iv. Details of accounts restructured as per regulatory guidelines"	
4	Maturity Pattern of Key Assets and Liabilities.	
5	Classification and valuation of investments as per SBP guidelines / IAS / IFRSs.	
6	Details of credit concentration / sector-wise exposure.	
7	Concentration of assets, liabilities and off-Balance Sheet items.	
8	Disclosure of Non-Performing Loans.	
9	Disclosures under regulatory requirements (for e.g. Prudential Regulations and Basel III) issued by SBP.	
10	Details of Non statutory investment portfolio.	
11	Disclosures for derivative investments.	

SR.No	Criteria	Reference
12	Bank's Network: List of Bank's Branches.	
Annexure IV - Specific Disclosures for Insurance Company		
1	Claims management and details of outstanding claims (IBNR & IBNER) with estimated liability and ageing thereof.	
2	Highlights of segment revenue account.	
3	Disclosure of outstanding premium / unearned premium.	
4	Details of claims under different categories of policies including average claim settlement period.	
5	Estimated liability in respect of outstanding claims including their ageing.	
6	Disclosures of re-insurance ceded premium & claim recovered.	
7	Disclosure of extent of risk retained, reinsured and unexpired risk.	
8	Disclosures pertaining to solvency margin / solvency ratio.	
9	Valuation & impairment of investment as per regulatory requirements.	
10	Actuarial assumptions made are in compliance with the regulations issued by regulatory authorities.	
11	Following accounting ratios pertaining to insurance sector: • Claim ratio; • Premium growth ratio; • Claim settlement ratio; • Combined ratio; • Persistency ratio; • Reinsurance premium ceded on gross premium (%); • Reinsurance claim recovery percentage; • Retention ratio; • External liability ratio."	
12	Review of assets quality.	
13	Report of the life actuary (for life insurance).	
14	Statement showing age-wise analysis of unclaimed amount of policyholders.	
Annexure V - Specific Disclosures for Exploration and Production (E&P) Company		
1	Disclosure of definition used by the company for: (i) Net Proved developed reserves (ii) Net Proved undeveloped reserves	
2	Disclosure of estimates of net proved developed reserves, net proved undeveloped reserves and total net proved reserves showing by major geographical area in tabular form with movement occurred during the year.	
3	Disclosure of the company's progress in converting proved undeveloped reserves into proved developed reserves.	

SR.No	Criteria	Reference
	Annexure VI - Specific Disclosures required for State Owned Entities (SOEs) as per State-Owned Enterprises (Governance and Operations) Act, 2023 (SOE Act)	
1	Statement by the Board about the SOE's business plan for the three (3) financial years (if SOE has / have subsidiary(ies) then for the group as a whole) encompassing below information: • Operations; • Strategic direction; • Financial and non-financial performance measures; and • How SEO shall achieve its primary objective."	
2	Disclosure by the board (or the group comprising the SOE and its subsidiaries, if any) that it has adopted and published a 'Statement of Corporate Intent' in respect of that year and the following two financial years, relating to given components: • Main Business of SOE; • Business goals business plan; • Summary of performance measures and benchmarks against business goals/targets and its primary objective; • Summary of strategies for achieving its business goals and primary objective; • Summary of key risks identified in the achievement of the business goals; • Current or anticipated borrowing of SOE; • Details of Accounting policies and summary indicative balance sheet and profit and loss statement; • Proposed dividend declaration and distribution policy; and • Description of any public service obligations and their impact on the forecasted financial outcomes of SOE.	
3	Declaration of the Board whether, in their opinion: • There are reasonable grounds that SOE shall be able to pay their debts as they become due and payable; and • The financial statements and the notes to them comply with the requirements of SOE Act and IFRSs.	
4	Publication of summary of the annual report on the SOE website / Division website, including comparison of the actual performance with the targets or benchmarks, as set in its Statement of Corporate Intent for that financial year.	
5	Board statement on the integrity of the systems of internal control and policy and actions taken in case of deviation or violation from the company's code of conduct or other systems of internal control.	
6	Disclosure by the Board about the evaluation of the performance of the Audit Committee through a formal review mechanism.	

Glossary

ASML	Aisha Steel Mills Limited
AGM	Annual General Meeting
ATIR	Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue
ATL	Active Tax Payer List
BAC	Board Audit Committee
BCP	Business Continuity Planning
Bn	Billion
Board / BOD	Board of Directors
CCG	Code of Corporate Governance
CDC	Central Depository Company
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CIR	Commissioner Inland Revenue
CIT	Commissioner Income Tax
CPEC	China Pakistan Economic Corridor
CRC	Cold Rolled Coil
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CWIP	Capital Work in Progress
EBIT	Earnings before Interest and Taxation
EBITDA	Earnings before Interest, Taxation, Depreciation and Amortization
EC	Executive Committee
EPS	Earnings Per Share
FBR	Federal Board of Revenue
FTR	Final Tax Regime
FY	Fiscal Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIDC	Gas Infrastructure Development Cess
GoP	Government of Pakistan
HDGC	Hot Dipped Galvanized Coil
HoD	Head of Department
HR	Human Resource
HR & RC	Human Resources & Remuneration Committee
HRC	Hot Rolled Coil
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
IAS	International Accounting Standards
IBA	Institute of Business Administration
ICAP	Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan
ICMAP	Institute of Cost and Management Accountants of Pakistan
IFAC	International Federation of Accountants

Glossary

IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFRIC	International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IIL	International Industries Limited
IPO	Initial Public Offering
ISL	International Steels Limited
ISO	International Standards Organization
IT	Information Technology
ITAT	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
ITRA	Income Tax Reference Application
JV	Joint Ventures
KE	Karachi Electric
KIBOR	Karachi Interbank Offer Rate
KPMG	Klynveld Peat Marwick Goerdeler
LIBOR	London Interbank Offered Rate
LTU	Large Taxpayers Unit
M & A	Memorandum and Articles
MAP	Management Association of Pakistan
MC	Management Committee
MOC	Metal One Corporation Limited
Mn	Million
MoM	Month on Month
MT	Metric Ton(s)
NBV	Net Book Value
NEPRA	National Electric Power Regulatory Authority
NOC	No Objection Certificate
NRV	Net Realizable Value
PACRA	Pakistan Credit Rating Agency
PAT	Profit after tax
PCL	Pakistan Cables Limited
PICG	Pakistan Institute of Corporate Governance
PKR / Rs.	Pakistani Rupees
PSX	Pakistan Stock Exchange
SECP	Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan
SHC	Sindh High Court
TCF	The Citizens Foundation
US$ / USD	United States Dollar
YoY	Year on Year

آڈیٹرز:

موجودہ بیرونی آڈیٹرز میسرز اے ایف فرگوسن اینڈ کمپنی، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹس، 28 اکتوبر 2024ء کو سالانہ جنرل میٹنگ کے اختتام پر ریٹائر ہو جائیں گے اور اہل ہونے کے سبب، 30 جون 2025ء کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لئے دوبارہ تقرری کے لئے خود کو پیش کر چکے ہیں۔ بیرونی آڈیٹرز کی ریٹنگ انسٹیٹوٹ آف چارٹرز اکاؤنٹس آف پاکستان (ICAP) کے مطابق تسلی بخش ہے جیسا کہ ان کے کوالٹی کنٹرول ریویو پروگرام کے تحت درکار ہے۔ جیسا کہ آڈٹ کمیٹی نے تجویز کیا ہے، بورڈ میسرز اے ایف فرگوسن اینڈ کمپنی، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹس کی 30 جون 2025 کو ختم ہونے والے مالی سال کے لیے، موجودہ فیس پر دوبارہ تقرری کی سفارش کرتا ہے، 28 اکتوبر 2024 کو شیڈول ہونے والی سالانہ جنرل میٹنگ میں شیئر ہولڈرز سے اس حوالے سے منظوری طلب کریں گے۔

سیکریٹیریل طریقوں کی تعمیل:

زیر نظر مالی سال کے دوران کمپنیز ایکٹ، 2017 اور لسٹڈ کمپنیز (کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس) ریگولیشنز، 2019 کے تحت سیکریٹری اور کارپوریٹ ضروریات کو مناسب طریقے سے پورا کیا گیا ہے۔

متعلقہ پارٹیوں سے لین دین:

لسٹڈ کمپنیوں (کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس) ریگولیشنز، 2019 کی ضروریات کی تعمیل کے لئے، کمپنی نے تمام متعلقہ پارٹی لین دین کو آڈٹ کمیٹی اور بورڈ کے سامنے ان کے جائزے اور منظوری کے لئے پیش کیا۔ ان لین دین کو آڈٹ کمیٹی اور بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے اپنے متعلقہ اجلاسوں میں منظور کیا ہے۔ متعلقہ پارٹی لین دین کی تفصیلات، ضم شدہ اور آڈٹ شدہ مالی اسٹیٹمنٹ نوٹ نمبر 37 میں فراہم کئے گئے ہیں۔

اعتراف:

ڈائریکٹرز کمپنی کے اسٹیک ہولڈرز کے مسلسل اعتماد اور سرپرستی کے لیے ان کے شکر گزار ہیں۔ ہم اپنے کاروباری شراکت داروں اور مالیاتی اداروں کی طرف سے اعتماد اور اعتماد کے لیے اپنی تعریف کو ریکارڈ پر رکھنا چاہتے ہیں۔

ڈائریکٹرز کمپنی کے ملازمین کی محنت کو تسلیم کرتے ہیں اور ان کے مسلسل عزم کے منتظر ہیں۔ ہم آڈٹ اور دیگر کمیٹیوں کے ممبران کی گرانقدر شراکت اور فعال کردار کو بھی سراہتے ہیں جو انتہائی اہمیت کے حامل معاملات پر انتظامیہ کی مدد اور رہنمائی کرتے رہے۔

بورڈ کے لئے اور اس کی جانب سے

ڈاکٹر منیر احمد
چیف ایگزیکٹو

جناب کاشف حبیب
ڈائریکٹر

کراچی: 30 ستمبر 2024ء

کسی بھی ڈائریکٹر کی طرف سے اضافی خدمات کی تفویض کے حوالے سے معاوضے کی ادائیگی کا تعین بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز مارکیٹ کے معیار اور کام کے دائرہ کار کی بنیاد پر کرے گا جو کمپنی کے آرٹیکل آف ایسوسی ایشن کی اجازت کے مطابق ہوگا۔ معاوضے کی سطحیں بھی مناسب ہوں گی اور ذمہ دار اور مہارت کی سطح کے مطابق ہوں گی۔ تاہم، ایک آزاد ڈائریکٹر کے لئے، یہ اس سطح پر نہیں ہوگا جو کہ آزادی سے سمجھوتہ کرنے کے لئے سمجھا جا سکے۔

جہاں عائشہ اسٹیل ملز لمیٹڈ کے کسی بھی ایگزیکٹو کو دیگر کمپنیوں میں ڈائریکٹر کے طور پر مقرر کیا گیا ہے، وہ بورڈ کی فوری آنے والی میٹنگ میں اپنی تقرری کے حوالے سے بورڈ کو تحریری طور پر آگاہ کرے گا۔ مزید یہ کہ ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر کی جانب سے کسی دوسرے ادارے میں اس کی ڈائریکٹر شپ کی وجہ سے حاصل کردہ کوئی بھی فیس بورڈ کی منظوری سے خود ڈائریکٹر اپنے پاس رکھ سکتا ہے۔

چیف ایگزیکٹو بورڈ کا واحد ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر ہے۔ نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز بورڈ کی ہر میٹنگ میں شرکت کیلئے 50,000 روپے اور ہر کمیٹی میٹنگ میں شرکت کیلئے 25,000 فیس کے ساتھ سفر سے متعلقہ اخراجات کے بھی حقدار ہیں۔ یہ شرح بورڈ کی جانب سے نظر ثانی کے تابع ہیں۔ زیر جائزہ سال کے دوران، نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز کو بورڈ اور کمیٹی میٹنگز میں شرکت کے لیے 1.27 ملین روپے ادا کیے گئے، جن میں متعلقہ اخراجات شامل ہیں۔ چیف ایگزیکٹو اور ایگزیکٹوز کی تنخواہوں کے ساتھ ساتھ نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز کو کی جانے والی ادائیگیوں کی تفصیلات بھی آڈٹ شدہ مالیاتی گوشواروں کے نوٹ 38 میں بیان کی گئی ہیں۔

شیئر ہولڈنگ کا پیٹرن:

کمپنی کے عام اور ترجیحی حصص پاکستان اسٹاک ایکسچینج میں درج ہیں۔ 30 جون 2024 تک کمپنی کے 10,998 عام شیئر ہولڈرز (12,647:2023) اور 2,263 ترجیحی شیئر ہولدرز (2,358:2023) تھے۔ کمپنی کے شیئر ہولڈنگ کے تفصیلی نمونے اور شیئر ہولڈنگ کی کیٹگریز پر بشمول ڈائریکٹرز اور ایگزیکٹوز کے شیئرز اگر کوئی ہیں، ضمیمہ III کے طور پر منسلک ہے۔

مالیاتی اور کاروباری جھلکیاں:

کلیدی آپریٹنگ اور مالی اعداد و شمار کو کلیدی آپریشنل اور فنانشل ڈیٹا اور اس کا تجزیہ کے عنوان سے (صفحہ 127) پر خلاصہ کی شکل میں دیا گیا ہے اور اہم اعداد و شمار کی گرافیکل نمائندگی (صفحہ نمبر 147) پر پیش کی گئی ہے۔

آڈٹ کمیٹی:

جیسا کہ کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس کے تحت ضروری ہے، آڈٹ کمیٹی نے بورڈ کی طرف سے منظوری دی گئی شرائط کے مطابق اپنی کارکردگی جاری رکھی۔

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹر	کیٹگری	آڈٹ کمیٹی	افرادی وسائل اور معاوضہ کمیٹی	نامزدگی کمیٹی	رسک مینجمنٹ کمیٹی
جناب عارف حبیب (چیئرمین)	دیگر نان ایگزیکیٹیو	-	ممبر	چیئرمین	چیئرمین
جناب صمد حبیب	دیگر نان ایگزیکیٹیو	ممبر	-	ممبر	-
جناب کاشف حبیب	دیگر نان ایگزیکیٹیو	ممبر	ممبر	-	ممبر
جناب نسیم بیگ	دیگر نان ایگزیکیٹیو	ممبر	-	-	-
ڈاکٹر منیر احمد (چیف ایگزیکیٹیو و ڈیمڈ ڈائریکٹر)	ایگزیکیٹیو	-	-	-	ممبر
محترمہ طیبہ رشید (خاتون ڈائریکٹر)	آزاد	چیئرپرسن	-	-	-
جناب ارسلان اقبال	آزاد	-	-	-	-
جناب راشد علی خان	آزاد	-	چیئرمین	-	-
جناب محمد عباس مرزا	آزاد	-	-	-	-

ڈائریکٹرز اور ایگزیکیٹیوز کی طرف سے کمپنی کے شیئرز کا لین دین:

تمام ڈائریکٹرز بشمول چیف ایگزیکیٹو، چیف فنانشل آفیسر اور کمپنی کے اعلیٰ عہدے داران کو کمپنی سیکرٹری کی جانب سے مطلع کر دیا گیا تھا کہ اگر انہوں نے بذات خود یا ان کے شریک حیات نے کمپنی کے حصص میں کوئی خرید و فروخت کی ہے تو تحریری طور پر ان سودوں کی قیمت، حصص کی تعداد و قسم اور لین دین کی نوعیت کی تفصیلات سودے کے 7 دن کے اندر کمپنی سیکریٹری کو ارسال کر دیں۔

ڈائریکٹرز، چیف ایگزیکیٹو، چیف فنانشل آفیسر، کمپنی سیکریٹری اور ان کے شریک حیات اور کم عمر فیملی ممبران کی کمپنی کے حصص میں خرید و فروخت سے متعلق بیان کو ضمیمہ-1 میں منسلک کیا گیا ہے۔ ضمیمہ 1- میں دیئے گئے منکشفات کے علاوہ کمپنی کے کسی بھی "ایگزیکیٹو" (جو کہ سی ای او، سی ایف او، ہیڈ آف انٹرنل آڈٹ، کمپنی سیکریٹری اور کمپنی میں جنرل مینیجر کے طور پر نامزد دیگر ملازمین ہیں) نے کمپنی کے شیئرز میں کوئی تجارت نہیں کی ہے۔ سالانہ رپورٹوں میں شیئرز کی خرید و فروخت منکشف کیے جانے کے لئے اس سطح کو کمپنی کے بورڈ نے طے کیا ہے۔

بورڈ میٹنگز میں حاضری:

ایک اسٹیٹمنٹ جو ان افراد کے نام ظاہر کرتا ہے جو مالی سال کے دوران کمپنی کے ڈائریکٹر تھے اور بورڈ اور کمیٹی کے اجلاسوں میں ان کی حاضری کے ساتھ ضمیمہ-II کے ساتھ منسلک ہے۔

ڈائریکٹرز کے معاوضے کی پالیسی:

نان ایگزیکیٹو ڈائریکٹرز اور آزاد ڈائریکٹرز بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز اور اس کی ذیلی کمیٹی کے اجلاس میں شرکت کے لئے میٹنگ فیس کا دعویٰ کر سکتے ہیں جو بورڈ کی طرف سے وقتاً فوقتاً منظور کی گئی ہو۔

قومی خزانے میں شراکت:

آپ کی کمپنی قومی معیشت میں اپنی شراکت کو سنجیدگی سے لیتی ہے اور ہمیشہ اپنی ذمہ داریوں کو شفاف، درست اور بروقت ادا کرتی ہے۔ کمپنی نے سال کے دوران انکم ٹیکس، سیلز ٹیکس، کسٹم ڈیوٹی اور ایکسائز ڈیوٹی کی مد میں قومی خزانے میں 7,836 ملین روپے سے زائد جمع کرائے۔

کارپوریٹ گورننس:

کمپنی پاکستان اسٹاک ایکسچینج میں درج ہے۔ اس کا بورڈ اور انتظام فہرست کمپنیوں کے لئے مقرر کردہ کارپوریٹ گورننس کے ضابطے کا مشاہدہ کرنے کے لئے پرعزم ہے اور اپنی ذمہ داریوں سے واقف ہے اور مالی اور غیر مالیاتی معلومات کی درستگی، جامعیت اور شفافیت کو بڑھانے کے لئے آپریشن اور کارکردگی کی نگرانی کرتا ہے۔

بورڈ یہ بتانا چاہے گا کہ کمپنی کے اکاؤنٹس کی مناسب کتابیں برقرار رکھی گئی ہیں اور مناسب اکاؤنٹنگ پالیسیاں اپنائی گئی ہیں اور مستقل طور پر لاگو کی گئی ہیں سوائے اکاؤنٹنگ کے نئے معیارات اور موجودہ معیارات میں ترمیمات کے جیسا کہ منسلک آڈٹ شدہ مالی بیانات میں نوٹ نمبر 3.22 میں بیان کیا گیا ہے۔ اکاؤنٹس کی تیاری اور اکاؤنٹنگ کا تخمینہ معقول اور سمجھدار فیصلے پر مبنی ہے۔ انٹرنیشنل فنانشل رپورٹنگ اسٹینڈرڈز (IFRS) جیسا کہ کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017، اسلامک فنانشل اکاؤنٹنگ اسٹینڈرڈز (IFAS) جیسا کہ کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017 اور کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017 کے تحت جاری کردہ ہدایات اور پاکستان میں قابل اطلاق ہدایات پر عمل کیا جاتا ہے۔ مالی اسٹیٹمنٹ کی تیاری میں اندرونی کنٹرول کا نظام، بشمول مالیاتی کنٹرول ڈیزائن میں درست ہے اور اسے موثر طریقے سے نافذ اور مانیٹر کیا گیا ہے۔ کمپنی کے مالیاتی اسٹیٹمنٹ کافی حد تک اس کے حالات، اس کے آپریشنز، نقد بہاؤ اور ایکوئٹی میں تبدیلیوں کو شفاف انداز میں پیش کرتے ہیں۔ کسی بھی ٹیکس، ڈیوٹی، لیویز یا چارجز کی وجہ سے کوئی مادی ادائیگی بقایا نہیں رہی۔

بورڈ اس کے ذریعہ اس بات کی تصدیق کرتا ہے کہ کمپنی کی مستقل تشویش کے طور پر جاری رکھنے کی صلاحیت کے بارے میں کوئی شک نہیں ہے کہ کارپوریٹ گورننس کے بہترین طریقوں سے کوئی مادی رخصتی نہیں ہوئی ہے جیسا کہ قابل اطلاق قواعد وضوابط میں بیان کیا گیا ہے، اور یہ کہ کمپنی کو مناسب اندرونی مالیاتی کنٹرول حاصل ہے۔

چیف ایگزیکٹیو آفیسر سمیت چھ ڈائریکٹرز نے ڈائریکٹرز ٹریننگ/ایجوکیشن پروگرام مکمل کیا تھا جبکہ دو ڈائریکٹرز کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس کے تحت بیان کردہ معیار کے مطابق ڈائریکٹرز ٹریننگ پروگرام میں شرکت سے پہلے ہی مستثنٰی تھے۔

ڈائریکٹرز کا انتخاب:

کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017 کے سیکشن 161 کے مطابق، 2020 میں سالانہ عمومی اجلاس (AGM) میں منتخب کردہ آٹھ ڈائریکٹروں کی تین سال کی مدت اکتوبر 2023 میں ختم ہو گئی۔ نتیجتاً، ڈائریکٹروں کے انتخابات 28 اکتوبر 2023 کو منعقدہ AGM میں کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017 اور لسٹڈ کمپنیز (کارپوریٹ گورننس کے ضوابط) 2019 کے مطابق ہوئے۔ آٹھ ڈائریکٹرز کو 31 اکتوبر 2023 سے شروع ہونے والی تین سال کی مدت کے لیے منتخب کیا گیا۔ الیکشن کے بعد کا بورڈ آٹھ منتخب کردہ ڈائریکٹروں اور CEO پر مشتمل ہے، جو ایکٹ کے سیکشن (3) 188 کے تحت ایک ڈائریکٹر تصور کیا جاتا ہے۔

بورڈ/کمیٹیوں کی تشکیل:

کل آٹھ منتخب کردہ ڈائریکٹروں میں سے سات مرد ہیں جبکہ ایک خاتون ڈائریکٹر ہیں۔ سال کے اختتام کے بعد، جناب سلمان احمد خان ڈائریکٹر کے عہدے سے مستعفی ہو گئے ہیں، اور جناب محمد عباس مرزا کو ان کی جگہ ڈائریکٹر کے طور پر تقرر کیا گیا۔ خالی نشست کو مقررہ وقت کے اندر پُر کیا گیا۔ موجودہ بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز اور اس کی کمیٹیوں کی تشکیل درج ذیل ہے:

تربیت، غیر ملکی فرم کی طرف سے فائر ہائیڈرنٹ اور فائر فائٹنگ سسٹم کا آڈٹ، فائر فائٹنگ وسائل اور آلات میں اضافہ اور تصویروں کی نمائندگی کے ساتھ ایس او پیز میں اپ ڈیٹ اور اردو زبان میں ان کا ترجمہ شامل ہیں۔ اصولوں کی سخت تعمیل لازمی ہے، اور ملازمین کو عادت کے طور قواعد وضوابط پر عمل کرنے کی تربیت دی جاتی ہے۔ ملازمین کو تمام ایس او پیز سے واقف رکھنے کے لئے فرضی انخلا ڈرل سمیت تربیتی سیشن منعقد کئے جاتے ہیں۔

ASML آب وہوا میں بہتری لاکر ماحولیاتی کارکردگی کے لئے پاکستان کی اسٹیل انڈسٹری کا معیار بننا چاہتی ہے۔

کارپوریٹ سماجی ذمہ داری (CSR):

ہم نے بھرپور کوشش کی ہے کہ معاشرے میں اپنا حصہ ڈالیں اور دنیا کو رہنے کیلئے ایک بہتر جگہ بنائیں۔ ASML میں، ہم سمجھتے ہیں کہ عوام کو معیاری تعلیم دے کر، ہم اپنے معاشرے کی ترقی میں اپنا حصہ ڈال سکتے ہیں جس کے نتیجے میں ہمارے ملک کی معاشی ترقی کو استحکام حاصل ہوتا ہے۔ ASML تحقیق، کانفرنسوں، تجارتی میلوں، ورکشاپس اور دیگر تقریبات کی حمایت کرتا ہے۔ ہم ہر دن انسانی صحت، کم استحقاق والے افراد اور عالمی ماحول کے لئے بنیادی تعلیم جیسے اہم خدشات پر عمل کرتے ہوئے عالمی ماحول کی بہتری کے بارے میں سوچنے کیلئے کوشاں ہیں۔

ASML: ایمپلائر آف چوائس

☆ تنوع اور شمولیت:

آپ کی کمپنی مساوی مواقع کے آجر ہونے پر فخر کرتی ہے اور اسی وجہ سے صنف، مسلک، مذہب یا کسی بھی دوسری وابستگی سے قطع نظر میرٹ پر روزگار کے مواقع فراہم کرتی ہے۔ ASML متنوع ورک کلچر بنانے کے لئے پرعزم ہے۔ مساوات کے علاوہ، آپ کی کمپنی خاص ضروریات کے حامل افراد کو روزگار کے مواقع بھی فراہم کرتی ہے۔

☆ گریجویٹی اسکیم:

کمپنی ایک منصوبہ رکھتی ہے جو اپنے ملازمین کو ریٹائرمنٹ کے فوائد فراہم کرتا ہے۔ اس میں مستقل ملازمین کے لئے ایک غیر شراکت دار اور بلا معاوضہ گریجویٹی اسکیم شامل ہے۔

☆ صنعتی تعلقات:

آپ کی کمپنی ایک منصفانہ، مشفقانہ اور میرٹ پر مبنی ماحول فراہم کرنے پر یقین رکھتی ہے۔ ہمیں یقین ہے کہ اگر ملازمین کے ساتھ منصفانہ اور احترام کے ساتھ سلوک کیا جائے گا تو اس کے نتیجے میں افرادی قوت کی حوصلہ افزائی ہوگی جس کے نتیجے میں پرامن اور روواداراںہ ماحول پیدا ہوگا۔ ہم آنے والے برسوں میں اس نقطہ نظر کو برقرار رکھنے کا ارادہ رکھتے ہیں۔

☆ کھیل اور دیگر سرگرمیاں:

ASML ملازمین کے درمیان ایک پرجوش اور فعال رویئے کو پروان چڑھاتا ہے اور قومی وقار کو بڑھانے میں یقین رکھتا ہے۔ سال بھر ملازمین کے لئے مختلف سرگرمیوں کا اہتمام کیا جاتا ہے جن میں ملازمین کی تعریف کا دن، یوم آزادی کی تقریبات، انٹرڈپارٹمنٹل کرکٹ ٹورنامنٹ وغیرہ شامل ہیں۔ ٹریفک قوانین بنیادی فرسٹ ایڈ اور طبی ایمرجنسی ہینڈلنگ سیشن بھی سال کے دوران منعقد کیا گیا۔

خطرات کے انتظام پر تفصیلی معیاری رپورٹس اور مقداری تجزیہ منسلکہ آڈٹ شدہ مالیاتی گوشوارں کے نوٹ نمبر 40 میں پیش کیا گیا ہے۔

خطرہ	سنگینی کی نوعیت	تخفیفی عوامل
انوینٹری کے ڈھیر کا خطرہ اصل خام مال اور CRC/GI بزنس کی بنیادی قیمت کا جز HRC ہے۔ فی الوقت HRC کو مقامی طور پر تیار نہیں کیا جارہا ہے اور اسے دنیا بھر کے معیاری مینوفیکچررز سے درآمد کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ یہ تمام ملز ایڈوانس آرڈر کی بنیاد پر کام کرتی ہیں۔ عام طور پر آرڈر کو دو سے تین ماہ قبل دیا جانا ہوتا ہے۔ شپنگ اور کلیئرنس کا ٹائم شامل کرلیں تو HRC انوینٹری مہیا ہونے تک، عموماً چار ماہ میں جا کر بزنس سائیکل مکمل ہوتا ہے۔ قیمت کے غیر معمولی گرنے اور صارفین کی جانب سے سست روی کا مظاہرہ کرنے کے سبب انوینٹری کے جمع ہوجانے اور نتیجتاً نقصان کا قوی امکان رہتا ہے۔	زیادہ	انوینٹری کے جمع ہوجانے کے خطرے کو کم کرنے کے لئے آرڈر کی تعداد کو مارکیٹ کی مانگ کے مطابق رکھا جاتا ہے۔ بین الاقوامی مارکیٹ کے رجحانات پر مستقل نظر اور مقامی سطح پر وقتاً فوقتاً ایڈجسٹمنٹ سے انوینٹری کے جمع ہوجانے کے خطرہ کو کم کیا جاسکتا ہے۔
ڈمپنگ کا خطرہ جب قیمت میں فرق بڑھ جاتا ہے تو تاجر سرمایہ کار CRC اور GI درآمد کرتے ہیں۔	اوسط	مارکیٹ پر مبنی قیمتوں کے تعین کی پالیسی اپناتے ہوئے CRC اور GI درآمد کے خطرے کو کم کیا جاتا ہے۔ ڈمپنگ کو روکنے کی پالیسیوں کو اپنانے کے لئے کسٹم حکام کے ساتھ مذاکرات کئے جاتے ہیں۔ مقامی پروڈیوسروں کی طرف سے پیداواری صلاحیتوں میں اضافہ اور مسابقتی کرنسی سے بھی خطرہ کم ہونا چاہئے۔
آلاتکار کے مصروف عمل ہونے کے دوران خطرہ مشینری چلنے کے دوران زخمی ہونے کا خطرہ	اوسط	جدید ترین پلانٹ اور مشینری کے حصول، معیاری آپریٹرز کی خدمات حاصل کرنے اور آزمودہ اور جانچ شدہ نظاموں کے نفاذ سے خطرے کو کم کیا جاتا ہے۔ حفاظتی ڈیزائنز، کنٹرول اور طے شدہ پروٹوکول لاگو ہیں۔ پلانٹ کی باقاعدگی سے دیکھ بھال اور عملے کی تربیت کی جاتی ہے۔
قرض کا خطرہ خطرہ ہے کہ کمپنی تجارتی قرضوں کی وصولی نہ کرپائے۔	کم	95 فیصد سے زیادہ فروخت پیشگی رقوم کے عوض ہوتی ہے۔ مزید برآں، صرف قابل اعتماد گاہکوں کو ایک ماہ سے بھی کم مدت کے لئے کریڈٹ پیش کیا جاتا ہے۔

مادیت کے لائحہ عمل کا نفاذ:

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کمپنی کے تمام مادی معاملات پر کڑی نظر رکھتے ہیں۔ عمومی طور پر، معاملات کو مادی سمجھا جاتا ہے اگر انفرادی طور پر یا مجموعی طور پر، ان سے کمپنی کی کارکردگی اور منافع کو نمایاں طور پر متاثر ہونے کا امکان پایا جاتا ہے۔

ماحولیات، صحت اور حفاظت:

ایک ذمہ دار کارپوریٹ شہری کی حیثیت سے، ASML EHS پالیسی کے اعلیٰ معیارات پر عمل کرنے کا عہد کرتا ہے اور یہ کمپنی کی اولین ترجیحات میں شامل ہے۔ CRSM میں بدقسمت حادثے کے پیش نظر پالیسیوں کا مزید جائزہ لیا گیا اور مستقبل میں ایسے حادثات سے بچنے کے لئے اضافی حفاظتی اقدامات کئے گئے ہیں۔ اقدامات میں ملازمین کی

کاروبار کی نوعیت:

دوران سال کمپنی کے کاروبار کی نوعیت میں کوئی تبدیلی نہیں آئی ہے۔

خام مال کی خریداری:

صحیح قیمت پر معیاری HRC کی خریداری GI/CRC کاروبار میں بہت اہمیت رکھتی ہے۔ کمپنی کی اعلیٰ انتظامیہ HRC کی خریداری میں براہ راست ملوث ہے اور بہتر قیمت پر بروقت دستیابی کو یقینی بنانے کی ہر ممکن کوشش کر رہی ہے۔ کمپنی کے خریداری کے ذرائع کو متنوع بنانے کے لئے تمام کوششیں کی جارہی ہیں۔ فی الحال، ASML دنیا کے آٹھ مختلف ممالک سے HRC درآمد کرتا ہے۔

رسک مینجمنٹ:

کمپنی خطرے سے نمٹنے کے احتیاطی طریقوں پر عمل کرتی ہے۔ بورڈ نے ایک رسک مینجمنٹ پالیسی وضع کی ہے اور باقاعدگی سے ان تمام کلیدی خطرات کا جائزہ لیتا ہے جن کا کمپنی کو سامنا ہے۔ رسک مینجمنٹ تمام تنظیمی سطحوں پر خطرات کے توازن کے لئے متوازن انداز کو فروغ دینے کیلئے بنایا گیا ہے۔ نظام ابتدائی مراحل میں مواقع اور خطرات کی شناخت اور تجزیہ، ان کی پیمائش اور خطرات سے نمٹنے اور نگرانی کے لئے مناسب حکمتِ عملی کے استعمال کیلئے تیار ہے۔

کمپنی کا کلیدی کاروبار مینوفیکچرنگ ہے جسکے سبب اس نے اپنے رسک مینجمنٹ سسٹم کو ایسا واضح کیا ہے جس میں پیداوار اور فروخت دونوں کی حکمت عملی شامل ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ کمپنی نے صنعت کاروں اور صارفین کی آگاہی اور کسٹم اور ٹیرف کے معاملات کو آسان بنانے کے شعبوں کی ترقی میں اپنے نمائندوں کے ذریعے مسلسل کردار ادا کیا ہے۔

آپریشنل رسک کو کم سے کم کرنے اور انتظام کرنے کیلئے، انوینٹری کی خریداری میں سرمایہ کاری کرنے سے پہلے نقطہ آغاز کا ہمیشہ گہرائی سے تجزیہ کیا ہے۔ اس کی تکمیل یہ ہے کہ اہل اور تجربہ کار پیشہ ور افراد کی خدمات حاصل کریں، بجٹ اور دیگر داخلی کنٹرول لگائیں، خریداری، پیداوار، فروخت اور کارپوریٹ گورننس کے حصوں کی کارکردگی کا مسلسل جائزہ لیں اور ضرورت کے مطابق اصلاحی اقدامات کریں۔

بورڈ پائیداری سے متعلق خطرات کو حل کرنے کے لیے ماحولیات، سماجی اور حکومتی (ESG) پہلوؤں کو اپنی کارروائیوں میں شامل کرنے کے عزم پر قائم ہے۔ ہم مسلسل پائیداری کے خطرات اور مواقع، بشمول موسمیاتی خطرات کی نگرانی کرتے ہیں اور ان سے نمٹنے کی حکمت عملیوں پر عمل درآمد کرتے ہیں۔ مزید برآں، کمپنی صنفی مساوات کو فروغ دینے اور ورک فورس اور قیادت میں خواتین کی شرکت کو بڑھانے کے لیے پالیسیوں کے ذریعے تنوع، مساوات اور شمولیت (DE&I) کو فروغ دیتی ہے۔

مالی سال کے بیشتر حصے کے دوران بلند افراطِ زر کی وجہ سے طلب کمزور رہی، حالانکہ سال کے آخر میں معیشت نے بہتری کے آثار دکھائے۔ تاہم، مقامی اسٹیل ملز کے لیے فلیٹ اسٹیل کی بہتر طلب کا متوقع حصہ کمرشل درآمدات، خاص طور پر چین سے، اور فاٹا/ پاٹا کی سیلز ٹیکس سے مستثنیٰ درآمدات کی وجہ سے متاثر ہوا۔ نتیجتاً، گزشتہ سال کے مقابلے میں کارکردگی میں بہتری کے باوجود کمپنی نے 132 ملین روپے کا خسارہ ریکارڈ کیا۔ جیسا کہ پہلے رپورٹ کیا گیا تھا، گروپ نے پہلے ہی کمپنی کو ایک جزوی ایکویٹی فراہم کی ہے تاکہ آپریشنز میں تسلسل کو یقینی بنایا جا سکے۔ HRC کی قیمتوں میں مسلسل کمی کے باعث موجودہ مالی سال کے ابتدائی مہینوں میں صورتحال مشکل رہنے کی توقع ہے، لیکن آگے چل کر آہستہ آہستہ بہتری متوقع ہے۔ HRC کی قیمتوں کے جلد مستحکم ہونے اور ممکنہ طور پر طلب میں اضافے کا امکان ہے۔ مضبوط کاروباری بنیادیات اور بہتر ہوتے ہوئے اقتصادی اشاریوں کے ساتھ، آپ کی کمپنی طویل مدت میں اپنے شیئر ہولڈرز کو پائیدار منافع فراہم کرنے کے عزم پر قائم ہے۔

مستقبل کا جائزہ:

آئی ایم ایف کے ساتھ معاہدہ اور ڈسکاؤنٹ ریٹ میں بتدریج کمی آٹوموٹیو اور تعمیراتی شعبوں میں طلب کو بڑھانے میں مددگار ثابت ہو سکتی ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ، ایف بی آر کی جانب سے اٹھائے گئے اقدامات فاٹا/ پاٹا کے علاقوں میں سیلز ٹیکس سے مستثنیٰ درآمدات کو محدود کرنے میں معاون ثابت ہوں گے۔ نتیجتاً، بین الاقوامی قیمتوں میں کمی کے چیلنجوں کے باوجود، مقامی ملیں فلیٹ اسٹیل کے شعبے میں زیادہ پیداواری صلاحیت کے استعمال اور مجموعی طلب میں بڑے حصے کی توقع کر رہی ہیں۔

غیر مالیاتی کارکردگی:

آپ کی کمپنی نے اپنے آپ کو، CRC اور GI کوائلز دونوں میں ایک اعلیٰ معیار کے پروڈیوسر کے طور پر قائم کیا ہے۔ اس کے پاس نظام اور طریقہ کار کے ساتھ ساتھ ایک تجربہ کار مینجمنٹ ٹیم ہے جو اس عالمی معیار کی سہولت کو کامیابی سے چلاتی ہے۔ معیار اور پیداوار میں مسلسل بہتری بنیادی آپریشنل فلسفہ ہے۔ ہم مارکیٹ میں بہتر مقابلہ کرنے کے لیے اپنی مارکیٹنگ کی کوششوں میں اضافے کی ضرورت کو تسلیم کرتے ہیں۔ ہم نے صنعت میں اعلیٰ کسٹمر سروس اور اطمینان بخش معیارات مرتب اور حاصل کیے ہیں۔

دوران سال، کمپنی نے اپنے ہیومن ریسورس کیپیٹل کے لئے تیکنیکی اور طرزِ عمل دونوں طرح کے مختلف تربیتی کورسز کیے۔ کمپنی تمام قانونی اور ریگولیٹری شرائط پر عمل کرتی ہے اور تمام اسٹیک ہولڈرز کے ساتھ مضبوط و مستحکم تعلقات کو برقرار رکھتی ہے۔

موجودہ آپریشنز اور مارکیٹ شیئر:

مقامی مارکیٹ میں ASML کو CRC اور GI کے سب سے اہم مینوفیکچرر کے برابر گردانا جاتا ہے اور توقع کی جاتی ہے کہ وہ صنعت کی CRC اور GI دونوں کی ضروریات کو پورا کرنے میں تیزی سے اہم کردار ادا کرے گا۔ کمپنی اپنی مارکیٹ میں موجودگی کو بڑھانے کا ارادہ رکھتی ہے اور خاص طور پر اصل ساز و سامان کے تیار کنندگان پر توجہ مرکوز کرے گی تاکہ اضافی حصہ حاصل کیا جا سکے۔

سال 24-2023 میں ASML کا مارکیٹ شیئر گزشتہ سال کے حاصل کردہ 22 فیصد کے مقابلے میں تقریباً 18 فیصد تک گر گیا۔ درآمدات میں 52 فیصد تک اضافہ ہوا جو گزشتہ سال 33 فیصد تھا۔ مقامی مارکیٹ میں مدمقابل کے حصہ میں 23 فیصد کی کمی ہوئی جو کہ گزشتہ سال 38 فیصد تھا۔ لاہور میں قائم ہونے والی نئی کولڈ رولنگ سہولت کا بقایا 8 فیصد ہے۔ ASML کی برآمدات گزشتہ سال تقریباً 3600 ٹن کے مقابلے میں بڑھ کر 20,000 ٹن ہو گئیں۔

کمپنی کی کارکردگی پر ایک نظر:

جولائی 2023ء تا جون 2024ء کے دوران فروخت کی کل مقدار 164,732 ٹن تھی جس میں سے 21,135 ٹن برآمد کی گئی۔ گذشتہ سال کی اسی مدت میں فروخت کی مقدار 122,334 ٹن تھی جو کہ تقریباً 35 فیصد کی اضافے کو ظاہر کرتی ہے۔ گزشتہ سال کی اسی مدت کے دوران برآمدات 3,609 ٹن تک محدود تھیں۔

دوران سال پیداوار کی کل مقدار 159,444 ٹن رہی جبکہ گذشتہ سال کی اسی مدت میں پیداوار 112,635 تھی جو تقریباً 42 فیصد اضافہ کو ظاہر کرتی ہے۔ جولائی تا جون کے عرصہ میں اوسط اسٹاک کم ہو کر 11,505 ٹن رہ گیا جبکہ گذشتہ سال اسی مدت میں یہ 17,362 ٹن ریکارڈ کیا گیا تھا۔

اس مدت کے دوران مجموعی آمدنی 42.7 بلین روپے رہی جو کہ گذشتہ سال 31.1 بلین روپے تھی، جو تقریباً 37 فیصد اضافے کو ظاہر کرتی ہے۔

کارکردگی کا مجموعی خلاصہ درج ذیل ہے:

	مالیاتی سال 2023-24 جولائی۔ جون	مالیاتی سال 2022-23 جولائی۔ جون
CRC اور GI کی اوسط ماہانہ پیداوار (ٹن میں)	13,287	9,386
CRC اور GI کی اوسط ماہانہ ترسیل (ٹن میں)	13,728	10,195
تیار مال کا اوسط ماہانہ اسٹاک (ٹن میں)	11,505	17,362

پیداوار میں 42 فیصد کا اضافہ ہوا

فروخت میں 35 فیصد کا اضافہ

مالیاتی اشارے:

مالیاتی سال 2023-24 کے دوران فروخت کی مقدار گذشتہ سال کے مقابلے میں 35 فیصد زیادہ رہی اور آمدنی میں 37 فیصد اضافہ ہوا۔ بین الاقوامی HRC قیمتوں میں کمی کے رجحان کی وجہ سے انوینٹری میں نقصان ہوا، جبکہ گذشتہ سال اس میں فائدہ ہوا تھا۔ مجموعی منافع کا مارجن 8.9 فیصد تک بڑھ گیا، جو گذشتہ سال 6 فیصد تھا۔ قبل از ٹیکس خسارہ 797 ملین روپے رہا، جو کہ گذشتہ سال یہ خسارہ 4,841 ملین روپے تھا۔ نیچے دیئے گئے جدول میں گذشتہ مالی سال سے موازنہ دکھایا گیا ہے۔

تفصیل	2024	2023
ریونیو	42,750	31,102
مجموعی منافع	3,831	2,014
آپریشنز سے منافع	2,815	1,459
مالیاتی اخراجات	3,861	3,638
قبل از ٹیکس نقصان	(797)	(4,841)
بعد از ٹیکس نقصان	(132)	(3,216)
فی شیئر خسارہ (روپے میں)		
بنیادی	(0.26)	(3.56)

ڈائریکٹرز کی رپورٹ

معزز ساتھی شیئر ہولڈرز

عائشہ اسٹیل ملز لمیٹڈ (ASML) کے ڈائریکٹران سال مختتمہ 30 جون 2024ء کے حوالے سے کمپنی کی سالانہ رپورٹ اور آڈٹ شدہ مالیاتی گوشوارے بشمول آڈیٹرز رپورٹ اور اسٹیل مارکیٹ کا مختصر جائزہ اور کمپنی کی مالی اور آپریشنل کارکردگی پیش کرتے ہیں۔

وسیع تر اقتصادی، معاشی اور عالمی ماحول:

جولائی 2023 سے فروری 2024 تک HRC کی قیمتیں بتدریج 560 امریکی ڈالر FOB چائنا کے قریب رہیں، جس کے بعد جون 2024 تک بتدریج 535 امریکی ڈالر تک کم ہوگئیں۔ قیمتوں میں مزید کمی آئی، جس کی وجہ چین میں طلب کی سست روی ہے۔ دیگر مارکیٹوں میں بھی اسی طرح کا رجحان دیکھنے میں آیا۔ توقع کی جا رہی ہے کہ مارکیٹ قریبی مدت میں ان سطحوں پر برقرار رہے گی، تاہم پیداوار میں کمی، چین میں حکومتی اقدامات اور امریکہ میں طلب کی بحالی کی توقع کی وجہ سے آہستہ آہستہ بہتری کی امید ہے۔

پاکستان نے سیاسی اور اقتصادی محاذوں پر ایک مشکل دور کے بعد بہتری کے آثار دکھانے شروع کر دیے ہیں، جس میں مہنگائی کم کرنے میں پیش رفت شامل ہے، جس کی وجہ سے ڈسکاؤنٹ ریٹ میں معمولی کمی دیکھنے میں آئی ہے۔ امریکی ڈالر کے مقابلے میں روپے کی قدر مستحکم رہی، لیکن سخت مالیاتی پالیسی کی وجہ سے GDP کی شرح نمو سست رہی۔ خاص طور پر اسٹیل کے شعبے کو طلب میں کمی کا سامنا رہا۔

فلیٹ اسٹیل کے شعبے میں کچھ حد تک طلب میں بحالی دیکھی گئی، تاہم مقامی پیداوار کنندگان کے مارکیٹ شیئر میں بہتری نہیں آئی، جس کی بنیادی وجہ زیادہ درآمدات، خاص طور پر GI مصنوعات کی درآمدات ہے۔ فاٹا/ پاٹا کے علاقوں کے لیے سیلز ٹیکس سے مستثنیٰ درآمدات کی مراعات جاری رہیں، جو کہ گزشتہ کئی سالوں سے بڑے پیمانے پر غلط استعمال ہو رہی ہیں۔ موجودہ قیمتوں پر، صرف سیلز ٹیکس کی یہ مراعت تقریباً 50,000 روپے بنتی ہے، جس کی وجہ سے مقامی پیداوار کنندگان کے لیے مقابلہ کرنا انتہائی مشکل ہو جاتا ہے۔ اس چینل کے ذریعے درآمد کی جانے والی تقریباً 150,000 ٹن کی مصنوعات زیادہ تر اوپن مارکیٹ میں فروخت کی گئیں۔ کمرشل درآمد کنندگان بھی بہت متحرک رہے اور انہوں نے غلط بیانی کے ذریعے اینٹی ڈمپنگ ڈیوٹی سے بچنے کے طریقے نکالے۔ مقامی پیداوار کنندگان نے اینٹی ڈمپنگ ڈیوٹی کے نفاذ کو کلیئرنس کے مرحلے پر چیک کرنے کے لیے نیشنل ٹیرف کمیشن (NTC) میں کیس دائر کیا ہے۔

اہم سرگرمیاں:

ASML درآمد شدہ HRC سے CRC اور GI بین الاقوامی معیار کے مطابق تیار کرتا ہے۔ کمپنی کی مصنوعات کو آٹوموٹیو، صنعتی، انجینئرنگ اور مینوفیکچرنگ کے شعبوں میں گھریلو اور برآمدی مارکیٹ کے لئے وسیع اقسام کی مصنوعات میں مزید پروسیسنگ کیلئے ایک اہم خام مال کے طور پر استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔ GI مصنوعات مختلف ایپلی کیشنز بشمول تعمیراتی سازوسامان، پائپ، برقی آلات وغیرہ میں استعمال ہوتی ہیں۔

سال 2020ء میں آتشزدگی کے حادثے کے بعد جلد ہی CRSM کا اسکن پاس موڈ بحال کر دیا گیا تھا۔ تاہم، رولنگ موڈ تا حال معطل ہے۔ اس کے باوجود ہماری موجودہ پیداوار پر اس کا کوئی منفی اثر نہیں پڑا کیونکہ نئے رولنگ مل کے ذریعے طلب کو پورا کیا جا رہا ہے۔ کمپنی اپنے انشورنس کلیم کو طے کرنے کے آخری مراحل میں ہے اور انشورنس کمپنی کے ساتھ بحالی کے اخراجات کے بارے میں معاہدے کے امکان کو تلاش کر رہی ہے۔ مقامی طلب کی بحالی کے بعد نئے منصوبے آگے بڑھائے جائیں گے۔

چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر کا پیغام

مالی سال 24-2023 کا آغاز اقتصادی استحکام کی طرف پیشرفت سے ہوا، جو حکومت کی جانب سے کیے گئے سخت مگر ناگزیر اقدامات کا نتیجہ تھا۔ افراطِ زر میں کمی واقع ہوئی اور پاکستانی روپے کی قدر امریکی ڈالر کے مقابلے میں مستحکم رہی۔ کرنٹ اکاؤنٹ خسارہ بھی محدود کیا گیا۔ تاہم، شرحِ سود بلند رہنے اور طلب میں کمی کے باعث جی ڈی پی کی شرح نمو تقریباً 2.3 فیصد رہی۔ بجلی اور گیس کی قیمتوں میں بے تحاشا اضافے کی وجہ سے کاروباری لاگت میں کئی گنا اضافہ ہوا، جس سے اسٹیل سیکٹر کو خاص طور پر شدید مشکلات کا سامنا کرنا پڑا۔

فلیٹ اسٹیل کے شعبے کی طلب میں بحالی دیکھنے میں آئی، لیکن مقامی ملیں خاص طور پر GI مصنوعات میں درآمدات کے اضافے کے باعث اس سے مکمل طور پر فائدہ نہ اٹھا سکیں۔ فاٹا/ پاٹا خطے کے لیے سیلز ٹیکس سے مستثنیٰ درآمدات کی ایک اور سال کے لیے توسیع نے مقامی پیداوار کنندگان کے لیے شدید مسابقت پیدا کی، کیونکہ تقریباً 150,000 ٹن درآمد شدہ میٹریل اوپن مارکیٹ میں فروخت کیا گیا۔ کمرشل درآمد کنندگان بھی متحرک رہے اور انہوں نے غلط بیانی کے ذریعے اینٹی ڈمپنگ ڈیوٹیز سے بچنے کے طریقے نکال لیے، جس سے درآمدات میں خطرناک حد تک اضافہ ہوا۔ CRC اور GI مصنوعات کی درآمدات کا مجموعی حصہ ملکی ضروریات کا 50 فیصد سے زیادہ ہوگیا، جو گذشتہ سال 33 فیصد تھا۔ اس صورتحال کے ردِعمل میں مقامی پیداوار کنندگان نے اینٹی ڈمپنگ ڈیوٹیز کی خلاف ورزی کو روکنے کے لیے نیشنل ٹیرف کمیشن (NTC) میں مقدمہ دائر کیا ہے تا کہ کسٹم کلیئرنس کے مرحلے پر خلاف ورزی کو چیک کیا جا سکے۔

جولائی 2023 سے جون 2024 کے دوران کمپنی کی فروخت مجموعی طور پر 164,732 ٹن رہی جن میں سے 21,135 ٹن برآمدات تھیں۔ جبکہ گذشتہ سال کے اسی عرصے میں فروخت 122,334 تھی، جو تقریباً 35 فیصد کا اضافہ ظاہر کرتی ہے۔ گذشتہ سال کے اسی عرصے میں برآمدات 3,609 ٹن تھیں۔

دوران مدت مجموعی پیداوار 159,444 ٹن رہی، جو کہ گذشتہ سال کے اسی عرصے میں 112,635 ٹن پیداوار تھی، جو تقریباً 42 فیصد اضافہ ہے۔ جولائی سے جون کے عرصے میں اسٹاک 11,505 ٹن تک کم ہوگیا، جو گذشتہ سال کے اسی عرصے میں 17,362 ٹن تھا۔ اس عرصے کے دوران مجموعی آمدنی 42.7 بلین روپے رہی، جو کہ گذشتہ سال 31.1 بلین روپے تھی، جو تقریباً 37 فیصد اضافہ ظاہر کرتی ہے۔ چیلنجز کے باوجود، ہمارے نتائج میں اس سال نسبتاً بہتری نظر آئی، لیکن اس کے باوجود ہمیں 132 ملین روپے کا خسارہ ہوا۔

مستقبل کی طرف دیکھتے ہوئے، ہاٹ رولڈ کوائل (HRC) کی قیمتوں میں مسلسل کمی آئندہ کچھ عرصے تک چیلنجز پیش کرتی رہے گی۔ تاہم، ہم توقع کرتے ہیں کہ HRC کی قیمتوں میں استحکام آئے گا اور ممکنہ طور پر ان میں اضافہ ہوگا۔ طلب میں بھی بحالی کی توقع ہے، اور ہم بہتر مارکیٹنگ کی حکمت عملیوں کے ساتھ اس موقع کا فائدہ اٹھانے اور مارکیٹ شیئر بڑھانے کے لیے تیار ہیں۔

مضبوط کاروباری بنیادوں کے ساتھ، آپ کی کمپنی شیئر ہولڈرز کے لیے پائیدار منافع فراہم کرنے کے عزم پر قائم ہے۔ ہمیں یقین ہے کہ طویل مدتی قدر کی تخلیق ان مشکلات سے گزرنے کے دوران حاصل کی جائے گی۔

ڈاکٹر منیر احمد

چیف ایگزیکٹو

کراچی: 30 ستمبر 2024ء

AISHA STEEL
MILLS LIMITED

Arif Habib Centre 23,
M.T. Khan Road, Karachi - 74000
Tel: (021) 32468317, 34740160
Fax No. (021)34740151
Email: info@aishasteel.com
website: www.aishasteel.com

ARIF HABIB GROUP