AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF SUI NORTHERN GAS PIPELINES LIMITED

Review Report on the Statement of Compliance with the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2017 and the Public Sector Companies (Corporate Governance) Rules, 2013.

We have reviewed the enclosed Statement of Compliance with the best practices contained in the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2017 and Public Sector Companies (Corporate Governance) Rules, 2013 (both herein referred to as 'Rules and Regulations') prepared by the Board of Directors of Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited for the year ended June 30, 2019 to comply with the requirements of regulation 40 of the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2017 and rule 24 of the Public Sector Companies (Corporate Governance) Rules, 2013.

The responsibility for compliance with the Rules and 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 Rules and Regulations and report if it does not and to highlight any non-compliance with the requirements of the Rules and 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 Rules and Regulations.

As part of our audit of 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 Director's statement on internal control covers all the risks and controls, or to form an opinion on the effectiveness of such internal controls, the Company's corporate governance procedures and risks.

The Rules and 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 and also ensure compliance with the requirements of section 208 of the Companies Act, 2017. 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. We have not carried out procedures to assess and determine the Company's process for identification of related parties and that whether the related party transactions were undertaken at arm's length price or not.

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 Rules and Regulations as applicable to the Company for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Chartered Accountants
Engagement Partner: Sajjad Hussain Gill
Lahore.
July 24, 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF SUI NORTHERN GAS PIPELINES LIMITED

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2019 the statement of profit or loss, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies 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, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes 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, 2019 and of the profit and other comprehensive income, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

As explained in Note 11.1.2 to the financial statements, the Company has adopted and applied International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" in its financial statements with effect from July 01, 2018 to the contracts for which the revenue has not been previously recognized. The Company did not comply with the requirements of the transitional provisions of the IFRS 15 read with International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee (IFRIC) 18 "Transfers of assets from customers" that, in our view, require a retrospective adjustment to the opening statement of financial position as of July 01, 2018 to defer the previously recognized revenues with respect to contributions towards the cost of supplying and laying transmission, service and main lines on contracts that have continuing performance obligations at the date of transition. Accordingly, we consider that treatment adopted by the Company is a departure from the requirements of the IFRS as applicable in Pakistan.

Had the Company applied new accounting policy with respect to the contracts with customers retrospectively, the contract liabilities, differential margin recoverable and income tax recoverable as at June 30, 2019 would have increased by Rs 6,835 million (July 01, 2018: Rs 7,419 million), Rs 1,225 million (July 01, 2018: Rs 1,808 million) and Rs 1,627 million (July 01, 2018: Rs 1,627 million) respectively, whereas, the unappropriated profits and the deferred tax liability would have decreased by Rs 2,001 million (July 01, 2018: Rs 1,832 million) and Rs 1,982 million (July 01, 2018: Rs 2,152 million) respectively. Further, the profit for the year would have decreased by Rs 169 million. The financial impacts have been estimated assuming that a differential margin would be allowed under the regulatory tariff regime applicable to the Company.

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.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to the Note 26.3 to the financial statements which explains that the settlement of amounts receivable from and payable to Government and certain Government owned and other entities is dependent upon the resolution of inter-corporate circular debt and increase in gas prices by the Government of Pakistan.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of above matter.

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. In addition to the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section, we have determined the matters described below to be the Key Audit Matters to be communicated in our report.

Key Audit Matters	How the matter was addressed in our audit
1. Recognition of differential margin on disallowances determined by the Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority (OGRA)	
As referred to in Note 34 to the financial statements, the Company recognized amounts of Rs 63,848 million and Rs 6,064 million (2018: Rs 56,837 million and Rs 179 million) in respect of differential margin on indigenous gas and Re-gasified Liquified Natural Gas (RLNG), respectively. The differential margin on indigenous gas includes an amount of Rs 22,682 million and differential margin on RLNG includes an amount of Rs 2,392 million consisting of various expenses which have either been deferred or disallowed by the OGRA on various grounds. However, the Company has recognized differential margin on such deferments / disallowances in the financial statements as the management believes that such deferments / disallowances are out of the ordinary and the claims of the Company are legitimate. The Company is also in the process of filing a review appeal against the Final Revenue Requirement (FRR) decision by the OGRA and is confident of favorable outcome. Considering the significance of the amounts involved and judgements taken the management, we have identified it as a Key Audit Matter.	Our audit procedures amongst others included the following: • Developed an understanding of the Company's regulatory environment being governed by the regulator i.e. the OGRA; • Reviewed the FRR decision of the OGRA for the year ended 30 June 2019 to develop our understanding of the Company's revenue requirements and related disallowances / deferments; • Discussed the basis of the judgement taken by the management to recognize the disallowances in the differential margin account and obtained the basis of the review appeal to be filed by the management with the OGRA; • Reviewed prior periods FRR decisions issued by the OGRA, relating to the Company, to check the appropriateness of management's judgement; and • Reviewed the appropriateness of the disclosures made in respect of the aforesaid matter in the financial statements and matched the figures of the disclosure with the FRR.
2. Revenue recognition under "Take or Pay" arrangements	
The Company has recognized revenue of Rs 3,042 million during the year under "Take or Pay" ("ToP") arrangements with M/s Quaid-e-Azam Thermal Power (Private) Limited ("QATPL") and M/s National Power Parks Management Company Limited ("NPPMCL") (collectively referred to as Government Power Producers ("GPPs")) whereas the total revenue recognized in this respect from July 01, 2017 to June 30, 2019 amounts to Rs 20,220 million.	Our audit procedures amongst others included the following: • Developed our understanding of the Company's revenue recognition policy under ToP arrangements and assessed its compliance with the requirements of IFRS 15; • Obtained and reviewed the GSAs to develop our understanding of the terms agreed with the customers;

Key Audit Matters	How the matter was addressed in our audit
As explained in Note 33.1 to the financial statements, the GPPs disputed the invoices under ToP arrangements on various grounds and filed a writ petition with the Honorable Lahore High Court ("LHC"). The LHC on June 22, 2018 directed that the disputed invoices should be dealt with in accordance with the dispute resolution mechanism available in the Gas Sales Agreements (GSAs). In light of section 18.1 of the GSAs, various attempts were made to settle this dispute by mutual discussions, but the matter remained unresolved. As required under section 18.2 of the GSAs, the dispute was thereafter referred to an Expert, after mutual consent of the parties involved, on October 09, 2018. The predecessor auditor qualified their audit opinion on the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2018 with respect to the aforesaid recognition of revenue considering it as a departure from the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan. The matter is, presently, pending adjudication in the "London Court of International Arbitration" ("LCIA"), after a determination of the Expert dated September 14, 2019 in favor of the Company. Due to the significance of amounts involved, element of uncertainty because of ongoing arbitration proceedings and that the prior year audit opinion was qualified in respect of this matter, we have considered revenue recognition under ToP arrangements as a Key Audit Matter.	• Reviewed the invoices raised by the Company to the customers under ToP arrangements and assessed whether the same are in accordance with the requirements of GSAs; • Reviewed the correspondence between the Company and the GPPs; • Held meeting with the predecessor auditors to understand their view on this matter; • Reviewed the decision of LHC and the claims submitted by the Company's legal counsel to the Expert pursuant to the aforesaid decision to understand the position taken by the Company in respect of this matter; • Reviewed the determination of the Expert to understand the basis of the Expert's determination in arriving at our assessment of the reasonableness of the Company's position for revenue recognition and determined the impact on the audit report; • Obtained and reviewed the legal opinion from the Company's legal advisor; • Reviewed the determination of the Final Revenue Requirement for the Company for the year ended June 30, 2018 issued by the OGRA with respect to this matter; and • Reviewed and assessed the adequacy of disclosures made in the financial statements.

Key Audit Matters	How the matter was addressed in our audit
3. Contingent taxation liabilities	
As discussed in Note 18 to the accompanying financial statements, the Company has contingent liabilities in respect of various income and sales tax matters, which are pending adjudication at various levels with appellate authorities. Such disputes and uncertain tax positions require management to make judgments and estimates in relation to the interpretation of laws, statutory rules, regulations and the probability of outcome and financial impact, if any, on the Company for disclosure, recognition and measurement of any provision that may be required against such contingencies. Due to significance of the amounts involved, inherent uncertainties with respect to outcome of the matters and use of significant management judgments and estimates to assess the same including related financial impacts, we have considered contingent liabilities relating to income and sales tax, a Key Audit Matter.	Our audit procedures amongst others included the following: • Obtained and reviewed details of the pending tax matters and discussed the same with the Company's management; • Circularized confirmations to the Company's external legal and tax counsels for their views on open tax assessments and the matters under adjudication; • Reviewed correspondence of the Company with the relevant authorities including significant judgments or orders passed by the relevant authorities in relation to the issues involved; • Involved in-house tax specialists to review the reasonableness of management's conclusion on contingent tax matters and to evaluate the consistency of such conclusions with the views of the management and external tax advisors engaged by the Company; and • Reviewed appropriateness of the disclosures made in the financial statements in respect of such contingent liabilities.
4. First time adoption of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments"	
As discussed in Note 2.2.1 to the accompanying financial statements, IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" became applicable for the first time on the Company's annual financial statements. The Company has adopted IFRS 9 with effect from July 01, 2018 and this standard supersedes the requirements of IAS 39 "Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement". The IFRS 9 addresses the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and liabilities and a new impairment model for financial assets. Management has determined that the most significant impact of the new standard on the Company's financial statements relates to the calculation of the allowance for the impairment of trade debts excluding those related to the entities owned or controlled by the Government of Pakistan. The Company assesses at each reporting date whether the financial assets carried at amortized cost are credit-impaired. The Company's management has applied a simplified Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model to determine the allowance for impairment of trade debts. The ECL model involves the use of various assumptions, macro-economic factors and study of historical trends relating to Company's history of collection of such trade debts.	We developed an understanding of the relevant business process of the Company and performed the following procedures: • We obtained the management's assessment of the impact of adoption of the IFRS 9 on the financial statements of the Company and specifically considered the validity of management's conclusion that the main area of impact was in respect of trade debts impairment; • Reviewed and assessed the appropriateness of changes to the Company's accounting policies due to adoption of the IFRS 9; • Reviewed and assessed whether the ECL model developed by the management is consistent with the requirements of IFRS 9; • Checked the accuracy and completeness of underlying data used in the model and the arithmetical accuracy of the computation of ECL; • Assessed the reasonableness key assumptions and judgments, such as those used to calculate the average loss rates for each category of trade debts by comparing to historical data;

Key Audit Matters	How the matter was addressed in our audit
However, as further explained in Note 2.2.3, subsequent to year end, the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP), through its notification dated September, 02 2019 and further clarification to the Company dated September 06, 2019 has exempted application of ECL requirements of IFRS 9 on the financial assets due from the Government of Pakistan as a consequence of circular debt till June 30, 2021. The above adoption of IFRS 9 in the financial statements is considered a Key Audit Matter due to the significance of judgements and estimates involved in the application of the ECL model.	• Assessed the appropriateness of forward-looking factors (macro-economic factors) used to determine ECL; • Reviewed and assessed the adequacy of disclosures made in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9 in the accompanying financial statements; and • Reviewed and assessed the adequacy of the disclosures included in Note 2.2.3 to the accompanying financial statements in respect of exemption granted from the requirements of ECL by SECP.
5. Employee retirement benefits	
As discussed in Notes 13 and 22 to the financial statements, the Company operates a number of defined benefit plans for its employees. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans as at June 30, 2019 amounted to Rs 4,756 million (2018: Rs 5,129 million). In determining the obligation with respect to defined benefit plans, the Company engaged an actuarial expert to perform the actuarial valuation of plan assets and to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation, which involves use of certain key assumptions including but not limited to discount rates, expected rate of increase in future salaries and medical costs, and mortality rates. Changes in any of these key assumptions can have a material impact on the calculation of these liabilities and amounts reported in these financial statements. We have identified employee retirement benefits as a Key Audit Matter due to the significance of amounts involved, judgments applied by the management and technical expertise required to determine these amounts.	Our audit procedures amongst others included the following: • Understanding the management's valuation process, including the involvement of actuarial expert in performing the actuarial valuation of plan assets and defined benefit obligation; • Assessed the competence and objectivity of the qualified actuary engaged by the management of the Company for the determination of amounts to be reported in the financial statements against the employee retirement benefits in accordance with the requirements of IAS 19 "Employee Benefits"; • Read the terms of the engagement between the Company and the actuarial expert engaged by the management to understand the nature, scope and objectives of specialist's work; • Tested completeness and accuracy of the data provided by the Company to its actuary for the purpose of valuation; • Engaged our external specialist to assess the appropriateness of the methodology and assumptions used to determine the obligation in respect of defined benefit plans; and • Reviewed and assessed the adequacy of the related disclosures in the Financial Statements in accordance with the requirements of IAS 19.

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 will 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. As described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section above, the Company has adopted and applied IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" in its financial statements with effect from July 01, 2018, however, the Company did not comply with the requirements of transitional provisions which has been considered a departure from the requirements of the standard. We have concluded that the other information is materially misstated for the same reason with respect to the amounts or other items as described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section above.

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.

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.

From the matters communicated with the Board of Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the Key Audit Matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Based on our audit, we further report that in our opinion:

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

b) the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and are in agreement with the books of account and returns;

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

d) zakat deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980), was deducted by the Company and deposited in the Central Zakat Fund established under section 7 of that Ordinance.

Other Matter

The financial statements of Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited for the year ended June 30, 2018 were audited by another auditor who expressed a qualified opinion on those statements on April 26, 2019 due to disagreement with the management over the revenue recognition under "Take or Pay" arrangements.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Mr. Sajjad Hussain Gill.

EY Ford Rhodes
Chartered Accountants
Lahore.
July 24, 2020

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT JUNE 30, 2019

	Note	2019	2018
		(Rupees in thousand)	
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share Capital and Reserves			
Authorized capital			
1,500,000,000 (2018: 1,500,000,000)			
ordinary shares of Rs 10 each		15,000,000	15,000,000
Issued, subscribed and paid up share capital			
634,216,665 (2018: 634,216,665) ordinary			
shares of Rs 10 each	5	6,342,167	6,342,167
Revenue reserves	6	14,700,046	12,334,514
		21,042,213	18,676,681
Non-Current Liabilities			
Long term financing:			
-Secured	7	39,330,000	50,420,000
-Unsecured	8	303,229	415,232
Security deposits	9	48,578,096	43,782,459
Deferred credit	10	51,390,541	57,854,554
Contract liabilities	11	11,066,804	-
Deferred taxation	12	4,503,422	1,676,766
Employee benefits	13	7,640,091	7,617,333
		162,812,183	161,766,344
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	354,171,851	233,679,577
Current portion of contract liabilities	11	263,349	-
Unclaimed dividend		109,039	111,462
Unpaid dividend		731,995	-
Interest / mark-up accrued on loans and other payables	15	50,469,354	31,363,988
Short term borrowing - secured	16	28,486,666	3,986,546
Current portion of long term financing	17	11,294,872	11,572,645
		445,527,126	280,714,218
Contingencies and commitments	18	-	-
		629,381,522	461,157,243

The annexed Notes 1 to 52 form an integral part of these financial statements.

	Note	2019	2018
		(Rupees in thousand)	
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	19	200,837,557	190,609,690
Intangible assets	20	185,727	116,432
Long term loans	21	828,757	818,832
Employee benefits	22	2,883,659	2,488,638
Long term deposits and prepayments	23	15,202	24,527
Investments	31	-	4,900
		204,750,902	194,063,019
Current Assets			
Stores and spare parts	24	5,004,896	3,832,525
Stock-in-trade	25	9,007,232	31,404,569
Trade debts	26	157,573,161	66,314,600
Loans and advances	27	2,119,986	1,260,945
Trade deposits and short term prepayments	28	241,025	226,212
Accrued interest		31,798	16,585
Other receivables	29	203,279,967	122,338,162
Contract assets	30	72,758	-
Sales tax recoverable		37,933,065	33,513,780
Income tax receivable		3,209,280	1,111,813
Investments	31	4,900	-
Cash and bank balances	32	6,152,552	7,075,033
		424,630,620	267,094,224
		629,381,522	461,157,243

Faisal Iqbal
Chief Financial Officer

Amer Tufail
Managing Director / CEO

Roohi Raees Khan
Chairperson

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Note	2019	2018
		(Rupees in thousand)	
Revenue from contracts with customers - Gas sales	33	684,625,881	446,765,837
Add: Differential margin	34	69,912,443	57,016,553
		754,538,324	503,782,390
Less: Cost of gas sales	35	718,742,315	476,785,651
Gross profit		35,796,009	26,996,739
Add: Other operating income	36	18,512,175	14,159,487
		54,308,184	41,156,226
Less: Operating expenses:			
Selling cost	37	5,526,850	5,282,717
Administrative expenses	38	7,306,251	6,965,835
Other operating expenses	39	3,043,140	2,626,118
Expected credit loss		1,505,879	-
		17,382,120	14,874,670
Operating profit		36,926,064	26,281,556
Less: Finance cost	40	25,776,847	10,806,155
Profit before taxation		11,149,217	15,475,401
Taxation	41	4,073,383	4,353,926
Profit for the year		7,075,834	11,121,475
Earnings per share - basic and diluted - (Rupees)	42	11.16	17.54

The annexed Notes 1 to 52 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Faisal Iqbal
Chief Financial Officer

Amer Tufail
Managing Director / CEO

Roohi Raees Khan
Chairperson

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Note	2019	2018
		(Rupees in thousand)	
Profit for the year		7,075,834	11,121,475
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans - net		648,736	2,870,902
Tariff adjustment with respect to remeasurement of IAS-19 by the OGRA	29.1	(648,736)	(419,419)
		-	2,451,483
Tax effect		-	(735,445)
		-	1,716,038
Items to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		7,075,834	12,837,513

The annexed Notes 1 to 52 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Faisal Iqbal
Chief Financial Officer

Amer Tufail
Managing Director / CEO

Roohi Raees Khan
Chairperson

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Share Capital	Revenue Reserves: General Reserve	Revenue Reserves: Dividend Equalization Reserve	Revenue Reserves: Unappropriated Profit	Revenue Reserves: Total	Total
	(Rupees in thousand)					
Balance as at June 30, 2017	6,342,167	4,127,682	480,000	(354,056)	4,253,626	10,595,793
Transactions with owners, recognized directly in equity:						
Final dividend for the year ended June 30, 2017						
@ Rupees 6.00 per share	-	-	-	(3,805,300)	(3,805,300)	(3,805,300)
Interim cash dividend for the first quarter ended						
September 30, 2017 @ Rupees 1.5 per share	-	-	-	(951,325)	(951,325)	(951,325)
	-	-	-	(4,756,625)	(4,756,625)	(4,756,625)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	11,121,475	11,121,475	11,121,475
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	1,716,038	1,716,038	1,716,038
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	12,837,513	12,837,513	12,837,513
Balance as at July 01, 2018 (As reported)	6,342,167	4,127,682	480,000	7,726,832	12,334,514	18,676,681
Effect of adoption of IFRS 9 - Note 2.2.1	-	-	-	(239,075)	(239,075)	(239,075)
Balance as at July 01, 2018 (Restated)	6,342,167	4,127,682	480,000	7,487,757	12,095,439	18,437,606
Transactions with owners, recognized directly in equity:						
Final dividend for the year ended June 30, 2018						
@ Rupees 5.55 per share	-	-	-	(3,519,902)	(3,519,902)	(3,519,902)
Interim cash dividend for the first quarter ended						
September 30, 2018 @ Rupees 1.5 per share	-	-	-	(951,325)	(951,325)	(951,325)
	-	-	-	(4,471,227)	(4,471,227)	(4,471,227)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	7,075,834	7,075,834	7,075,834
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	7,075,834	7,075,834	7,075,834
Balance as at June 30, 2019	6,342,167	4,127,682	480,000	10,092,364	14,700,046	21,042,213

The annexed Notes 1 to 52 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Faisal Iqbal Chief Financial Officer	**Amer Tufail** Managing Director / CEO	**Roohi Raees Khan** Chairperson

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Note	2019	2018
		(Rupees in thousand)	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash generated from operations	43	17,099,375	34,765,892
Finance cost paid		(6,706,085)	(4,960,411)
Taxes paid		(3,246,542)	(628,267)
Employee benefits / contributions paid		(1,323,602)	(8,869,312)
Increase in security deposits		4,795,637	5,215,829
Receipts against Government grants and consumer contributions		6,739,523	14,530,022
Increase in long term loans - net		(28,494)	(450,870)
Decrease / (increase) in long term deposits and prepayments		9,325	(13,138)
Net cash generated from operating activities		17,339,137	39,589,745
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment		(28,043,325)	(41,825,936)
Expenditure on intangible assets		(163,332)	(95,214)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		49,996	43,742
Return on bank deposits		324,650	295,100
Net cash used in investing activities		(27,832,011)	(41,582,308)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from long term financing - secured		-	12,150,200
Repayment of long term financing - secured		(11,090,000)	(4,915,000)
Repayment of long term financing - unsecured		(98,072)	(84,146)
Dividend paid		(3,741,655)	(4,718,528)
Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities		(14,929,727)	2,432,526
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		(25,422,601)	439,963
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		3,088,487	2,648,524
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	43.2	(22,334,114)	3,088,487

The annexed Notes 1 to 52 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Faisal Iqbal Chief Financial Officer	**Amer Tufail** Managing Director / CEO	**Roohi Raees Khan** Chairperson

1 THE COMPANY AND ITS OPERATIONS

Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited (the Company) is a public limited company incorporated in Pakistan under the Companies Act, 1913 (now Companies Act, 2017) and listed on the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited. The principal activity of the Company is the purchase, transmission, distribution and supply of natural gas. The registered office of the Company is situated at 21 Kashmir Road, Lahore. The Company's pipe coating plant is situated at Uch Sharif, Bahawalpur. The addresses of other regional offices of the Company are as follows:

Region	Address
Abbottabad	Jub Pul. PO Jhangi, Main Manshera Road, Abbottabad.
Bahawalpur	6-A-D, Model Town-A, Bahawalpur.
Faisalabad	Sargodha Road, Faisalabad.
Gujranwala	M.A. Jinnah Road, Gujranwala.
Sialkot	Wahid Road, Malkay Kalan, Off. Marala Road, Sialkot.
Gujrat	State Life Building, 120 and 121, G.T. Road, Gujrat.
Islamabad	Plot No. 28-30, I-9 Industrial Area, Islamabad.
Rawalpindi	Al-Mansha Plaza, Opp. LESCO Office, Main G.T. Road, Rawalpindi.
Lahore (East and West)	21-Industrial Area, Gulberg-III, Lahore.
Multan	Piran Ghaib Road, Multan.
Peshawar	Plot No. 33, Sector B-2M, Hayatabad, Peshawar.
Mardan	Riffat Mehal, Near Mardan Industrial Estate, Main Nowshera Road, Mardan.
Sahiwal	79-A and 79-B, Canal Colony, Sahiwal.
Sargodha	House. No. 15, Muslim Town, Sargodha.
Sheikhupura	Main Sargodha Road, Near Punjab College, Sheikhupura.
Wah	Gudwal Link Road, Wah Cantt.

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:

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

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

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

2.2 Standards, interpretations and amendments to published approved accounting standards

The following amendments to existing standards have been published that are applicable to the Company's financial statements.

2.2.1 Standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations that are effective in current year and are relevant to the Company's operations

The Company has adopted the following accounting standards, amendments and interpretation of IFRSs which became effective for the current year:

i) IFRS 15 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The Company has adopted IFRS 15 from July 01, 2018. IFRS 15 supersedes IAS 11 Construction Contracts, IAS 18 Revenue, IFRIC 18 Transfer of Assets from Customers and related Interpretations and it applies to all revenue arising from contracts with customers, unless those contracts are in the scope of other standards. IFRS 15 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

IFRS 15 requires entities to exercise judgment, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract. In addition, the standard requires relevant disclosures.

The Company has elected to apply the standard on a modified retrospective basis as permitted by IFRS 15 whereby the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 15 is recognized at the date of initial application as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. Therefore, the comparative information was not restated and continues to be reported under IAS 11, IAS 18 and related Interpretations.

In summary, as a result of adopting IFRS 15 on modified retrospective basis, the following adjustments were made to the amounts recognized in the statement of financial position:

Description	Carrying amount as previously reported	Reclassification due to adoption of IFRS 15	IFRS 15 carrying amount
		July 01, 2018 (Rupees in thousand)	
Other receivables	122,338,162	(1,438)	122,336,724
Contract assets	-	1,438	1,438
Deferred credit	(57,854,554)	8,348,879	(49,505,675)
Contract liabilities	-	(8,348,879)	(8,348,879)
Trade and other payables	(233,679,577)	75,991	(233,603,586)
Current portion of contract liabilities	-	(75,991)	(75,991)

Description	Carrying amount as previously reported	Reclassification due to adoption of IFRS 15	IFRS 15 carrying amount
		June 30, 2019 (Rupees in thousand)	
Other receivables	203,352,725	(72,758)	203,279,967
Contract assets	-	72,758	72,758
Deferred credit	(62,457,345)	11,066,804	(51,390,541)
Contract liabilities	-	(11,066,804)	(11,066,804)
Trade and other payables	(354,435,200)	263,349	(354,171,851)
Current portion of contract liabilities	-	(263,349)	(263,349)

The core business of the Company is transmission and sale of gas and is the only performance obligation towards its customers based on the contracts with customers.

The adoption of IFRS 15 did not have a material impact on amounts reported in the statement of profit or loss, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of cash flows and earnings per share for the prior period as there is no significant change in the Company's revenue recognition criteria as compared to those under the previous standards or related interpretations.

The Company has recognized contract liabilities due to adoption of IFRS 15 on July 01, 2018, which represents contribution received from the customers towards the cost of supplying and laying transmission, service and main lines. Prior to year ended June 30, 2010, these contributions were treated as Deferred Credit and were being amortized as income over the useful lives of the related assets. From the year ended June 30, 2010, these contributions are being recognized in the income on immediate basis (upon completion and commissioning of the project) based upon the management's interpretation of International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee (IFRIC) – 18 "Transfers of assets from customers" which was effective from the same year. However, the similar contributions from customers in respect of the additional pipelines laid and commissioned prior to the year ended June 30, 2010 are being amortized over 16 years (i.e. the useful lives of the assets).

From July 01, 2018, as per the requirements of the IFRS 15, these contributions are being amortized over the useful lives of the related assets as laying of the pipelines is not a distinct performance obligation, instead is considered a part of the Company's only performance obligation to deliver gas to the customers. The Company has not adjusted the amounts reported in prior years as the Company considers that contracts for which the revenue has already been recognized under IFRIC 18 are considered complete under the transitional provisions of IFRS 15 read with IFRIC 18.

ii) IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement for annual periods beginning on or after July 01, 2018, bringing together all three aspects of the accounting for financial instruments: classification and measurement; impairment; and hedge accounting.

The application of IFRS 9 has fundamentally changed the Company's accounting for impairment losses for financial assets by replacing IAS 39's incurred loss approach with a forward-looking expected credit loss ("ECL") approach.

The Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the statement of profit or loss.

For trade and other receivables, the Company has applied the standard's simplified approach and has calculated ECLs based on lifetime expected credit losses. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The accounting for the Company's financial liabilities remains substantially the same as it was under IAS 39. The Company applied IFRS 9 using modified retrospective approach and hence has not restated the comparative information, which continues to be reported under IAS 39. Differences arising from the adoption of IFRS 9 have been recognized directly in opening balance of retained earnings as follows:

Description	Carrying amount reported under IAS 39	Adjustment for ECL due to adoption of IFRS 9	Carrying amount reported under IFRS 9
	July 01, 2018		
	(Rupees in thousand)		
Trade debts	66,314,600	(336,726)	65,977,874
Deferred taxation	(1,676,766)	97,651	(1,579,115)
Unappropriated profit	(7,726,832)	239,075	(7,487,757)

Description	Carrying amount reported under IAS 39	Adjustment for ECL due to adoption of IFRS 9	Carrying amount reported under IFRS 9
	June 30, 2019		
	(Rupees in thousand)		
Trade debts	158,327,786	(754,625)	157,573,161
Deferred taxation	(4,722,263)	218,841	(4,503,422)
Differential margin	184,958,250	417,899	185,376,149
Unappropriated profit	(10,210,249)	117,885	(10,092,364)

Classification and measurement

Under IFRS 9, debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss, amortized cost, or fair value through other comprehensive income. The classification is based on two criteria: the Company's business model for managing the assets; and whether the instruments' contractual cash flows represent 'solely payments of principal and interest' (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

The assessment of the Company's business model was made as of the date of initial application i.e. July 01, 2018. The assessment of whether contractual cash flows on debt instruments are solely comprised of principal and interest was made based on the facts and circumstances as at the initial recognition of respective assets.

The classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9 did not have a significant impact to the Company. The Company continued measuring at fair value all financial assets previously held at fair value under IAS 39. The Company has not designated any financial liabilities as at fair value through profit or loss. There are no changes in classification and measurement for the Company's financial liabilities.

In summary, upon the adoption of IFRS 9, the Company had the following reclassifications as at July 01, 2018:

Description	Reported amounts	FVTPL	Amortized cost	FVOCI
		IFRS 9 measurement category		
	As at July 01, 2018 (Rupees in thousand)			
IAS 39 measurement category				
Assets				
Loans and receivables				
Loans and advances	1,618,231	-	1,618,231	-
Trade deposits	128,603	-	128,603	-
Trade debts*	66,314,600	-	65,977,874	-
Interest accrued	16,585	-	16,585	-
Other receivables	161,645	-	161,645	-
Held-to-maturity				
Unquoted equity investment	4,900	4,900	-	-
	68,244,564	4,900	67,902,938	-
Liabilities				
Amortized cost				
Long term financing	62,407,877	-	62,407,877	-
Security deposit	43,782,459	-	43,782,459	-
Accrued mark-up	31,363,988	-	31,363,988	-
Short term borrowings	3,986,546	-	3,986,546	-
Unclaimed dividend	111,462	-	111,462	-
Trade and other payables	219,256,484	-	219,256,484	-
	360,908,816	-	360,908,816	-

Description	Reported amounts	FVTPL	Amortized cost	FVOCI
		IFRS 9 measurement category		
	As at June 30, 2019 (Rupees in thousand)			
IAS 39 measurement category				
Assets				
Loans and receivables				
Loans and advances	2,723,314	-	2,723,314	-
Trade deposits	146,886	-	146,886	-
Trade debts	157,573,161	-	157,573,161	-
Interest accrued	31,798	-	31,798	-
Other receivables	126,657	-	126,657	-
Available for sale				
Unquoted equity investment	4,900	4,900	-	-
	160,606,716	4,900	160,601,816	-

Description	Reported amounts	FVTPL	Amortized cost	FVOCI
		IFRS 9 measurement category		
	As at June 30, 2019 (Rupees in thousand)			
IAS 39 measurement category				
Liabilities				
Amortized cost				
Long term financing	50,928,101	-	50,928,101	-
Security deposit	48,578,096	-	48,578,096	-
Accrued mark-up	50,469,354	-	50,469,354	-
Short term borrowings	28,486,666	-	28,486,666	-
Unpaid dividend	731,995	-	731,995	-
Unclaimed dividend	109,039	-	109,039	-
Trade and other payables	348,397,390	-	348,397,390	-
	527,700,641	-	527,700,641	-

*The change in carrying amount is a result of additional impairment allowance as reflected in the opening balance of retained earnings.

Impairment

The adoption of IFRS 9 has fundamentally changed the Company's accounting for impairment losses for financial assets by replacing IAS 39's incurred loss approach with a forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach. IFRS 9 requires the Company to recognize an allowance for ECLs for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss and contract assets.

Upon adoption of IFRS 9, the Company recognized additional impairment on the Company's trade debts amounting to Rs 336.726 million which resulted a decrease in retained earnings of Rs 239.075 million as at July 01, 2018 after taking into account the respective taxation impact as shown above.

2.2.2 Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Company

The following standards, amendments and interpretations with respect to the approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan, would be effective from the dates mentioned below and have not been adopted early by the Company:

- IFRS 16 'Leases' (effective for annual period beginning on or after January 01, 2019). IFRS 16 replaces existing leasing guidance, including IAS 17 'Leases', IFRIC 4 'Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease', SIC-15 'Operating Leases- Incentives' and SIC-27 'Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease'. IFRS 16 introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees. A lessee recognizes a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. There are recognition exemptions for short-term leases and leases of low-value items. Lessor accounting remains similar to the current standard i.e. lessors continue to classify leases as finance or operating leases. Upon adoption, this standard will have a significant impact on the Company's accounting treatment of leased hold office premises and gas transmission pipelines under rental agreements. The Company is currently using the exemption allowed by the SECP vide its Circular No. 24/2012 dated January 16, 2012 for the application of IFRIC 4 with respect to two gas transmission pipelines under rental agreements. However, the same exemption is not available for the application of IFRS 16. The Company is currently in the process of analyzing the potential impact of its lease arrangements that will result in recognition of right to use assets and liabilities on adoption of this standard.

- Amendment to IFRS 3 'Business Combinations' – Definition of a Business (effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of annual period beginning on or after January 01, 2020). The IASB has issued amendments aiming to resolve the difficulties that arise when an entity determines whether it has acquired a business or a group of assets. The amendments clarify that to be considered a business, an acquired set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The amendments are not likely to have any significant impact on Company's financial statements.

- Amendments to IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 01, 2019 and January 01, 2020) on prepayment features with negative compensation and Interest Rate Benchmark Reform. The amendments on prepayment features with negative compensation allow companies to measure particular prepayable financial assets with so called negative compensation at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income if a specified condition is met, instead of at fair value through profit or loss. Whereas, the other amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 amend requirements for hedge accounting to support the provision of useful financial information during the period of uncertainty caused by the phasing out of interest-rate benchmarks such as interbank offered rates (IBORs) on hedge accounting. The amendments also modify some specific hedge accounting requirements to provide relief from potential effects of the uncertainty caused by the IBOR reform. In addition, the amendments require companies to provide additional information to investors about their hedging relationships which are directly affected by these uncertainties. The amendments are not likely to have any significant impact on Company's financial statements.

- IFRIC 23 'Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 01, 2019) clarifies the accounting for income tax when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under IAS 12. The interpretation requires the uncertainty over tax treatment be reflected in the measurement of current and deferred tax. The Company is currently assessing the requirements of IFRIC 23 to analyze its implications, if any, on the financial statements.

- Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' and IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 01, 2020). The amendments are intended to make the definition of material in IAS 1 easier to understand and are not intended to alter the underlying concept of materiality in IFRS. In addition, the IASB has also issued guidance on how to make materiality judgments when preparing their general purpose financial statements in accordance with IFRS. The amendments are not likely to have any significant impact on Company's financial statements.

- Amendment to IAS 28 'Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures' - Long Term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures (effective for annual period beginning on or after January 01, 2019). The amendment will affect companies that finance such entities with preference shares or with loans for which repayment is not expected in the foreseeable future (referred to as long-term interests or 'LTI'). The amendment and accompanying example state that LTI are in the scope of both IFRS 9 and IAS 28 and explain the annual sequence in which both standards are to be applied. The amendments are not likely to have any significant impact on Company's financial statements.

- Amendments to IAS 19 'Employee Benefits'- Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 01, 2019). The amendments clarify that on amendment, curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan, a company now uses updated actuarial assumptions to determine its current service cost and net interest for the period; and the effect of the asset ceiling is disregarded when calculating the gain or loss on any settlement of the plan and is dealt with separately in other comprehensive income. The application of amendments is not likely to have any significant impact on Company's financial statements.

- IFRS 14 'Regulatory Deferral Accounts' (effective for annual period beginning on or after July 01, 2019). IFRS 14 is intended to encourage rate-regulated entities to adopt IFRS while bridging the gap with similar entities that already apply IFRS, but which do not recognize regulatory deferral accounts. This would be achieved by requiring separate presentation of the regulatory deferral account balances (and movements in these balances) in the statement of financial position, statement of profit or loss and statement of comprehensive income. It allows (but does not require) an entity whose activities are subject to rate regulation to continue applying most of its existing accounting policies for regulatory deferral account balances upon first-time adoption of IFRS. Existing IFRS preparers are prohibited from applying this standard. Entities that adopt this standard must present the regulatory deferral accounts as separate line items in the statement of financial position and present movements in these account balances as separate line items in the statement of profit or loss and statement of comprehensive income. The standard requires disclosures on the nature of, and risks associated with, the entity's rate regulation and the effects of that rate regulation on its financial statements. Further, the standard also requires to disclose multiple earnings per share. The Company is currently in the process of assessing the possible impact due to application of this standard on the Company's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2020.

The IASB has also issued the revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (the Conceptual Framework) in March 2018 which is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 01, 2020 for preparers of financial statements who develop accounting policies based on the Conceptual Framework. The revised Conceptual Framework is not a standard, and none of the concepts override those in any standard or any requirements in a standard. The purpose of the Conceptual Framework is to assist IASB in developing standards, to help preparers develop consistent accounting policies if there is no applicable standard in place and to assist all parties to understand and interpret the standards.

Annual Improvements to IFRS 2015–2017 Cycle - the improvements address amendments to following approved accounting standards:

- IFRS 3 Business Combinations and IFRS 11 Joint Arrangement - the amendment aims to clarify the accounting treatment when a company increases its interest in a joint operation that meets the definition of a business. A company remeasures its previously held interest in a joint operation when it obtains control of the business. A company does not remeasure its previously held interest in a joint operation when it obtains joint control of the business.

- IAS 12 Income Taxes - the amendment clarifies that all income tax consequences of dividends (including payments on financial instruments classified as equity) are recognized consistently with the transaction that generates the distributable profits.

- IAS 23 Borrowing Costs - the amendment clarifies that a company treats as part of general borrowings any borrowing originally made to develop an asset when the asset is ready for its intended use or sale.

The above amendments are effective from annual period beginning on or after January 01, 2019 and are not likely to have any significant impact on Company's financial statements.

Other than the aforesaid standards, interpretations and amendments, the IASB has also issued the following standards which have not been notified locally by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) as at June 30, 2019:

IFRS 1 – First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards; and
IFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts.

2.2.3 Exemptions from applicability of certain standards and interpretations to standards

- IFRS 2 (amendment) - 'Share-based payment-Group Cash-settled Share-base Payment Transactions' effective for annual period beginning on or after January 01, 2010.

  The IASB amended IFRS 2 whereby an entity receiving goods or services is to apply this IFRS in accounting for group cash settled share based payment transactions in its financial statements when that entity has no obligation to settle the share-based payment transaction.

  On August 14, 2009, the Government of Pakistan (GOP) launched "Benazir Employee Stock Option Scheme" (the Scheme) for employees of certain State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and non-State Owned Enterprises where GOP holds significant investments (non-SOEs). The scheme is applicable to permanent and contractual employees who were in employment of these entities on the date of launch of the scheme, subject to completion of five years vesting period by all contractual employees and by permanent employees in certain instances.

  The scheme provides for cash payments to employees on retirement or termination based on the price of shares of respective entities. To administer this scheme, GOP shall transfer 12% of its investments in such SOEs and non-SOEs to a Trust Fund to be created for the purpose by each of such entities. The eligible employees would be allotted units by each Trust Fund in proportion to their respective length of service and on retirement or termination such employees would be entitled to receive such amounts from Trust Funds in exchange for the surrendered units as would be determined based on market price for listed entities or breakup value for non-listed entities. The shares relating to the surrendered units would be transferred back to GOP.

  The scheme also provides that 50% of dividend related to shares transferred to the respective Trust Fund would be distributed amongst the unit–holder employees. The balance 50% dividend would be transferred by the respective Trust Fund to the Central Revolving Fund managed by the Privatization Commission of Pakistan for payment to employees against surrendered units. The deficit, if any, in Trust Funds to meet the re-purchase commitment would be met by GOP. The Scheme developed in compliance with the stated GOP policy of empowerment of employees of State Owned Enterprises need to be accounted for by the covered entities, including the Company, under the provisions of amended IFRS 2. However, keeping in view the difficulties that may be faced by the entities covered under the Scheme, the Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan on receiving representations from some of the entities covered under the Scheme and after having consulted the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan has granted exemption to such entities from the application of IFRS 2 to the Scheme vide S.R.O 587(I)/2011 dated June 07, 2011.

  Had the exemption not been granted, the staff costs of the Company for the year would have been lower by Rs 728,913 thousand (2018: lower by Rs 1,155,160 thousand) and reserves would have been higher by Rs 1,648,298 thousand (2018: higher by Rs 2,377,211 thousand). However, there will be no impact on profit after taxation, EPS and retained earning as Company's management believes that this impact is a pass through item which will be eventually adjusted against gas development surcharge or differential margin as explained in Note 4.19 to these financial statements.

- IFRIC 4 - 'Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease'. International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee (IFRIC) of the IASB issued IFRIC 4 which requires determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease based on the substance of the arrangement. According to IFRIC 4, if an arrangement conveys a right to use the asset to lessee and the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of the specific asset then the arrangement is or contains a lease.

  The SECP vide its Circular No. 24/2012 dated January 16, 2012 has exempted the application of IFRIC 4 'Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease' for all companies. However, the SECP made it mandatory for the companies to disclose the impacts of the application of IFRIC 4 on the results of the companies. Consequently, the Company has also been exempted from the application of IFRIC 4 while preparing its financial statements.

  The Company reviewed various pipeline rental agreements executed in previous years and has determined that two pipeline rental agreements relating to certain gas transmission pipelines contain embedded leases and are to be recognized as leases in terms of IFRIC 4 and IAS 17 'Leases'.

  Under IFRIC 4, the consideration required to be made by the lessee i.e. Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited for the right to use the assets is to be accounted for as a finance lease under IAS 17. If the Company was to follow IFRIC 4 and IAS 17, the effects on the financial statements would have been as follows:

	2019	2018
	(Rupees in thousand)	
Effect on statement of profit or loss:		
Decrease / (Increase) in:		
Cost of sales		
Transportation charges		
- Sui Southern Gas Company Limited (SSGCL)	251,820	244,853
Operating expenses		
Depreciation	(150,984)	(150,984)
Finance cost		
Finance cost - leased assets	(204,134)	(229,665)
Effect on statement of financial position		
Increase in:		
Written down value of operating assets	-	150,984
Obligation under finance lease		
Long term portion	(1,037,644)	(1,210,189)
Short term portion	(172,545)	(147,480)

- IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement for annual periods beginning on or after July 01, 2018. The application of IFRS 9 has fundamentally changed the Company's accounting for impairment losses for financial assets by replacing IAS 39's incurred loss approach with a forward-looking expected credit loss ("ECL") approach as more fully explained in Note 2.2.1 (ii) to these financial statements.

  The Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) vide its Circular No. 985 (I)/2019 dated September 02, 2019 and further clarification vide its letter No. EMD/233/414/2002 dated September 13, 2019 to the Company has exempted the application of IFRS 9 with respect to recognition requirements of

Expected Credit Losses on financial assets due from Government of Pakistan or ultimately due from the Government of Pakistan (including receivables in context of circular debt) till June 30, 2021, provided that such companies shall follow relevant requirements of IAS 39, in respect of such financial assets.

Consequently, the Company has also been exempted from the application of IFRS 9 with respect to Expected Credit Losses method on financial assets due from Government of Pakistan, while preparing its financial statements. Accordingly, there is no ECL recorded on the financial assets due from the GOP in these financial statements.

3 BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

3.1 Presentation and functional currency

The financial statements are presented in Pak Rupees, which is also the Company's functional and presentation currency.

3.2 Significant accounting estimates

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for revaluation of certain financial instruments at fair value and recognition of certain employee retirement benefits at present value. The Company's significant accounting policies are stated in Note 4. Not all of these significant policies require the management to make difficult, subjective or complex judgments or estimates. The following is intended to provide an understanding of the policies, management considers critical because of their complexity, judgment or estimation involved in their application and their impact on these financial statements. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. These judgments involve assumptions or estimates in respect of future events and the actual results may differ from these estimates. The areas involving higher degree of judgments or complexity or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are as follows:

i) Employee benefits - Note 4.5, 13.7 and 22.7
ii) Provision for taxation - Note 4.4 and 41
iii) Useful life and residual values of property, plant and equipment - Note 4.8 and 19.1
iv) Impairment of financial assets - Note 4.18, 26 and 30
v) Impairment of non-financial assets - Note 4.8, 4.9, 19 and 20
vi) Differential margin - recognition of disallowances deteremined by the OGRA - Note 4.19, 4.20 and 34.

i) Employee benefits

The Company operates various defined benefit plans for its executive and non executive employees and recognizes deferred liabilities in respect of pension, gratuity, medical, free gas facility and accumulated compensated absences. These calculations require assumptions to be made of future outcomes, the principal ones being in respect of increases in remuneration and pension benefit levels, medical benefit rate and the discount rate used to convert future cash flows to current values. The assumptions used vary for the different plans as they are determined by independent actuaries annually. Calculations are sensitive to changes in the underlying assumptions. The valuation is based on assumptions as mentioned in Note 4.5, 13.7 and 22.7.

ii) Provision for taxation

The Company takes into account the current income tax law and the decisions taken by appellate authorities. Where the Company's view differs from the view taken by the income tax department at the assessment stage and where the Company considers that its views on items of material nature is in accordance with law, the amounts are shown as contingent liabilities.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and tax credits to the extent that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and tax credits can be utilized. The recoverability of deferred tax assets are analyzed at each reporting period end and adjusted if considered necessary with a corresponding effect on deferred tax charge / income for the period.

iii) Useful life and residual values of property, plant and equipment

The Company reviews the useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment on a regular basis. Any change in estimates in future years might affect the carrying amounts of respective items of property, plant and equipment with a corresponding effect on depreciation charge and impairment.

iv) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes an allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss, excluding financial assets due from Government of Pakistan due to exemption granted by SECP as more fully explained in Note 2.2.3 above. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The Company measures the expected credit losses of a financial instrument in a way that reflects:

- an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- the time value of money; and
- reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Expected credit losses are measured for the maximum contractual period over which the entity is exposed to credit risk. The significant estimates relating to the measurement of ECL relate to the fair value of the collaterals in place, the expected timing of the collection and forward looking economic factors.

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Company has applied simplified approach in calculating ECLs adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgments and estimates include:

- Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and choice of inputs;
- Determining the criteria if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on a lifetime ECL basis and the qualitative assessment;

- The segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis;
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models; and
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs, and their effect on Probability of Default (PDs), Exposure At Default (EADs) and Loss Given Default (LGDs).

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are significantly past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

The Company also reviews the recoverability of its trade debts, advances and other receivables that are due from GOP to assess amount of bad debts and provision required their against on annual basis. As referred in Note 2.2.3 to these financial statements, the SECP has exempted application of the requirements of ECL on financial assets due directly / ultimately from GOP, provided that the Company is following the requirements of IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement", in respect of these financial assets.

v) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on most recent budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset neither exceeds its recoverable amount, nor exceeds the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

4.1 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value (proceeds received), net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortized cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the statement of profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Finance costs are accounted for on an accrual basis and are shown as accrued finance cost to the extent of the amount unpaid.

4.2 Deferred credit

Deferred credit represents the amount received from the Government as grant towards the cost of supplying and laying transmission, service and main lines. Amortization of deferred credit commences upon capitalization of the related asset and is amortized over its estimated useful life.

4.3 Contract liabilities

As explained in Note 2.2.1 to these financial statements, the Company has applied IFRS 15 from July 01, 2018 and accordingly, has recognized contract assets and liabilities. A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer. Contract liabilities include the amount received from the customers as contribution towards the cost of supplying and laying transmission, service and main lines. Revenue recognition against such contract liabilities commences upon capitalization of the related asset and is amortized over its useful life.

4.4 Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Taxation is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized outside profit or loss (whether in other comprehensive income or directly in equity), if any, in which case the tax amounts are recognized outside profit or loss.

Current

Provision for current tax is based on taxable income for the year determined in accordance with the prevailing law for income taxation. The charge for current tax is calculated using prevailing current tax rates or tax rates expected to apply to the profit for the year, if enacted. The charge for current tax also includes adjustments, where considered necessary, to provision for tax made in previous years arising from assessments framed during the year for such years.

Deferred

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of all temporary timing differences arising from difference between the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities in the financial statements and corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences whereas deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which these can be utilized.

Deferred tax is calculated at the rates that are expected to apply to the period when the differences reverse, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the statement of profit or loss, except where deferred tax arises on the items credited or charged to equity in which case it is included in equity.

4.5 Employee retirement benefits

Salaries, wages and benefits are accrued in the period in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Company. The main features of the schemes operated by the Company for its employees are as follows:

4.5.1 Defined benefit plans

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plans is determined separately for each plan using the projected unit credit actuarial valuation method. The most recent valuations were carried out as on June 30, 2019 using the projected unit credit method. Significant assumptions used for valuation of these schemes are mentioned in Note 13.7. The future contribution rates of these funds include allowance for deficit and surplus.

4.5.1.1 Pension and gratuity funds

The Company operates an approved funded pension scheme and an approved funded gratuity scheme for executives and non-executives. In case of gratuity scheme, qualifying service period for executives and non-executives is five years and six years, respectively. Contributions to the schemes are payable on the recommendations of the actuary. The future contribution rates of these schemes include allowance for deficit and surplus.

An executive who qualifies for pension at the time of retirement from the Company and does not surrender his pension, shall be entitled to gratuity at the rate of 20 days basic salary for each completed year of service. An executive who qualifies for pension at the time of retirement from the Company and surrenders his pension, shall be entitled to gratuity at the rate of 50 days basic salary for each completed year of service. Significant assumptions used for valuation of these schemes are mentioned in Note 13.7 and 22.7.

4.5.1.2 Medical and free gas facility schemes

The Company provides free gas facility to non-executives and medical facility to all employees and their dependents after their retirement. However, all executives retired up to December 31, 2000 are also entitled to avail free gas facility. Significant assumptions used for valuation of these schemes are mentioned in Note 13.7 and 22.7.

4.5.1.3 Accumulating compensated absences

The Company provides annually for the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences and leave fare assistances on the basis of actuarial valuations. However, executives of the Company were not entitled to avail leave fare assistance after December 31, 2000.

Executives and non-executives of the Company are entitled to accumulate the unutilized privilege leaves up to 60 and 90 days, respectively. Such accumulation is encashable only at the time of retirement or leaving the service of the Company.

4.5.2 Defined contribution plan

The Company operates an approved defined contribution provident fund for all permanent employees. Equal monthly contributions are made by the employees and the Company to the fund. The rate of the contribution is 7.5% (2018: 7.5%) for the executives and 10% (2018: 10%) for the non-executive employees.

4.6 Trade and other payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities as the payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business, if longer).

Trade payables and other costs payable are initially recognized at cost which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in future for goods and / or services, whether or not billed to the Company and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

4.7 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events, if it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

4.8 Property, plant and equipment

Cost

Property, plant and equipment except for freehold and leasehold land are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Freehold and leasehold land are stated at cost less impairment loss, if any. Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost less impairment loss, if any. Cost in relation to certain assets signifies historical cost and borrowing cost referred to in Note 4.10.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance costs are charged as expense during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged to the statement of profit or loss on straight line method so as to write off the cost of an asset over its estimated useful life at the rates given in Note 19.1 to these financial statements. Depreciation on additions is charged from the month in which an asset is put to use while no depreciation is charged for the month in which an asset is disposed off.

The assets' residual value and estimated useful lives are reviewed at each financial year and adjusted if impact on depreciation is significant. The Company's estimate of the residual value and useful lives of its operating assets as at June 30, 2019 has not required any adjustment as its impact is considered insignificant by the management.

Derecognition

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

Pipelines uplifted during the year are derecognized from operating fixed assets. 60% to 65% of the written down value of the uplifted pipelines representing cost of pipelines and fittings is transferred to capital work-in-progress after considering their reuse capability. The balance of the written down value representing construction overheads is charged to the statement of profit or loss.

4.9 Intangible assets

Intangible assets, which are non-monetary assets without physical substance, are recognized at cost, which comprises purchase price, non-refundable purchase taxes and other directly attributable expenditures relating to their implementation and customization. After initial recognition an intangible asset is carried at cost less accumulated amortization at the rates given in Note 20 and impairment loss, if any. Intangible assets are amortized from the month, when these assets are available for use, using the straight line method, whereby the cost of the intangible asset is amortized over its estimated useful life over which economic benefits are expected to flow to the Company. The useful life and amortization method is reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each reporting date.

4.10 Borrowing cost

Mark-up, interest, profit and other charges on long term financing are capitalized for the period up to the date of commissioning of the respective assets acquired out of the proceeds of such borrowings considering the requirements of IAS 23. All other mark-up, interest, profit and other charges are charged to the statement of profit or loss during the year.

4.11 Stores and spare parts

These are valued at monthly moving average cost, while items considered obsolete are carried at nil value. Items in transit are valued at cost comprising invoice value plus other charges paid thereon till the reporting date. The Company reviews stores and spare parts for possible impairment on an annual basis and provision is made for obsolescence, based on management's best estimate.

4.12 Stock-in-trade

Stock of gas is valued at the lower of cost determined on annual average cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value signifies the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less costs necessary to be incurred in order to make the sale.

4.13 Trade and other receivables

Trade debts and other receivables are carried at original invoice amount. Trade debts are amount receivable from customer for goods transferred or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Other receivables generally arise from the transactions outside the usual operating activities of the Company. The Company recognizes impairment against these receivable balances using Expected Credit Loss model as explained in Note 3.2 (iv). Debts considered irrecoverable are written off.

4.14 Contract assets

As explained in Note 2.2.1 to these financial statements, the Company has applied IFRS 15 from July 01, 2018 and accordingly, has recognized contract assets and liabilities. Contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services that the Company has transferred to a customer, when that right is conditioned on something other than the passage of time, e.g. the entity's future performance. The Company recognizes impairment against these contract assets using Expected Credit Loss model as explained in Note 3.2 (iv). Amounts considered irrecoverable are written off.

4.15 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at cost. For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash equivalents comprise of cash in hand, cash at banks in current, saving and deposit accounts, other short term highly liquid instruments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in values and short term finances under mark-up arrangements. Finances under mark-up arrangements are included in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

4.16 Revenue recognition

The Company recognizes revenue from contracts with customers based on a five step model as set out in IFRS 15:

Step 1. Identify contract(s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the performance obligations for every contract that must be met.

Step 2. Identify performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer.

Step 3. Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Step 4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5. Recognize revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation.

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable from contracts with customer in the ordinary course of the Company's activities. The Company recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured and it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of income recognized will not occur and specific criteria has been met for each of the Company's activities as described below:

i) Revenue from gas sales is recognized on the basis of gas supplied to consumers at the rates notified by the Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority (OGRA). Accruals are made to account for the estimated gas supplied between the date of last meter reading and the year end. The revenue for the Company is recognized on point in time basis as the management has determined that there is a single performance obligation i.e. supply of gas.

ii) Meter rentals are recognized on a monthly basis, at specified rates by the OGRA for various categories of consumers. All the revenue for the Company in this category, is recognized on over the time basis as the Company has determined that there is a single performance obligation i.e. availability of meters to the customers.

iii) Late payment surcharge on gas sales arrears is calculated from the date the billed amount is overdue and recognized when it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the entity. All the revenue for the Company in this category, is recognized on over the time basis.

iv) Take or Pay income is recognized when the consumers are unable to consume the committed volume of gas by the agreed date as per the terms of Gas Supply Agreement (GSA) with the consumer. All the revenue for the Company in this category, is recognized on point in time basis.

v) Income on the construction contracts is recognized over time by reference to the progress towards satisfaction of the relevant performance obligation. The Company uses cost based input method to determine the inflow of economic benefits. Revenue for the Company in this category, is recognized on over the time basis.

vi) Income on the urgent fee is recognized when the connection has been installed. Revenue for the Company in this category, is recognized on point in time basis.

4.17 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currency during the year are initially recorded in the functional currency at the rate prevailing at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated to functional currency using rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date. All differences are taken to the statement of profit or loss. All non-monetary items are translated into rupees at exchange rates prevailing at the date of transaction or on the date when fair values are determined.

4.18 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through statement of profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortized cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized in trade date, i.e. the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

ii) Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments);
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments);
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments); and
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

The Company's financial assets at amortized cost majorly includes trade debts, loans and advances, trade deposits, interest accrued and other receivables.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (debt instruments)

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognized in profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortized cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognized in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognized in OCI is recycled to profit or loss.

The Company does not have any debt instruments at fair value through OCI.

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognized as other income in profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Company does not have any financial assets for which it has elected to classify irrevocably under this category.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

This category includes derivative instruments and listed equity investments which the Company had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI. Dividends on listed equity investments are recognized as other income in profit or loss when the right of payment has been established.

A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract, with a financial liability or non-financial host, is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if: the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

The Company has classified its investment previous classified as held to maturity investment under this category.

iii) Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e. removed from the Company's statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

iv) Impairment

The Company recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss as explained in Note 3.2 (iv) to these financial statements, excluding financial assets due from Government of Pakistan due to exemption granted by the SECP as more fully explained in Note 2.2.3 to these financial statements.

v) Return on bank deposits

Return on bank deposits is accrued on a time proportion basis by reference to the principal outstanding and applicable rate of return. All the revenue for the Company in this category, is recognized on over the time basis.

Financial liabilities

i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities majorly include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

ii) Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities at amortized cost (loans and borrowings)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IFRS 9. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied. The Company has not designated any financial liability at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost (loans and borrowings)

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in profit or loss.

All of the Company's financial liabilities are measured under this category.

iii) Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

4.19 Gas development surcharge / Differential margin

Under the provisions of license for transmission and distribution of natural gas granted to the Company by the OGRA, the Company is required to earn an annual return of not less than the rate of return calculated using Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) (2018: fixed rate of 17.50% per annum) on the value of its average fixed assets in operation (net of deferred credit), before corporate income taxes, interest and other charges on debt and after excluding interest, dividends and other non operating income and before incorporating the effect of efficiency benchmarks prescribed by the OGRA. Any deficit or surplus on account of this is recoverable from or payable to the Government of Pakistan as differential margin or gas development surcharge.

4.20 RLNG differential margin and gas swapping deferral account

As per the policy guideline issued by the Economic Coordination Committee of the Cabinet (ECC) on pricing of RLNG, the Company is allowed to earn an annual return as a percentage of the value of its average fixed assets in RLNG operation, to be determined by the OGRA. Any deficit or surplus on account of this is recoverable from or payable to the RLNG consumers through adjustment in future RLNG prices. The surplus or the shortfall, if any, are included in "trade and other payables" or "other receivables" respectively with the corresponding charge or credit respectively, recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Moreover, a gas swapping mechanism was allowed by the ECC and endorsed by the OGRA vide Final Revenue Requirement decision of the Company for financial year 2017-18, for swapping of natural gas and RLNG for the purpose of gas load management. The difference of average cost of RLNG and the average sale price of system gas (2018: prescribed price of system gas) (used by the OGRA in determination of deferral account) of the swapped volumes is recognized as an adjustment to the Cost of Sales with the corresponding credit or debit balance being included in "trade and other payables" or "other receivables" as the case may be.

4.21 Dividend and other appropriations

Dividend to the shareholders is recognized in the period in which it is declared and other appropriations are recognized in the period in which these are approved by the Board of Directors.

5 ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP SHARE CAPITAL

2019	2018		2019	2018
(Number of shares)			(Rupees in thousand)	
		Ordinary shares of Rs 10 each		
121,146,000	121,146,000	issued as fully paid for cash	1,211,460	1,211,460
		Ordinary shares of Rs 10 each		
		issued as fully paid for		
3,329,000	3,329,000	consideration other than cash	33,290	33,290
		Ordinary shares of Rs 10 each		
509,741,665	509,741,665	issued as fully paid bonus shares	5,097,417	5,097,417
634,216,665	634,216,665		6,342,167	6,342,167

5.1 Ordinary shares of the Company held by associated undertaking by virtue of common directorship are as follows:

	Note	2019	2018
		(Number of shares)	
Sui Southern Gas Company Limited		2,414,174	2,414,174
Adamjee Life Assurance Company Limited		3,291,100	-
National Investment Trust Limited		28,762,847	-
		34,468,121	2,414,174

	Note	2019	2018
		(Rupees in thousand)	
6 REVENUE RESERVES			
General reserve		4,127,682	4,127,682
Dividend equalization reserve		480,000	480,000
Unappropriated profit		10,092,364	7,726,832
		14,700,046	12,334,514
7 LONG TERM FINANCING - SECURED			
Local currency - Syndicate term finance:			
Syndicate term finance I	7.1.1	7,020,000	9,360,000
Syndicate term finance II	7.1.2	24,686,460	28,213,097
		31,706,460	37,573,097
Islamic mode of financing:			
Islamic finance under Musharaka arrangement	7.2.1	1,375,000	2,750,000
Islamic finance under Musharaka			
arrangement for LNG Project Phase I	7.2.2	3,600,000	4,800,000
Islamic finance under lease arrangement			
for LNG Project Phase II	7.2.3	12,938,540	14,786,903
Islamic finance under Musharaka arrangement	7.2.4	800,000	1,600,000
		18,713,540	23,936,903
Current portion shown under current liabilities	17	(11,090,000)	(11,090,000)
		39,330,000	50,420,000

7.1 Local currency - Syndicate term finance

7.1.1 Syndicate term finance I

Lender	Mark-up rate	No. of installments	Repayment commencement date	Maturity date
Syndicate of banks	Six month KIBOR + 0.70% per annum	10 half yearly installments	November 19, 2017	May 19, 2022

This loan of Rs 11,700,000 thousand has been obtained from a syndicate of banks (with Bank Alfalah acting as the Agent and United Bank Limited acting as the Security Trustee) and is secured by a first pari passu charge created by way of hypothecation over all present and future movable fixed assets of the Company (excluding land and building) to the extent of Rs 15,600,000 thousand (2018: Rs 15,600,000 thousand). The effective mark-up charged during the year ranges from 7.21% to 12.77% per annum (2018: 7% to 7.21% per annum).

7.1.2 Syndicate term finance II

Lender	Mark-up rate	No. of installments	Repayment commencement date	Maturity date
Syndicate of banks	Six month KIBOR + 1.10% per annum	16 half yearly installments	December 8, 2018	June 8, 2026

This loan of Rs 28,213,097 thousand has been obtained from a syndicate of banks (with Habib Bank Limited acting as the Agent) and is secured by a first pari passu charge created by way of hypothecation over all present and future movable fixed Regassified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) assets of the Company to the extent of Rs 35,870,000 thousand (2018: Rs 35,870,000 thousand) relating to the project and a sovereign guarantee of the Government of Pakistan. The effective mark-up charged during the year ranges from 8.04 % to 14.13% (2018: 7.26% to 8.03% per annum).

7.2 Arrangements under Islamic financing

Lender	Note	Mark-up rate	No. of installments	Repayment commencement date	Maturity date
Syndicate of banks	7.2.1	Six month KIBOR+ 0.55% per annum	8 half yearly installments	December 30, 2016	June 30, 2020
Syndicate of banks	7.2.2	Six month KIBOR + 0.70% per annum	10 half yearly installments	November 19, 2017	May 19, 2022
Syndicate of banks	7.2.3	Six month KIBOR + 1.10% per annum	16 half yearly installments	December 8, 2018	June 8, 2026
Allied Bank Limited	7.2.4	Six month KIBOR - 0.12% per annum	4 half yearly installments	March 28, 2019	September 28, 2019

7.2.1 This loan of Rs 5,500,000 thousand has been obtained from a syndicate of banks (with Al Baraka Bank acting as the Investment Agent) and is secured by a first pari passu charge created by way of hypothecation over movable fixed assets of the Company (excluding land and building) to the extent of Rs 7,333,333 thousand (2018: Rs 7,333,333 thousand). The effective mark-up charged during the year ranges from 7.59% to 13.66% per annum (2018: 6.69% to 7.59% per annum).

7.2.2 This loan of Rs 6,000,000 thousand has been obtained from a syndicate of banks (with Bank Alfalah acting as the Investment Agent) and is secured by a first pari passu charge created by way of hypothecation over movable fixed assets of the Company (excluding land and building) to the extent of Rs 8,000,000 thousand (2018: Rs 8,000,000 thousand), as given in Note 19.1.4. The effective mark-up charged during the year ranges from 7.21% to 12.77% per annum (2018: 7% to 7.21% per annum).

7.2.3 This loan of Rs 14,786,903 thousand has been obtained from a syndicate of banks (with Habib Bank Limited acting as the Agent) and is secured by a first pari passu charge created by way of hypothecation over all present and future movable fixed RLNG assets of the Company to the extent of Rs 18,800,000 thousand (2018: Rs 18,800,000 thousand) relating to the project and the sovereign guarantee of Government of Pakistan. The effective mark-up charged during the year ranges from 8.04% to 14.13% per annum (2018: 7.26% to 8.03% per annum).

7.2.4 This loan of Rs 1,600,000 thousand has been obtained from Allied Bank Limited and is secured by a first pari passu charge created by way of hypothecation over all present and future movable fixed assets of the Company (excluding RLNG assets) to the extent of Rs 3,094,667 thousand (2018: Rs 3,094,667) as given in Note 19.1.5. The effective mark-up charged during the year ranges from 6.44% to 10.89% per annum (2018: 6.05% to 6.44% per annum). The 4 half yearly installments include the interest payments only for the first two installments.

	Note	2019	2018
		(Rupees in thousand)	
8 LONG TERM FINANCING - UNSECURED			
Local currency loans	8.1	508,101	897,877
Current portion shown under current liabilities	17	(204,872)	(482,645)
		303,229	415,232

	Note	2019	2018
8.1 Local currency loans			
From Government - development loans	8.1.1	362,744	730,457
From industrial consumers	8.1.2	145,357	167,420
		508,101	897,877

8.1.1 These have been obtained from the Provincial Governments of Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) for supply of gas to new towns. Loans aggregating to Rs 233,600 thousand (2018: Rs 533,028 thousand) carry mark-up at the rate of 5% (2018: 5%) per annum and Rs 129,144 thousand (2018: Rs 197,429 thousand) carry mark-up at the rate of six month State Bank of Pakistan's (SBP) treasury bills plus 1.2% (2018: six month SBP treasury bills plus 1.2%) on the outstanding balance or part thereof. The amortized cost of loans from Provincial Governments has been computed by discounting future cash flows using Pakistan Investment Bonds (PIBs) rate prevailing at the time of initial recognition of respective loans.

8.1.2 These have been obtained from certain industrial consumers for laying of gas pipelines and carry mark-up at the rate of 1.5% (2018: 1.5%) per annum on the outstanding balance or part thereof and are repayable over a period of 10 years with a grace period of 2 years. Loans from industrial consumers are computed as present value of all future cash flows discounted using 1.1% (2018: 1.1%) above State Bank of Pakistan's cut off yield rates prevailing at the time of initial recognition of these loans.

		2019	2018
		%	
8.1.3	**The effective interest rates are as follows:**		
	From Government - development loans	9.80 to 14.47	9.80 to 14.47
	From industrial consumers	6.55 to 14.24	6.55 to 14.24

		Note	2019	2018
			(Rupees in thousand)	
9	**SECURITY DEPOSITS**			
	Consumers	9.1 & 9.2	48,429,798	43,637,181
	Contractors - Houseline	9.3	148,298	145,278
		9.4	48,578,096	43,782,459

9.1 Consumers' deposits represent security received against amount due from consumers on account of gas sales. These are repayable on cancellation of contract for supply of gas or on submission of bank guarantee / standby letter of credit in lieu of security deposits and are adjustable against the unrecovered trade debts from respective consumers. Interest is payable at the rate of KIBOR minus 3% (2018: KIBOR minus 3%) per annum on deposits from all consumers, other than domestic, which aggregate to Rs 25,673,715 thousand (2018: Rs 22,849,178 thousand). However, for one consumer with a deposit of Rs 1,091,995 thousand (2018: Rs 1,091,995 thousand) interest rate is 1% above 3 months SBP treasury bills cut off rate subject to a floor of 7% (2018: 3 months SBP treasury bills cut off rate subject to a floor of 7%) per annum.

		2019	2018
		(Rupees in thousand)	
9.2	**These include security deposits from following related parties:**		
	Fauji Fertilizer Company Limited	12,366	12,366
	State Life Insurance Corporation of Pakistan	877	820
	Oil and Gas Development Company Limited	7	7
	Sheikh CNG	1,514	1,514
	City CNG	2,844	2,844
		17,608	17,551

9.3 No interest is payable on the deposits from houseline contractors. These are refundable on cancellation of contract or dealership agreement.

9.4 These security deposits are being utilized for the purpose of business in accordance with the terms of contract with consumers and contractors and accordingly, have not been kept in a separate bank account.

		Note	2019	2018
			(Rupees in thousand)	
10	**DEFERRED CREDIT**			
	Consumer contribution against:			
	- Completed jobs		-	26,369,931
	- Jobs-in-progress		-	4,309,005
			-	30,678,936
	Less: Accumulated amortization:			
	Opening balance		-	20,029,105
	Loan from Provincial Government - initial recognition		-	-
	Amortization for the year		-	2,300,952
			-	22,330,057
		11.1.1	-	8,348,879
	Government grants against:			
	- Completed jobs		29,618,336	27,324,879
	- Jobs-in-progress		32,402,672	31,092,948
			62,021,008	58,417,827
	Less: Accumulated amortization:			
	Opening balance		8,912,152	7,369,482
	Loan from Provincial Government - initial recognition		35,682	6,113
	Amortization for the year	36	1,682,633	1,536,557
			10,630,467	8,912,152
			51,390,541	49,505,675
			51,390,541	57,854,554
11	**CONTRACT LIABILITIES**			
	Consumer contribution	11.1	11,066,804	-
	Due to customers against construction contracts	11.2	6,563	-
	Advances from customers against gas bills and new connections	11.2	256,786	-
		11.3	11,330,153	-
11.1	**Consumer contribution against:**			
	- Completed jobs		29,581,569	-
	- Jobs-in-progress		4,549,923	-
			34,131,492	-
	Less: Accumulated amortization:			
	Opening balance		22,330,057	-
	Amortization for the year	36	734,631	-
			23,064,688	-
		11.1.1	11,066,804	-

		Note	2019 (Rupees in thousand)	2018
11.1.1	**Movement of consumer contribution**			
	Balance as at June 30, 2018		-	-
	Effect of adoption of IFRS 15 - transferred from deferred credit		8,348,879	-
	Balance as at July 01, 2018		8,348,879	-
	Addition during the year		3,452,556	-
	Amortization for the year		(734,631)	-
		11.1.2	11,066,804	-

11.1.2 As explained in Note 2.2.1 (i) to these financial statements, after the first time adoption of IFRS 15 in Pakistan, the Company has applied the provisions of IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contract with Customers" for the first time in its financial statements and accordingly, has recognized the contract liabilities in respect of the amount received from the customers as contribution towards the cost of supplying and laying transmission, service and main lines. These contributions were being treated as deferred credit previously under IFRIC 18 from the year ended June 30, 2010 to June 30, 2018 and the revenue was being recognized when the lines were laid and commissioned based on the management's judgment under IFRIC 18.

The Company has not adjusted the amounts reported in prior years as the Company considers that contracts for which the revenue has already been recognized under IFRIC 18 are considered complete under the transitional provisions of IFRS 15 read with IFRIC 18.

11.2 This includes amounts due to customers against construction contracts and advances from customers against gas bills and new connections as transferred from trade and other payables as at July 01, 2018, due to adoption of IFRS 15.

		2019 (Rupees in thousand)	2018
11.3	**Current portion**	263,349	-
	Non-current portion	11,066,804	-

		Note	2019 (Rupees in thousand)	2018
12	**DEFERRED TAXATION**			
	The deferred taxation liability comprises timing differences relating to:			
	Taxable temporary differences			
	Accelerated tax depreciation		20,208,024	17,445,752
	Deductible temporary differences			
	Expected credit losses / provision for doubtful debts		(6,722,534)	(5,334,636)
	Unpaid trading liabilities		(7,078,476)	(4,987,507)
	Carried forward tax losses		-	(2,622,747)
	Minimum and alternate corporate tax available for carry forward		(1,847,384)	(2,780,309)
	Unamortized balance of employee loans at fair value		(56,208)	(43,787)
			(15,704,602)	(15,768,986)
			4,503,422	1,676,766
	The gross movement in net deferred tax liability during the year is as follows:			
	Opening balance		1,676,766	(1,310,341)
	Tax impact due to adoption of IFRS 9 directly recognized in retained earnings		(97,651)	-
	Charged to profit or loss	41	2,924,307	2,251,662
	Charged to other comprehensive income		-	735,445
	Closing balance		4,503,422	1,676,766
13	**EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**			
	Pension fund - Non Executive staff		1,703,277	2,765,262
	Medical fund - Executive staff		241,677	225,125
	Gratuity fund - Executive staff		4,060,690	3,475,484
	Gratuity fund - Non Executive staff		1,543,265	955,354
	Compensated absences - Executive staff		-	137,161
	Compensated absences - Non Executive staff		91,182	58,947
		13.1	7,640,091	7,617,333

13.1 Reconciliation of payable to employee benefit plans:

	Note	Pension fund - Non executive staff 2019	Pension fund - Non executive staff 2018	Medical fund - Executive staff 2019	Medical fund - Executive staff 2018	Gratuity fund - Executive staff 2019	Gratuity fund - Executive staff 2018	Gratuity fund - Non Executive staff 2019	Gratuity fund - Non Executive staff 2018
		(Rupees in thousand)							
Present value of defined benefit obligations	13.4	20,487,865	20,521,161	5,122,277	4,469,136	4,270,102	3,643,444	6,138,596	5,397,116
Fair value of plan assets	13.5	(18,784,588)	(17,755,899)	(4,880,600)	(4,244,011)	(209,412)	(167,960)	(4,595,331)	(4,441,762)
Net liabilities	13.10	1,703,277	2,765,262	241,677	225,125	4,060,690	3,475,484	1,543,265	955,354

	Note	Accumulating compensated absences - Executive staff 2019	Accumulating compensated absences - Executive staff 2018	Accumulating compensated absences - Non Executive staff 2019	Accumulating compensated absences - Non Executive staff 2018	Total 2019	Total 2018
		(Rupees in thousand)					
Present value of defined benefit obligations	13.4	-	655,456	1,468,461	1,325,969	37,487,301	36,012,282
Fair value of plan assets	13.5	-	(518,295)	(1,377,279)	(1,267,022)	(29,847,210)	(28,394,949)
Net liabilities	13.10	-	137,161	91,182	58,947	7,640,091	7,617,333

13.2 Movement in net liability

	Note	Pension fund - Non executive staff 2019	Pension fund - Non executive staff 2018	Medical fund - Executive staff 2019	Medical fund - Executive staff 2018	Gratuity fund - Executive staff 2019	Gratuity fund - Executive staff 2018	Gratuity fund - Non Executive staff 2019	Gratuity fund - Non Executive staff 2018
		(Rupees in thousand)							
Opening liability		2,765,262	10,416,352	225,125	40,547	3,475,484	2,889,523	955,354	617,046
Transfer of funds		-	-	-	-	-	(100,000)	-	-
Charge for the year	13.3	906,799	1,440,020	238,920	204,076	636,125	514,020	374,694	309,763
Remeasurements charged in OCI		(1,330,679)	(2,328,066)	107,366	109,517	125,407	345,007	446,043	343,883
Contribution paid		(638,105)	(6,763,044)	(329,734)	(129,015)	(176,326)	(173,066)	(232,826)	(315,338)
		1,703,277	2,765,262	241,677	225,125	4,060,690	3,475,484	1,543,265	955,354

	Note	Accumulating compensated absences - Executive staff 2019	Accumulating compensated absences - Executive staff 2018	Accumulating compensated absences - Non Executive staff 2019	Accumulating compensated absences - Non Executive staff 2018	Total 2019	Total 2018
		(Rupees in thousand)					
Opening liability		-	105,581	58,947	73,918	7,480,172	14,142,967
Transfer of funds		-	-	-	-	-	(100,000)
Charge for the year	13.3	-	147,892	143,074	122,279	2,299,612	2,738,050
Remeasurements charged in OCI		-	-	-	-	(651,863)	(1,529,659)
Contribution paid		-	(116,312)	(110,839)	(137,250)	(1,487,830)	(7,634,025)
		-	137,161	91,182	58,947	7,640,091	7,617,333

13.3 Amounts recognized in profit or loss

	Pension fund - Non executive staff 2019	Pension fund - Non executive staff 2018	Medical fund - Executive staff 2019	Medical fund - Executive staff 2018	Gratuity fund - Executive staff 2019	Gratuity fund - Executive staff 2018	Gratuity fund - Non Executive staff 2019	Gratuity fund - Non Executive staff 2018
	(Rupees in thousand)							
Current service cost	631,600	683,776	232,141	206,652	255,051	212,698	280,313	260,380
Interest on obligation	2,264,407	2,246,004	496,894	423,846	399,510	312,512	590,449	507,906
Expected return on plan assets	(1,989,208)	(1,489,760)	(490,115)	(426,422)	(18,436)	(11,190)	(496,068)	(458,523)
Net actuarial losses recognized in the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total included in employee benefit expense	906,799	1,440,020	238,920	204,076	636,125	514,020	374,694	309,763
Actual return on plan assets	1,176,781	869,589	411,464	257,021	49,614	12,209	218,101	193,036

	Accumulating compensated absences - Executive staff 2019	Accumulating compensated absences - Executive staff 2018	Accumulating compensated absences - Non Executive staff 2019	Accumulating compensated absences - Non Executive staff 2018	Total 2019	Total 2018
	(Rupees in thousand)					
Current service cost	-	12,435	20,632	29,463	1,419,737	1,405,404
Interest on obligation	-	60,168	146,253	116,354	3,897,513	3,666,790
Expected return on plan assets	-	(55,070)	(145,856)	(115,785)	(3,139,683)	(2,556,750)
Net actuarial losses recognized in the year	-	130,359	122,045	92,247	122,045	222,606
Total included in employee benefit expense	-	147,892	143,074	122,279	2,299,612	2,738,050
Actual return on plan assets	-	(46,771)	51,310	152,993	1,907,270	1,438,077

13.4 Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation

	Pension fund - Non executive staff		Medical fund - Executive staff		Gratuity fund - Executive staff		Gratuity fund - Non Executive staff	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
	(Rupees in thousand)							
Opening defined benefit obligation	20,521,161	21,246,503	4,469,136	3,986,990	3,643,444	3,041,965	5,397,116	4,898,981
Current service cost	631,601	683,776	232,141	206,652	255,052	212,698	280,313	260,380
Interest cost	2,264,407	2,246,004	496,894	423,846	399,510	312,512	590,449	507,906
Remeasurements charged to OCI	(2,143,105)	(2,948,237)	28,715	(59,884)	156,584	346,026	168,076	78,396
Actuarial losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits paid	(786,199)	(706,885)	(104,609)	(88,468)	(184,488)	(269,757)	(297,358)	(348,547)
Closing defined benefit obligation	20,487,865	20,521,161	5,122,277	4,469,136	4,270,102	3,643,444	6,138,596	5,397,116

	Accumulating compensated absences - Executive staff		Accumulating compensated absences - Non Executive staff		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
	(Rupees in thousand)					
Opening defined benefit obligation	-	565,065	1,325,969	1,114,027	35,356,826	34,853,531
Current service cost	-	12,435	20,632	29,463	1,419,739	1,405,404
Interest cost	-	60,168	146,253	116,354	3,897,513	3,666,790
Remeasurements charged to OCI	-	-	-	-	(1,789,730)	(2,583,699)
Actuarial losses	-	28,518	27,499	129,455	27,499	157,973
Benefits paid	-	(10,730)	(51,892)	(63,330)	(1,424,546)	(1,487,717)
Closing defined benefit obligation	-	655,456	1,468,461	1,325,969	37,487,301	36,012,282

13.5 Changes in the fair value of plan assets

		Pension fund - Non executive staff		Medical fund - Executive staff		Gratuity fund - Executive staff		Gratuity fund - Non Executive staff	
		2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
	Note	(Rupees in thousand)							
Opening fair value of plan assets		17,755,899	10,830,151	4,244,011	3,946,443	167,960	152,442	4,441,762	4,281,935
Expected return		1,989,208	1,489,760	490,115	426,422	18,436	11,190	496,068	458,523
Remeasurements charged to OCI		(812,427)	(620,171)	(78,651)	(169,401)	31,178	1,019	(277,967)	(265,487)
Actuarial losses		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contributions by employer		638,107	6,763,044	329,734	129,015	176,326	173,066	232,826	315,338
Benefits paid		(786,199)	(706,885)	(104,609)	(88,468)	(184,488)	(269,757)	(297,358)	(348,547)
Transfer of funds		-	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-
	13.6	18,784,588	17,755,899	4,880,600	4,244,011	209,412	167,960	4,595,331	4,441,762

		Accumulating compensated absences - Executive staff		Accumulating compensated absences - Non Executive staff		Total	
		2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
	Note	(Rupees in thousand)					
Opening fair value of plan assets		-	459,484	1,267,022	1,040,109	27,876,654	20,710,564
Expected return		-	55,070	145,856	115,785	3,139,683	2,556,750
Remeasurements charged to OCI		-	-	-	-	(1,137,867)	(1,054,040)
Actuarial losses		-	(101,841)	(94,546)	37,208	(94,546)	(64,633)
Contributions by employer		-	116,312	110,839	137,250	1,487,832	7,634,025
Benefits paid		-	(10,730)	(51,892)	(63,330)	(1,424,546)	(1,487,717)
Transfer of funds		-	-	-	-	-	100,000
	13.6	-	518,295	1,377,279	1,267,022	29,847,210	28,394,949

13.6 Plan assets comprise:

	Pension fund - Non executive staff			
	2019		2018	
	Fair value (Rupees in thousand)	%	Fair value (Rupees in thousand)	%
Certificates of deposits	15,834,902	84.30	14,948,184	84.18
NIT units	398,073	2.12	642,274	3.62
Pakistan Investment Bonds	2,336,546	12.44	1,862,012	10.49
Cash at bank	133,489	0.71	303,429	1.71
Others	81,578	0.43	-	-
	18,784,588	100.00	17,755,899	100.00

	Medical fund - Executive staff			
	2019		2018	
	Fair value (Rupees in thousand)	%	Fair value (Rupees in thousand)	%
Certificates of deposits	3,983,851	81.63	3,963,573	93.39
NIT units	22,183	0.45	28,317	0.67
Pakistan Investment Bonds	832,399	17.06	143,813	3.39
Cash at bank	42,167	0.86	108,308	2.55
	4,880,600	100.00	4,244,011	100.00

	Gratuity fund - Executive staff			
	2019		2018	
	Fair value (Rupees in thousand)	%	Fair value (Rupees in thousand)	%
Certificates of deposits	133,313	63.66	111,770	66.55
Cash at bank	76,099	36.34	56,190	33.45
	209,412	100.00	167,960	100.00

	Gratuity fund - Non executive staff			
	2019		2018	
	Fair value (Rupees in thousand)	%	Fair value (Rupees in thousand)	%
Certificates of deposits	3,804,922	82.80	3,488,438	78.53
NIT Units	396,871	8.64	522,603	11.77
Pakistan Investment Bonds	333,766	7.26	249,546	5.62
Cash at bank	44,855	0.98	163,802	3.69
Others	14,917	0.32	17,373	0.39
	4,595,331	100.00	4,441,762	100.00

	Accumulating compensated absences - Executive staff			
	2019		2018	
	Fair value (Rupees in thousand)	%	Fair value (Rupees in thousand)	%
Certificates of deposits	-	-	500,935	96.65
Pakistan Investment Bonds	-	-	10,000	1.93
Cash at bank	-	-	7,360	1.42
	-	-	518,295	100.00

	Accumulating compensated absences - Non executive staff			
	2019		2018	
	Fair value (Rupees in thousand)	%	Fair value (Rupees in thousand)	%
Certificates of deposits	1,108,593	80.49	1,232,333	97.26
Pakistan Investment Bonds	245,558	17.83	25,875	2.04
Cash at bank	23,128	1.68	8,814	0.70
	1,377,279	100.00	1,267,022	100.00

13.7 Principal actuarial assumptions used (expressed as weighted average)

	Pension fund			
	2019		2018	
	Executive	Non-executive	Executive	Non-executive
Expected increase in salaries	14.50%	14.50%	11.25%	11.25%
Discount rate	14.50%	14.50%	11.25%	11.25%
Expected rate of return per annum on plan assets	14.50%	14.50%	11.25%	11.25%
Rate of growth in pensions				
- Employees with retirement up to November 11, 2017	11.50%	11.50%	8.25%	8.25%
- Employees with retirement after November 11, 2017	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%

During the financial year 2017-18, the Company revised its policy of linking pension increase with the pension enhancements announced by the Government to fixed rate of 5% for employee retiring after November 11, 2017. Resultantly, pension increase assumption of 11.50% per annum was used for pensioners who retired before November 11, 2017 and 5% for pensioners who become pensioners after November 11, 2017.

	Medical fund			
	2019		2018	
	Executive	Non-executive	Executive	Non-executive
Discount rate	14.50%	14.50%	11.25%	11.25%
Expected rate of growth per annum in average cost of facility	13.50%	13.50%	10.25%	10.25%
Increase in average cost of post retirement medical facility	14.50%	14.50%	11.25%	11.25%
Expected rate of return per annum on plan assets	14.50%	14.50%	11.25%	11.25%

	Gratuity fund			
	2019		2018	
	Executive	Non-executive	Executive	Non-executive
Expected increase in salaries	14.50%	14.50%	11.25%	11.25%
Discount rate	14.50%	14.50%	11.25%	11.25%
Expected rate of return per annum on plan assets	14.50%	14.50%	11.25%	11.25%

	Accumulating compensated absences			
	2019		2018	
	Executive	Non-executive	Executive	Non-executive
Expected increase in salaries	14.50%	14.50%	11.25%	11.25%
Discount rate	14.50%	14.50%	11.25%	11.25%
Expected rate of return per annum on plan assets	14.50%	14.50%	11.25%	11.25%

13.8 Calculations are based on mathematical model which takes into account the yield at maturity of the existing investment present at the beginning of the financial year. The model also considers the expected return on the reinvestment of the maturity proceeds in similar instruments (based on their yield as at the valuation date) up till the life of the related obligation.

13.9 The effect of one per cent movement in assumed medical cost trend rates would have the following effects:

	2019		2018	
	1% increase	1% (decrease)	1% increase	1% (decrease)
	(Rupees in thousand)			
Effect on the aggregate of the service cost and interest cost	112,055	(91,038)	99,760	(80,430)
Effect on defined benefit obligation	2,192,668	(1,809,697)	2,126,080	(1,744,110)

13.10 Deficit / (surplus) for current and previous four years

	Pension fund - Non executive staff				
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
	(Rupees in thousand)				
Defined benefit obligation	20,487,865	20,521,161	21,246,503	15,982,635	12,405,311
Plan assets	(18,784,588)	(17,755,899)	(10,830,151)	(8,853,258)	(8,221,493)
Deficit	1,703,277	2,765,262	10,416,352	7,129,377	4,183,818
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities	(1,488,150)	298,176	3,537,355	2,462,098	2,506,973
Experience adjustment on plan assets	(812,427)	(620,171)	(220,146)	(178,608)	(163,675)

	Medical fund - Executive staff				
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
	(Rupees in thousand)				
Defined benefit obligation	5,122,277	4,469,136	3,986,990	3,635,365	2,995,622
Plan assets	(4,880,600)	(4,244,011)	(3,946,443)	(2,619,048)	(1,866,823)
Deficit	241,677	225,125	40,547	1,016,317	1,128,799
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities	(59,269)	(71,977)	(143,468)	245,062	199,385
Experience adjustment on plan assets	(78,651)	(169,401)	(16,945)	(145,809)	(47,483)

	Medical fund - Non executive staff				
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
	(Rupees in thousand)				
Defined benefit obligation	-	-	8,784,355	7,674,632	6,283,881
Plan assets	-	-	(8,245,576)	(6,640,831)	(6,127,680)
Deficit	-	-	538,779	1,033,801	156,201
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities	-	-	63,469	531,920	1,092,243
Experience adjustment on plan assets	-	-	180,827	(130,255)	(211,788)

	Gratuity fund - Executive staff				
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
	(Rupees in thousand)				
Defined benefit obligation	4,270,102	3,643,444	3,041,965	2,351,765	1,636,505
Plan assets	(209,412)	(167,960)	(152,442)	(152,526)	(197,679)
Deficit	4,060,690	3,475,484	2,889,523	2,199,239	1,438,826
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities	99,698	338,341	(24,105)	672,996	8,495
Experience adjustment on plan assets	31,178	1,019	(1,869)	(4,845)	(27,152)

	Gratuity fund - Non executive staff				
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
	(Rupees in thousand)				
Defined benefit obligation	6,138,596	5,397,116	4,898,981	3,888,553	3,461,211
Plan assets	(4,595,331)	(4,441,762)	(4,281,935)	(3,559,884)	(3,362,077)
Deficit	1,543,265	955,354	617,046	328,669	99,134
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities	(368,714)	78,396	866,656	170,528	658,320
Experience adjustment on plan assets	(277,331)	(265,487)	45,267	(113,235)	(30,048)

	Accumulating compensated absences - Non Executive staff				
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
	(Rupees in thousand)				
Defined benefit obligation	1,468,461	1,325,969	1,114,027	974,398	896,716
Plan assets	(1,377,279)	(1,267,022)	(1,040,109)	(675,875)	(396,829)
Deficit	91,182	58,947	73,918	298,523	499,887
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities	(87,602)	129,455	107,699	17,667	197,174
Experience adjustment on plan assets	(94,546)	37,208	(21,430)	(19,431)	(10,729)

		2019	2018
		(Rupees in thousand)	
13.11	**Estimated future contributions**		
	Pension fund - Non executive staff	834,898	562,271
	Medical fund - Executive staff	241,677	225,125
	Gratuity fund-Executive staff	863,390	629,611
	Gratuity fund-Non executive staff	524,578	370,053
	Accumulating compensated absences-Executive staff	-	137,161
	Accumulating compensated absences-Non Executive staff	91,182	58,947
		2,555,725	1,983,168

		2019	2018
		(Rupees in thousand)	
13.12	The charge for the year has been allocated as follows:		
	Distribution cost	1,055,064	1,262,520
	Selling costs	544,766	660,212
	Administrative expenses	659,939	763,300
	Project work in progress	39,843	52,018
		2,299,612	2,738,050

13.13 Risk associated with schemes

Final salary risk (linked to inflation risk)

The risk is that the final salary at the time of cessation of service is greater than assumed. Since the benefit is calculated on the final salary (which will closely reflect inflation and other macroeconomic factors), the benefit amount increases as salary increases.

Demographic risks

Mortality risk

The risk is that the actual mortality experience is different than the assumed mortality. This effect is more pronounced in schemes where the age and service distribution is on the higher side.

Withdrawal risk

The risk of actual withdrawals experience is different from assumed withdrawal probability. The significance of the withdrawal risk varies with the age, service and the entitled benefits of the beneficiaries.

Investment risk

The risk of the investment is linked to underperforming and being not sufficient to meet the liabilities.

		Note	2019	2018
			(Rupees in thousand)	
14	**TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES**			
	Creditors for:			
	- gas	14.1 & 14.2	336,526,966	207,456,506
	- supplies	14.3	1,173,968	1,400,122
	Accrued liabilities		10,608,718	11,675,679
	Provident Fund payable	14.4	114,968	42,439
	Gas Infrastructure Development Cess (GIDC)	14.5	-	439,868
	Interest free deposits repayable on demand	14.6	369,155	727,809
	Earnest money received from contractors		157,081	130,463
	Mobilization and other advances		2,741,586	3,184,518
	Due to customers against construction contracts	11.2	-	68,066
	Advances from customers against gas bills and new connections	11.2	-	7,925
	RLNG differential margin / Gas swapping deferral account	29.2	-	6,653,574
	Workers' Profit Participation Fund (WPPF)	14.7	2,479,409	1,892,608
			354,171,851	233,679,577

		2019	2018
		(Rupees in thousand)	
14.1	These include amounts payable to the following related parties:		
	Sui Southern Gas Company Limited	14,640,151	45,103,639
	Pakistan State Oil Company Limited	61,883,087	12,350,792
	Government Holdings (Private) Limited	19,813,189	11,166,663
	Pakistan Petroleum Limited	106,177,034	65,830,341
	Oil and Gas Development Limited	83,137,967	46,625,964
	Mari Petroleum Company Limited	1,108,126	1,049,307
		286,759,554	182,126,706

14.2 Included in trade payables is an amount of Rs 61,883,087 thousand (2018: Rs 12,350,792 thousand) and Rs 32,030,048 thousand (2018: Rs 10,222,060 thousand) due to Pakistan State Oil (PSO) and Pakistan LNG Limited (PLL), respectively, representing payable against Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and/or Regassified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) supplied by them. In this regard, the agreement for the supply of LNG/RLNG between the parties have not yet been finalized and is under negotiation. Additional liability or adjustment, if any, that may arise would be recorded accordingly on the finalization of the agreement.

		2019	2018
		(Rupees in thousand)	
14.3	These include amounts payable to the following related parties:		
	The General Tyre & Rubber Company of Pakistan Limited	492	-
	Pakistan Cables Limited	8	16,313
	International Industries Limited	89,327	23,854
	Sui Southern Gas Company Limited	24,475	242,034
		114,302	282,201
14.4	**Provident fund**		
	(i) Size of the fund	11,238,319	10,723,469
	(ii) Cost of Investment made	11,126,558	10,362,539
	(iii) Fair value of Investment	11,238,319	10,723,469
	(iv) Percentage of investment made	100%	100%

		Note	2019		2018	
			Percentage	(Rupees in thousand)	Percentage	(Rupees in thousand)
14.4.1	**Breakup of Investments**					
	- Term deposit receipts					
	schedule banks		81.88	9,202,104	87.66	9,400,104
	- Mutual funds		7.22	811,215	9.43	1,010,865
	- Pakistan Investment Bonds		10.90	1,225,000	2.91	312,500
		14.4.2	100.00	11,238,319	100.00	10,723,469

14.4.2 Investments out of provident fund have been made in accordance with the provisions of section 218 of the Companies Act, 2017. The figures are based on the audited financial statements of the fund.

		2019	2018
		(Rupees in thousand)	
14.5	**Gas Infrastructure Development Cess (GIDC)**		
	Opening balance	439,868	726,054
	Add: GIDC Collected during the year	12,365,023	5,658,173
	Less: Payment made to Government Treasury	(12,804,891)	(5,944,359)
	Closing balance	-	439,868

The Honorable Islamabad High Court vide its decision dated January 31, 2013, declared Gas Infrastructure Development CESS (GIDC) Act, 2011 as ultra vires to the Constitution and directed the Company to adjust the amount already received on this account in the future bills of the petitioners. However, the Honorable Islamabad High Court vide its decision dated March 18, 2013, directed that neither the appellant shall recover the disputed amount from the respondents, nor the amount which has become payable to the respondents on the basis of impugned judgment shall be paid back to the respondents.

An order on the subject matter was also passed by the Peshawar High Court vide its judgment dated June 13, 2013 whereby the Court declared the GIDC Act, 2011 as ultra vires to the Constitution. An appeal was filed in the Supreme Court of Pakistan, which by its order dated December 30, 2013 suspended the judgment of Peshawar High Court. On December 31, 2013, the OGRA issued a notification directing levy of GIDC at revised rates.

In September 2014, a GIDC Ordinance was issued by President of Pakistan, pursuant to which, on directions of the OGRA, the Company charged GIDC from its consumers with effect from September 2014. The Ordinance was superseded by GIDC Act, 2015 passed by Parliament of Pakistan. The Act ratified the preceding GIDC Act, 2011 and GIDC Ordinance, 2014 and its provisions. However, a special Committee has been constituted by the Parliament to decide on previous arrears of GIDC due from customers and to make recommendations for removal of any anomalies in the GIDC Act. Based on the report of the sub-committee of the special committee requisite amendment in GIDC Act, 2015 had already been laid in the Senate through GIDC Amendment Bill and the same was referred to the Senate Standing Committee on Energy. However, a number of consumers of the Company contested and have obtained stay order from various Courts against recovery of GIDC. During the year ended June 30, 2018, certain amendments were introduced in GIDC Act, 2015 through GIDC (Amendment) Act, 2018, which inter alia include change in effective date for applicability of mark-up on delayed payments of GIDC and a settlement option for CNG consumers for GIDC payable pertaining to the period January 1, 2012 to May 21, 2015, subject to agreement with the Company.

Furthermore, principal amount of GIDC amounting to Rs 138,303,671 thousand (June 30, 2018: Rs 130,606,731 thousand) is recoverable from consumers and payable to Government of Pakistan. These financial statements do not reflect the said amounts since the provisions of the GIDC Act require the Company to pay GIDC as and when the same is collected from consumers. Furthermore, such consumers have obtained stay orders against recovery of the same and consequently in view of the legal advisors of the Company, the Company is not liable to pay such amounts until the same are recovered. Both the principal amount and sales tax on GIDC will be shown as payable as and when these balances are collected from consumers.

14.6 These security deposits are being utilized for the purpose of business in accordance with the terms of contract with contractors and accordingly, have not been kept in a separate bank account.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

		Note	2019	2018
			(Rupees in thousand)	
14.7	**Workers' Profit Participation Fund**			
	Balance at the beginning of the year		1,892,608	1,078,114
	Allocation for the year	39	586,801	814,494
			2,479,409	1,892,608

14.7.1 After promulgation of 18th amendment, the Workers' Profit Participation Act, 1968 was repealed which resulted into devolution of power to provinces to make all enactments relating to labor laws. The Company on the advice of their legal counsel withheld payment to Federal Government on account of WPPF since the related labor laws governing matters related to WPPF has not yet been framed by the Provincial Government. Accordingly, no provision for interest on delayed payment has been created in these financial statements.

15 INTEREST / MARK-UP ACCRUED ON LOANS AND OTHER PAYABLES

		Note	2019	2018
			(Rupees in thousand)	
	Accrued mark-up / interest on:			
	Long term financing - secured		518,204	365,245
	Long term financing - unsecured		212,708	300,233
	Short term borrowing - secured		693,895	45,661
	Deposits from customers		1,725,277	1,320,833
	Late payment of gas creditors and gas development surcharge	15.1	47,319,270	29,332,016
			50,469,354	31,363,988
15.1	These include amounts payable to the following related parties:			
	Sui Southern Gas Company Limited		7,076,153	6,046,632
	Government Holdings (Private) Limited		2,571,517	1,264,489
	Pakistan Petroleum Limited		18,601,324	9,569,767
	Oil and Gas Development Company Limited		14,121,248	7,889,798
	Mari Petroleum Company Limited		29,968	5,901
			42,400,210	24,776,587

16 SHORT TERM BORROWING - SECURED

	Note	2019	2018
Allied Bank Limited	16.1	8,242,365	2,348,352
Bank Alfalah Limited	16.2	2,255,234	1,638,194
Standard Chartered Bank (Pakistan) Limited	16.3	2,990,000	-
Askari Bank Limited	16.4	2,500,000	-
Habib Bank Limited	16.5	6,499,918	-
National Bank of Pakistan	16.6	5,999,149	-
		28,486,666	3,986,546

16.1 This represents short term running finance facility of Rs 4,000,000 thousand (2018: Rs 4,000,000 thousand) which carries mark-up at the rate of 3 months KIBOR (2018: 3 months KIBOR) on the balance outstanding. During the year, the Company has further obtained a short term running finance facility of Rs 5,000,000 thousand which carries mark-up at the rate of 3 months KIBOR + 0.50% per annum on the balance outstanding. These are secured by way of first pari passu charge over current assets of the Company to the extent of Rs 1,333,330 thousand (June 30, 2018: Rs 1,333,330 thousand) and ranking charge over current assets of the Company to the extent of Rs 10,666,667 thousand (2018: Rs 4,000,000 thousand). Mark-up is payable on quarterly basis. The effective interest rate during the year ranges from 6.92% to 11.49% per annum (June 30, 2018: 6.29% to 6.50%) per annum.

16.2 This is a short term running finance facility from Bank Alfalah Limited amounting to Rs 2,500,000 thousand (2018: Rs 2,500,000 thousand). This facility carries mark-up at the rate of 3 months KIBOR per annum (2018: 3 months KIBOR per annum) on the outstanding balance, payable quarterly. This is secured by way of ranking charge over current assets of the Company to the extent of Rs 3,333,334 thousand (2018: Rs 3,333,334 thousand). The effective interest rate during the year ranges from 6.93% to 11.13% per annum (2018: 6.41% per annum).

16.3 During the year, the Company has obtained a short term running finance facility of Rs 3,000,000 thousand from Standard Chartered Bank (Pakistan) Limited. This facility carries mark-up at the rate of 3 months KIBOR per annum on the outstanding balance, payable quarterly. This is secured by way of ranking charge over current assets of the Company to the extent of Rs 4,000,000 thousand. The effective interest rate during the year is 10.94% per annum.

16.4 During the year, the Company has obtained a short term running finance facility of Rs 2,500,000 thousand from Askari Bank Limited. This facility carries mark-up at the rate of 3 months KIBOR + 0.50% per annum on the balance outstanding. This is secured by way of ranking charge over current assets of the Company to the extent of Rs 3,333,334 thousand. Mark-up is payable on quarterly basis. The effective interest rate during the year ranges from 11.25% to 11.49% per annum.

16.5 During the year, the Company has obtained a short term running finance facility of Rs 6,500,000 thousand from Habib Bank Limited. This facility carries mark-up at the rate of 1 months KIBOR + 0.50% per annum on the balance outstanding. This is secured by way of ranking charge over current assets of the Company to the extent of Rs 8,666,667 thousand. Mark-up is payable on quarterly basis. The effective interest rate during the year ranges from 11.21% to 13.29% per annum.

16.6 During the year, the Company has obtained a short term running finance facility of Rs 6,000,000 thousand from National Bank of Pakistan. This facility carries mark-up at the rate of 3 months KIBOR + 0.50% per annum on the balance outstanding. This is secured by way of ranking charge over current assets of the Company to the extent of Rs 8,000,000 thousand. Mark-up is payable on quarterly basis. The effective interest rate during the year ranges from 11.23% to 11.49% per annum.

		Note	2019	2018
			(Rupees in thousand)	
17	**CURRENT PORTION OF LONG TERM FINANCING**			
	Long term financing - secured	7	11,090,000	11,090,000
	Long term financing - unsecured	8	204,872	482,645
			11,294,872	11,572,645

18 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

18.1 Contingencies

18.1.1 Taxation

a) A demand of Rs 67,998 thousand (2018: Rs 67,998 thousand) relating to excess compensation for delayed refunds for assessment years 1988-89, 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1996-97 was raised by the Additional Commissioner of Income Tax on November 10, 2008 by rectifying the orders previously issued under section 171 of the repealed Ordinance. In this regard, while disposing off the appeal filed before Appellate

Tribunal Inland Revenue (ATIR) on May 04, 2009 against the order of Commissioner Income Tax (Appeals) (CIT(A)), the ATIR has remanded back the matter of curtailment of compensation on delayed payment / adjustment of refund pertaining to assessment year 1988-89, 1991-92 and 1996-97 for verification of underlying facts afresh. However, no provision has been made in these financial statements as the Company is confident of a favorable outcome based on the opinion of legal counsel of the Company.

b) During the year ended June 30, 2012, Income Tax Authorities raised demands of Rs 8,207,290 thousand, Rs 7,366,587 thousand and Rs 2,715,174 thousand for Tax Year 2011, 2010 and 2006, respectively, on account of disallowance of Cost Equalization Adjustment, Gas Development Surcharge (GDS) while adding back consumers' contribution and Government grants on February 13, 2012 for Tax Year 2011, 2010 and on March 16, 2007 for Tax Year 2006. The Company's appeal against the amendment orders was disposed off by Commissioner Inland Revenue (Appeals) [CIR(A)] substantially in the Company's favor and except for the issue of admissibility of GDS and tax credit as referred above, all other material disallowances were removed. Both the Tax Authorities and the Company preferred appeals against order of CIR(A) before ATIR. During the financial year ended June 30, 2015, while disposing off the Company's appeal, ATIR upheld the Company's contention in respect of admissibility of GDS, whereas the tax credit under section 65B of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 amounting to Rs 574,355 thousand was not allowed. Furthermore, appeal filed by the Income Tax Department with respect to other issues was decided in the Company's favor. However, Tax Authorities have filed an appeal on January 01, 2016 against the decision of ATIR with regards to GDS before Honorable Lahore High Court (LHC) which is pending adjudication. Except for the disallowance related to tax credit under section 65B, no provision regarding the above explained issues has been made in these financial statements as management considers, based on the opinion of legal counsel of the Company, that the Company's stance is based on meritorious grounds and will be upheld by the Honorable Lahore High Court.

c) During the year ended June 30, 2013, Income Tax Authorities raised demands of Rs 17,207,333 thousand and Rs 6,880,501 thousand for Tax Year 2012 and 2007, respectively, on similar grounds to those raised in Tax Years 2011, 2010 and 2006 as mentioned above on April 18, 2013 for Tax Year 2012 and on December 11, 2008 for Tax Year 2007. During the year ended June 30, 2016, the Company's appeal against the amendment orders were disposed by CIR(A) substantially in the Company's favor and except for the issue of admissibility of GDS and tax credit referred above, all other material disallowances were removed. Consequently, the demand for Tax year 2012 and Tax year 2007 were reduced to Rs 5,105,423 thousand and Rs 3,330,110 thousand, respectively. Both, the Tax Authorities and the Company preferred appeals against order of CIR(A) before the ATIR. While disposing off the Company's appeal, ATIR upheld Company's contention in respect of admissibility of GDS, whereas the tax credit under section 65B of Income Tax Ordinance 2001 amounting to Rs 340,120 thousand was not allowed. Furthermore, appeal filed by the Department with respect to other issues has been decided in the Company's favor. However, Tax Authorities and the Company have filed appeals against the decision of ATIR with regards to GDS and tax credit under section 65B of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 respectively, before Honorable Lahore High Court on March 24, 2014 which are pending adjudication. Except for the disallowance related to tax credit under section 65B, no provision regarding the above has been made in these financial statements as the management considers, based on the opinion of legal counsel of the Company, that the Company's stance is based on meritorious grounds and will be upheld by the Honorable Lahore High Court.

d) Income Tax Authorities raised demands of Rs 23,401,212 thousand, Rs 17,930,455 thousand, Rs 12,640,691 thousand and Rs 9,852,122 thousand for Tax Year 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, respectively, on similar grounds as mentioned in (b) above with the addition of inadmissibility of UFG and recoverability of shortfall (as determined by the OGRA) from consumers. The Company filed an appeal against the demand raised by the Tax Authorities with CIR(A). The Company's appeal against the amendment orders was disposed of by CIR(A) substantially in the Company's favor and except for the issues of inadmissibility of UFG and recoverability of shortfall (as determined by the OGRA) from consumers, exchange loss and tax credit under section 65B of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, as referred above, all other material disallowances were removed. The matter of exchange loss was disposed of by CIR(A) for Tax Year 2014 in favor of the Company. The Company preferred an appeal against order of CIR(A) before ATIR with respect to the issues decided against the Company for Tax Year 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017. The ATIR decided the matter of UFG and recoverability of shortfall from consumers in favor of the Company for Tax Year 2014 and 2015. Except for the disallowance related to tax credit under section 65B, no provision has been made in these financial statements as the management is confident of a favorable outcome based on the opinion of legal counsel of the Company.

e) During the year ended June 30, 2018, Income Tax Authorities raised a demand of Rs 128,000 thousand for Tax Year 2006 relating to compensation on delayed refund of Rs 368,000 thousand which was originally received by the Company from FBR under section 171 of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 originally on March 16, 2007. An appeal against this was filed with CIR(A) on the grounds that the section 39(1)CC of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 was incorporated through Finance Act, 2012 which cannot be applied retrospectively. The appeal was dismissed by CIR(A) in favor of Income Tax Department. Consequently, the Company filed an appeal against the decision of CIR(A) with ATIR on the same grounds as mentioned before. ATIR accepted the Company's contention and decided the issue in favor of the Company. The decision of ATIR was challenged by the Income Tax Department in Honorable Lahore High Court who decided the case against the Company. The Company has challenged the decision of the Honorable Lahore High Court before the Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan on December 18, 2017 which is pending adjudication. No provision has been made in these financial statements as the Company is confident of favorable outcome of the appeal based on the opinion of legal counsel of the Company.

f) Subsequent to the year ended June 30, 2019, Income Tax Authorities raised a demand of Rs 4,626,000 thousand for Tax Year 2008 on account of cost equalization adjustment originally on January 17, 2009. The Company's contention was accepted by the CIR(A) and ATIR. The department being aggrieved with the decision of ATIR, filled a reference with Honorable Lahore High Court in March 2020 which is pending adjudication. No provision has been made in these financial statements as the Company is confident of favorable outcome of the appeal based on the opinion of legal counsel of the Company.

g) The Company filed appeals before the Customs, Excise and Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal against the orders of Collector of Sales Tax (Appeals) on May 21, 2010 regarding various issues including but not limited to apportionment of input tax, admissibility of input tax on natural gas lost in ruptures, etc. amounting to Rs 45,549 thousand (2018: Rs 45,549 thousand). Subsequently, Company's appeal against the orders of collector of Sales Tax (Appeals) was disposed off by ATIR in Company's favor. However, the department has filed an appeal against the decision of ATIR in Honorable Lahore High Court. Pending the outcome of appeal, no provision against Sales tax refundable has been recognized in the financial statements based on the opinion of legal counsel of the Company.

h) During the year ended 2011, Sales Tax authorities raised a demand of Rs 406,650 thousand (2018: Rs 406,650 thousand) and Rs 736,000 thousand (2018: Rs 736,000 thousand) for the years 2008 and 2009, respectively, on account of inadmissibility of input sales tax in respect of gas lost over and above UFG benchmark fixed by the OGRA originally on March 31, 2011. In this regard an appeal filed by the Company with CIR(A) for the year 2008 and 2009 was decided against the Company. The Company filed an appeal against the orders of CIR(A) with the ATIR for the year 2008 and 2009, respectively, which was decided against the Company. Subsequently, the Company filed an appeal with Honorable Lahore High Court on September 15, 2016, which is pending adjudication. No provision has been made in these financial statements as Company is confident of favorable outcome of the appeals based on the opinion of legal counsel of the Company.

i) During the year ended June 30, 2014, Sales Tax authorities raised a demand of Rs 555,938 thousand for the Tax Year 2010 on account of inadmissibility of input sales tax in respect of gas lost over and above UFG benchmark fixed by the OGRA originally on April 28, 2014. In this regard, appeal was filed by the Company with CIR(A) which was decided against the Company. The Company filed appeal against the orders of

CIR(A) with ATIR on September 17, 2014 which is pending adjudication. No provision has been made in these financial statements as Company is confident of favorable outcome of the appeal based on the opinion of legal counsel of the Company.

j) During the year ended June 30, 2016, the Authorities raised a demand of Rs 2,185,953 thousand for the Tax Year 2013 on account of inadmissibility of input sales tax in respect of gas lost over and above UFG benchmark fixed by the OGRA originally on April 29, 2016. In this regard, an appeal was filed by Company with CIR(A) which was decided against the Company. The Company filed an appeal against the order of CIR(A) with ATIR which was decided in favor of the Company. However, subsequent to the year end, the department has filed an appeal against the decision of ATIR with Honorable Lahore High Court which is pending adjudication. No provision has been made in these financial statements as the Company is confident of a favorable outcome against the appeal based on the opinion of legal counsel of the Company.

k) During the year ended June 30, 2016, Income Tax Authorities raised a demand of Rs 128,322 thousand as a result of order passed u/s 161/205 of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 on October 20, 2014. This demand was raised on pretext of non-withholding of tax under section 152(2A) of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 by the Company. An appeal filed by the Company with CIR(A) was decided against the Company, following which the Company filed an appeal on April 09, 2015 with ATIR against the said decision of CIR(A), which is pending adjudication. No provision has been made in these financial statements as the Company is confident of a favorable outcome against the appeal based on the opinion of legal counsel of the Company.

l) As a consequence of withholding tax audit for Tax Year 2016, the tax department has raised a demand of Rs 2,688,912 thousand on August 09, 2017. The Company has filed an appeal on March 28, 2018 with CIR(A) against this demand which is pending adjudication. No provision has been made in these financial statements as the Company is confident of a favorable outcome against the appeal based on the opinion of legal counsel of the Company.

m) 'During the year, Income Tax Authorities raised demand of Rs 175,827 thousand by levying super tax under section 4B of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 for Tax Year 2016. The Company has filed an appeal on February 26, 2019 against the demand raised by the Tax Authorities with CIR(A) which was decided in the Company's favor, however, it is expected that the Department will file an appeal in the ATIR. Accordingly, no provision has been made in these financial statements as the Company is confident of a favorable outcome based on the opinion of legal counsel of the Company.

n) During the year, Income Tax Authorities raised a demand of Rs 2,069,048 thousand primarily on account of disallowance of tax credit under section 65B of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 and tax deducted under section 148 of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 for Tax Year 2018 on December 18, 2019. The Company has filed an appeal on March 27, 2019 against the demand raised by the Tax Authorities with CIR(A) and decided in the favor of the Company by CIR(A). Except for the disallowance related to tax credit under section 65B of Rs 1,510,748 thousand, no provision has been made in these financial statements as the Company's management is confident of a favorable outcome based on the opinion of legal counsel of the Company.

o) During the year, Sales Tax Authorities raised a demand of Rs 1,572,027 thousand by disallowing input tax claimed against exempt supplies, short payment of extra tax, output tax charged to CNG stations and discrepancy in collection of further tax for the tax period July 2012 to June 2017 originally on February 15, 2019. The Company has filed an appeal on March 15, 2019 against the demand raised by the Tax Authorities with ATIR which is pending adjudication. However, no provision has been made in these financial statements as the Company is confident of a favorable outcome based on the opinion of legal counsel of the Company.

p) During the year, Sales Tax Authorities raised demands of Rs 3,343,294 thousand and Rs 4,032,793 thousand for the tax period July 2015 to June 2016 and tax period July 2016 to March 2017 by invoking provision of section 8(1) of Sales Tax Act 1990 on November 19, 2018. The Company has filed an appeal on December 18, 2018 against the demands raised by the Tax Authorities with ATIR which is pending adjudication. However, no provision has been made in these financial statements as the Company is confident of a favorable outcome based on the opinion of legal counsel of the Company.

q) During the year ended 2009, Sales Tax Authorities raised a demand of Rs 901,310 thousand for the Tax Year 2006 on account of inadmissibility of input sales tax in respect of certain purchases, non charging of sales tax on testing on reconnection charges and non charging of sales tax on Government grant on November 12, 2009 . In this regard, an appeal filed by the Company with CIR(A) was decided in favor of the Company. The Sales Tax Department filed an appeal against the orders of CIR(A) with ATIR and against the order of ATIR with the Honorable Lahore High Court which were decided against the Sales Tax Department. Subsequently, the Sales Tax Department filed a reference against the decision of the Honorable Lahore High Court in the Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan on Jun 03,2019, which is pending adjudication. No provision has been made in these financial statements as the Company is confident of favorable outcome based on the opinion of legal counsel of the Company.

r) During the year ended 2011, Sales Tax Authorities raised a demand of Rs 900,032 thousand for the Tax Year 2009 on account of inadmissibility of input sales tax in respect of certain purchases, non payment of GST on repair work, gas burst and non payment of sales tax on receipts against deferred credit / contract liabilities on March 31, 2011. In this regard, an appeal filed by the Company with CIR(A) for the year 2009 was decided in favor of the company. The Sales Tax Department filed an appeal against the orders of CIR(A) with ATIR and against the order of ATIR with Honorable Lahore High Court which were decided against the Sales Tax Department. Subsequently, the Sales Tax Department filed a reference with the Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan on Jun 03,2019 against the order of the Honorable Lahore High court, which is pending adjudication. No provision has been made in these financial statements as the Company is confident of favorable outcome based on the opinion of legal counsel of the Company.

s) During the year ended 2010, Sales Tax Authorities raised a demand of Rs 1,169,196 thousand for the Tax Year 2005 on account of inadmissibility of input sales tax in respect of certain purchases, non charging of sales tax on testing on reconnection charges and non charging of sales tax on Government grant on October 24, 2010. In this regard, an appeal filed by the Company with CIR(A) was decided in favor of the Company. The Sales Tax Department filed an appeal against the orders of CIR(A) with ATIR and against the order of ATIR with the Honorable Lahore High Court which were decided against the Sales Tax Department. Subsequently, the Sales Tax Department filed a reference against the decision of the Honorable Lahore High Court with the Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan on June 03,2019, which is pending adjudication. No provision has been made in these financial statements as the Company is confident of favorable outcome based on the opinion of legal counsel of the Company.

t) During the year ended June 30, 2014, Sales Tax Authorities raised a demand of Rs 1,722,795 thousand for the Tax Year 2010 on account of non payment of sales tax on repair works, Inadmissible adjustment on gas blown due to ruptures, non payment of sales tax on receipts against deferred credit / contract liabilities, non-deposit of 9% sales tax on account of gas supplied to CNG stations, inadmissible input tax u/s 8(i)(a), inadmissible input tax u/s 8(i)(b) and short payment of sale tax on sale of scrap on April 24, 2014. In this regard, an appeal was filed by Company with CIR(A) which was decided in favor of the Company. The Sales Tax Department filed appeal against the orders of CIR(A) with ATIR on October 02, 2014 which is pending adjudication. No provision has been made in these financial statements as the Company's management is confident of favorable outcome based on the opinion of legal counsel of the Company.

u) During the year ended 2007, Sales Tax Authorities raised a demand of Rs 9,455 thousand for the Tax Year 2006 on account of inadmissibility of input sales tax in respect of certain purchases and non payment of GST on repair work on July 12, 2007. In this regard, an appeal filed by the Company with CIR(A) was decided in favor of the Company. The Sales Tax Department filed an appeal against the orders of CIR(A) with ATIR which was decided against the Sales Tax Department. Subsequently, the Sales Tax Department filed a reference in the Honorable Lahore High Court on May 21, 2010, which is pending adjudication. No provision has been made in these financial statements as the Company is confident of favorable outcome based on the opinion of legal counsel of the Company.

v) During the year ended June 30, 2019, Punjab Revenue Authority raised a demand of Rs 1,819,000 thousand on account of withholding tax audit on September 06, 2019, the Company has filled an appeal with Commissioner (Appeals), which is pending adjudication. No provision has been made in these financial statements as Company is confident of favorable outcome based on the opinion of legal counsel of the Company.

18.1.1 Others

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts amount to Rs 1,491,978 thousand (2018: Rs 2,468,552 thousand).

a) Included in claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt are claims by the contractors, suppliers and consumers aggregating Rs 84,313 thousand (2018: Rs 84,313 thousand). This also includes a penalty of Rs 1,000 thousand (2018: Rs 1,000 thousand) imposed by SECP for delay in dissemination of price sensitive information to stock exchange. The Company has filed an appeal in the Lahore High Court against the said decision. Pending the outcome of these matters/claims, which are being adjudicated, no provision has been made in these financial statements as the Company is confident of favorable outcome.

b) Included in claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt is the claim of employees union for bonus amounting to Rs 255,200 thousand (2018: Rs 255,200 thousand), which has been decided by National Industrial Relations Commission (NIRC) against the Company. The Lahore High Court while admitting Company's writ petition for regular hearing has suspended the order of the NIRC, subject to Company's furnishing an undertaking in respect of the bonus amount. The Company has filed an appeal with the Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan on September 19, 2001 on the grounds that order of NIRC is without jurisdiction and is therefore void. The appeal filed by the Company has been decided against the Company by the Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan. The Company has filed a review petition with Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan, which has not been so far fixed for hearing. No provision has been made in these financial statements for the amount of bonus as the Company's legal advisor is of the view that there is a reasonably fair chance that the case will be decided in favor of the Company. However, in case if the decision is not in favor of the Company and the Company has exhausted all legal remedies available under the law, the matter will be taken up with the OGRA for determining the cost of the same to the Company in its revenue requirement decision. Pending the same, the financial impact cannot be determined till the OGRA makes a final determination on the matter.

c) The Company furnished indemnity bonds to the Collector of Customs to avail the exemption under SRO 367(1)/94 in respect of custom duty and sales tax on certain imported items amounting to Rs 83,708 thousand (2018: Rs 195,731 thousand). Liabilities in respect of indemnity bonds may arise on items not consumed within five years from the date of receipt. Such liability, if any, will be treated as part of the cost of such items.

d) During the financial years 2010-12, the Company had entered into Gas Supply Agreements (GSA) with M/s Saif Power Limited, Sapphire Electric Company Limited and Orient Power Company Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the claimants") for the supply of a daily contracted quantity of gas during a firm delivery period in a given year i.e. from March 1st to November 30th each year. During certain periods of the year, the Company could not supply the contracted quantity of gas to the claimants due to force majeure events such as ruptures in the pipelines and other sabotage/terrorism activities in certain gas wells. Such force majeure events were rejected by claimants contesting that they did not fall under the definition "force majeure" as per the GSAs. The total claim of all claimants including ancillary costs is Rs 764,401 thousand (2018: Rs 764,401 thousand). The case was referred to London Court of International Arbitration vide separate arbitration proceedings for each of the claimants. The arbitrator has decided these cases in favor of claimants vide its decision dated March 9, 2016. The Company filed an appeal with the Honorable Lahore High Court against the said decision. The appeal was dismissed by the Honorable Lahore High Court .The Company has now filed an appeal with the Honorable Supreme Court against the said decision, which is pending adjudication. The management is of the view that there are meritorious grounds to defend the Company's claims and consequently, no provision has been made in these financial statements. Furthermore, in case the Company exhausts its legal remedies available under law, the matter will be taken with the OGRA for determining the cost of the same to the Company. Pending the same, the financial impact cannot be determined till the OGRA makes a final determination on the matter.

18.2 Commitments

18.2.1 Capital commitments

Capital expenditure contracted at reporting date but not yet incurred is as follows:

	2019	2018
	(Rupees in thousand)	
Property, plant and equipment	1,240,142	636,879
Intangible assets	29,634	29,307
Stores and spares	17,845,953	18,141,502
	19,115,729	18,807,688
Other commitments	641,473	684,443

18.2.2 Letters of credit and bank guarantees

Facilities of Rs 100,000 thousand (2018: Rs 100,000 thousand) for opening letters of credit and Rs 100,000 thousand (2018: Rs 100,000 thousand) for guarantees are available with the Company as a sub-limit of facilities referred in Note 16. Both facilities have not been availed during the years ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018. The facility for opening of letters of credit is secured by lien over trade documents and the facility for guarantees is secured by way of first pari passu charge over present and future fixed assets i.e. plant and machinery of the Company to the extent of Rs 666,670 thousand (2018: Rs 666,670 thousand).

The Company has additional facilities for opening letters of credit amounting to Rs 16,000,000 thousand (2018: Rs 13,000,000 thousand) out of which Rs 12,969,350 thousand (2018: Rs 4,037,640 thousand) remained unutilized at the end of the year. These are secured by lien over trade documents.

Aggregate facilities for guarantees and letters of credit are additionally secured by charges on assets of the Company.

	Note	2019	2018
		(Rupees in thousand)	
19 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT			
Operating fixed assets	19.1	175,465,092	171,406,578
Capital work-in-progress	19.2	25,372,465	19,203,112
		200,837,557	190,609,690

19.1 Reconciliation of the carrying amounts at the beginning and end of the year is as follows:

	Operating Fixed Assets														
	Freehold land	Leasehold land	Buildings and civil construction on freehold land	Leasehold improvements	Transmission system	Distribution system	Consumer meter and town border stations	Telecommunication system and facilities	Compressor stations and equipment	Plant and machinery	Furniture and equipment	Transport vehicle	Tools and accessories	Computers and ancillary equipment	Total
	(Rupees in thousand)														
Net carrying value basis															
At 30 June 2019															
Opening net book value	2,232,721	392	934,091	10,674	66,080,119	63,356,616	23,982,820	449,229	7,894,346	4,459,634	300,259	958,051	64,289	683,337	171,406,578
Additions	493,616	-	114,066	-	1,751,275	13,953,832	5,241,802	55,613	333,821	536,526	68,417	271,366	28,351	244,336	23,093,021
Disposals															
Cost	-	-	-	-	(512)	-	(325,102)	(335,530)	-	(134,269)	(5,731)	(66,131)	(22,260)	(73,874)	(963,409)
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	-	512	-	325,102	335,530	-	134,255	5,731	64,213	22,260	73,874	961,477
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14)	-	(1,918)	-	-	(1,932)
Depreciation charge	-	-	(75,814)	(2,171)	(5,761,911)	(6,002,549)	(4,034,131)	(114,253)	(748,954)	(1,418,211)	(115,742)	(466,009)	(37,444)	(255,386)	(19,032,575)
Closing net book value	2,726,337	392	972,343	8,503	62,069,483	71,307,899	25,190,491	390,589	7,479,213	3,577,935	252,934	761,490	55,196	672,287	175,465,092
Gross carrying value basis															
At 30 June 2019															
Cost	2,726,337	392	2,301,139	19,316	113,879,383	120,112,411	53,974,005	2,723,096	15,965,909	12,598,933	900,726	3,574,496	365,470	2,064,427	331,206,040
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(1,328,796)	(10,813)	(51,809,900)	(48,804,512)	(28,783,514)	(2,332,507)	(8,486,696)	(9,020,998)	(647,792)	(2,813,006)	(310,274)	(1,392,140)	(155,740,948)
Net book value	2,726,337	392	972,343	8,503	62,069,483	71,307,899	25,190,491	390,589	7,479,213	3,577,935	252,934	761,490	55,196	672,287	175,465,092
Depreciation rate	-	-	6%	6%	6-10%	6%	6-10%	15%	6-20%	10-20%	15-20%	25%	33.3%	15-33.33%	
Net Carrying Value basis															
At 30 June 2018															
Opening net book value	1,886,852	392	861,838	-	53,433,306	48,505,189	20,734,569	447,102	7,989,777	5,186,749	344,452	630,265	38,093	745,989	140,804,573
Additions	345,869	-	156,673	10,855	17,957,963	19,833,525	6,856,534	110,170	649,059	685,095	66,133	746,173	51,820	290,363	47,760,232
Disposals															
Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	(256,981)	(847)	-	(67,787)	(8,133)	(58,128)	(28,308)	(97,223)	(517,407)
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	256,981	847	-	67,739	7,255	56,226	28,308	97,041	514,397
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(48)	(878)	(1,902)	-	(182)	(3,010)
Transfers to CWIP for rework															
Cost	-	-	-	-	(333,783)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(333,783)
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	-	295,562	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	295,562
	-	-	-	-	(38,221)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(38,221)
Depreciation charge	-	-	(84,420)	(181)	(5,272,929)	(4,982,098)	(3,608,283)	(108,043)	(744,490)	(1,412,162)	(109,448)	(416,485)	(25,624)	(352,833)	(17,116,996)
Closing net book value	2,232,721	392	934,091	10,674	66,080,119	63,356,616	23,982,820	449,229	7,894,346	4,459,634	300,259	958,051	64,289	683,337	171,406,578
Gross carrying value basis															
At 30 June 2018															
Cost	2,232,721	392	2,187,073	19,316	112,128,620	106,158,579	49,057,305	3,003,013	15,632,088	12,196,676	838,040	3,369,261	359,379	1,893,965	309,076,428
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(1,252,982)	(8,642)	(46,048,501)	(42,801,963)	(25,074,485)	(2,553,784)	(7,737,742)	(7,737,042)	(537,781)	(2,411,210)	(295,090)	(1,210,628)	(137,669,850)
Net book value	2,232,721	392	934,091	10,674	66,080,119	63,356,616	23,982,820	449,229	7,894,346	4,459,634	300,259	958,051	64,289	683,337	171,406,578
Depreciation rate	-	-	6%	6%	6-10%	6%	6-10%	15%	6-20%	10-20%	15-20%	25%	33.3%	15-33.33%	

19.1.1 Freehold land at cost of Rs 1,825,974 thousand (2018: Rs 1,574,670 thousand) is subject to restriction under The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and cannot be sold by the Company without the prior approval from the respective Provincial Governments.

19.1.2 The cost of assets as at June 30, 2019, include fully depreciated assets amounting to Rs 57,539,435 thousand (2018: Rs 50,519,450 thousand).

19.1.3 The depreciation charge for the year has been allocated as follows:

	Note	2019	2018
		(Rupees in thousand)	
Distribution cost	35.4	17,589,036	15,419,148
Administrative expenses	38	358,960	314,677
	43	17,947,996	15,733,825
Transmission system		509,811	1,252,488
Construction contracts		47,467	3,320
Distribution system		527,301	127,363
		1,084,579	1,383,171
	19.1	19,032,575	17,116,996

19.1.4 Transmission lines include assets held by the Company on behalf of and in trust for the investors under the Musharaka arrangements with Bank Alfalah Limited (Lead Bank) entered into by the Company. Assets held under these Musharaka arrangement are as follows:

	2019		2018	
	Cost	Book value	Cost	Book value
Musharaka Arrangements	(Rupees in thousand)			
36'' Dia 34.95 Km Harrapa 110.25 Km - 120.25 Km Sahiwal Line	1,621,741	640,588	1,621,741	737,892
24" Dia 81.42 Miles Sawan - Qadirpur Line	997,609	34,916	997,609	94,773
36" Dia 43.49 Miles Qadirpur - Bhong Line	989,327	34,626	989,327	93,986
24'' Dia 67.77 Km Sahiwal - Phool Nagar (1st Segment)	830,062	278,071	830,062	327,874
24" Dia 23.30 Km Kohat - Dakhni Line (1st Segment)	1,256,278	873,113	1,256,278	948,490
24'' Dia 39.01 Km Manzalai - Kohat Line	655,227	242,434	655,227	281,748
30" Dia 31.5 Miles MP6 - AV30 (P6) Kabirwala / Ali Pur	609,570	-	609,570	-
24'' Dia 52.00 Km Down Stream Balloki to Dawood Hercules Line	599,898	263,955	599,898	299,949
36" Dia 22.78 Miles AV7 A3 (P-7)	537,929	-	537,929	18,828
30" Dia 35.40 Km AII - Chanab Crossing	513,753	79,632	513,753	110,457
36" Dia 20.66 Miles Sidhani- AC 7 D/S	486,421	46,210	486,421	75,395
36" Dia 31.93 Km AV20-AC6	481,939	62,620	481,939	91,537
36" Dia 25.48 Km AC4 - AV15	407,217	63,119	407,217	87,552
36" Dia 18.60 Miles A4 AC4 (P-7)	450,064	-	450,064	15,752
24'' Dia 23.71 Km D/H Offtake (MP 59.9) - B - 3 Loopline	451,644	205,499	451,644	232,597
36" Dia 16.75 Miles Q AC1X-AC7	439,664	41,768	439,664	68,148
24" Dia 10.10 Km Dakhni - FC - 1 Line (1st Segment)	1,104,516	767,639	1,104,516	833,910
Balance carried forward	12,432,859	3,634,190	12,432,859	4,318,888

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	2019		2018	
	Cost	Book value	Cost	Book value
Musharaka Arrangements (continued)	(Rupees in thousand)			
Balance brought forward	12,432,859	3,634,190	12,432,859	4,318,888
30" Dia 29.16 Km CC1 - CC4	432,300	67,007	432,300	92,945
36" Dia 25.93 Km AV29 - A8 - AV30	450,632	69,848	450,632	96,886
30" Dia 16.30 Miles AV29 - A8 (P6)	396,566	-	396,566	-
36" Dia 13.82 Miles AC6-AV - 29 (P-7)	383,026	-	383,026	13,406
36" Dia 16.42 Miles AV 40 - AC 8 Line	371,390	3,689	371,390	25,973
36" Dia 13.04 Miles A3 AV10 (P-7)	368,308	-	368,308	12,891
30" Dia 21.24 Miles CS - CV25	357,557	-	357,557	-
36" Dia 14.66 Miles A6 AV - 22	351,991	33,439	351,991	54,559
36" Dia 13.11 Miles AV - 20 - MP130 (P-7)	327,276	-	327,276	3,251
30" Dia 19.61 Miles CS - CV10	317,078	-	317,078	-
24" Dia 20.48 Km AII - BV - 3	255,920	33,253	255,920	48,608
36" Dia 8.76 Miles AV 10MP 11.57 (P-7)	250,067	-	250,067	2,484
30" Dia 12.76 Miles A8 - AV31 Add Loop	248,085	-	248,085	-
30" Dia 14.15 Miles CV74 - CV9	240,483	2,389	240,483	16,818
30" Dia 15.95 Miles AIO	240,089	-	240,089	-
24'' Dia 25.63 Km Kohat Darra Adam Khel Line	235,399	94,162	235,399	108,284
36" Dia 9.93 Miles MP 173 - A6	222,876	2,214	222,876	15,587
24'' Dia 10.31 Km Kohat - D/S Dara Adamkhel Line	219,507	82,315	219,507	95,486
24" 92" 16" Dia Kamra Noshr	196,057	-	196,057	-
24" Dia 18.46 Km BC1 - B2	193,743	30,030	193,743	41,655
24'' Dia 10.38 Km Phool Nagar - Baloki Line	182,430	58,378	182,430	69,324
36" Dia 9.44 Miles MP 112.54 - A4	176,862	1,757	176,862	12,369
36" Dia 4.78 Miles Q MP - 173 A6 AV20	155,737	14,795	155,737	24,139
24" Dia 3.08 Km River Ravi Crossing At Balloki	137,612	66,054	137,612	74,310
30" Dia 6.80 Km MP 160 - CC3 Line	97,760	12,702	97,760	18,568
24" Dia 6.21 Miles Sui MP6 (NT)	83,633	-	83,633	831
24" Dia 16 Km MP28.33 - BC1	79,079	18,979	79,079	23,724
24'' Dia 1.12 Km Attock Crossing	39,319	12,189	39,319	14,548
30" Dia Construction of AC - A11	11,315	-	11,315	112
24" Dia 24.48 Km AC4 - AV15 Line	6,762	1,589	6,762	1,995
	19,461,718	4,238,979	19,461,718	5,187,641

19.1.5 Transmission lines include assets held by the Company on behalf of and in trust for the investors under the Musharaka arrangements with Allied Bank Limited entered into by the Company. Assets held under these Musharaka arrangement is as follows:

	2019		2018	
	Cost	Book value	Cost	Book value
Musharaka Arrangements	(Rupees in thousand)			
36'' Dia 68.14 Km AV 29 Mian Channu Line	2,125,933	712,188	2,125,933	839,744

19.1.6 Particulars of Company's significant immovable property including location and area of land are as follows:

		Area of land		
Particulars of land and buildings	District	Acre	Kanal	Marlas
Faisalabad HQ/Ac-8/Base Store/Distribution Office etc.	Faisalabad	63	4	3
Multan Distribution Office/Store	Multan	9	5	10
Multan (T)/Compression Station etc.	Multan	62	1	8
Multan Terminal A-7 Multan	Multan	3	7	12
Multan AC-6 Compression Station	Multan	2	2	10
Gujranwala Distribution Office	Gujranwala	2	2	-
Islamabad Distribution Office I-9	Islamabad	3	3	10
Wah Transmission Office	Rawalpindi	6	2	14
Wah Store	Rawalpindi	-	12	-
Compression Station Cc-4	Chakwal	7	5	-
Compression Station Gali Jagir Cc-3	Attock	10	-	4
Compression Station Haranpur Cc-1	Jhelum	-	7	7
Compression Station Haranpur C-3	Jhelum	12	1	18
Compression Station Chakwal C-5	Chakwal	8	3	11
Repeater Station FC-1 Dhullian	Attock	2	7	13
Ahmad Nagar C-1 Station	Chiniot	13	6	9
Kot Moman C-2 Station	Sargodha	10	5	3
Shorkot A-9 Station	Jhang	6	7	-
Shorkot AC-7	Jhang	6	7	6
Gojra A-10 Station	Toba tek singh	3	5	17
Compression Station AC-4 Uch Shareef	Bhawalpur	2	1	18
Uch Shareef Pre-Coating Plant	Bhawalpur	24	5	19
Sahiwal Sub Office	Sahiwal	-	2	10
Sahiwal Compression Station	Sahiwal	12	-	-
Lahore Distribution Office	Lahore	1	1	6
Head Office Building	Lahore	-	6	4
Vacant Plot Adjacent Head Office Building	Lahore	-	2	-
Shahkot B-1 Station	Nankana	9	3	1
Bhikki B-2 Station	Sheikhupura	17	2	7
Shahdara B-3 Station	Lahore	1	7	9
Repeater Station Kot Addu	Muzafar Garh	2	-	4
Central Base Store Manga	Lahore	26	4	11
Metering Workshop Kot Lakhpat	Lahore	15	4	12
Central Base Store Lahore	Lahore	2	1	-
Distribution Office Peshawar	Peshawar	-	6	-
Distribution Office Abbottabad	Abbottabad	1	4	17
Office Mess Lahore Cantt	Lahore	800 square yards		

		Note	2019	2018
			(Rupees in thousand)	
19.2	**Capital work-in-progress**			
	Transmission system	19.2.1	6,169,476	2,076,420
	Distribution system	19.2.2	9,895,328	8,718,932
	Stores and spare parts held for capital expenditure	19.2.3	8,980,006	7,819,285
	Advances for land and other capital expenditure		327,655	588,475
			25,372,465	19,203,112
19.2.1	**Transmission system**			
	Opening balance		2,076,420	5,950,447
	Addition during the year		6,795,272	15,568,402
	Transfer to the operating assets		(2,702,216)	(19,442,429)
	Closing balance		6,169,476	2,076,420
19.2.2	**Distribution system**			
	Opening balance		8,718,932	8,840,635
	Addition during the year		21,730,531	28,429,090
	Transfer to the operating assets		(20,554,135)	(28,550,793)
	Closing balance		9,895,328	8,718,932
19.2.3	**Stores and spare parts held for capital expenditure**			
	Stores and spare parts [including in-transit Rs 1,114,170 thousand (2018: Rs 1,325,451 thousand)]		9,047,494	7,907,479
	Less: Provision for obsolescence		(67,488)	(88,194)
			8,980,006	7,819,285

20 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

This represents computer software, licenses and ERP system.

	Note	2019	2018
Balance as at beginning of the year			
Cost		773,966	678,752
Accumulated amortization		(657,534)	(589,538)
Net book value		116,432	89,214
Movement during the year			
Additions		163,332	95,214
Amortization charge for the year	38	(94,037)	(67,996)
Balance as at year end			
Cost		937,298	773,966
Accumulated amortization		(751,571)	(657,534)
Net book value		185,727	116,432
Rate of amortization		33.33%	33.33%

20.1 The cost of intangible assets as at June 30, 2019, include fully amortized assets amounting to Rs 647,943 thousand (2018: Rs 540,977 thousand).

21 LONG TERM LOANS - CONSIDERED GOOD

	Note	Employee welfare 2019	Employee welfare 2018	House building 2019	House building 2018	Motorcycle / Scooter 2019	Motorcycle / Scooter 2018	Total 2019	Total 2018
		(Rupees in thousand)							
Due from:									
- Executives	21.1	-	-	3,325	4,384	-	-	3,325	4,384
- Other employees		975,470	968,358	3,858	4,216	34,517	10,898	1,013,845	983,472
		975,470	968,358	7,183	8,600	34,517	10,898	1,017,170	987,856
Current portion shown under loans and advances:									
- Executives	27	-	-	1,009	1,065	-	-	1,009	1,065
- Other employees	27	166,675	158,065	1,054	1,266	19,675	8,628	187,404	167,959
		166,675	158,065	2,063	2,331	19,675	8,628	188,413	169,024
		808,795	810,293	5,120	6,269	14,842	2,270	828,757	818,832
21.1 Reconciliation of balance due from executives:									
Opening balance		-	-	4,384	5,709	-	-	4,384	5,709
Disbursements / reclassification		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	4,384	5,709	-	-	4,384	5,709
Repayments / adjustments		-	-	(1,059)	(1,325)	-	-	(1,059)	(1,325)
Closing balance		-	-	3,325	4,384	-	-	3,325	4,384

21.2 House building loans are repayable in 10 years, while motorcycle / scooter loans are repayable in 3 years. Interest at the rate ranging between 1% and 10% (2018: 1% and 10%) per annum is charged on these loans. Loans to employees are secured by deposit of title deeds and joint registration of vehicles in the name of the Company and the employees.

21.3 The maximum amount due from the Chief Executive and Executives at any month end during the year was Nil (2018: Nil) and Rs 4,291 thousand (2018: Rs 5,602 thousand), respectively.

21.4 Fair values of long term loans to employees are estimated at the present value of all future cash flows discounted using rate prevailing on Regular Income Certificates for the relevant year.

21.5 Effective interest rates on the above loans range between 6.54% to 13.44% (2018: 6.54% to 13.44%) per annum.

22 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

	Note	2019	2018
		(Rupees in thousand)	
Pension fund - Executive staff		1,314,177	913,120
Free gas facility fund - Executives		105,129	114,877
Free gas facility fund - Non Executive staff		44,305	720,444
Medical fund - Non Executive Staff		1,338,554	740,197
Accumulating compensated absences - Executive staff		81,494	-
	22.1	2,883,659	2,488,638

22.1 Reconciliation of receivable from employee benefit plans:

	Note	Pension fund - Executive staff		Free gas facility fund - Executives		Free gas facility fund - Non executives	
		2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
		(Rupees in thousand)					
Fair value of plan assets	22.5	3,118,825	2,667,650	213,115	203,112	5,334,927	4,902,558
Present value of funded obligations	22.4	(1,804,648)	(1,754,530)	(107,986)	(88,235)	(5,290,622)	(4,182,114)
Net assets	22.9	1,314,177	913,120	105,129	114,877	44,305	720,444

	Note	Medical fund - Non Executive Staff		Accumulating compensated absences - Executive staff		Total	
		2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
		(Rupees in thousand)					
Fair value of plan assets	22.5	10,301,319	9,475,453	812,278	-	19,780,464	17,248,773
Present value of funded obligations	22.4	(8,962,765)	(8,735,256)	(730,784)	-	(16,896,805)	(14,760,135)
Net assets	22.9	1,338,554	740,197	81,494	-	2,883,659	2,488,638

22.2 Movement in net assets

	Note	Pension fund - Executive staff		Free gas facility fund - Executives		Free gas facility fund - Non executives	
		2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
		(Rupees in thousand)					
Opening asset		913,120	558,834	114,877	211,610	720,444	318,149
Transfer of funds		-	(100,000)	-	-	-	-
Credit / (charge) for the year	22.3	58,207	9,691	13,445	23,017	(79,181)	(137,167)
Remeasurements chargeable in OCI		(29,508)	87,106	(32,458)	(124,755)	(727,533)	470,502
Contribution paid		372,358	357,489	9,265	5,005	130,575	68,960
		1,314,177	913,120	105,129	114,877	44,305	720,444

	Note	Medical fund - Non Executive Staff		Accumulating compensated absences - Executive staff		Total	
		2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
		(Rupees in thousand)					
Opening asset		740,197	(538,779)	(137,161)	-	2,351,477	549,814
Transfer of funds		-	-	-	-	-	(100,000)
Credit / (charge) for the year	22.3	(311,842)	(433,247)	54,783	-	(264,588)	(537,706)
Remeasurements chargeable in OCI		786,372	908,390	-	-	(3,127)	1,341,243
Contribution paid		123,827	803,833	163,872	-	799,897	1,235,287
		1,338,554	740,197	81,494	-	2,883,659	2,488,638

22.3 Amounts recognized in profit or loss are as follows:

	Note	Pension fund - Executive staff		Free gas facility fund - Executives		Free gas facility fund - Non executives	
		2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
		(Rupees in thousand)					
Current service cost		65,465	69,598	-	-	167,578	175,075
Interest on obligation		192,751	187,362	9,405	10,616	463,141	446,223
Expected return on plan assets		(316,423)	(266,651)	(22,850)	(33,633)	(551,538)	(484,131)
Net actuarial losses recognized in the year		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total included in employee benefit (income) / expense	22.2	(58,207)	(9,691)	(13,445)	(23,017)	79,181	137,167
Actual return on plan assets		161,188	130,304	10,003	(109,753)	432,369	399,017

	Note	Medical fund - Non Executive Staff		Accumulating compensated absences - Executive staff		Total	
		2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
		(Rupees in thousand)					
Current service cost		402,081	418,535	13,023	-	648,147	663,208
Interest on obligation		975,749	938,476	72,236	-	1,713,282	1,582,677
Expected return on plan assets		(1,065,988)	(923,764)	(66,023)	-	(2,022,822)	(1,708,179)
Net actuarial losses recognized in the year		-	-	(74,019)	-	(74,019)	-
Total included in employee benefit (income) / expense	22.2	311,842	433,247	(54,783)	-	264,588	537,706
Actual return on plan assets		825,866	534,729	156,822	-	1,586,248	954,297

22.4 Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	Note	Pension fund - Executive staff		Free gas facility fund - Executives		Free gas facility fund - Non executives	
		2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
		(Rupees in thousand)					
Opening defined benefit obligation		1,754,530	1,764,776	88,235	101,255	4,182,114	4,185,392
Service cost		65,465	69,598	-	-	167,578	175,075
Interest cost		192,751	187,362	9,405	10,616	463,141	446,223
Remeasurements charged to OCI		(125,727)	(223,454)	19,611	(18,631)	608,364	(555,616)
Actuarial losses		-	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits paid		(82,371)	(43,752)	(9,265)	(5,005)	(130,575)	(68,960)
Closing defined benefit obligation	22.1	1,804,648	1,754,530	107,986	88,235	5,290,622	4,182,114

	Note	Medical fund - Non Executive Staff		Accumulating compensated absences - Executive staff		Total	
		2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
		(Rupees in thousand)					
Opening defined benefit obligation		8,735,256	8,784,355	655,456	-	15,415,591	14,835,778
Service cost		402,081	418,534	13,023	-	648,147	663,207
Interest cost		975,749	938,476	72,236	-	1,713,282	1,582,677
Remeasurements charged to OCI		(1,026,494)	(1,297,425)	-	-	(524,246)	(2,095,126)
Actuarial losses		-	-	16,780	-	16,780	-
Benefits paid		(123,827)	(108,684)	(26,711)	-	(372,749)	(226,401)
Closing defined benefit obligation	22.1	8,962,765	8,735,256	730,784	-	16,896,805	14,760,135

22.5 Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	Note	Pension fund - Executive staff		Free gas facility fund - Executives		Free gas facility fund - Non executives	
		2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
		(Rupees in thousand)					
Opening fair value of plan assets		2,667,650	2,323,610	203,112	312,865	4,902,558	4,503,541
Expected return		316,423	266,651	22,850	33,633	551,538	484,131
Remeasurements charged to OCI		(155,235)	(136,347)	(12,847)	(143,386)	(119,169)	(85,114)
Actuarial losses		-	-	-	-	-	-
Contributions by employer		372,358	357,488	9,265	5,005	130,575	68,960
Benefits paid		(82,371)	(43,752)	(9,265)	(5,005)	(130,575)	(68,960)
Amount transferred from pension fund to gratuity fund		-	(100,000)	-	-	-	-
	22.6	3,118,825	2,667,650	213,115	203,112	5,334,927	4,902,558

	Note	Medical fund - Non Executive Staff		Accumulating compensated absences - Executive staff		Total	
		2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
		(Rupees in thousand)					
Opening fair value of plan assets		9,475,453	8,245,576	518,295	-	17,767,068	15,385,592
Expected return		1,065,988	923,764	66,023	-	2,022,822	1,708,179
Remeasurements charged to OCI		(240,122)	(389,035)	-	-	(527,373)	(753,882)
Actuarial losses		-	-	90,799	-	90,799	-
Contributions by employer		123,827	803,832	163,872	-	799,897	1,235,285
Benefits paid		(123,827)	(108,684)	(26,711)	-	(372,749)	(226,401)
Amount transferred from pension fund to gratuity fund		-	-	-	-	-	(100,000)
	22.6	10,301,319	9,475,453	812,278	-	19,780,464	17,248,773

22.6 Plan assets comprise of:

	Pension fund - Executive staff			
	2019		2018	
	Fair value (Rupees in thousand)	%	Fair value (Rupees in thousand)	%
Certificates of deposit	2,409,217	77.25	2,066,227	77.46
Pakistan Investment Bonds	496,588	15.92	250,553	9.39
NIT Units	147,064	4.72	193,656	7.26
Cash at Bank	65,956	2.11	157,214	5.89
	3,118,825	100.00	2,667,650	100.00

	Free gas facility fund - Executives			
	2019		2018	
	Fair value (Rupees in thousand)	%	Fair value (Rupees in thousand)	%
Certificates of deposit	201,469	94.54	198,998	97.97
Cash at Bank	11,646	5.46	4,114	2.03
	213,115	100.00	203,112	100.00

	Free gas facility fund - Non executives			
	2019		2018	
	Fair value (Rupees in thousand)	%	Fair value (Rupees in thousand)	%
Certificates of deposit	4,815,719	90.27	4,716,914	96.21
NIT Units	57,596	1.08	73,524	1.51
Pakistan Investment Bonds	436,896	8.19	85,000	1.73
Cash at Bank	24,716	0.46	27,120	0.55
	5,334,927	100.00	4,902,558	100.00

	Medical fund - Non executive staff			
	2019		2018	
	Fair value (Rupees in thousand)	%	Fair value (Rupees in thousand)	%
Certificates of deposits	8,809,426	85.51	8,781,118	92.67
NIT Units	165,625	1.61	211,425	2.23
Pakistan Investment Bonds	1,204,951	11.70	402,500	4.25
Cash at Bank	121,317	1.18	80,410	0.85
	10,301,319	100.00	9,475,453	100.00

	Accumulating compensated absences - Executive staff			
	2019		2018	
	Fair value (Rupees in thousand)	%	Fair value (Rupees in thousand)	%
Certificates of deposits	486,982	59.96	-	-
Pakistan Investment Bonds	307,561	37.86	-	-
Cash at bank	17,735	2.18	-	-
	812,278	100.00	-	-

	2019	2018
	Pension fund - Executive staff	
22.7 Principal actuarial assumptions used (expressed as weighted average)		
Expected increase in salaries	14.50%	11.25%
Discount rate	14.50%	11.25%
Expected rate of return per annum on plan assets	14.50%	11.25%
Rate of growth in pensions		
- Employees with retirement up to November 11, 2017	11.50%	8.25%
- Employees with retirement after November 11, 2017	5.0%	5.0%

During the financial year 2017-18, the Company revised its policy of linking pension increase with the pension enhancements announced by the Government to fixed rate of 5% for employees retiring after November 11, 2017. Resultantly, pension increase assumption of 11.50% per annum was used for pensioners who retired before November 11, 2017 and 5% for pensioners who become pensioners after November 11, 2017.

	Free Gas facility fund - Executive staff	
	2019	2018
Discount rate	14.5%	11.25%
Expected return of growth per annum in average cost of facility	13.5%	10.25%
Expected rate of return per annum on plan assets	14.5%	11.25%

	Free Gas facility fund - Non executive staff	
	2019	2018
Discount rate	14.5%	11.25%
Expected return of growth per annum in average cost of facility	13.5%	10.25%
Expected rate of return per annum on plan assets	14.5%	11.25%

	Medical fund Non-executive	
	2019	2018
Discount rate	14.5%	11.25%
Expected rate of growth per annum in average cost of facility	13.5%	10.25%
Increase in average cost of post retirement medical facility	14.5%	11.25%
Expected rate of return per annum on plan assets	14.5%	11.25%

	Accumulating compensated absences Executive	
	2019	2018
Expected increase in salaries	14.50%	11.25%
Discount rate	14.50%	11.25%
Expected rate of return per annum on plan assets	14.50%	11.25%

22.8 The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing at that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

22.9 Surplus / (deficit) for current and previous four years are as follows:

	Pension fund - Executive staff				
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
	(Rupees in thousand)				
Plan assets	3,118,825	2,667,650	2,323,610	1,984,447	1,682,038
Defined benefit obligation	(1,804,648)	(1,754,530)	(1,764,776)	(1,340,851)	(1,833,957)
Surplus / (deficit)	1,314,177	913,120	558,834	643,596	(151,919)
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities	46,775	97,738	31,761	(773,163)	(445,392)
Experience adjustment on plan assets	(155,235)	(136,347)	655	(43,240)	22,083

	Free Gas Facility - Executives				
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
	(Rupees in thousand)				
Plan assets	213,115	203,112	312,865	169,010	126,487
Defined benefit obligation	(107,986)	(88,235)	(101,255)	(106,185)	(150,086)
Surplus / (deficit)	105,129	114,877	211,610	62,825	(23,599)
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities	17,614	(18,888)	11,023	(53,689)	7,161
Experience adjustment on plan assets	(12,847)	(143,386)	126,109	29,711	1,177

	Free Gas Facility - Non Executives staff				
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
	(Rupees in thousand)				
Plan assets	5,334,927	4,902,558	4,503,541	4,072,397	2,067,563
Defined benefit obligation	(5,290,622)	(4,182,114)	(4,185,392)	(4,240,733)	(3,966,458)
Surplus / (deficit)	44,305	720,444	318,149	(168,336)	(1,898,895)
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities	496,393	(569,655)	(611,522)	(233,903)	(471,401)
Experience adjustment on plan assets	(119,169)	(85,114)	173,278	(170,378)	(72,583)

	Medical fund - Non executive staff				
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
	(Rupees in thousand)				
Plan assets	10,301,319	9,475,453	8,245,576	6,640,831	6,127,680
Defined benefit obligation	(8,962,765)	(8,735,256)	(8,784,355)	(7,674,632)	(6,283,881)
Surplus / (deficit)	1,338,554	740,197	(538,779)	(1,033,801)	(156,201)
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities	(1,184,120)	(1,321,711)	63,469	531,920	1,092,243
Experience adjustment on plan assets	(240,122)	(389,035)	180,827	(130,255)	(211,788)

	Accumulating compensated absences - Executive staff				
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
	(Rupees in thousand)				
Plan assets	812,278	518,295	459,484	295,365	203,101
Defined benefit obligation	(730,784)	(655,456)	(565,065)	(453,558)	(370,910)
Surplus / (deficit)	81,494	(137,161)	(105,581)	(158,193)	(167,809)
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities	13,338	28,096	(29,788)	58,573	95,040
Experience adjustment on plan assets	90,799	(101,841)	(33,189)	17,260	(2,567)

	2019	2018
	(Rupees in thousand)	
22.10 The charge for the year has been allocated as follows:		
Distribution cost	143,569	283,999
Selling cost	54,265	123,608
Administrative expenses	40,493	98,877
Capital work-in-progress	26,261	31,222
	264,588	537,706

		Note	2019	2018
			(Rupees in thousand)	
23	**LONG TERM DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS**			
	Security and other deposits		15,020	24,305
	Prepayments		105,941	123,368
			120,961	147,673
	Less: Current portion of prepayments	28	104,527	121,914
	Provision against prepayments		1,232	1,232
			105,759	123,146
			15,202	24,527
24	**STORES AND SPARE PARTS**			
	Stores [including in-transit Rs 427,108 thousand (2018: Rs 351,338 thousand)]		4,000,487	2,957,216
	Spares [including in-transit Rs 128,120 thousand (2018: Rs 89,202 thousand)]		1,032,537	897,944
			5,033,024	3,855,160
	Less: Provision for obsolescence	24.1	28,128	22,635
			5,004,896	3,832,525
24.1	**Provision for obsolescence**			
	Balance as on July 1		22,635	41,768
	Charge / (reversal) for the year		5,493	(19,133)
	Balance as on June 30		28,128	22,635
25	**STOCK-IN-TRADE**			
	- Gas in pipelines		4,616,328	3,211,724
	- Gas in Floating Storage Regassification Unit	25.1	4,390,904	1,672,953
	- Held with third parties	29.2.2	-	26,519,892
			9,007,232	31,404,569

25.1 This represents gas purchased by the Company that is yet to be delivered by Engro Elengy Terminal (Private) Limited ('EETL').

25.2 Stock of gas is valued at the lower of cost determined on annual average cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value signifies the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less costs necessary to be incurred in order to make the sale. However, during the year there has been no net realizable value adjustment due to the reason more fully explained in Note 4.19 to the financial statements.

		Note	2019	2018
			(Rupees in thousand)	
26	**TRADE DEBTS**			
	Considered good:			
	Secured	26.1 & 26.3	62,142,912	40,870,650
	Unsecured	14.5, 26.1 & 26.3	95,645,371	25,658,877
	Deferred gas sales		(215,122)	(214,927)
			157,573,161	66,314,600
	Considered impaired		23,045,455	21,202,850
			180,618,616	87,517,450
	Allowance for expected credit losses	26.2	(23,045,455)	(21,202,850)
			157,573,161	66,314,600
26.1	These include amounts due from the following related parties:			
	Oil and Gas Development Company Limited		5	4
	Sui Southern Gas Company Limited		32,801,683	1,938,154
	State Life Insurance Corporation of Pakistan		101	273
	The Bank of Punjab		2	2
	Pak Arab Refinery Limited		40,753	52,979
	Sheikh CNG		1,356	1,342
	City CNG		1,306	1,532
	National Power Parks Management Company (Private) Limited		6,018,355	3,977,915
	Quaid-e-Azam Thermal Power (Private) Limited		12,844,872	1,856,267
	Fuji Fertilizers Company Limited		1,399	1,010
	Water and Power Development Authority		22,800,916	15,330,275
			74,510,748	23,159,753
26.1.1	**Ageing of related party balances**			
	One to six months		47,839,161	11,372,382
	More than six months		26,671,587	11,787,371
			74,510,748	23,159,753

26.1.2 The maximum aggregate amount due from these related parties at the end of any month during the year was Rs 74,543,832 thousand (2018: Rs 25,564,012 thousand).

		Note	2019	2018
			(Rupees in thousand)	
26.2	**Allowance for expected credit losses**			
	Balance as at June 30, 2018 / June 30, 2017		21,202,850	21,330,027
	Effect of adoption of IFRS 9		336,726	-
	Provision for expected credit losses		1,505,879	-
	Reversal of the provision for doubtful debts	36	-	(127,177)
	Balance as on June 30, 2019 / June 30, 2018	26.2.1	23,045,455	21,202,850

26.2.1 For amounts due directly or ultimately from the Government of Pakistan, exemption is allowed by the SECP as more fully explained in Note 2.2.3 to these financial statements. The Company is following the requirements of IAS 39 for these receivable balances and based on the assessment done by the management there is no incurred loss with respect to these balances.

26.3 Included in trade debts are amounts receivable from Government owned power generation companies, independent power producers and Sui Southern Gas Company Limited (SSGCL) of Rs 93,892,862 thousand (2018: Rs 27,294,107 thousand) along with interest thereon of Rs 17,482,640 thousand (2018: Rs 15,155,518 thousand) due to delayed payments. While trade and other payables as referred to in Note 14 include an amount of Rs 317,681,475 thousand (2018: Rs 160,714,924 thousand) due to Pakistan Petroleum Limited, SSGCL, Oil and Gas Development Company Limited, Pakistan State Oil, Pakistan LNG Limited and Government Holding (Private) Limited on account of gas purchases along with interest on delayed payments of Rs 42,370,242 thousand (2018: Rs 24,770,686 thousand) and interest on delayed payment of Gas Development Surcharge of Rs 4,101,732 thousand (2018: Rs 4,101,732 thousand) payable to Government of Pakistan. The settlement of these amounts is dependent upon the resolution of inter-corporate circular debt by the Government of Pakistan. Furthermore, amounts of Rs 185,376,149 thousand (2018: Rs 122,176,517 thousand) and Rs 17,777,161 thousand (2018: payable Rs 6,653,574 thousand) as referred to in Note 29 is receivable from Government of Pakistan on account of differential margins/deferral account. The recoverability of these amounts is dependent upon settlement by the Government of Pakistan directly or indirectly inter alia including increase in future gas prices.

		Note	2019	2018
			(Rupees in thousand)	
27	**LOANS AND ADVANCES**			
	Current portion of loans to employees - considered good:			
	Executives	21	1,009	1,065
	Other employees	21	187,404	167,959
			188,413	169,024
	Advances - considered good:			
	- Employees		1,706,144	630,375
	- Suppliers and contractors	27.1	225,429	461,546
	Advances to suppliers and contractors - considered impaired		3,227	3,227
	Less: Allowance for expected credit loss		3,227	3,227
			-	-
			2,119,986	1,260,945
27.1	These include amounts due from the following related parties:			
	The General Tyre & Rubber Company of Pakistan limited		6,353	765
	Pakistan Cables Limited		611	705
	Sui Southern Gas Company Limited		1,299	1,299
			8,263	2,769

27.1.1 These are in the normal course of business and are interest free.

27.1.2 The maximum aggregate amount due from these related parties at the end of any month during the year was Rs 11,011 thousand (2018: Rs 3,389 thousand).

		Note	2019	2018
			(Rupees in thousand)	
27.1.3	**Ageing of related party balances**			
	One to six months		6,133	573
	More than six months		2,130	2,196
			8,263	2,769
28	**TRADE DEPOSITS AND SHORT TERM PREPAYMENTS**			
	Trade deposits and short term prepayments		158,788	126,588
	Allowance for expected credit loss		(22,290)	(22,290)
			136,498	104,298
	Current portion of long term prepayments	23	104,527	121,914
			241,025	226,212
29	**OTHER RECEIVABLES**			
	Excise duty recoverable		108,945	108,945
	Less: Expected credit losses		(108,945)	(108,945)
			-	-
	Differential margin recoverable	26.3 & 29.1	185,376,149	122,176,517
	RLNG differential margin / Gas swapping deferral account	29.2	17,777,161	-
	Current account with Sui Southern Gas Company Limited		17,893	17,132
	Others		108,764	144,513
			203,279,967	122,338,162
29.1	**Differential margin recoverable**			
	Opening balance		122,176,517	65,758,692
	Differential margin determined for the year:			
	- Recognized in statement of profit or loss	34	63,848,368	56,837,244
	- Recognized in OCI		(648,736)	(419,419)
	Closing balance		185,376,149	122,176,517
29.2	**RLNG differential margin / Gas swapping deferral account**			
	Opening balance	14	(6,653,574)	(4,192,208)
	Recognized for the year	34 & 35	33,425,715	(2,461,366)
			26,772,141	(6,653,574)
	RLNG margin on sale of stock to SSGCL	29.2.2	(8,994,980)	-
	Closing balance		17,777,161	(6,653,574)

29.2.1 The balance of RLNG differential margin represents the aggregate difference between the margin earned by the Company from the purchase and sale of RLNG based on the notified rates and the RLNG margin guaranteed to the Company till June 30, 2019. The settlement of this amount is expected to materialize in the shape of adjustment to future sale price of RLNG by the OGRA.

A gas swapping mechanism was allowed by the Economic Coordination Committee ("ECC") of the Cabinet Division vide its decision dated May 11, 2018, which was endorsed by the OGRA vide Final Revenue Requirement decision of the Company for financial year 2017-18 dated January 15, 2019 (FRR 17-18), for swapping of natural gas and RLNG for the purpose of gas load management. The necessary volumetric adjustments and financial impact is to be made on a cost neutral basis in the sale price of RLNG. The balance of gas swapping deferral account represents the difference of average cost of RLNG and the average sale price of system gas (2018: average prescribed price) (used by the OGRA in determination of deferral account) of the swapped volumes. During the year, 29,029,501 MMBTUs of RLNG were sold as Indigenous gas. The differential margin receivable resulting from RLNG sold as indigenous gas will be adjusted upon directional changes in gas swapping and / or tariff adjustments in future periods to be determined by the OGRA.

29.2.2 During the year, the OGRA vide its decision dated November 20, 2018 which was further clarified by the OGRA dated February 04, 2019, has directed that the stock of RLNG held with SSGCL to be sold to SSGCL on historical weighted average cost. Thereafter, SSGCL shall record sales as per relevant applicable OGRA notified rates. The gain / loss owing to the difference between the current and historical rates shall be passed on to the Company within a month of sale of RLNG stock by the SSGCL and is to be realized / adjusted in the OGRA's determined future price adjustments to the Company's RLNG consumers.

		Note	2019	2018
			(Rupees in thousand)	
30	**CONTRACT ASSETS**			
	Due from customers against construction contracts:			
	Balance as at June 30, 2018		-	-
	Effect of adoption of IFRS 15 - transferred from other receivables		1,438	-
	Balance as at July 01, 2018		1,438	-
	Additions during the year		71,320	-
	Balance as at June 30, 2019	45	72,758	-
31	**INVESTMENTS**			
	Non-current asset			
	Inter State Gas Systems (Private) Limited			
	490,000 (2018: 490,000) ordinary shares of Rs 10 each		-	4,900
	Current asset			
	Inter State Gas Systems (Private) Limited			
	490,000 (2018: 490,000) ordinary shares of Rs 10 each		4,900	-

The Company holds 0.21% share capital of Interstate Gas Systems (Private) Limited. This investment was classified as held to maturity under IAS 39 and have been transferred to FVTPL under IFRS 9. During the year, the Board of Directors has approved the sale of these shares to Government Holding (Private) Limited at par value/cost.

		Note	2019	2018
			(Rupees in thousand)	
32	**CASH AND BANK BALANCES**			
	Cash at banks:			
	On deposits accounts	32.1	5,921,385	5,821,947
	On current accounts		229,543	1,248,816
		32.2 & 32.4	6,150,928	7,070,763
	Cash in hand		1,624	4,270
			6,152,552	7,075,033

32.1 Rate of return on bank deposits ranges between 4.50% to 11.50% (2018: 3.75% to 6.40%) per annum.

	2019	2018
	(Rupees in thousand)	
32.2 Balance with related parties		
Askari Bank Limited	2,332,466	2,784,106
The Bank of Punjab	54,936	51,887
Soneri Bank Limited	2,478	2,208
	2,389,880	2,838,201

32.3 Included in deposit accounts are amounts deposited by the Company in separate bank account(s) for funds released by the Government as grant to finance distribution development projects being the Government share of cost. Withdrawal from this account(s) is made on periodic basis to the extent of projects approved and sanctioned there from and until then, these funds amounting to Rs 4,877,457 thousand (2018: Rs 5,426,673 thousand) are not used for the normal treasury operations of the Company. Any profit earned there on is credited to the funds instead of accounting for as Company's income.

32.4 This includes Rs 841,034 thousand (2018: Rs 111,462 thousand) restricted for outstanding dividend payments.

33 REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS - GAS SALES

	Note	2019	2018
		(Rupees in thousand)	
Gross sales - Indigenous gas		202,182,545	162,901,496
Gross sales - RLNG	33.1	577,820,206	346,736,734
		780,002,751	509,638,230
Sales tax - Indigenous gas		(28,055,072)	(22,992,515)
Sales tax - RLNG		(67,321,798)	(39,879,878)
		(95,376,870)	(62,872,393)
		684,625,881	446,765,837

33.1 In aggregate, the Company has recognized revenue of Rs 20,220 million under Take or Pay ("ToP") arrangements from July 01, 2017 to June 30, 2019 out of which Rs 3,042 million has been recognized during the year. This comprises of Rs 8,536 million from M/s Quaid-e-Azam Thermal Power (Private) Limited ("QATPL") and Rs 11,684 million from M/s National Power Parks Management Company Limited ("NPPMCL") (collectively referred to as Government Power Producers ("GPPs")).

The Company entered into Gas Supply Agreements ("GSAs") for supply of RLNG to GPPs. Under clause 3.6 of the respective GSAs, the GPPs shall take and if not taken, pay for the unutilized gas on account of Take or Pay ("ToP") arrangements. If the GPPs do not fully utilize the ToP quantity, they can request the Company to divert any unutilized quantity to other power plants, after seeking their consent. In case the power plants refuse or the Company, due to technical constraints or other reasons, is unable to supply the unutilized quantity to the power plants, it can divert that quantity to any of its consumers. The amounts recovered from these consumers, after deduction of any additional charges incurred by the Company in arranging the sale is required to be paid to the GPPs. The revenue of Rs 20,220 million is recorded net of amounts billed by the Company to such other consumers.

The Company has also partially recovered the ToP amounts by encashment of Standby Letter of Credit of NPPMCL for a net amount of Rs 10,384 million and withdrawal of Rs 3,265 million from the Escrow Account of QATPL against the invoices raised under ToP arrangement. The net receivable balance as at year end amounts to Rs 6,571 million (June 30, 2018: Rs 3,529 million). The GPPs disputed the invoices under ToP arrangements on various grounds and filed a writ petition with the Honorable Lahore High Court ("LHC"). The LHC on June 22, 2018 directed that the disputed invoices should be dealt with in accordance with the dispute resolution mechanism available in the GSAs. In light of section 18.1 of the GSAs, various attempts were made to settle this dispute by mutual discussions but the matter remained unresolved. As required under section 18.2 of the GSAs, the dispute has thereafter been referred to an Expert, after mutual agreement of the parties involved, on October 09, 2018.

The legal advisor of the Company filed claims against GPPs to the Expert on March 15, 2019 and the proceedings before this forum were completed subsequent to the year end in September 2019. The determination of the Expert was issued in favor of the Company and the GPPs have approached the London Court of International Arbitration (LCIA) for the resolution of the matter. The matter is still pending adjudication with the LCIA and no proceedings have yet been initiated. Based upon the advice of the Company's legal counsel on this matter, the Company believes that it has reasonably good arguments in its favor and it expects a favorable outcome

Besides the above proceedings, the Company, under the terms of the license granted to it by the OGRA, the guidelines issued by the Federal Government vide decision of the Economic Coordination Committee of the Cabinet ("ECC") dated May 11, 2018, and as per determination of Final Revenue Requirement of the Company for FY 2017-18 ("FRR 2017-18") dated January 15, 2019, operates under a fixed rate of return regime. The management believes that in case the decision of the Arbitrator is not in favor of the Company or is partially in favor of the Company, and the Company has exhausted its legal remedies available under the law, the matter will be taken up with the OGRA for determining the cost of the same to the Company in its revenue requirement decision, therefore, the Company is not exposed to any significant loss upon the conclusion of this matter.

		2019	2018
		(Rupees in thousand)	
33.2	**Disaggregated revenue information**		
	Type of goods:		
	- Indigenous gas	174,127,473	139,908,981
	- RLNG	510,498,408	306,856,856
		684,625,881	446,765,837
	Timing of revenue recognition:		
	- Revenue recognized at point in time	684,625,881	446,765,837
	- Revenue recognized over time	-	-
	Region wise revenue:		
	Multan	87,509,110	96,429,890
	Bahawalpur	40,063,189	26,557,505
	Sargodha	14,902,832	4,542,894
	Faisalabad	104,378,918	60,613,805
	Sahiwal	3,033,208	3,374,586
	Sheikhupura	104,813,190	68,762,932
	Lahore	129,247,428	74,979,903
	Sialkot	3,939,379	2,893,602
	Gujranwala	35,578,930	34,243,276
	Gujrat	2,730,384	1,910,562
	Islamabad and Rawalpindi	40,990,102	32,926,187
	Mardan	14,990,598	11,898,490
	Peshawar	22,493,471	18,128,013
	Abbottabad	12,295,692	9,504,192
	Head office	67,659,450	-
		684,625,881	446,765,837
	Category wise revenue:		
	Domestic	63,657,029	43,676,517
	Commercial	20,409,303	15,556,594
	General industry	56,077,487	55,318,244
	Fertilizers	27,110,940	6,390,839
	WAPDA	14,077,254	10,324,899
	Power sector	310,986,104	207,548,674
	CNG	51,829,858	42,858,329
	Cement sector	144,133	508,967
	SSGCL	67,659,450	-
	Captive power	58,225,144	52,689,374
	Textile	14,449,179	11,893,400
		684,625,881	446,765,837
	Contract balances		
	Trade debts	157,573,161	66,314,600
	Contract assets	72,758	-
	Contract liabilities	11,330,153	-

The main reason for increase in trade debts is due to increased revenue of RLNG and circular debt as more fully explained in Note 26 to these financial statements.

These contract assets and liabilities have been recognized as on July 01, 2018 due to the adoption of IFRS 15 as more fully explained in Note 11 and 30 to these financial statements.

The transaction price allocated to the remaining unsatisfied performance obligations as on June 30, 2019 is as follows:

	2019	2018
	(Rupees in thousand)	
Within one year	263,349	-
Over one year	11,066,804	-

The performance obligation with respect to each category of revenue is disclosed in Note 4.16 to these financial statements. The Company does not have any further segments, accordingly, the further disaggregation of Company revenue from contracts with customers has not been presented.

		Note	2019	2018
			(Rupees in thousand)	
34	**DIFFERENTIAL MARGIN**			
	Differential margin on indigenous gas	34.1 & 34.2	63,848,368	56,837,244
	Differential margin on RLNG	34.3	6,064,075	179,309
			69,912,443	57,016,553

34.1 The revenue recognized above is receivable from Government of Pakistan (GOP) under the provisions of license for transmission and distribution of natural gas granted to the Company by the OGRA. The OGRA vide its decision dated June 21, 2018 on the Estimated Revenue Requirement ('ERR') of the Company for the year 2018-19 decided in consultation with the Federal Government and other licensees in the natural gas sector to revise the tariff regime including the rate of return which is to be based on Weighted Average Cost of Capital ('WACC') from the financial year 2018-19 in place of the existing rate of return of 17.5% of the average operating assets. Weighted Average Cost of Capital ('WACC') was computed at 17.43% for financial year 2018-19 and onwards, however, the same will automatically reset if the reference figure changes by ±2%. As per the revised tariff regime, the Company is required to earn an annual return of not less than Weighted Average Cost of Capital ('WACC') on the value of its average fixed assets in operation (net of deferred credit), before corporate income taxes, interest and other charges on debt and after excluding interest, dividends and other non operating income and before incorporating the effect of efficiency benchmarks prescribed by the OGRA.

During the year, the Company could not meet the benchmarks prescribed by the Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority (OGRA) and as a result the return for the year on the aforesaid basis works out to be 10.10% (2018: 13.86%). Among other disallowances made by the OGRA, the Company has also incorporated the effect of Unaccounted for Gas (UFG), which represents the volume difference of gas purchases and sales, amounting to Rs 10,527,715 thousand (2018: Rs 6,356,066 thousand), which is in excess of the UFG benchmark of 6.9238% (2018: 6.991%) as determined by the OGRA.

34.2 This includes an amount of Rs 22,681,689 thousand consisting of various expenses which have either been deferred or disallowed by the OGRA on various grounds, however, the Company has recognized differential margin on such deferments / disallowances in these financial statements as the Company believes that the OGRA in its various determinations in the past years has consistently allowed such expenses. Accordingly, the Company is in the process of filing a review appeal against the Final Revenue Requirements (FRR) decision by the OGRA and is confident of favorable outcome. Detailed break up of the deferred and / or disallowed expenses is as follows:

	Note	2019	2018
		(Rupees in thousand)	
Late payment surcharge to gas creditors	34.2.1	17,877,308	-
Impact of rupture/sabotage volume disallowed	34.2.2	170,348	-
Return on assets	34.2.3	784,000	-
Human resource cost	34.2.4	3,029,033	-
Operating cost other than HR	34.2.5	821,000	-
		22,681,689	-

34.2.1 This represents late payment surcharge payable to various gas suppliers deferred by the OGRA till actual payment. The Company is of the view that this amount has not been disallowed instead has been deferred and the Company is confident that it will be allowed on accrual basis of accounting as per past practices.

34.2.2 This represents impact of volume of gas disallowed by the OGRA on account of rupture/sabotage which has been consistently allowed by the OGRA in past years and hence, the Company is confident that the same will be allowed upon the review of appeal to be filed with the OGRA.

34.2.3 This represents respective portion of return on assets capitalized during the year pended by the OGRA for re-validation. The Company is confident that this return will be allowed by the OGRA upon re-validation of such assets.

34.2.4 This represents disallowance of human resource cost related to the capitalization during the year which has been consistently allowed by the OGRA in past years and hence, the Company is confident that the same will be allowed upon the review of appeal to be filed with the OGRA.

34.2.5 This represents certain operating costs other than the human resource cost disallowed by the OGRA for various reasons which have been consistently allowed by the OGRA in past years and hence, the Company is confident that the same will be allowed upon the review of appeal to be filed with the OGRA.

34.3 This includes an amount of Rs 2,392,000 thousand disallowed by the OGRA partially by diverting from the earlier consistent practice of allowing such expenses in full by dividing the total cost on the actual throughput instead of gross throughput and partially due to an inadvertent error while calculating the average cost of supply in respect of gas internally consumed. As explained in Note 34.2 above, the Company is in the process of filing a review appeal against the FRR decision by the OGRA and is confident of favorable outcome. Detailed break up of the amount is as follows:

	2019	2018
	(Rupees in thousand)	
Return on assets and depreciation	1,721,000	-
Gas internally consumed	671,000	-
	2,392,000	-

		Note	2019	2018
			(Rupees in thousand)	
35	**COST OF GAS SALES**			
	Opening stock of gas in pipelines		31,404,569	10,270,890
	Gas purchases:			
	- Southern system		98,888,845	60,495,204
	- Northern system		86,953,804	79,355,022
	- RLNG	35.1	509,046,749	316,702,545
	- Cost equalization adjustment	35.2	-	12,526,232
			694,889,398	469,079,003
	Gas swapping deferral account	29.2.1	(27,361,640)	2,640,675
			698,932,327	481,990,568
	Less:			
	- Gas internally consumed		5,880,402	4,437,854
	- Gas in pipelines	25	4,616,328	3,211,724
	- Gas in Floating Storage Regassified Unit	25	4,390,904	1,672,953
	- Held with third parties	25	-	26,519,892
			14,887,634	35,842,423
	Distribution cost	35.4	34,697,622	30,637,506
			718,742,315	476,785,651

		2019	2018
35.1	**Gas purchases - RLNG**		
	Cost of RLNG	486,941,928	297,593,275
	Cost of capacity and utilization charges/regassification cost	15,071,702	11,271,676
	Transportation cost and margin	7,033,119	7,837,594
		509,046,749	316,702,545

35.2 In accordance with the policy guidelines issued by the Government of Pakistan, under section 21 of the Oil & Gas Regulatory Authority Ordinance, 2002, the Company has entered into an agreement with Sui Southern Gas Company Limited (SSGCL) for uniform pricing of gas. Under this agreement, the Company with a higher weighted average cost of gas will raise a demand to the other company of the amount necessary to equalize the cost of gas for both companies. This represents the impact of cost equalization till May, 2018. The arrangement has been held in abeyance by the Economic Coordination Committee (ECC) of the Cabinet in the meeting held on May 17, 2018.

35.3 Unaccounted For Gas (UFG) in the parlance of a gas distribution and transmission company means the difference between gas purchased in volume, gas billed in volume and gas used internally by the Company for its operations. UFG results from a number of factors which inter alia comprises of gas leakages both underground and over ground, measurement errors, meter tampering, meter getting slow with time and use, illegal connections and such other connections which bypass the meters installed. As a result of UFG study conducted by the OGRA, the parameters used for the purpose of calculation of UFG have been revised with effect from July 01, 2017. Consequently non consumer and law affected area's volumes which were earlier allowed by the OGRA, over and above the benchmark, have now become part of UFG. However, this has been partly compensated by an increase in UFG benchmark from 4.5% to 5% and a further 2.6% dependent on achievement of Key Monitoring Indicators (KMIs) as prescribed by the OGRA. UFG for each region of SNGPL network is given below in terms of volume and percentage.

Sr. No.	Region	Number of consumers	UFG MMCF	UFG %
1	Multan	570,428	3,279	12.99
2	Bahawalpur	270,015	1,448	1.42
3	Sargodha	253,167	750	8.26
4	Faisalabad	744,451	2,033	7.10
5	Sahiwal	242,097	366	5.16
6	Sheikhupura	328,258	365	2.92
7	Lahore	1,138,279	6,953	12.31
8	Sialkot	303,793	945	8.69
9	Gujranwala	540,396	1,688	8.54
10	Gujrat	263,497	597	7.55
11	Islamabad and Rawalpindi	1,090,106	6,625	11.81
12	Mardan	244,866	3,495	12.61
13	Peshawar	448,622	16,133	31.29
14	Abbottabad	177,304	226	1.21
	Total distribution system	6,615,279	44,903	10.87
	Transmission system	-	7,674	0.99
	Total	6,615,279	52,577	11.86

	Note	2019 (Rupees in thousand)	2018 (Rupees in thousand)
35.4 DISTRIBUTION COST			
Salaries, wages and benefits	35.4.1	8,153,211	8,005,046
Employees' medical and welfare		650,951	625,075
Stores and spare parts consumed		648,717	686,618
Fuel and power		5,733,066	4,217,724
Repairs and maintenance		1,874,903	1,712,795
Rent, rates, electricity and telephone		508,516	270,928
Insurance		197,829	278,355
Travelling and conveyance		105,351	93,427
Stationery and postage		24,621	27,302
Transportation charges		764,686	703,106
Professional services		22,707	5,433
Security expenses		692,366	664,124
Advertisement		41,151	22,000
Depreciation	19.1.3	17,589,036	15,419,148
Others		345,374	459,439
		37,352,485	33,190,520
Allocated to fixed capital expenditure		(2,654,863)	(2,553,014)
		34,697,622	30,637,506

35.4.1 Included in salaries, wages and benefits are Rs 229,343 thousand (2018: Rs 198,372 thousand) in respect of the Company's contribution to the Employees Provident Fund.

	Note	2019 (Rupees in thousand)	2018 (Rupees in thousand)
36 OTHER OPERATING INCOME			
Income from financial assets			
Interest on staff loans and advances		79,316	61,247
Return on bank deposits		339,863	301,139
Reversal of provision for doubtful debts	26.2	-	127,177
Gain on initial recognition of financial liabilities at fair value		35,682	6,113
		454,861	495,676
Late payment surcharge on gas bills:			
- Government owned and other power generation companies		2,333,575	1,614,934
- Fertilizer and cement companies		401,781	316,151
- Other consumers	36.1	8,836,926	4,258,146
		11,572,282	6,189,231
Income from assets other than financial assets			
Net gain on sale of property, plant and equipment		48,064	40,732
Meter rentals and repair charges		2,021,513	2,176,138
Amortization of deferred credit and contract liabilities	10 & 11	2,417,264	3,837,509
Insurance claim	36.4	4,333	4,343
		4,491,174	6,058,722
Others			
Sale of tender documents		8,483	10,681
Sale of scrap		78,493	86,913
Liquidated damages recovered		694,221	154,964
Gain on construction contracts		505,163	288,370
Bad debts recovered		2,800	8,879
Urgent fee for new meter connections		679,045	840,686
Miscellaneous		25,653	25,365
		1,993,858	1,415,858
		18,512,175	14,159,487

	Note	2019	2018
36.1 Interest Income on late payment of gas bills - other consumers			
Interest on gas sales arrears	36.2	7,339,769	3,207,374
Surcharge on late payments	36.3	1,497,157	1,050,772
		8,836,926	4,258,146

36.2 This represents interest charged on gas sales arrears at the rate of 1.5% (2018: 1.5%) per month up to one year and thereafter 2% (2018: 2%) per month from other than domestic consumers.

36.3 Late payment surcharge is charged to domestic consumers on over due amounts at the rate of 10% (2018: 10%) charged once.

36.4 This represents claims received on account of rupture of gas pipelines.

		Note	2019	2018
			(Rupees in thousand)	
37	**SELLING COST**			
	Salaries, wages and benefits	37.1	4,275,960	4,130,036
	Employees' medical and welfare		311,032	305,673
	Stores and spare parts consumed		1,894	2,116
	Fuel and power		-	6
	Repairs and maintenance		299,512	238,495
	Rent, rates, electricity and telephone		47,163	44,211
	Travelling and conveyance		42,740	30,551
	Stationery and postage		86,600	77,079
	Dispatch of gas bills		124,115	122,604
	Transportation charges		122,643	95,798
	Professional services		3,417	3,774
	Gathering charges of gas bills collection data		50,000	45,000
	Gas bills collection charges		460,000	472,326
	Security expenses		30,890	17,671
	Others		53,166	63,907
			5,909,132	5,649,247
	Allocated to fixed capital expenditure		(382,282)	(366,530)
			5,526,850	5,282,717

37.1 Included in salaries, wages and benefits is Rs 119,131 thousand (2018: Rs 103,587 thousand) in respect of the Company's contribution to the Employees Provident Fund.

		Note	2019	2018
			(Rupees in thousand)	
38	**ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES**			
	Salaries, wages and benefits	38.1	5,136,122	4,886,737
	Employees' medical and welfare		314,960	317,060
	Stores and spare parts consumed		67,980	85,553
	Fuel and power		49,214	44,898
	Repairs and maintenance		173,055	154,869
	Rent, rates, electricity and telephone		146,850	164,587
	Insurance		23,021	21,959
	Travelling and conveyance		45,847	47,282
	Stationery and postage		48,406	49,734
	Transportation charges		120,393	98,369
	Professional services	38.3	270,817	222,006
	Security expenses		175,165	225,105
	Service charges		-	15,000
	OGRA fee and expenses		253,734	216,969
	Advertisement		204,471	167,215
	Depreciation	19.1.3	358,960	314,677
	Amortization of intangible assets	20	94,037	67,996
	Others		326,323	340,081
			7,809,355	7,440,097
	Allocated to fixed capital expenditure		(503,104)	(474,262)
			7,306,251	6,965,835

38.1 Included in salaries, wages and benefits is Rs 151,353 thousand (2018: Rs 134,328 thousand) in respect of the Company's contribution to the Employees Provident Fund.

		2019		2018	
		As at June 30	Average during the year	As at June 30	Average during the year
38.2	**Number of employees**				
	Operations	8,567	8,636	8,654	8,724
	Projects	314	324	407	420
	Total	8,881	8,960	9,061	9,144

		Note	2019	2018
			(Rupees in thousand)	
38.3	**The charges for professional services include the following in respect of auditors' services for:**			
	Statutory audit			
	- EY Ford Rhodes		3,762	-
	- A.F Ferguson & Co.		-	3,762
			3,762	3,762
	Half yearly review and other certifications			
	- EY Ford Rhodes		4,020	-
	- A.F Ferguson & Co.		-	3,390
			4,020	3,390
	Income tax advisory			
	- A.F Ferguson & Co.		9,915	6,976
	Out of pocket expenses			
	- EY Ford Rhodes		700	-
	- A.F Ferguson & Co.		-	700
			700	700
			18,397	14,828
39	**OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES**			
	Exchange loss - net		2,414,762	1,254,705
	Workers' Profit Participation Fund	14.7	586,801	814,494
	Loss on initial recognition of financial assets at fair value		41,577	93,639
	Reversal of transportation income	39.1	-	463,280
			3,043,140	2,626,118

39.1 This represented reversal of transportation income along with late payment surcharge thereon in respect of RLNG transported to Pak Arab Fertilizer Limited during the financial years 2015 & 2016 resulting from the revision in the transportation tariff pursuant to the order of the Honorable Lahore High Court dated July 13, 2018, and as determined by the OGRA vide its decision dated August 3, 2018.

		Note	2019	2018
			(Rupees in thousand)	
40	FINANCE COST			
	Interest and mark up including commitment charges on:			
	- Long term finances - secured		5,733,360	4,376,979
	- Long term finances - unsecured		54,614	76,261
	- Short term borrowing		1,026,532	117,403
	- Late payment surcharge to gas creditors		17,987,254	5,875,072
	- Security deposits		1,024,395	686,931
	Bank charges		9,805	8,455
			25,835,960	11,141,101
	Allocated to fixed capital expenditure		(59,113)	(334,946)
			25,776,847	10,806,155
41	TAXATION			
	Current Tax			
	Current year		3,756,383	2,607,308
	Prior year		(2,607,308)	(505,044)
			1,149,075	2,102,264
	Deferred tax	12	2,924,308	2,251,662
			4,073,383	4,353,926

41.1 By virtue of amendments introduced through Finance Act, 2018, the provisions of section 5A of the Ordinance have been amended to the effect that a listed company that derives profit for a tax year but does not distribute at least 20% of its after tax profits within six months of the end of the said tax year through cash or bonus shares, shall be liable to pay tax at the rate of 5% of its accounting profit before tax. Liability in respect of such income tax, if any, is recognized when the prescribed time period for distribution of dividend expires.

		Note	2019	2018
			(%)	
41.2	**Tax charge reconciliation**			
	Numerical reconciliation between the average effective tax rate and the applicable tax rate			
	Applicable tax rate as per Income Tax Ordinance, 2001		29.00	30.00
	Super tax	41.3	2.82	2.28
	Tax effect of amounts that are:			
	- Effect of changes in current tax of prior years		(22.61)	(3.26)
	- Change in tax rate		4.51	(4.34)
	De-recognition of previously recognized minimum and alternate corporate tax available for carry forward		-	3.48
	- Others		22.82	(0.03)
			4.72	(4.15)
	Average effective tax rate charged to statement of profit or loss		36.54	28.13

41.3 It represents tax expense pertaining to super tax, which has been levied at the rate of 2% for the tax year 2019 on all Companies having taxable income of Rs 500 million or above through amendments introduced in the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 vide Finance Act, 2015.

41.4 Management's assessment on the sufficiency of provision for income taxes

Tax Year	Tax assessed as per most recent tax assessment	Provision in accounts for the income tax
2018	-	2,607,308
2017	1,760,034	2,265,077
2016	1,212,797	1,210,350

The Company computes tax provisions based on the generally accepted interpretations of the tax laws to ensure that sufficient provision for the purpose of taxation is available. Accordingly, the management of the Company has assessed the sufficiency of the tax provisions and believes that the tax provisions are sufficient to reflect the actual tax liability of the Company. However, in prior year the management adjusted the tax credits available in consultation with its tax advisor while filing the tax return which were not accounted at the time of recording the provision for income tax in the financial statements.

			Note	2019	2018
42	EARNINGS PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED				
	Profit for the year	Rupees in thousand		7,075,834	11,121,475
	Average ordinary shares in issue	Numbers of shares	5	634,216,665	634,216,665
	Basic Earnings per share	Rupees		11.16	17.54

No figure for diluted earnings per share has been presented as the Company has not issued any instrument carrying options which would have an impact on the basic earnings per share, when exercised.

		Note	2019	2018
			(Rupees in thousand)	
43	CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS			
	Profit before taxation		11,149,217	15,475,401
	Adjustment for non-cash charges and other items:			
	Depreciation on owned assets	19.1.3	17,947,996	15,733,825
	Amortization on intangible assets	20	94,037	67,996
	Employee benefits		1,524,717	3,192,516
	Amortization of deferred credit and contract liabilities	36	(2,417,264)	(3,837,509)
	Net gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	36	(48,064)	(40,732)
	Finance cost	40	25,776,847	10,806,155
	Return on bank deposits	36	(339,863)	(301,139)
	Allowance for expected credit losses	26.2	1,505,879	-
	Reversal of provision for doubtful debts	26.2	-	(127,177)
	Loss on initial recognition of financial assets at fair value	39	41,577	93,639
	Gain on initial recognition of financial liabilities at fair value	36	(35,682)	(6,113)
	Net loss on initial recognition of financial assets/ financial liabilities at fair value		5,895	87,526
	Net interest income due to the discounting under IFRS 9		(42,396)	(32,855)
	Working capital changes	43.1	(38,057,626)	(6,258,115)
			17,099,375	34,765,892

		Note	2019	2018
			(Rupees in thousand)	
43.1	**Working capital changes**			
	(Increase) / decrease in current assets:			
	Stores and spare parts		(1,172,371)	(1,534)
	Stock-in-trade		22,397,337	(21,133,679)
	Trade debts		(93,101,166)	(8,370,102)
	Loans and advances		(839,652)	281,637
	Trade deposits and short term prepayments		(14,813)	(65,303)
	Other receivables		(86,082,584)	(78,990,273)
			(158,813,249)	(108,279,254)
	Increase in current liabilities:			
	Trade and other payables		120,492,274	102,021,139
	Contract liabilities		263,349	-
			(38,057,626)	(6,258,115)
43.2	**Cash and cash equivalents**			
	Cash and bank balances	32	6,152,552	7,075,033
	Short term borrowing	16	(28,486,666)	(3,986,546)
			(22,334,114)	3,088,487

		Note	Long term financing	
			Secured	Unsecured
43.3	**Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities**			
	Net debt as at July 1, 2017 (including current portion shown under current liabilities)		54,274,800	952,789
	Cash flows		7,235,200	(84,146)
	Others	43.3.1	-	29,234
	Net debt as at June 30, 2018 (including current portion shown under current liabilities)		61,510,000	897,877
	Cash flows		(11,090,000)	(98,072)
	Transferred to deferred credit		-	(316,213)
	Others	43.3.1	-	24,509
	Net debt as at June 30, 2019 (including current portion shown under current liabilities)		50,420,000	508,101

43.3.1 Other changes include non-cash movements and interest payments which are presented as operating cash flows in the statement of cash flows.

44 REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

The aggregate amount charged in the financial statements for the year for remuneration including certain benefits, to the Managing Director / Chief Executive and executives of the Company is as follows:

	Managing Director / Chief Executive		Executives	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	(Rupees in thousand)			
Remuneration	21,990	24,654	1,713,236	1,572,157
Contribution to Provident, Pension and Gratuity funds	6,135	7,710	563,379	521,471
Housing and utilities	12,095	13,560	878,179	826,507
Medical reimbursement	514	317	84,687	36,057
Conveyance and other allowances	12,272	4,553	147,310	610,969
Special allowance	4,963	4,931	500	720
Leave encashment	4,954	9,875	17,445	2,782
Club subscription	4	8	4,755	10,118
	62,927	65,608	3,409,491	3,580,781
Number of persons	1	1	623	657

In addition, the Chief Executive and certain executives are provided with Company maintained vehicles subject to certain specified limits for petrol consumption, residential telephone/mobile facilities for both business and personal use and free medical facilities.

The aggregate amount charged in the financial statements in respect of Directors' fee paid to twenty one (2018: sixteen) Directors was Rs 52,500 thousand (2018: Rs 64,700 thousand) including the casual vacancies created. Total number of Directors as at year end is fourteen (2018: fourteen).

The aggregate amount charged in the financial statements in respect of medical reimbursement to two (2018: one) Director(s) was Rs 253 thousand (2018: Rs 305 thousand).

		Note	2019	2018
			(Rupees in thousand)	
45	**LONG-TERM CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS**			
	Contract revenue for the year		389,371	398,102
	Method used to determine revenue		Fixed price Contract	
	Method used to determine progress towards satisfaction of performance obligations		Cost incurred to date	
	Contract cost incurred to date		2,477,943	2,085,457
	Contract cost incurred during the period		392,486	125,093
	Gross profit realized to date		981,635	807,986
	Gross profit realized		173,649	112,653
	Retention money receivable		120,280	92,712
	Gross amount due from customers	29	-	1,438
	Contract assets	30	72,758	-
	Gross amount due to customers	14	-	68,066
	Contract liabilities	11	6,563	-
	Estimated future costs to complete projects in progress		53,049	153,721

46 TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The related parties comprise associated undertaking, other related group companies, Directors, Executives including Key Management Personnel and post employment benefit plans. The Company in the normal course of business carries out transactions with various related parties. Amounts due from and to related parties are shown under receivables and payables, amounts due from Directors and Key Management Personnel are shown under receivables and remuneration of Directors and Executives including Key Management Personnel is disclosed in Note 44 to these financial statements. Other significant transactions with related parties are as follows:

	2019	2018
	(Rupees in thousand)	
Gas sales		
Sui Southern Gas Company Limited	68,896,826	1,046,499
Fauji Fertilizer Company Limited	8,995	6,897
Pak-Arab Refinery Limited (PARCO)	1,668,468	1,413,685
Oil and Gas Development Company Limited	57	45
The Bank of Punjab	-	13
WAPDA	14,064,247	6,835,786
Quaid-e-Azam Thermal Power (Private) Limited	54,886,865	31,529,835
National Power Parks Management Company Limited	112,629,303	45,412,019
State Life Insurance Corporation of Pakistan	2,385	2,850
City CNG	17,181	16,376
Sheikh CNG	28,938	25,801
Residential gas sales to Directors and Key Management Personnel	639	302
	252,203,904	86,290,108
Purchase of gas		
Sui Southern Gas Company Limited	23,117,500	31,635,501
Government Holdings (Private) Limited	12,134,237	11,191,888
Pakistan Petroleum Limited	62,890,101	51,109,854
Oil and Gas Development Company Limited	54,650,471	48,754,186
Mari Petroleum Company Limited	6,089,965	3,778,387
Pakistan State Oil Company Limited	320,521,440	217,841,426
	479,403,714	364,311,242
Purchase of materials		
The General Tyre & Rubber Company of Pakistan Limited	16,724	10,395
International Industries Limited	3,310,079	4,611,689
Sui Southern Gas Company Limited	300,394	-
Pakistan Cables Limited	6,374	6,797
	3,633,571	4,628,881
Purchase of services		
Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited	18,572	22,105
Minto and Mirza	33,200	13,000
Pakistan Cricket Board	810	303
Petroleum Institute of Pakistan	900	-
	53,482	35,408

	2019	2018
	(Rupees in thousand)	
Profit received on bank deposits		
Askari Bank Limited	6,144	16,150
Soneri Bank Limited	3,235	2,222
The Bank of Punjab	8,873	6,131
	18,252	24,503
Dividend paid		
Sui Southern Gas Company Limited	-	18,106
National Investment (Trust) Limited	148,581	148,163
Millat Tractors Limited	-	36,144
The General Tyre & Rubber Company of Pakistan Limited	1,857	2,051
State Life Insurance Corporation of Pakistan	75,616	206,124
National Insurance Company Limited	1,707	2,136
The President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan	1,416,565	1,506,984
SNGPL Employees Empowerment Trust	164,193	205,498
	1,808,519	2,125,206
Insurance expenses		
National Insurance Company Limited	240,148	332,492
State Life Insurrance Corporation of Pakistan	26,761	20,779
	266,909	353,271
Insurance claimed received		
National Insurance Company Limited	10,937	15,867
Postal Life Corporation	800	3,200
State Life Insurance Corporation of Pakistan	9,315	7,784
	21,052	26,851
Contribution to defined contribution plan	499,827	525,458
Contribution to defined benefit plans	2,564,219	3,275,756
Transportation charges - Sui Southern Gas Company Limited	251,820	244,853
Transmission charges - Pakistan Petroleum Limited	5,339	4,564

Transaction with related parties are carried out on mutually agreed commercial terms and conditions.

46.1 Contributions to the defined contribution and benefit plans are in accordance with the terms of the entitlement of employees and / or actuarial advice.

46.2 The names of related parties with whom the Company has entered into transactions or had agreements / arrangements in place during the year and whose names have not been disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements are as follows:

Name of the related party	Basis of relationship	Percentage of shareholding
Government Holdings (Private) Limited	GOP holding	Not applicable
Pakistan State Oil Company Limited	GOP holding	Not applicable
WAPDA	GOP holding	Not applicable
National Insurance Company Limited	GOP holding	Not applicable
Postal Life Corporation	GOP holding	Not applicable
National Investment (Trust) Limited	GOP holding & common directorship	Not applicable
Oil and Gas Development Company Limited	GOP holding & common directorship	Not applicable
State Life Insurance Corporation of Pakistan	GOP holding & common directorship	Not applicable
Pakistan Petroleum Limited	GOP holding & common directorship	Not applicable
Sui Southern Gas Company Limited	GOP holding & common directorship	Not applicable
Pak-Arab Refinery Limited (PARCO)	GOP holding & common directorship	Not applicable
Quaid-e-Azam Thermal Power (Private) Limited	GOP holding & common directorship	Not applicable
National Power Parks Management Company Limited	GOP holding & common directorship	Not applicable
Millat Tractors Limited	Common directorship	Not applicable
Askari Bank Limited	Common directorship	Not applicable
Fauji Fertilizer Company Limited	Common directorship	Not applicable
The General Tyre & Rubber Company of Pakistan Limited	Common directorship	Not applicable
Soneri Bank Limited	Common directorship	Not applicable
International Industries Limited	Common directorship	Not applicable
Pakistan Cables Limited	Common directorship	Not applicable
The Bank of Punjab	Common directorship	Not applicable
Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited	Common directorship	Not applicable
Mari Petroleum Company Limited	Common directorship	Not applicable
Minto and Mirza	Common directorship	Not applicable
Pakistan Cricket Board	Common directorship	Not applicable
City CNG	Common directorship	Not applicable
Sheikh CNG	Common directorship	Not applicable

46.3 A number of entities owned directly/indirectly by the Government of Pakistan (GOP) are the related parties of the Company due to significant influence of the GOP over the Company. Accordingly, the management has applied the exemption available under IAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures' and the transactions with those entities, other than disclosed above, are considered highly insignificant at the financial statements level to be disclosed. Moreover, considering the nature of the Company's business, utility services are being provided to a number of Directors and Executives, other than those disclosed above, which are also considered highly insignificant to be disclosed.

47 CAPACITY AND ACTUAL PERFORMANCE

The average daily gas transmitted during the year was 613,908 HM3 (2018: 611,927 HM3) against the designed capacity of 752,242 HM3 (2018: 747,282 HM3). The Company has no control over the rate of utilization of its capacity as the use of available capacity is dependent on off-takes by the consumers and availability of gas.

48 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

48.1 Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, other price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by the Board of Directors (the Board). The Board provides principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas such as currency risk, other price risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

(a) Market risk

i) Currency risk

Currency 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. Currency risk arises mainly from future commercial transactions or receivables and payables that exist due to transactions in foreign currencies.

The Company is exposed to currency risk arising from currency exposure to the United States Dollar (USD). Currently, the Company's foreign exchange risk exposure is restricted to the amounts payable to the gas suppliers. The exchange gain / (loss) on the payment to gas suppliers is passed on to the Government, due to the reason more fully explained in Note 4.19 to the financial statements.

	2019	2018
	(Rupees per US Dollar)	
The following significant exchange rates were applied during the year:		
Average rate	137.61	112.50
Reporting date rate	164.50	121.60

ii) Price risk

Other price risk represents the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instrument traded in the market. The Company is not exposed to commodity and equity price risk.

iii) Interest rate risk

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

The Company has long-term interest-bearing assets in addition to the long term financing and short term borrowing. Borrowings obtained at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. Borrowings obtained at fixed rate expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk.

At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Company's interest bearing financial instruments is as follows:

	2019	2018
	(Rupees in thousand)	
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets		
Loans to employees	1,017,170	987,856
Financial liabilities		
Long term financing	378,957	700,448
Floating rate instruments		
Financial assets		
Bank balances - deposit accounts	5,921,385	5,821,947
Financial liabilities		
Long term financing	50,549,144	61,707,429
Security deposit	26,765,709	23,941,173
Short term borrowing	28,486,666	3,986,546

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rate at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss of the Company.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

If floating interest rates on financial liabilities at the year end date, fluctuate by 1% higher / lower with all other variables held constant, profit after taxation for the year would have decreased / increased by Rs 709,149 thousand (2018: Rs 591,596 thousand), mainly as a result of higher / lower interest expense in the year ended June 30, 2019. This analysis is prepared assuming the amount of floating rate instruments outstanding at the dates of statement of financial position were outstanding for the whole year.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk represents the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss to the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was as follows:

	2019	2018
	(Rupees in thousand)	
Loans and advances	2,723,314	1,618,231
Deposits	146,886	128,603
Trade debts	157,573,161	66,314,600
Interest accrued	31,798	16,585
Other receivables	126,657	161,645
Contract assets	72,758	-
Bank balances	6,150,928	7,070,763
	166,825,502	75,310,427

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on historical loss rates for each category of customers. The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed above. The Company also holds cash security and letter of guarantees from banks with strong credit ratings as security from consumers. Accordingly, expected credit loss rate for secured debtors is insignificant, hence gross amount equals to net carrying amount. However, for unsecured trade debts, the Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to each category of customer for the purpose of determining expected credit loss. The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade debts at the reporting date is as follows:

	2019	2018
	(Rupees in thousand)	
Not yet due	31,970,642	26,193,964
1 to 6 months	78,672,128	18,601,173
More than 6 months	46,930,391	21,519,463
	125,602,519	40,120,636
	157,573,161	66,314,600

As at June 30, 2019, trade debts of Rs 67,228,663 thousand (2018: Rs 16,219,245 thousand) were past due but not considered impaired relating to receivables from a number of related parties from whom there is no recent history of default. The ageing analysis of these trade debts is as follows:

	2019	2018
	(Rupees in thousand)	
Not yet due	7,282,085	6,940,508
1 to 6 months	40,557,076	5,126,476
More than 6 months	26,671,587	11,092,769
	67,228,663	16,219,245
	74,510,748	23,159,753

Category	Total trade debts	Expected credit loss	Expected credit loss rate
	(Rupees in thousand)		%
Fertilizer	7,457,111	203,563	3%
General industry	37,779,993	12,121,923	32%
Commercial	6,347,786	4,380,428	69%
Domestic	9,403,695	4,832,462	51%
Bulk domestic	8,254,529	1,507,079	18%
Receivable from entities under circular debt (Refer Note 2.2.3)	111,375,502	Not applicable for ECL	
	180,618,616	23,045,455	

As at June 30, 2019, expected credit loss amounts to Rs 23,045,455 thousand (2018: Provision for doubtful debts amounts to Rs 21,202,850 thousand) against trade debts. The ageing analysis of these trade debts is as follows:

	2019	2018
	(Rupees in thousand)	
Up to 1 month	40,590	42,546
1 to 6 months	147,650	320,174
More than 6 months	22,857,215	20,840,130
	23,045,455	21,202,850

The Company deals with banks having credit ratings in the top categories therefore, considers these as low risk and does not expect credit loss to arise on the balances. Following are the credit ratings of banks with which balances are held or credit lines available:

	Rating		
Banks	Short Term	Long Term	Agency
MCB Bank Limited	A-1+	AAA	PACRA
National Bank of Pakistan	A-1+	AAA	PACRA
Habib Bank Limited	A-1+	AAA	JCR-VIS
United Bank Limited	A-1+	AAA	JCR-VIS
Allied Bank Limited	A-1+	AAA	PACRA
Askari Bank Limited	A-1+	AA+	PACRA
Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited	A-1+	AA+	PACRA
Bank Al-Habib Limited	A-1+	AA+	PACRA
Faysal Bank Limited	A-1+	AA	JCR-VIS
Bank Alfalah Limited	A-1+	AA	PACRA
Soneri Bank Limited	A-1+	AA-	PACRA
The Bank of Punjab	A-1+	AA	PACRA
Citi Bank N.A.	P-1	Aa3	Moody's
First Women Bank Limited	A-2	A-	PACRA
Standard Chartered Bank (Pakistan)	A1+	AAA	PACRA
Al Baraka Bank (Pakistan) Limited	A-1	A	PACRA
Summit Bank Limited	A-1	BBB-	JCR-VIS
JS Bank Limited	A-1+	AA-	PACRA
Samba Bank Limited	A-1	AA	JCR-VIS
The Bank of Khyber	A-1	A	PACRA
Sindh Bank Limited	A-1+	A+	JCR-VIS
Silk Bank Limited	A-2	A-	JCR-VIS
Meezan Bank Limited	A-1+	AA+	JCR-VIS

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities.

The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. Inspite the fact that the Company is in a negative working capital position at the year end, the management believes the liquidity risk to be low.

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period as at reporting date to their contractual maturity dates. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

	Carrying Amount	Contractual cash flows	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years
			(Rupees in thousand)		
June 30, 2019					
Unclaimed dividend	109,039	109,039	109,039	-	-
Unpaid dividend	731,995	731,995	731,995	-	-
Interest / mark-up accrued					
on loans and other payables	50,469,354	50,469,354	50,469,354	-	-
Long term financing	50,928,101	73,897,627	18,020,338	43,085,378	12,791,911
Trade and other payables	348,397,390	348,397,390	348,397,390	-	-
Short term borrowings	28,486,666	31,326,304	31,326,304	-	-
	479,122,545	504,931,709	449,054,420	43,085,378	12,791,911
June 30, 2018					
Unclaimed dividend	111,462	111,462	111,462	-	-
Interest / mark-up accrued					
on loans and other payables	31,363,988	31,363,988	31,363,988	-	-
Long term financing	62,407,877	80,431,848	16,349,277	45,475,069	18,607,502
Trade and other payables	219,256,484	219,256,484	219,256,484	-	-
Short term borrowings	3,986,546	4,615,295	4,615,295	-	-
	317,126,357	335,779,077	271,696,506	45,475,069	18,607,502

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, 2019 and 2018. The rates of mark-up have been disclosed in respective notes to the financial statements.

48.2 Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at measurement date. Underlying the definition of fair value is the presumption that the Company is a going concern without any intention or requirement to curtail materially the scale of its operations or to undertake a transaction on adverse terms. The carrying values of all financial assets and liabilities reflected in these financial statements approximate their fair values. Fair value is determined on the basis of objective evidence at each reporting date.

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3).

As explained in Note 31 to these financial statements, the Company only has an investment in unquoted equity instruments amounting to Rs 4,900 thousand (2018: Nil) which has been classified under level 2 hierarchy. As the investment is approved to be transferred to Government Holding (Private) Limited at cost by the Board of Directors therefore the management believes that the cost approximates the fair value.

	2019	2018
	(Rupees in thousand)	
48.3 Financial instruments by categories		
As at 30 June		
Debt instruments at amortized cost / loans and receivables		
Loans and advances	2,723,314	1,618,231
Trade deposits	146,886	128,603
Trade debts	157,573,161	66,314,600
Interest accrued	31,798	16,585
Other receivables	126,657	161,645
Cash and bank balances	6,152,552	7,075,033
	166,754,368	75,314,697
Debt instruments held to maturity		
Investments	-	4,900
Debt instruments at FVTPL		
Investments	4,900	-
Total current	165,727,078	74,302,536
Total non current	1,032,190	1,017,061
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		
Long term financing	50,928,101	62,407,877
Security deposit	48,578,096	43,782,459
Accrued mark-up	50,469,354	31,363,988
Short term borrowings	28,486,666	3,986,546
Unpaid dividend	731,995	-
Unclaimed dividend	109,039	111,462
Trade and other payables	348,397,390	219,256,484
	527,700,641	360,908,816
Total current	428,194,444	254,718,480
Total non current	99,506,197	106,190,336

49 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 return for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain healthier capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholders' value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in the light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust dividend payments to the shareholders, return on capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes from the previous year. The Company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is debt divided by equity plus net debt. Debt represent long-term financing (including current portion) plus short term borrowing obtained by the Company as referred to in Note 7, 8, 16 and 17. Total capital employed includes 'total equity' as shown in the statement of financial position plus debt. The Company's strategy, which was unchanged from last year, was to maintain optimal capital structure in order to minimize cost of capital.

The gearing ratio as at June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018 were as follows:

	Note	2019	2018
		(Rupees in thousand)	
Debt	7, 8, 16 & 17	79,414,767	66,394,423
Equity		21,042,213	18,676,681
Total capital employed		100,456,980	85,071,104
Gearing ratio		79.05%	78.05%

Loan covenants

Under the terms of the major borrowing facilities, the Company is required to comply with certain financial covenants in respect of the loans referred to in Note 7. The Company has complied with these covenants throughout the reporting period.

50 EVENTS AFTER BALANCE SHEET DATE

50.1 The Board of Directors have proposed a final dividend for the year ended June 30, 2019 of Rs 2.00 per share (2018: Rs 5.55 per share), amounting to Rs 1,268,433,333 (2018: Rs 3,519,902,491) at their meeting held on July 21, 2020 for approval of the members at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting. These financial statements do not include the effect of the above dividend that will be accounted for in the period in which it is approved.

50.2 On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organization made an assessment that the outbreak of a corona virus (COVID-19) can be characterized as a pandemic. In addition, oil prices significantly dropped during January to March 2020 due to the effect of COVID-19 and a number of other political and economic factors. These factors have negatively affected the economies and the businesses of the country where the Company operates. To alleviate the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the various governments including the Government of Pakistan, other independent jurisdictions and regulators have taken measures and issued directives to support businesses at large, including extensions of deadlines, facilitating continued business through social-distancing and easing pressure on credit and liquidity.

These conditions are considered subsequent, non-adjusting events, and impacted the economic and risk environment in which the Company operates.

The situation, including the Government and public response to the challenges, continue to progress and rapidly evolve. Therefore, the extent and duration of the impact of these conditions remain uncertain and depend on future developments that cannot be accurately predicted at this stage, and a reliable estimate of such an impact cannot be made at the date of authorization of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

51 GENERAL

The figures have been rounded off to the nearest thousand Rupees.

52 DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE

The financial statements were authorized for issue on July 21, 2020 by the Board of Directors of the Company.

Faisal Iqbal	**Amer Tufail**	**Roohi Raees Khan**
Chief Financial Officer	Managing Director / CEO	Chairperson

چیز یقینی بنائے گا کہ متعین کردہ مختلف عوامل کا بروقت پتہ لگایا جا سکے جس میں صارف کی طرف سے میٹر کے ساتھ کسی بھی طرح کی چھیڑ خانی یا کسی تکنیکی مسئلے کو بروقت اقدام کے ذریعے درست کیا جا سکے۔ یہ کمپنی کی نگرانی کو میٹر کے ساتھ چھیڑ خانی کی صورت گیس چوری کو کم کرنے میں مدد دے گا۔

صارفین کی شکایات کے ازالے سمیت خدمات کی فراہمی کے معیار کو بہتر بنانا کمپنی کی اولین ترجیحات میں شامل ہے۔ موجودہ حالات میں ڈیجیٹل طریقے سے امور کی سرانجام دہی اور نقل و حرکت میں کمی کے لیے ٹیکنالوجی کا بڑے پیمانے پر استعمال کیا جا رہا ہے اس سلسلے میں اٹھائے گئے اقدامات درج ذیل ہیں:۔

- آن لائن شکایت کے نظام سمیت اضافی خصوصیات کے ساتھ ایس این جی پی ایل ایپ کا آغاز؛
- نئے کنکشن کے لئے ویب پر مبنی آن لائن درخواست؛
- صارفین کی جانب سے شکایت موصول ہونے اور اس شکایت کے ازالے کے بعد شکایت کنندہ کو بذریعہ SMS پیغام کی ترسیل۔
- وزیر اعظم پورٹل، اوگرا اور وفاقی محتسب جیسے شکایات کے ازالے کے مختلف فورمز کی ڈیجیٹل ٹریکنگ اور اس کے نتیجے میں ایس این جی پی ایل کو پچھلے دو مہینوں میں پاکستان سٹیزن پورٹل پر شکایت کے ازالے کے سلسلے میں پہلے نمبر پر شمار کیا گیا۔
- شکایت کا اندراج کمپنی کی ویب سائٹ پر بھی کیا جا سکتا ہے اور یہ چوبیس گھنٹے اور سال کے تمام دن مہیا کی گئی ہے۔

صارفین کو گیس کی فراہمی میں بہتری پر توجہ ایک اہم شعبہ ہے۔ کمپنی نیٹ ورک کو ڈی بوٹلنیک کر رہی ہے اور بحالی کے لئے کم دباؤ کا باعث بننے والی رکاوٹوں کو ٹریک کرنے اور ان کی شناخت کرنے کے قابل ہوگی۔

بلنگ کی کوالٹی میں بہتری کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے، موثر رپورٹنگ اور زیادہ سے زیادہ وصولی کے لیے مختلف اقدام کیے جا رہے ہیں جیسا کہ تربیتی نشستیں، اپیل کمیشن کا بنانا اور رپورٹنگ کے طریقہ کار کو معیاری بنانا۔ قانونی چارہ جوئی کی مستعدی سے پیروی تاکہ جلد از جلد فیصلے کو حل کیا جا سکے۔

صنفی فرق کو کم کر کے اور افرادی قوت میں خواتین کی تعداد بڑھا کر آنے والے سالوں میں آپ کی کمپنی خواتین کی مدد کرنے پر یقین رکھتی ہے۔

آپ کی کمپنی ای اینڈ پی کمپنیوں کے لئے پائپ لائن انجینئرنگ اور تعمیراتی کام سمیت منافع بخش کے دیگر راستوں کی سرگرمی سے پیروی کر رہی ہے۔ آپ کی کمپنی کی انتظامیہ کو یقین ہے کہ آنے والے سالوں میں کمپنی کی کارکردگی میں نمایاں بہتری ہوگی۔

اظہارِ تشکر (Acknowledgements)

ہم بورڈ کے اراکین کے تہہ دل سے شکر گزار ہیں جنھوں نے اپنی جانفشانی اور قیمتی وقت کے ساتھ کمپنی کی بہتری کیلئے نمایاں کردار ادا کیا۔ آپکے ڈائریکٹرز، معزز حصص داران اور صارفین کی طرف سے ملنے والی مسلسل حمایت و سرپرستی پر شکریہ ادا کرتے ہیں۔ ہم تمام ملازمین کی اُن تمام قابل قدر خدمات، جو انہوں نے کمپنی کو بہ طریق احسن چلانے میں ادا کی ہیں، پر مشکور ہیں۔

ہم حکومت پاکستان، وزارت توانائی (پٹرولیم ڈویژن) اور اوگرا کی مسلسل رہنمائی و حمایت پر بھی مشکور و ممنون ہیں۔

منجانب بورڈ

(روحی رئیس خان)	(عامر طفیل)
چیئر پرسن بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز	مینیجنگ ڈائریکٹر / مہتمم اعلیٰ

لاہور

21 جولائی 2020ء

(نوٹ: اُردو متن میں کسی ابہام کی صورت میں انگریزی متن کو ترجیح دی جائے۔)

حسین صاحب اور جناب محمد یونس ڈاگھا صاحب کی جگہ پر بطور ڈائریکٹرز مقرر ہوئے۔ مزید برآں جناب عامر طفیل صاحب جناب امجد لطیف صاحب کی جگہ اور بعد ازاں جناب محمود ضیاء احمد صاحب کی جگہ پر منیجنگ ڈائریکٹر بنے۔ بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز سبکدوش ہونے والے ڈائریکٹرز کی رہنمائی، حمایت وحمت پر بطور سند اظہار تحسین و تشکر پیش کرتا ہے۔

ترکیب بورڈ (Composition of the Board)

زیر نظر سال، جناب محمد سعید مہدی صاحب، جناب سید دلاور عباس صاحب، جناب امجد لطیف صاحب، جناب محمود ضیاء احمد صاحب، جناب عامر طفیل صاحب، جناب احمد عقیل صاحب، محترمہ روحی رئیس خان صاحبہ، جناب محمد یونس ڈاگھا صاحب، جناب مرزا محمود احمد صاحب، جناب منظور احمد صاحب، جناب میاں مصباح الرحمٰن صاحب، جناب محمد عامر قوی صاحب، جناب محمد جلال سکندر سلطان صاحب، جناب محمد جہانزیب خان صاحب، جناب قاضی محمد سلیم صدیقی صاحب، جناب مصطفیٰ احمد خان صاحب، جناب سجاد حسین صاحب، جناب شعیب میر صاحب، جناب نوید کامران بلوچ صاحب، جناب عارف احمد خان صاحب، جناب حمایت اللہ خان صاحب، جناب سردار احمد نواز سکھیرا صاحب، جناب ڈاکٹر سہیل راضی خان صاحب کمپنی کے بورڈ میں شامل رہے۔ فی الوقت موجودہ بورڈ محترمہ روحی رئیس خان صاحبہ، جناب عامر طفیل صاحب، جناب احمد عقیل صاحب، جناب علمان عزیز صاحب، جناب منظور احمد صاحب، جناب محمد ہارون صاحب، جناب محمد ایوب چوہدری صاحب، جناب نوید کامران بلوچ صاحب، جناب ساجد محمود قاضی صاحب، جناب ڈاکٹر سہیل راضی خان صاحب اور جناب سید اختر علی صاحب پر مشتمل ہے۔

جائزہ کارکردگی برائے بورڈ، منتظم اعلیٰ اور اعلیٰ انتظامیہ (Performance Evaluation of Board, Managing Director /CEO & Senior Management)

کارپوریٹ گورننس رولز 2013ء کے رول 8ب رول 2 اور لسٹڈ کمپنیز (کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس) ریگولیشنز 2017ء کے تحت بورڈ اور کمیٹیوں کی کارکردگی کی جائزہ بذریعہ تھرڈ پارٹی (Third Party) یعنی پاکستان انسٹیوٹ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس (PICG) کروایا گیا۔ سالانہ بنیادوں پر بورڈ کے بہتر فکر تنظیم کو موثر بنانے کیلئے یہ جائزہ لیا جاتا ہے۔

مشاہرہ ڈائریکٹرز (Directors' Remuneration)

قوانین اور ضوابط کی روشنی میں بورڈ نے ڈائریکٹرز کے مشاہرہ جات پر حسب ضابطہ شفاف پالیسی اور ضابطہ کار وضع کیا ہے۔ بورڈ اور اسکی کمیٹی کے اجلاس میں شرکت پر نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز کو کمپنی کے آرٹیکل آف ایسوسی ایشن کے مطابق مشاہرہ ادا کیا جاتا ہے۔

انٹراسٹیٹ گیس سسٹم (پرائیویٹ) لمیٹڈ کے حصص میں سرمایہ کاری کی تحلیل (Dis-Investement in Shares of Interstate Gas Sysytem (Private) Limited)

کمپنی کے پاس انٹراسٹیٹ گیس سسٹم (پرائیویٹ) لمیٹڈ کے 4 لاکھ 90 ہزار حصص ہیں جن کی فی حصص قیمت 10 روپے ہے (0.21% حصص کیپٹل)۔ بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے ان حصص کی مساوی قیمت پر گورنمنٹ ہولڈنگ (پرائیویٹ) لمیٹڈ کو فروخت کی منظوری دے دی ہے۔

احوال بعد از میزانیہ (Post Balanace Sheet Events)

21 جولائی 2020ء تک، جو کہ مالیاتی گوشوارہ جات کی منظوری کی تاریخ ہے، ڈائریکٹران نے کسی بھی قسم کی معلومات وصول نہیں کی جن کا تعلق منظوری تک آنے والی کسی بھی ایسی بات سے ہو جو پیش کردہ گوشواروں پر اثر انداز ہو سکیں۔

ادارتی نظم و نسق (Corporate Governance)

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے کارپوریٹ گورننس کے متعلقہ اصولوں کی تعمیل کی ہے جیسا کہ پبلک کمپنیز (کارپوریٹ گورننس) رولز، 2013ء اور لسٹڈ کمپنیز (کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس) ریگولیشنز، 2017ء میں درج ہیں۔

بیان برائے ادارتی اور مالیاتی ضابطہ کار (Statement of Corporate & Financial Reporting Framework)

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز سال مختتمہ 30 جون 2019ء کیلئے اعلان کرتے ہیں کہ:

(الف) مالیاتی گوشوارے اور ان سے متعلقہ نوٹ کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017ء کے جدول نمبر 4 سے مطابقت رکھتے ہیں۔ ان بیانات میں کمپنی کو چلانے کیلئے ترسیلات زر (Flow Cash) اور ایکوئی میں تبدیلیوں کو احسن طریقے سے بیان کیا گیا ہے۔

(ب) کمپنی کے حسابات کو احسن طریقے سے سنبھالا گیا ہے۔

(پ) درست محسوب حکمت عملی (Accounting Policies) تسلسل کے ساتھ نافذ العمل ہے۔ تمام مالیاتی گوشواروں اور محسوب اندازوں کی تیاری میں، جن کی بنیاد مناسب اور محتاط فیصلے ہیں۔

(ت) بین الاقوامی مالیاتی معیارات برائے رپورٹنگ کے تحت، جو کہ پاکستان میں نافذ العمل ہیں، مالیاتی گوشوارہ جات کی تیاری کی گئی ہے اور کسی بھی اخراج کو پوری وضاحت کے ساتھ بیان کر دیا گیا ہے۔

(ٹ) اندرونی کنٹرول کا نظام اپنی وضع کے لحاظ سے مستحکم ہے اور موثر نفاذ کے ساتھ مسلسل نگرانی میں ہے۔

(ث) اچھی روایات کے مطابق چیئر پرسن صاحبہ اور بورڈ کے دیگر ارکان کی تعیناتی اور ان کے معاوضہ جات کی ادائیگی کے طریقہ کار میں کمپنی کے بہترین مفاد کو مد نظر رکھا گیا ہے۔

(ج) بطور "ایک کامیاب ادارہ" کمپنی کی اہلیت کے تسلسل پر کوئی ابہام نہیں ہے۔ بورڈ پُر اعتماد ہے کہ کمپنی کے وسائل مستقبل میں آپریشنز جاری رکھنے کیلئے کافی ہیں۔ کمپنی کے مالیاتی گوشوارہ جات بطور "ایک کامیاب ادارہ" کی بنیاد پر تیار کئے گئے ہیں۔

(چ) پچھلے سال کے تجارتی نتائج سے اہم متفرقات کو جیسا مناسب سمجھا گیا "جائزہ چیئر پرسن اور ڈائریکٹرز رپورٹ" اور گوشوارہ جات سے متعلقہ نوٹس جو کہ اس سالانہ رپورٹ کے ساتھ منسلک ہیں، میں پیش کر دیا گیا ہے۔

(ح) گزشتہ 6 سال اہم افعالی و مالیاتی اعداد و شمار اختصار کے ساتھ اس سالانہ رپورٹ کا حصہ بنا دیے گئے ہیں۔

(خ) تمام وہ قانونی ادائیگیاں جو کہ 30 جون 2019ء تک قابل ادا تھیں جن میں محصولات، ڈیوٹیز (Duties)، لگان اور کاروباری مصروفیات میں آنے والے اخراجات شامل ہیں، سال کے آخر تک ادا کئے جا چکے ہیں۔

(د) فنڈز برائے سبکدوش ملازمین میں کی جانے والی سرمایہ کاری کی قدر، جو کہ فنڈز کے سال مختتمہ 30 جون 2019ء کے پڑتال شدہ گوشوارہ جات پر مشتمل ہے، درج ذیل ہے:

	(روپے ہزاروں میں)
SN سینیئر سٹاف پنشن فنڈ	3,105,566
SN جونیئر سٹاف پنشن فنڈ	18,843,798
SN ایگزیکٹیو سٹاف گریجوٹی فنڈ	209,521
SN نان ایگزیکٹیو سٹاف گریجوٹی فنڈ	4,600,764
SN ٹرسٹی پروویڈنٹ فنڈ	13,268,824
SNGPL سپرانیوایشن فری گیس ایگزیکٹیو فنڈ	108,193
SNGPL سپرانیوایشن فری گیس سبورڈینیٹ فنڈ	5,254,919
SNGPL سپرانیوایشن کمپنسیٹڈ ابسنس فنڈ ایگزیکٹیو فنڈ	706,718
SNGPL سپرانیوایشن کمپنسیٹڈ ابسنس سبورڈینیٹ فنڈ	1,450,754
SNGPL سپرانیوایشن میڈیکل ایگزیکٹیو	5,063,940
SNGPL سپرانیوایشن میڈیکل سبورڈینیٹ	8,903,266
SNGPL ملازمین حادثاتی اموات وقف	11,760
ٹوٹل	**61,528,022**

(ذ) بورڈ اور کمیٹیوں کے اجلاس کی تعداد اور حاضری اس رپورٹ کے ادارتی نظم و نسق (Corporate Governance) سے متعلقہ حصہ میں بیان کر دی گئی ہیں۔

(ر) اس رپورٹ کے تفصیلی بیان میں بورڈ اور اُس کی کمیٹیوں میں شامل تمام مرد و خواتین خود مختار، نان ایگزیکٹیو منتظمین (Directors) کے اسم گرامی اور تعداد بیان کر دی گئی ہے۔

(ز) کمپنی ضوابط برائے ادارتی نظم و نسق کے تحت ڈائریکٹرز ترقی پروگرام پر عمل ہے۔

(ژ) حصے داران کی درجہ بندی اور پیٹرن برائے سال مختتمہ 30 جون 2019ء کو بطور علیحدہ رپورٹ کا حصہ بنا دیا گیا ہے۔

(س) قرضہ جات کی ادائیگی میں کوئی کوتاہی ہوئی نہ ہی اس کا امکان ہے۔

(ش) ڈائریکٹران، منتظم اعلیٰ (CEO)، کمپنی سیکریٹری، اُن کے Spouse، زیر کفالت بچوں (اگر کوئی ہیں) نے کسی بھی حصص سے متعلقہ تجارتی سرگرمی، علاوہ وہ جو کہ قانونی طور پر بیان کر دی گئی ہیں، میں حصہ نہیں لیا۔ اس رپورٹ کے اندر درجہ بندی برائے حصص داران میں ان کے حصص کی تعداد جو اگر کوئی جو وہ رکھتے ہیں بیان کر دیا گیا ہے۔

پڑتال کنندگان (Auditors)

میسرز اے۔ ایف فرگوسن، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس کو کمپنی کے حسابات برائے سال 2018-19ء کی پڑتال کے لیے مورخہ 23 مئی 2019ء کے سالانہ اجلاس عام میں بطور بیرونی پڑتال کنندہ (External Auditors) تعینات کیا گیا تھا۔ 2019-20ء کے مالی سال کیلئے بھی انہوں نے بطور پڑتال کنندگان اپنی خدمات کی سر انجام دہی کیلئے رضامندی کا اظہار کیا ہے۔ علاوہ ازیں مختلف پڑتال کنندگان نے بھی اپنی رضامندی ظاہر کی ہے۔ آڈٹ کمیٹی کی سفارش پر بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے مالی سال 2019-20ء کیلئے M/S Delliote Yousaf Adil کا نام بطور پڑتال کنندگان، تقرری کیلئے تجویز کیا ہے

حصص کی صورت حال (Share Watch)

2 جولائی 2018ء کو کمپنی کے شیئرز کی خرید و فروخت 100.22 روپے سے شروع ہوئی اور 28 جون 2019ء کو 69.49 روپے پر بند ہوئی۔ زیر نظر عرصہ کے دوران زیادہ سے زیادہ قیمت 107.39 روپے اور کم سے کم قیمت 52.60 روپے رہی۔ مالی سال مختتمہ 30 جون 2019ء کے اختتام پر کمپنی کے حصص کی مجموعی مالیت 44,072 ملین روپے تھی۔

پیش بینی (Future Outlook)

آپ کی کمپنی مختلف اقدامات کر رہی ہے تاکہ کام کرنے کے طریقہ کار کو موثر بنایا جا سکے اور مالی نتائج کو بھی بذریعہ ٹیکنالوجی میں بہتری، نئے نظاموں کا اطلاق، صارفین کی خدمات میں بہتری اور انسانی وسائل کی نشوونما کو بہتر بنایا جا سکے۔ مختلف حصہ داران بشمول وزارت توانائی اور ریگولیٹر کو مختلف متنازع مسائل کو حل کرنے کے لیے بڑے پیمانے پر شامل کیا جاتا ہے۔

UFG ایک بڑا خطرہ ہے اور اسکے لیے کمپنی ایک سے زائد اقدامات کر رہی ہے۔ بہت زیادہ گیس کے نقصان والے علاقوں پر خاص طور پر توجہ مرکوز کی گئی ہے۔ اور مختلف منصوبوں کی شروعات کی گئی ہیں تاکہ مقامی مسائل کو حل کیا جا سکے جسکی وجہ سے گیس کے نقصان میں کمی ہوگی۔ مفصل منصوبہ بندی اور عملی اقدام کی وجہ سے آپ کی کمپنی پر اعتماد ہے کہ کم سے کم وقت میں مثبت اثرات ظاہر ہوں گے۔ مختلف درجہ بندی کے حامل صارفین کی ڈیجیٹلیس کے لیے ٹیکنالوجی کا بہت زیادہ استعمال کیا جا رہا ہے۔ بہت زیادہ غیر محسوب گیس والے علاقوں میں غیر محسوب گیس کو قابل قبول حد کے اندر لانے کے لیے تکنیک اور فعالیت کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے ٹھوس اقدامات کیے جا رہے ہیں۔

آپ کی کمپنی اس مرحلے میں داخل ہو چکی ہے کہ ایک ایسا GIS کا نقشہ تیار کیا جا سکے جس میں گیس کا اخراج کی درستگی کو ایک نقطے کے طور پر دکھایا جا سکے۔ بار بار گیس کا اخراج GIS نقشہ کے اوپر ایک جھرمٹ کی صورت میں ظاہر ہوگا جس سے گیس اخراج کے مسئلہ کی جگہ کی نشاندہی اور اسکے حل میں مدد ملے گی۔ ان نقشہ جات کی مدد سے، پائپ لائن کی بحالی اور تبدیلی کی منصوبہ بندی کی جا سکے گی۔ جسکی بدولت غیر محسوب گیس کی نگرانی کرنے اور قابو کرنے میں مدد ملے گی۔

علاوہ ازیں تمام SMSs پر گیس کے نقصان کی بڑی باریکی سے نگرانی کی جا رہی ہے۔ اور جن SMSs پر غیر محسوب گیس کا نقصان زیادہ ہے، وہاں پر غیر محسوب گیس کو قابو میں کرنے کے اقدامات کیے جا رہے ہیں۔ مخصوص میٹر جو کہ ایمفلر کم، بلنگ، آئی ٹی اور سیلز پر مشتمل ہیں کو مختلف علاقوں میں لگایا گیا ہے تاکہ نقصانات کا تفصیلی جائزہ لیا جا سکے اور درستگی کے اقدام کیے جا سکیں تاکہ غیر محسوب گیس کے نقصان کو کم کیا جا سکے۔

GPRS موڈیم کی تنصیب اور اسکی SCADA نظام کے ساتھ یکجا کرنے کی منصوبہ بندی کی گئی ہے تاکہ صنعتی صارفین کی نگرانی کی جا سکے۔ اس سلسلے میں ایک آزمائشی منصوبہ شروع کیا گیا ہے جو کہ یہ

اپنا ملازم رکھنے کے قابل ہیں۔ انسانی وسائل کسی بھی ادارے کا سب سے قیمتی اثاثہ ہیں۔ ہیومن ریسورس ڈپارٹمنٹ (شعبہ برائے انسانی وسائل) اہلیت پر مبنی نظام بھرتی، تنخواہ کے یکساں نظام اور ملازمین کے علم و ہنر میں مزید بہتری لانے اور ان کی ضرورت کے مطابق پیشہ ورانہ ہنر میں بہتری کے لیے ملکی اور غیر ملکی تربیتی پروگرام میں شرکت کے مواقع فراہم کرنے میں فعال کردار ادا کر رہا ہے۔ ملازمین کی کارکردگی کو سراہنے کا موثر نظام (پرفارمنس اپریزل سسٹم) اختیار کیا ہوا ہے۔ اس کا تعلق اہداف کے حصول سے ہے جو کہ ملازمین کو ادارے کے مطلوبہ مقاصد کے لحاظ سے تفویض کیے جاتے ہیں۔ اور اسی کی بنیاد پر انکی سالانہ کارکردگی کی جانچ کی جاتی ہے تاکہ موجودہ کارکردگی اور درکار مطلوبہ کارکردگی کے درمیان خلا کو پُر کیا جا سکے۔ انسانی وسائل کی صلاحیت کی جانچ کے لیے امتحانات کا انعقاد کیا جاتا ہے اور اسی بنیاد پر ادارے میں (کسی بھی ملازم) کو ترقی دی جاتی ہے۔ شعبہ برائے انسانی وسائل کی جانب سے سب زیادہ سے توجہ ملازمین کے اطمینان میں اضافہ اور تبدیلی اور نمو کے خلاف کسی ملازم کی جانب سے مزاحمت کو کم کرنا ہے۔

SNGPL مساوی مواقع آجر ہے جو مارکیٹ کے موافق معاوضہ اور بہترین ترقی کے مواقع مہیا کرتی ہے۔ تمام امیدواروں کے ساتھ بغیر صنفی امتیاز کے برتاؤ کیا جاتا ہے۔ اس وقت ایگزیکٹو کیڈر میں 72 جبکہ نان ایگزیکٹو کیڈر میں 136 خواتین کام رہی ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ خواتین GM، GM (RA) (Lands) اور سیکرٹری فنڈ جیسی کلیدی پوسٹس پر بھی کام کر رہی ہیں۔

ii. صنعتی تعلقات

صنعتی تعلقات ملازمت سے متعلق تعلقات سے جنم لیتے ہیں۔ صنعتی تعلقات کا نگران ہونے کے ناطے شعبہ برائے انسانی وسائل ان نظاموں اور طریقہ کار میں بہتری کی کوشش کر رہا ہے جو کہ صلہ کارکردگی اور ملازمت کے دیگر پہلوؤں کا تعین کرتے، ملازمین اور انتظامیہ کا تحفظ کرنے اور ملازمین کے ساتھ برتاؤ کو اصولوں کے تحت رکھنے کے لیے یونین اور انتظامیہ کی جانب سے استعمال میں لائے جاتے ہیں۔ انتظامیہ کی اولین ترجیح CBA کے ساتھ دوستانہ تعلقات کو قائم رکھنا ہے تاکہ ادارے میں امن اور ہم آہنگی کو یقینی بنایا جا سکے۔ صنعتی تعلق کمپنی کے لیے ایک سکے کی حیثیت رکھتا ہے جس کے دو پہلو ہیں: تعاون اور تضاد/تنازعہ۔ اس لیے پوری کوششیں کی جاتی ہیں کہ تعلقات کا نقطہ آغاز تعاون پر مبنی ہو اور ہر قسم کے تنازعات کو باہمی بات چیت کے ذریعے حل کیا جائے۔

iii. خصوصی ضروریات کے حامل افراد

SNGPL اس بات پر یقین رکھتی ہے کہ خصوصی افراد کو ایک کارآمد فرد کے طور پر معاشرے کا حصہ ہونا چاہیے اور اس ضمن میں انہیں بلا امتیاز و تفریق ملازمت کے مساوی مواقع میسر ہونے چاہئیں۔ کمپنی بلا امتیاز و تفریق خصوصی افراد کو ملازمت، ترقی اور قانونی فرائض کی تکمیل میں ایک سماجی ذمہ دار آجر کے طور پر ترجیح کے اصولوں پر عمل پیرا ہوتے ہوئے ملازمت کے مکمل اور مساوی مواقع فراہم کرتی ہے۔ کمپنی خصوصی افراد کے لیے (ملازمت اور بحالی) آرڈیننس 1981ء کے مطابق 2 فی صد کوٹہ پر مکمل عمل کر رہی ہے۔

iv. کاروبار کے اصول اور بدعنوانی کے خلاف اقدامات

کمپنی نے نظم و ضبط کے اعلیٰ معیار قائم کئے ہیں، اور اخلاقی رہنما اصول اور بہترین پالیسیاں اور طریقہ ہائے کار ترتیب دیے ہیں جن پر ملازمین نے عمل کرنا اور ادارے کے بنیادی مقاصد کے حصول کے لیے اپنا کردار ادا کرنا ہوتا ہے۔ کمپنی اعلیٰ پیشہ ورانہ رویہ، غیر جانب داری اور شفافیت کو قائم رکھنے کے لیے پوری کوشش کر رہی ہے۔ کمپنی میں بدعنوانی و بددیانتی یا دیگر غیر قانونی و غیر اخلاقی سرگرمیوں کی نشاندہی، روک تھام اور ان کے خاتمہ کے لیے متعلقہ خطرات سے نمٹنے اور نظم و ضبط کے اعلیٰ معیار کے حصول کے لیے ایک بہتر انتظامی ڈھانچہ اور وسل بلوئنگ (کمپنی میں ہونے والی غلط سرگرمیوں کی انتظامیہ کو اطلاع دینا) پالیسی پر عمل کیا جا رہا ہے۔ کمپنی نے ان افراد کے خلاف سخت کارروائی کی جنہوں نے ناقابل قبول رویہ کا مظاہرہ کیا یا بدعنوانی میں ملوث ہوئے۔ اس طرح کمپنی نے دوسرے ملازمین کے لیے مثال قائم کی تاکہ بدعنوانی کی حوصلہ شکنی کی جا سکے۔

شعبہ ٹریننگ انسٹیٹیوٹ (Training & Development)

کسی تنظیم کی کامیابی اور نشوونما کیلئے افرادی قوت کی تعلیم و تربیت میں مسلسل اضافہ لازم ہے۔ تنظیم کی مجموعی کارکردگی میں اضافے کیلئے ملازمین کی صلاحیت و قابلیت میں نمایاں اضافہ کے نصب العین کے تحت کمپنی نے 2005ء میں کوٹ لکھپت، انڈسٹریل ایریا، لاہور میں ایک تربیتی درس گاہ بنام "سوئی ناردرن گیس ٹریننگ انسٹی ٹیوٹ (SNGTI)" قائم کیا۔

ادارے کے سند یافتہ معلم بہترین تعلیمی قابلیت کا وسیع تجربہ رکھتے ہیں۔ وہ دورِ حاضر کے متقاضی اور ہر دم بدلتے کاروباری ماحول کے تقاضوں کے عین مطابق جدید کاروباری ذرائع و اسلوب کی کماحقہ عکاسی اور ترجمانی کرتے ہوئے تربیت کے مختلف انواع کے پروگرام تیار کرتے، انہیں مزید بہتر بنانے اور خوش اسلوبی سے پیش کرنے میں ماہر ہیں۔

اس ادارہ کی پیشہ ورانہ افرادی قوت (13) تیرہ سے زائد مختلف اقسام کی تربیت مہیا کرنے میں پیش پیش ہے۔ ان میں ٹیکنیکل ٹریننگ، سافٹ سکلز ٹریننگ، بیرون ملک ٹریننگ، اور کیلیبریشن پروگرام مینجمنٹ فار جونیئر ایگزیکٹو، ڈویلپنگ فیوچر لیڈرز (DFL)، ایگزیکٹو ڈیولپمنٹ پروگرام (EDP)، گیسٹ سپیکرز، گیس کنٹرول، ریجنل ٹریننگ، ویلڈرز اور فٹرز کی ٹریننگ اور ہیلپر ٹریڈ ٹیسٹ وغیرہ شامل ہیں۔ SNGPL کی ٹریننگ اینڈ ڈویلپمنٹ کی مد میں کی گئی سرمایہ کاری اس بات کی غماز ہے کہ ادارے کی اعلیٰ قیادت کمپنی کے ملازمین کو قیمتی اثاثہ گردانتی ہے۔ مالی سال 2018-19ء کے دوران تنظیمی کام، کمپنی کے ماحول و ثقافت اور ملازمین کے لیے ضروری تربیت سے متعلقہ درج بالا اقسام میں 429 تربیتی پروگرام منعقد کیے گئے جن میں 4849 ملازمین کو تربیت فراہم کی گئی۔ تربیتی پروگرام کی ترتیب و انتظام میں محض کلاس روم کے لیکچرز ہی شامل نہیں بلکہ تکنیکی ورکشاپ، عملی کام، کیس سٹڈیز، مشقیں، انٹرویوز، ٹریڈ ٹیسٹ، اور امتحانات بھی شامل ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ ڈرل اور ویلڈنگ مشینوں پر عملی تربیت کا بھی اہتمام کیا جاتا ہے۔

اندرونی کنٹرول سسٹم (Internal Control System)

کمپنی کا اندرونی کنٹرول سسٹم اپنے مقاصد کو حاصل کرنے کے لئے اہم آپریشنل، مالی، تعمیل اور دیگر خطرات کا مناسب انداز میں جواب دینے کے قابل موثر آپریشن کی سہولت فراہم کرتا ہے۔ کاروبار کو موثر انداز میں انجام دینے کے علاوہ، اندرونی کنٹرول کمپنی کے اثاثوں کی حفاظت، دھوکہ دہی کی روک تھام اور ان کا پتہ لگانے، مالی ریکارڈ کی درستگی اور مکمل ہونے کو یقینی بناتے ہیں۔

آپ کی کمپنی میں اندرونی کنٹرول کا ٹھوس نظام موجود ہے۔ داخلی کنٹرول کے عمل کمپنی کے اثاثوں کی حفاظت اور مناسب طریقے سے کمپنی کو درپیش خطرات کو دور کرنے اور/یا اس کو کم کرنے کے لئے بنائے گئے ہیں۔ SNGPL نے مادی کنٹرول، فرائض کی تفریق، اجازت اور منظوری کی حدود، اکاؤنٹنگ اور مانیٹرنگ کنٹرولز اور عمل کا جائزہ لینے سمیت واضح ڈھانچوں، پالیسیوں اور طریقہ کار کے ذریعہ ایک مضبوط کنٹرول ماحول اور اندرونی کنٹرول فریم ورک قائم کیا ہے۔ اندرونی کنٹرول سسٹم اور متعلقہ ماحول کی ترقی، ان پر عمل اور نگرانی مینجمنٹ کی ذمہ داری ہے۔

اندرونی آڈٹ کا تنظیمی کمپنی کی گورننس کی ڈھانچے کا لازمی جزو ہے۔ کمپنی واضح تنظیمی ڈھانچے کو برقرار رکھتی ہے جہاں ہیڈ آف انٹرنل آڈٹ کام کے حوالے سے براہ راست بورڈ کی آڈٹ کمیٹی کو رپورٹ کرتا ہے۔ شعبہ اندرونی آڈٹ کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017ء، پبلک سیکٹر کمپنیز (کارپوریٹ گورننس) رولز، 2013ء اور لسٹڈ کمپنیز (کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس) ریگولیشنز، 2017/2019 اور اداروں برائے اندرونی پڑتال کنندگان کی بہترین روایات کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے اپنی ذمہ داریاں پوری کر رہا ہے۔ اندرونی آڈٹ کے کام کے دائرہ کار کو آڈٹ کمیٹی آف بورڈ نے منظور کیا ہے، جس میں اندرونی کنٹرول کے عمل کی تاثیر اور کارکردگی کا آزادانہ جائزہ اور تشخیص بھی شامل ہے۔

انتظامات برائے خدشات (Risk Management)

رسک مینجمنٹ کو کارپوریٹ گورننس اصولوں اور ضابطہ اخلاق کے ایک اہم پہلو کے طور پر تسلیم کیا گیا ہے جس کا مقصد کاروباری سرگرمیوں میں نگرانی کے طریقہ کار کو بہتر بنانا ہے۔ SNGPL میں رسک مینجمنٹ کارپوریٹ گورننس اصولوں کی تعمیل تک ہی محدود نہیں ہے۔ اسے موثر انتظام کے طریقوں کا ایک لازمی جزو سمجھا جاتا ہے اور اسے کمپنی کے تنظیمی کلچر، پالیسیاں، طریقہ کار اور کاروباری منصوبوں میں بغیر کسی رکاوٹ کے مربوط کیا جاتا ہے۔ SNGPL میں رسک مینجمنٹ کو انتظامیہ کی تمام سطحوں پر ایک اجتماعی ذمہ داری سمجھا جاتا ہے اور اسے الگ سرگرمی کے طور پر دیکھا یا پرکھا نہیں جاتا۔

ایس این جی پی ایل کی (Risk Management) پالیسی کے مقاصد:

SNGPL میں رسک مینجمنٹ پالیسی کے بنیادی مقاصد یہ ہیں۔

- ناپسندیدہ واقعات یا نتائج کی شناخت، ان کی روک تھام اور ماضی کے واقعات کا جائزہ لینے اور مستقبل میں ناپسندیدہ واقعات کی روک تھام یا ان کو کم کرنے کے لئے تبدیلیاں لاگو کرنا۔
- اپنی مطلوبہ پائیدار ترقی کے حصول کے لئے دوران کام SNGPL کو درپیش تمام ممکنہ خطرات کی نشاندہی، تشخیص، تخفیف، نگرانی اور اس کی اطلاع دینے والا رسک مینجمنٹ فریم ورک قائم کرنا۔
- رسک مینجمنٹ کے اصولوں سے اپنی وابستگی کو باضابطہ بنانا اور SNGPL کے تمام شعبوں میں ان اصولوں کو شامل کرنا۔
- ایسے ماحول کو پروان چڑھانا جہاں رسک مینجمنٹ کو اصلاحی اقدام کی بجائے فیصلہ سازی کا ایک مثبت وصف سمجھا جاتا ہے۔
- تمام قابل اطلاق جگہوں پر بہترین طریقوں کو اپنانے کے ذریعے، مناسب قواعد و ضوابط کی تعمیل کو یقینی بنانا۔

اہم خطرات اور تخفیف کی حکمت عملی

آپ کی کمپنی کو متعدد خطرات بشمول UFG، کسٹمر سروسز کے امور، قدرتی گیس کی طلب اور رسد کے درمیان بڑھتا ہوا فرق، سائبر سیکیورٹی رسک، صارفین کے لیے گیس کی قیمتوں کو معقول بنانے کے معاملے میں مالی چیلنجز کا سامنا ہے۔

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی رہنمائی میں انتظامیہ نے گہری منصوبہ بندی، بروقت فیصلہ سازی، ترجیحی کورسز، آئی ٹی/ایم آئی ایس ٹیکنالوجی کا استعمال، گیس صارفین میں شعور پیدا کرنے اور لوگوں قوانین اور ضوابط کی تعمیل کو یقینی بنانے کے لئے وسیع میڈیا تشہیر کے ذریعے موثر طریقے سے ان خطرات کو کم کیا ہے۔

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی رسک مینجمنٹ کمیٹی کی براہ راست نگرانی میں رسک مینجمنٹ کا ایک علیحدہ شعبہ اہم خطرات کی تشخیص پر ہمہ وقت کام کر رہا ہے اور ہمیشہ بدلتے ہوئے ماحول میں کسی بھی ممکنہ حقیقی اثر کی تخفیف کی حکمت عملیوں پر پیشرفت کی نگرانی کر رہا ہے۔

خطرے کی شناخت

خطرے کی شناخت کی تکنیک یعنی سوچ بچار، انٹرویوز، چیک لسٹ، سروے وغیرہ۔

اسٹراٹیجک، آپریشنل اور ساکھ، مالیات اور تعمیل سے متعلق بڑے خطرات کی نشاندہی اور ان کی تفریق۔

خطرے کی شدت کا اندازہ

اثرات کی متوقع شدت سے خطرے کا اندازہ لگائیں۔

اس امر کا تعین کہ مخصوص خطرے کے وقوع کا امکان کس قدر ہے۔

رسک کی ترجیح

موافقت، پیچیدگی، رفتار، استقامت، بازیابی وغیرہ کی بنیاد پر خطرے کی ترجیح کا تعین کریں۔

خطرات کی ترجیح کا تعین کرتے وقت ان خطرات کو فوقیت دی جاتی ہے جن کے وقوع کا امکان یا شدت زیادہ ہو۔

متعلقہ افراد خطرات کی ترجیح کا تعین کرتے ہیں اور ان خطرات کو زیادہ ترجیح دی جاتی جن کے وقوع کا امکان یا شدت زیادہ ہو۔

رسک رسپانس نافذ

وہ عمل جو خطرات کو کم کرنے اور سرمایہ کاری اور خدمات کی فراہمی کی سرگرمیوں کی حفاظت کرتے ہیں۔

متعلقہ افراد کے پاس بچاؤ، تخفیف، شیئر/ٹرانسفر، قبولیت اور اسٹرٹیجی اختیار کرنے کی آپشن موجود ہیں۔

جائزہ اور رپورٹ

پچھلے اور کسی بھی نئے خطرے کی نگرانی اور جائزہ جس کی شناخت کی گئی ہو۔

اہم خطرات سے آگاہی پیدا کرنے اور جوابدہی کو بہتر بنانے کے لئے رپورٹ کریں۔

بورڈ میں ردوبدل (Changes in the Board)

زیر نظر سال، جناب شیر افگن خان صاحب، جناب محمد یونس ڈاگھا صاحب، جناب سید دلاور عباس صاحب، محترمہ روحی رئیس خان صاحبہ، جناب حمایت اللہ خان صاحب، جناب سردار احمد نواز سکھیرا صاحب، جناب ڈاکٹر سہیل راضی خان صاحب اور جناب نوید کامران بلوچ صاحب بالترتیب جناب محمد جلال سکندر سلطان صاحب، جناب شعیب میر صاحب، جناب محمد عامر قریشی صاحب، جناب عارف احمد خان صاحب، جناب جہانزیب خان صاحب، جناب محمد سعید مہدی صاحب، جناب سجاد

پیش آنے کی وجہ جان کر ان کی روک تھام کیلئے اقدامات اٹھائے جا سکیں تا کہ یہ دوبارہ رونما نہ ہو سکیں۔

حادثات کے اعداد و شمار 2018-19		
نمبر شمار	قسم	تعداد
1	لاسٹ ٹائم انجری	7
2	آگ کے واقعات	8
3	گاڑیوں سے متعلق حادثات	39
4	تھرڈ پارٹی ریچر	120
5	نیئر مس (Near miss)	225
	ٹوٹل	399

کمپنی کی 215 گاڑیوں میں ڈیٹا لوگرز نظام استعمال کیا گیا ہے جس کا مقصد یہ ہے جہاں پر حادثات ہوتے ہیں وہاں ڈرائیور کے بارے میں بتایا جا سکے۔ اس پر ہر ماہ ایک رپورٹ تیار ہوتی ہے تا کہ اس پر ایکشن لیا جا سکے۔ ملازمین میں HSE سے متعلق آگاہی پیدا کرنے کیلئے مختلف طرح کے کتابچے انگلش اور اردو میں بنائے گئے ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ ماحول، توانائی سے بچاؤ اور حفاظت سے متعلق پوسٹرز پوری کمپنی میں تقسیم کیے گئے ہیں۔

HSE کا شعبہ شجرکاری مہم شروع کر چکا ہے اور تقریباً 100,000 درخت لگائے گئے ہیں کمپنی کے احاطے کے ساتھ ساتھ دیگر مقامات پر بھی محکمہ جنگلات کی ہم آہنگی کے ساتھ درخت لگائے گئے ہیں۔

HSE پالیسی اور HSE مینجمنٹ سسٹم کی Implementation کا جائزہ لینے کیلئے سال میں دو دفعہ مینجمنٹ ریویو میٹنگ کی جاتی ہے۔

ایک ذمہ دار کمپنی ہونے کے ناطے SNGPL CSR کی مد میں بہت سے ایسے پروجیکٹ کرتی ہے جس کا مقصد عوام کا معیار زندگی بہتر کرنا ہے۔ کمپنی کی CSR پالیسی بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز سے منظور شدہ ہے اور سکیورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن آف پاکستان کی گائیڈ لائنز کے مطابق ہے۔

SNGPL کمپنی ماحول کو محفوظ بنانے میں (WWF) کے ساتھ مل کر کردار ادا کر رہی ہے ماحول کو محفوظ بنانا SNGPL کی سماجی ذمہ داری پالیسی کا اہم مقصد ہے۔

ہر سال ان منصوبوں پر جاری اور نئی اسکیموں کو انجام دینے کے لیے رقم خرچ کی جاتی ہے SNGPL کی بنیادی توجہ یہ ہے کہ ایسے پروجیکٹ کو یقینی بنایا جائے جس سے لوگوں کو زیادہ سے زیادہ فائدہ حاصل ہو۔

SNGPL اپنے اقدامات کو معاشرے اور ماحول کی بھلائی سے ہم آہنگ کرنے کے لیے (UNGC) کے ساتھ رجسٹرڈ ہے۔ SNGPL نے (COP) سی او پی کے حوالے سے انسانی حقوق، مزدور، ماحولیات اور انسداد بدعنوانی کے اصولوں پر مبنی اپنی دوسری سالانہ رپورٹ جمع کروائی ہے جسے اقوام متحدہ نے قبول کیا ہے۔

ہمیں یقین ہے کہ سال کے دوران ہماری تمام کوششوں نے ہمیں کام کرنے کیلئے مزید تقویت بخشی ہے آپ کے اگلے سال کے لیے نیک تمناؤں کے ساتھ ہم یہ وعدہ کرتے ہیں کہ ہم مسلسل بہتری کے لیے کوشاں رہیں گے۔

ادارتی سماجی ذمہ داری (Corporate Social Responsibility)

آپ کی کمپنی اپنی ادارتی سماجی ذمہ داری کی پالیسی کے حوالے سے مرتکز ہے۔ یہ پالیسی ماحول، ملازمین، سماجی روایات اور معاشی ترقی پر مثبت اثرات مرتب کرنے کے لیے دنیا بھر میں رائج بہترین طریقہ کار کے مطابق ہے۔ پالیسی میں درج اہداف کے حصول کیلئے ایسے طریقہ کار اختیار کیے جائیں گے جن سے اخلاقی اقدار، ماحول، عوام الناس اور معاشرے کے احترام کو ملحوظ رکھتے ہوئے کمپنی کا کاروبار معاشی ترقی کی منزلیں طے کر سکے۔ SNGPL میں، ہم یقین رکھتے ہیں کہ:

- کاروبار منافع بخش ہونے کے ساتھ ساتھ معاشرے کے لیے سودمند بھی ہو۔
- سماج، خاص طور پر پسماندہ طبقات کے معیار زندگی میں بہتری ہو۔
- معاشرے، حکومت اور غیر سرکاری تنظیموں کے اشتراک سے پائیدار ترقی کے اصولوں پر مبنی تمام شراکت داروں کے ساتھ ہم آہنگ تعلقات کو یقینی بنانا۔

بطور "SNGPL" ہم "سماجی ذمہ داری" میں یقین رکھتے ہیں۔ SNGPL منظور شدہ ادارتی سماجی ذمہ داری کی پالیسی کی حامل ہے۔ ادارتی سماجی ذمہ داری کے منصوبوں پر عمل درآمد کے لیے متعلقہ مقامات پر CSR سیل قائم کیے گئے ہیں۔ مالی سال 2018-19 میں مکمل کیے گئے ادارتی سماجی ذمہ داری کے منصوبے درج ذیل ہیں۔

تعلیم

(i) سونے کے تمغوں کیلئے مالی معاونت

تعلیم کے فروغ کیلئے، SNGPL نے غلام اسحاق خان انسٹی ٹیوٹ، ٹوپی میں ایک، این ایف سی ملتان میں دو اور جامعہ انجینئرنگ وٹیکنالوجی پشاور میں دو سونے کے تمغوں کے لیے مالی معاونت فراہم کی۔

(ii) جدید ترین فلوگیس تجزیاتی لیبارٹری کے قیام کے لیے مالی معاونت

SNGPL نے جامعہ انجینئرنگ وٹیکنالوجی، لاہور میں جدید ترین فلوگیس تجزیاتی لیبارٹری کے قیام کے لیے مالی معاونت فراہم کی۔

(iii) گیس انجینئرنگ کی چیئر کیلئے مالی معاونت

SNGPL پنجاب اور خیبرپختونخواہ کی جامعات میں تین چیئرز کیلئے مالی معاونت فراہم کر رہی ہے۔ SNGPL کے حوالے سے آنے والے مسائل کے حل خصوصاً توانائی بچت کے حوالے سے تحقیقی کام کو فروغ دینے کیلئے ان جامعات کو ہر چیئر کے لیے سالانہ 33 لاکھ 20 ہزار روپے کا اجرا کیا جا رہا ہے۔

ذیل میں درج جامعات میں گیس انجینئرنگ چیئرز قائم کی گئی ہیں۔

(1) شعبہ کیمیائی انجینئرنگ، جامعہ انجینئرنگ وٹیکنالوجی، لاہور

(2) ادارہ کیمیائی انجینئرنگ، جامعہ پنجاب، لاہور

(3) شعبہ مکینکل انجینئرنگ، جامعہ انجینئرنگ وٹیکنالوجی، پشاور۔

تحقیقی کام معروف جریدوں میں شائع کیا جاتا ہے۔ SNGPL کے فراہم کردہ سرمایہ سے ہر جامعہ میں تجربہ گاہ قائم کی گئی ہے۔ یہ قدم، گیس انجینئرنگ سے متعلق اعلیٰ سطحی نصابی کام کی انجام دہی میں طلباء کے لیے مددگار ہوگا۔

پینے کے پانی کی فراہمی

SNGPL نے عوام کے لیے صاف پانی کی فراہمی کے لیے مختلف مقامات پر 45 لاکھ روپے کی لاگت سے 5 مختلف مقامات پر RO پلانٹس نصب کیے ہیں۔ جن سے کم و بیش 20 ہزار افراد فائدہ اٹھا رہے ہیں۔

SNGPL نے اپنے تمام 13 علاقائی دفاتر میں بھی لوگوں کو صاف پانی کی فراہمی کے پیش نظر RO پلانٹس نصب کر دیے ہیں۔

WWF پاکستان کے ساتھ شراکت

WWF (ورلڈ وائلڈ فنڈ فار نیچر۔ پاکستان) ماحول دوست سرگرمیوں میں مصروف ایک بین الاقوامی تنظیم ہے اور SNGPL اس کی کارپوریٹ رکن ہے۔

SNGPL توانائی کی بچت کے حوالے سے WWF کے دو منصوبوں کی تائید کر رہی ہے۔

(i) زرعی فضلہ منصوبہ برائے سماج

آپ کی کمپنی ماحول کے تحفظ کے لیے پرعزم ہے اور اس مقصد کے لیے ورلڈ وائلڈ فنڈ (WWF) کی کارپوریٹ شراکت دار ہے۔ ماحول کا تحفظ SNGPL کی ادارتی سماجی ذمہ داری پالیسی کا ایک اہم ہدف ہے۔

آپ کی کمپنی WWF پاکستان کے ساتھ گھریلو اور نیم کمرشل گیسیفائرز کے لیے ایگرو ویسٹ پروجیکٹ میں شراکت کر رہی ہے۔ اس منصوبے کی کل لاگت اڑتالیس لاکھ روپے ہے۔ بنیادی طور پر یہ گھروں اور چھوٹے کاروباروں کے لیے متبادل توانائی کی فراہمی کا زرعی فضلہ پر مبنی سماجی منصوبہ ہے۔ ایندھن کے روایتی طریقے تیزی سے چلتے ہیں۔ ضرورت سے زیادہ دھواں اور ذرات کا اخراج اندرون خانہ آلودگی کا باعث بنتے ہیں۔ ان کی نسبت زرعی فضلہ کا استعمال زیادہ موثر ہے۔ توانائی کے متبادل ذرائع کی ترقی سے کم آمدنی والے گھروں میں ایندھن کے لیے لکڑی پر انحصار کم ہوگا۔ اس کے علاوہ، ہوا کا معیار بہتر ہونے کی وجہ سے صحت کے فوائد اور بچت ہوگی۔ لکڑی کے بطور ایندھن استعمال میں مطلوبہ کمی سے جنگلات کی صحت، کاربن جذب کرنے اور ہوا کے معیار کو منظم کرنے کی صلاحیت پر خوشگوار اثر پڑے گا۔

اس منصوبے کو وسطی پنجاب، جنوبی پنجاب اور خیبر پختونخواہ میں مختلف فیلڈ سرگرمیوں کے ذریعے عملی جامہ پہنایا جا رہا ہے۔ ان میں صلاحیت سازی کے لیے ورکشاپس، زرعی فضلہ گیسیفائر کا سائٹ پر مظاہرہ اور دیہی خاندانوں اور چھوٹے کاروباروں میں گیسیفائیر کی تقسیم شامل ہیں۔ اس منصوبے کے ذریعے 300 دیہی اور کاشتکار خاندان، 70 چھوٹے پیمانے کے خوراک کے کاروبار، اور 20 مقامی دکاندار/تکنیکی ماہرین کو سہولت فراہم کی جا رہی ہے۔ 44 سے زیادہ مقامی تکنیکی ماہرین کو گیسیفائرز کی ترتیب اور طریقہ کار کے حوالے سے تربیت دی جا چکی ہے۔

(ii) SNGPL میں (ECO) ترقیاتی پروگرام

اس پروگرام کے تحت 12 سے 22 سال تک کے نوجوانوں پر توجہ دی جاتی ہے ماحولیاتی مسائل کے حوالے سے آگاہی کو فروغ دینے کیلئے WWF ان بچوں کو ان کے تعلیمی اداروں کے ذریعے پروگرام سے منسلک کرتی ہے اور ان کو تحفظ ماحول کے حوالے سے ایک اہم کردار ادا کرنے کیلئے ترغیب دیتی ہے۔ اس پروگرام سے 2013ء سے اب تک تقریباً دس ہزار کے قریب طلبہ استفادہ کر چکے ہیں۔ بین الاقوامی ECO ترقیاتی پروگرام طلبہ کو تبدیلی کا سفیر بننے کا موقع فراہم کرتا ہے۔ یہ پروگرام پاکستان بھر کے معروف سکولوں میں نافذ کیا جا چکا ہے۔ اس سے طلبہ کو توانائی کے بہتر استعمال کے طریقوں اور اس کی بچت کی اہمیت سے آگاہی ہوگی اور وہ ملک کے وسیع تر مفاد میں اپنے اہل خانہ کو بھی اس سے آگاہ کر سکیں گے۔

صحت

صحت کے شعبہ میں بھی SNGPL کی شراکت میں اضافہ ہو رہا ہے اور فاطمید اور سندس فاؤنڈیشن جیسے اداروں کو عطیہ خون کی مہم کیلئے SNGPL اپنے ملازمین کو ترغیب دیتی ہے اور مختلف مقامات پر عطیہ خون کیمپ کا انتظام کرتی ہے، جہاں ملازمین کی قابل ذکر تعداد حصہ لیتی ہے۔

ماحول

بطور ذمہ دار کارپوریٹ تنظیم، باقی اقدامات کی طرح SNGPL نے شجرکاری کا آغاز بھی کیا ہے۔ اس قدم کا مقصد پاکستان کو صاف اور سرسبز بنانا ہے۔ SNGPL نے مری اور سوات کے علاقوں میں شجرکاری کے لیے صوبہ پنجاب اور خیبر پختونخواہ کے محکمہ جنگلات کے ساتھ اشتراک کیا ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ چھانگا مانگا میں شجرکاری کے لیے SNGPL اور WWF مل کر کام کر رہے ہیں۔ SNGPL نے محکمہ جنگلات اور W W F کے اشتراک سے مالی سال 19-2018ء میں ایک لاکھ 100,000 درخت لگانے کا ہدف کامیابی سے حاصل کیا۔

بڑے پیمانے پر شجرکاری کے ماحول پر گہرے اثرات مرتب ہوتے ہیں اور گلوبل وارمنگ کم کرنے میں مدد ملتی ہے۔ اندازے کے مطابق ایک ایکڑ پر لگے پانچ درخت ایک سال میں اٹھارہ افراد کے لیے آکسیجن فراہم کرتے ہیں۔ لہٰذا ایسے اقدامات نہ صرف ماحول کی صفائی میں مددگار ہوتے ہیں بلکہ زمین پر زندگی کے لیے ضروری آکسیجن بھی پیدا کرتے ہیں۔

قومی خزانے میں ادائیگی (Contribution to National Exchequer)

مالی سال 2018-19ء کمپنی نے محصولات کی مد میں 97.627 ارب روپے کی رقم قومی خزانے میں جمع کروائی۔

شعبہ انسانی وسائل (Human Resource Development)

I. انسانی وسائل کی ترقی میں کردار

منضبط انتظام کسی بھی کمپنی کے کاروبار میں کلیدی حیثیت رکھتا ہے۔ کیوں کہ اس سے اس بات کا تعین ہوتا ہے کہ آپ کے ملازمین کس حد تک کام میں آپ کے ساتھ منسلک ہیں اور آپ انہیں کتنے عرصے تک

ایچ آر میں پروموشن پراسس، purchase اور inventory موڈیولز لگانے سے سٹاک کے استعمال اور پلاننگ کے فیچر شامل ہیں۔ بشمول اس کے، اور یکل انٹرپرائز Assets مینجمنٹ کو بھی کمپریشن ڈیپارٹمنٹ میں فعال کر دیا گیا ہے جو کمپریشن سٹیشنز (AC1, AC4) کی مرمت و بحالی کے کاموں کی مانیٹرنگ اور کنٹرول کے کاموں کے لیے استعمال ہوتا ہے۔

آئی ٹی ایم آئی ایس ڈیپارٹمنٹ ڈیٹا کی حفاظت پر بھی خصوصی توجہ دیے ہوئے ہے اور اس ضمن میں اہم ڈیٹا کی حفاظت کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے مختلف ٹولز استعمال کر رہا ہے جن میں آئی پی ایم کیو رادار، گارڈیم وغیرہ شامل ہیں۔ مزید براں بر انٹری کا کھوج لگانے کے لیے بھی لاگنگ اور آڈٹ کے سسٹم کو مزید بہتر کیا گیا ہے۔

عزت مآب جناب وزیر اعظم نے "پاکستان سٹیزن پورٹل" کے ذریعے پاکستان کے شہریوں کو موقع فراہم کیا ہے کہ وہ گورنمنٹ کے معاملات کو ٹھیک کرنے میں اپنا کردار ادا کریں، وہ کسی شکایت کی صورت میں ہو سکتا ہے یا مشورہ کی صورت میں۔ ان شکایات کے ازالہ کے لیے تا کہ یہ شکایات فوری طور پر متعلقہ ریجن، ایریا اور ملازم تک پہنچ جائے، آئی ٹی ایم آئی ایس نے ایک ایسا سافٹ ویئر تیار کیا ہے جس کے خودکار نظام کے تحت شکایات PMDU پورٹل سے اس سافٹ ویئر میں منتقل ہو جاتی ہیں۔ اور اس وقت تمام ہیڈ کوارٹر اور ڈیپارٹمنٹس سے تقریباً 400 ملازمین آئی ٹی ایم آئی ایس کے بنائے ہوئے سافٹ ویئر کے ساتھ منسلک ہیں تا کہ صارفین کی شکایات کا فوری طور پر ازالہ کیا جا سکے۔

مواصلات (Telecommunication)

زیر غور سال کے دوران آپ کی کمپنی نے بغیر وقت ضائع کیے مائیکرو ویو نیٹ ورک کے مسلسل کام کو یقینی بنایا۔ L.D.A بلڈنگ میں سوئی گیس کے دفاتر کو بہترین اور اعلیٰ معیار کے مواصلاتی نظام کی فراہمی کیلئے مائیکرو ویو لنک اور ٹیلی فون ایکسچینج لگائی گئی ہے۔ پشاور ڈسٹری بیوشن آفس اور پشاور سٹورز کے مابین ٹیلی فونک رابطے کی سہولت فراہم کی گئی ہے۔

SCADA سسٹم کی تبدیلی کا فیز 1 اپنے پایہ تکمیل کو پہنچا جس میں ہوسٹ کی تبدیلی، فیکٹری ایکسیپٹنس ٹیسٹ، سائٹ ایکسیپٹنس ٹیسٹ، فیصل آباد میں پرائمری ڈیٹا سنٹر اور لاہور ہیڈ آفس میں ڈیزاسٹر ریکوری سنٹر کا قیام شامل ہے۔ ڈیزاسٹر ریکوری سنٹر پرائمری ڈیٹا سنٹر کی طرح تمام تر سوئی گیس کنٹرول فیصل آباد، ہیڈ آفس، ریجنل جنرل مینیجرز، ڈی جی گیس آفس اور وزارت توانائی کے دفاتر کو فراہم کرتا ہے۔ پرانے ہوسٹ سے نئے ہوسٹ پر منتقلی کا مرحلہ بغیر کسی تعطل کے بخوبی انجام دیا گیا ہے۔

SCADA سسٹم کی تبدیلی کے فیز 2 کا آغاز کر دیا گیا ہے جس میں ٹرانسمیشن کے مزید SCADA 321 اسٹیشن شامل کیے جا رہے ہیں۔ جن میں متفرق SMSs CMSs اور گیس سورسز SCADA نیٹ ورک میں شامل ہو جائیں گے۔

سول تعمیرات (Civil Construction)

سابقہ سال کی کامیابیوں کے تسلسل کو جاری رکھتے ہوئے، کمپنی کی منعقدہ کاروباری ضروریات کو پورا کرنے کے لیے استعدادِ کار میں اضافہ، بنیادی ڈھانچے کی اپ گریڈیشن اور جدید تعمیرات کے قیام سے متعلق متعدد منصوبے مکمل کیے گئے ہیں۔ مالی سال 2018-19 میں مکمل کیے گئے چند قابل ذکر منصوبوں کی تفصیل درج ذیل ہے۔

ماڈل ٹاؤن میں بل چھپائی کی سہولت کی تعمیر

صارفین چونکہ گیس کی فراہمی کی سب سے بڑی کمپنی ہونے کے ناطے صارفین کے بل کی چھپائی کے لیے الگ اور مخصوص سہولت قائم کی گئی ہے جو بڑے پیمانے پر چھپائی کی ضرورت کو پورا کرنے کے لیے تمام متعلقہ سہولیات سے آراستہ ہے۔

کمپنی کے آرکائیو میں توسیع

کمپنی کے ریکارڈ کی محفوظ اسٹوریج کے لیے ملک کے پہلے سٹیٹ آف دی آرٹ آرکائیو نظام کو قائم عمل میں لایا گیا ہے جس سے کمپنی کے اسٹوریج کی موجودہ سطح میں دوگنا اضافہ کے ساتھ ساتھ ریکارڈ کی اسٹوریج اور بازیافت کا طریقہ کار مزید موثر اور منظم بنایا گیا ہے۔

کاروباری توسیع (Business Development)

آپ کی کمپنی ملکی اور کثیر الملکی کمپنیوں کے پائپ لائن بچھانے کے مختلف منصوبوں پر کام کر رہی ہے۔ آپ کی کمپنی MOL پاکستان کے لیے پائپ لائن اور تعمیر کے کام کے علاوہ فلو لائن اور انٹیک لائن اور ٹینک فارم بچھانے کا کام ضلع کوہاٹ ہنگو کے مختلف گیس کے کنوؤں جیسا کہ مکوڑی ایسٹ، منزلائی، مامی خیل، مکوڑی ڈیپ 1، تولانج ویسٹ اور مکوڑی پر پچھلے 15 سال سے کام کر رہی ہے۔ MOL پاکستان نے مزید گیس مہیا کرنے کے حوالے سے بہت اہم کردار ادا کیا ہے۔ MOL پاکستان مردان خیل-3، اور مکوڑی ڈیپ-2 کنوؤں پر کام کر رہی ہے۔ اور اس نے مردان خیل-3 سے مردان خیل-1 تک "8 قطر کی 7.5 کلومیٹر پائپ لائن بچھانے کا کام تفویض کیا ہے۔ اسکے علاوہ مکوڑی ڈیپ-2 کی "6 قطر کی 1.2 کلومیٹر فلو لائن کے اوپر کام جاری ہے۔ مردان خیل-3 اور مکوڑی ڈیپ-2 منصوبوں کے مکمل ہونے سے SNGPL کے نظام میں 20-25MMCFD اضافی گیس شامل ہو جائے گی جس سے ملک میں جاری توانائی بحران پر قابو پانے میں مدد ملے گی علاوہ ازیں SNGPL نے مردان خیل - 2 اور مردان خیل - 1 کنوؤں کی "6 قطر کی 6 کلومیٹر اور "12/"10 قطر کی 22 کلومیٹر بالترتیب پائپ لائن بچھائی ہے جس کی وجہ سے 40-50 MMCFD کی اضافی گیس SNGPL کے نظام میں شامل کی جا چکی ہے۔ MOL پاکستان مامی خیل جنوب-1 کنویں کی فلو لائن بچھانے کا کام بھی SNGPL کو واحد بولی کی بنیاد پر دینے کی منصوبہ بندی کر رہی ہے جو کہ MOL پاکستان کے سوئی گیس کے تعمیراتی کام کے اعلیٰ معیار پر اعتماد کا مظہر ہے۔ حال ہی میں پاک عرب فرٹیلائیزر نے "12/"16 قطر کی 27 کلومیٹر لمبی پائپ لائن جو کہ ماڑی پیٹرولیم کی گیس پراسیسنگ کی جگہ سے سوئی گیس کی QV2 پوائنٹ تک ہے کا ٹھیکہ بھی سوئی گیس کو دیا ہے۔ اس کام کی تکمیل سے کمپنی کے منافع میں اضافہ ہوگا۔

صحت، سلامتی و ماحول (Health Safety Environment Infrastructure)

SNGPL کے ڈیپارٹمنٹ ہیلتھ سیفٹی اینڈ انوائرمنٹ (ایچ ایس ای) نے کمپنی میں ایچ ایس ای مینجمنٹ سسٹم متعارف کروایا ہے جو کہ ISO 14001:2015 اور OHSAS 18001: 2007 انٹرنیشنل سٹینڈرڈز پر مشتمل ہے۔ جس کا مقصد اس بات کو یقینی بنانا ہے کہ ایچ ایس ای پالیسی منظم طریقے سے لاگو ہے اور ہر کام کو بہترین طریقہ کار سے سرانجام دیا جائے۔

* SNGPL (ایچ ایس ای) مینجمنٹ سسٹم کی بنیاد پلین - ڈو - چیک - ایکٹ (PDCA) کے طریقہ کار پر رکھی گئی ہے۔ ایچ ایس ای کی نمایاں کارکردگی کو برقرار رکھنا SNGPL کا ایک بنیادی اصول ہے۔

* ایچ ایس ای کا بنیادی ڈھانچہ SNGPL میں 34 سائٹس پر مشتمل ہے۔ ہر سائٹ کے انچارج کو ایچ ایس ای فوکل پوائنٹ نامزد کیا گیا ہے۔ ہر فوکل پوائنٹ اپنی سائٹ پر ایچ ایس ای مینجمنٹ سسٹم پر عمل درآمد کروانے کا ذمہ دار ہے۔

* کمپنی کی ایچ ایس ای پالیسی پر عملدرآمد کیلئے ایک منظم مینجمنٹ پروگرام متعارف کرایا گیا ہے جس کے تحت کمپنی کی تمام آپریشنل سرگرمیوں کیلئے طریقہ کار اور رہنما اصول بنائے گئے ہیں۔

* کمپنی کی ایچ ایس ای مینجمنٹ کے معیار کو اندرونی اور بیرونی آڈٹ کے ذریعے پرکھا جاتا ہے۔ اس سے یہ ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ کمپنی ایچ ایس ای کے قوانین پر عملدرآمد کروانے کیلئے پرعزم ہے۔

* ایچ ایس ای ڈیپارٹمنٹ نے کمپنی کی آپریشنل سرگرمیوں کیلئے لائحہ عمل تیار کئے ہیں جو کہ مینجمنٹ سے منظور شدہ ہیں اور آگاہی کیلئے تمام کمپنی میں تقسیم کئے جا چکے ہیں۔ یہ پروسیجرز کمپنی کے ویب پورٹل پر بھی دستیاب ہیں۔

ISO 14001 / OHSAS 18001 سٹینڈرڈز کی مطابقت جانچنے کیلئے ہر سال SNGPL کے تھرڈ پارٹی ایچ ایس ای آڈٹ کروائے جاتے ہیں۔ آڈٹ کا کامیابی سے ہو جانا ایک خاطر خواہ ایچ ایس ای مینجمنٹ سسٹم کی عکاسی کرتا ہے۔ SNGPL مینجمنٹ کا ایچ ایس ای کو لے کر پرعزم ہونا، آڈیٹر کی طرف سے سراہا گیا۔ یہاں اس بات کا ذکر کرنا مناسب ہے کہ یہ مینجمنٹ سسٹم ISO14001:2015 کے معیار پر پورا اترنے کیلئے اندرونی وسائل سے اپ گریڈ کیا گیا تھا۔

تربیت اور آگاہی کمپنی کے ایچ ایس ای مینجمنٹ سسٹم کا ایک لازمی پہلو ہیں جو کہ ملازمین کی صلاحیت کی بہتری میں اہم کردار ادا کرتے ہیں۔ ایچ ایس ای ایگزیکٹو کی تربیت کمپنی بھر میں ایچ ایس ای کے نظام کے متوثر عمل کے حوالے سے ضروری ہے۔ ایچ ایس ای ڈیپارٹمنٹ کا مقصد اپنے سٹاف کی تکنیکی صلاحیت کو بڑھانے اور آپس میں مل کر کام کرنے کو فروغ دینا ہے۔ SNGPL "قومی حفاظتی کونسل" کی رکن ہے۔ جو کہ غیر منافع بخش تنظیم ہے جس کا مقصد کام کی جگہ، گھروں اور معاشرے میں چوٹ اور اموات کے واقعات روک کر زندگیاں بچانا ہے۔ اس بات کا ذکر کرنا ضروری ہے کہ تمام ایچ ایس ای انجینئرز "انٹرنیشنل امریکن سوسائٹی آف سیفٹی پروفیشنل" کے ممبر ہیں۔ اس سلسلے میں ایچ ایس ای انجینئرز نے کراچی میں میریٹ ہوٹل میں 07 تا 08 دسمبر 2018 کو ہونے والی "سیفٹی پروفیشنل ڈویلپمنٹ کانفرنس" میں شرکت کی ہے۔ SNGPL دنیا بھر میں کام کی جگہ پر صحت اور حفاظت کو فروغ دینے کے لیے ASSP (پاکستان) کے ساتھ مل کر تعلیمی سرگرمیوں اور وکالت کے ذریعے کام کر رہی ہے۔

ملازمین میں صحت کے حوالے سے آگاہی اور موقع پر معائنہ کے لیے شعبہ HSE کی جانب سے میڈیکل کیمپس لگائے جا رہے ہیں۔ یہ HSE سے متعلق اقدامات کی آگاہی کو فروغ دینے کا بہترین موقع فراہم کرتے ہیں۔ اس حوالے سے ذیابیطس، بائیو کیمسٹری، ہیپاٹائٹس بی اور سی، آنکھوں اور ہڈیوں کے معائنے کے لیے ٹیسٹ کیے جا رہے ہیں۔ کام کی جگہ پر صحت کو درپیش ممکنہ خطرات کی تشخیص کسی بھی خطرے سے قبل اس کی پیش بندی اور بروقت قابو کے لیے انتہائی اہم ہے۔

SNGPL اپنی بنیادی اقدار اور HSE پالیسی کے ذریعے ملازمین کے لیے محفوظ ماحول فراہم کرنے کے لیے کوشاں ہے۔ آگ بجھانے کی صلاحیتوں کو بہتر بنانے کے لیے خودکار چیکنگ کی صلاحیت رکھنے والے آگ بجھانے کے آلات حال ہی میں کمپنی کے متعدد مقامات پر نصب کیے گئے ہیں۔ آگ سے متعلقہ ہنگامی صورتحال سے زیادہ متوثر انداز میں نمٹنے کے لیے آگ بجھانے کے نئے آلات کی تنصیب اور موجودہ آلات کی اپ گریڈیشن جاری ہے۔ دھواں کا پتہ لگانے والے آلات کمپنی کے تمام بڑے دفاتر میں نصب کیے گئے ہیں اور کام کر رہے ہیں۔ ان کوششوں سے نہ صرف ہمیں آگ سے متعلقہ کسی بھی ہنگامی صورتحال سے نمٹنے میں خود کفالت حاصل ہوگی بلکہ ملازمین میں تحفظ کا احساس بھی پیدا ہوگا۔

توانائی کے بحران کے پیش نظر آپ کی کمپنی توانائی کی بچت کے لیے پرعزم ہے۔ کمپنی مستقبل کے لیے وسائل کو محفوظ بنانے اور ماحولیاتی آلودگی کو کم کرنے کے لیے کم توانائی استعمال کرنے والے آلات اور طرز زندگی میں تبدیلی کے ذریعے توانائی کی بچت کے لیے سرتوڑ کوشش کر رہی ہے اور اس سلسلے میں صارفین کو قائل کرنے کے لیے بھی کوشاں ہے۔

HSE کے شعبے نے توانائی کو محفوظ کرنے کے لیے ایک مہم کا آغاز تعلیمی اداروں سے کیا ہے۔ اس سلسلے میں 25 نومبر 2018 کو مینیجنگ ڈائریکٹر کی قیادت میں کنزرویشن واک کا انعقاد کیا گیا۔

SNGPL ماحول کی حفاظت کیلئے تمام قابل اطلاق قوانین پر عمل درآمد کیلئے پرعزم ہے۔ ماحولیاتی نگرانی ایچ ایس ای مینجمنٹ سسٹم کا اہم جزو ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ گاڑیوں، جنریٹرز، ویلڈنگ پلانٹس کے دھوئیں کے ٹیسٹ کمپنی اندرونی وسائل یا بیرونی لیب سے کرواتی ہے۔ SNGPL نے جدید آلات جیسا کہ لنگم رنشو آئی ایم آرلے رکھے ہیں۔ جن کے ذریعے گاڑیوں، ویلڈنگ پلانٹس اور جنریٹرز کے اخراجی دھوئیں کی نگرانی کی جاتی ہے۔ ان آلات کے علاوہ کمپنی نے خاص طور پر دھوئیں کی نگرانی کیلئے ایک گاڑی میں کاربن ایمیشن اینالائزر نصب کیا ہے۔ دھوئیں کے ماحولیاتی اثرات رسک مینجمنٹ میں بیان کیے گئے ہیں۔

سوئی ناردرن میں ہر سال 05 جون کو عالمی ماحولیاتی دن کا انعقاد کیا جاتا ہے۔ جس میں ملازمین میں ماحول کی آگاہی سے متعلق پمفلٹ بانٹے جاتے ہیں۔

کام کی جگہ پر صحت، سلامتی اور ماحول تمام ملازمین کی ذمہ داری ہے۔ HSE کی روایات میں آپ کی کمپنی دن بدن مضبوط ہو رہی ہے لیکن ابھی بھی مزید بہتری کی ضرورت ہے۔ HSE ہفتہ ملازمین میں اس بات کی آگاہی کو فروغ دیتا ہے کہ کام کے دوران حادثات سے بچا جا سکے۔ "احتیاط کیجیے! SNGPL کو آپ کی ضرورت ہے" HSE ہفتہ 2019 کا نعرہ تھا جس کا مقصد ملازمین کے لیے حادثات سے دور، محفوظ جگہ کا قیام ہے۔ HSE ہفتہ منانے کا مقصد ملازمین سے رابطہ استوار کر کے ان کی HSE مینجمنٹ سسٹم پر عمل کے لیے حوصلہ افزائی کرنا ہے۔ HSE ہفتہ منعقد کرنے کی بنیادی وجہ یہ ہے کہ ملازمین میں بالخاطت کام کے حوالے سے آگاہی پیدا کی جائے، کام کی جگہ پر حادثات کو کم کیا جائے اور کام کی پیداواری صلاحیت کو بڑھایا جائے۔

HSE ڈیپارٹمنٹ نے سیف ورکنگ مین آورز (SWMH) کا ایک نیا قدم شروع کیا ہے۔ یہ بین الاقوامی قدم ملازمین کی حوصلہ افزائی کیلئے بنایا گیا ہے جس کا مقصد ملازمین کی HSE میں خدمات کو یقینی بنانا ہے جیسا کہ ملازمین کا بغیر کسی حادثے یا نقصان کے کام کرتے رہنا۔ SWMH کے استعمال سے کام کی جگہ پر حادثات کو کم کیا جا سکتا ہے اور ایک محفوظ ماحول کو یقینی بنایا جا سکتا ہے۔

حادثات کی شکایات کی صورت میں آن لائن سسٹم سامنے لایا گیا ہے اس کا مقصد یہ ہے کہ آسانی کے ساتھ حادثات کے متعلق اطلاع دی جا سکے تا کہ حادثات کی reporting کے وقت میں کمی ہو سکے اور جو لوگ حادثات کا شکار ہوئے ان کو فوری طور پر علاج کیلئے سہولت فراہم کی جائے، اور حادثات

150MMCFD درآمد شدہ LNG کو اپنے سسٹم میں کامیابی سے شامل کرنے کی تیاری کر رہا ہے۔ اس منصوبے میں 4700 ہارس پاور کو AC-IX سے AC-6 میں منتقل کر کے کمپریشن اسٹیشن AC-6 اور اس سے منسلک نظام اور سہولیات کی صلاحیت کو بڑھانا شامل ہے۔

ابتدائی طور پر آئی ٹی ڈیپارٹمنٹ کے تعاون کے ساتھ کمپریسر اسٹیشن AC-IX اور AC-4 پر Asset Management System انسٹال کیا گیا ہے جس کی بدولت کمپریسر پیکیج کی مرمت کے شعبہ میں کمپیوٹرائزڈ رپورٹنگ جیسی جدت سے فائدہ اٹھایا جا رہا ہے۔ اب باقی کمپریسر اسٹیشنز پر بھی اسی نظام کو لاگو کیا جا رہا ہے۔

اپنی کارکردگی کی بناء پر کمپریشن ڈیپارٹمنٹ M/s. DAS International سے (جو کہ ایک بین الاقوامی سرٹیفیکیشن کا ادارہ ہے) ISO 9001:2015 کا سرٹیفکیٹ حاصل کرنے کے بعد منفرد مقام حاصل کر چکا ہے۔ اسی تناظر میں کمپریشن ڈیپارٹمنٹ نے اپنے مقاصد کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے بین الاقوامی قواعد و ضوابط ISO 9001 : 2015, ISO 14001:2015 اور OHSAS 18001:2007 سے ہم آہنگ کوالٹی پالیسی بنائی ہے۔ کمپریشن ڈیپارٹمنٹ کے بنیادی مقاصد میں بلاتعطل آپریشن، آلات اور مشینوں کی یقینی فراہمی، احتیاطی اور ضروری مرمت کے شیڈول کو اپناتے ہوئے پورے نظام کی کارکردگی کا جائزہ لیتا ہے۔

خوردگی کنٹرول (Corrosion Control)

آپ کی کمپنی اپنے زیر زمین قیمتی سٹیل پائپ لائن نیٹ ورک کو کیتھوڈک پروٹیکشن تکنیک کا استعمال کرتے ہوئے کیمیائی تحلیل سے بچانے کے لیے کوشاں ہے۔ اس امر کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے 1792 کیتھوڈک پروٹیکشن سٹیشنز نصب کیے گئے ہیں۔ ڈسٹری بیوشن نیٹ ورک میں 30489 ٹیسٹ پوائنٹس اور ٹرانسمیشن نیٹ ورک میں 6505 ٹیسٹ پوائنٹس پر کیتھوڈک پروٹیکشن سسٹم کی نگرانی کی جا رہی ہے۔ مالی سال 2018-19 کے دوران 25 عدد نئے کیتھوڈک پروٹیکشن سٹیشنز کا اضافہ کیا گیا جبکہ موجودہ کیتھوڈک پروٹیکشن سسٹم میں استعمال شدہ 90 عدد گراؤنڈ بیڈز کو تبدیل کیا گیا۔ ASME B31.8S کے معیار کے تحت ٹرانسمیشن نیٹ ورک پر پائپ لائن کی سالمیت کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے (Integrity Management) پروگرام کو لاگو کیا جا رہا ہے۔ جبکہ NACE معیار کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے، 384 کلو میٹر مختلف قطر کی ٹرانسمیشن پائپ لائنز کی سالمیت کی تشخیص کے لئے Direct Assessment Methodology کا استعمال کیا جا رہا ہے۔ اوگرا کی طرف سے متعین کردہ KMIs تحت UFG میں تخفیف کے لئے مالی سال کے دوران، شعبہ خوردگی کنٹرول نے گیس کے ضیاع کو روکنے کے لیے جدید آلات کے ذریعے 26498 کلو میٹر ڈسٹری بیوشن نیٹ ورک کو سروے کرتے ہوئے 34265 زیر زمین لیکج پوائنٹس شناخت کیے۔

مالی سال 2018-19 کے دوران تمام ٹرانسمیشن سیکشنز میں 13278 فٹ ٹرانسمیشن پائپ لائنز پر کوٹنگ کی مرمت کا کام سرانجام دیا گیا۔ سالمیت کی تشخیص کے لئے کئے جانے والے سروے کے دوران ملنے والے ہاٹ سپاٹ کی مرمت کا کام بھی سرانجام دیا گیا۔ گہرائی والے گراؤنڈ بیڈ اور افقی گراؤنڈ بیڈ کیلئے 530 میٹرک ٹن کاربونیشس بیک فل مواد تیار کیا گیا اور اس تیار شدہ مواد کو 10570 پلاسٹک بیگ میں پیک کیا گیا۔ اس کے علاوہ خوردگی کنٹرول سنٹر میں 80 عدد ہوا سے ٹھنڈے ہونے والے ٹرانسفارمر ریکٹیفائر یونٹس تیار کئے گئے اور میٹیریل ٹیسٹنگ لیبارٹری میں مختلف میٹیریل کے 194 نمونوں کی جانچ کی گئی۔

تحقیق و ترقی کے ضمن میں، کروژن کنٹرول ڈیپارٹمنٹ نے کیتھوڈک پروٹیکشن سٹیشنز کی آن لائن نگرانی کیلئے جی ایس ایم ریموٹ مانیٹرنگ یونٹس کو اپنی ورکشاپ میں خود تیار کیا ہے اور مالی سال 2018-19 کے دوران 900 جی ایس ایم ریموٹ مانیٹرنگ یونٹس مختلف کیتھوڈک پروٹیکشن سٹیشنز پر نصب کئے جا چکے ہیں جبکہ اسکاڈا سوفٹ ویئر آئی ٹی/ایم آئی ایس ڈیپارٹمنٹ کی مدد سے تیار کر لیا گیا ہے۔

میٹرنگ (Metering)

میٹرز اور ای وی سی (Electronic Volume Corrector) نہ صرف کمپنی کے کیش رجسٹر ہیں بلکہ کمپنی کے UFG کے نقصانات کو کم کرنے اور گیس کی چوری (Pilferage) کا پتہ لگانے میں بھی اہم کردار ادا کرتے ہیں۔ بلنگ کے ذریعے کمپنی کی آمدن کا انحصار ان حساس آلات کے درست کام کرنے پر منحصر ہے۔ میٹرنگ کا شعبہ خاص تکنیکی سرگرمیوں کے ذریعے گیس کے حجم کی درست پیمائش کی سرتوڑ کوششیں کر رہا ہے۔ جس میں میٹرز اور ای وی سی (Electronic Volume Corrector) کی درست پیمانہ بندی (Calibration) کرنا، ای وی سی (Electronic Volume Corrector) میں پیمائش کے پیرا میٹرز کی درجہ بندی کرنا، میٹروں کی ریپئرنگ (Repairing) اور مینٹیننس (Maintenance) کے ذریعے بچت کرنا، میٹرز کی احتیاط سے چھان بین کرنا تاکہ ٹیمپرنگ کا پتہ لگایا جا سکے اور میٹروں کو بین الاقوامی طریقہ کار کے مطابق فلو پروو (FlowProve) کرنا شامل ہیں۔

موجودہ سال میں میٹر شاپس جو پہلے سے ہی کوالٹی مینجمنٹ سسٹم (QMS) (ISO-9001:2015) کے تحت تصدیق شدہ تھیں ان کا آڈٹ خود مختار ادارے M/S URS، اسلام آباد نے کیا اور تمام سرگرمیوں کو انٹرنیشنل سٹینڈرڈ کے مطابق قرار دیا۔ اس کے علاوہ مرکزی میٹر شاپ لاہور اور علاقائی میٹر شاپس (اسلام آباد، فیصل آباد اور ملتان) میں میٹر اور ای وی سی کی ٹیسٹنگ اور معائنے کو انٹرنیشنل سٹینڈرڈز ISO-17025:2005 اور ISO-17020:2012 کے تحت پاکستان نیشنل ایکریڈیشن کونسل (PNAC) سے تصدیق / منظور کروانے کیلئے کوششیں کی جا رہی ہیں۔ میٹر شاپس صحت، حفاظت اور ماحولیاتی مینجمنٹ کے اصولوں پر کام کر رہی ہیں اور اس ضمن میں OHSAS-18001:2007 اور ISO-14001:2004 کے سرٹیفکیٹس بھی حاصل کر چکی ہیں۔

میٹرنگ ڈیپارٹمنٹ اپنے کام میں بہتری لانے کیلئے بھرپور کوششیں کر رہا ہے جس کیلئے جدید پیمائشی طریقہ کار کو اپنایا جا رہا ہے جو بین الاقوامی اصولوں کے مطابق ہو اور پیمائشی آلات کی کارکردگی کو تحقیق اور جدت کے ذریعے بہتر بنایا جا سکے۔ میٹرنگ ڈیپارٹمنٹ میٹر انسپکشن رپورٹ (MIR) کے ریکارڈ میں بہتری لانے کے لیے Archiving Module کے نفاذ کے مختلف مراحل طے کرنے کے لیے IT/MIS کے ساتھ مسلسل رابطے میں ہے۔ Archiving Module کی یوزر ایکسپٹنس ٹیسٹنگ (UAT) کامیابی کے ساتھ مکمل کر لی گئی ہے۔

مالی سال 2018-19ء کے دوران مندرجہ ذیل جدید آلات (Latest Equipments) سینٹرل میٹرنگ شاپ میں شامل کیے گئے ہیں۔

1: سینٹرل میٹرنگ شاپ لاہور (CMS) میں ہائی پریشر کمرشل / صنعتی گیس میٹروں کی فلو پروونگ (Flow Proving) کیلئے سونک نوزل آٹو پروور (SNAP) کامیابی کے ساتھ انسٹال اور کمیشن کی گئی ہے۔

2: سینٹرل میٹرنگ شاپ لاہور (CMS) میں سونک نوزل پروور (SNAP) مشین کو گھریلو / کمرشل گیس میٹروں کی فلو پروونگ کیلئے کامیابی کے ساتھ انسٹال اور کمیشن کیا گیا ہے۔

3: صنعتی میٹروں کے لیے روٹر بیلنسنگ مشین (RotorBalancingMachine) خریدی اور انسٹال کی گئی ہے اور اسے میٹرز کے روٹر کو بیلنس کرنے کیلئے استعمال کیا جا رہا ہے جس سے میٹرز کی Performance اور Accuracy کو بہتر بنانے میں مدد ملتی ہے۔

4: فلو پروونگ باتھ کے درجہ حرارت اور نمی کے لیول کو عالمی معیار کے مطابق مینٹین (Maintain) کرنے کیلئے Humidity/Temperature Recorder کو خرید اور انسٹال کیا گیا ہے۔

مزید برآں 16 ڈومیسٹک میٹر انسپکشن شاپس (DMISs) جنرل منیجر میٹرنگ کی نگرانی میں کام کر رہی ہیں۔ فی الحال تمام DMISs ریجنز (Regions) کے احاطے کے اندر کام کر رہی ہیں تاہم پہلی بار ملتان میں DMIS کی علیحدہ عمارت کی تعمیر کا منصوبہ پائپ لائن میں ہے۔ اس کیلئے ضروری بجٹ مینجمنٹ نے منظور کر دیا ہے اور اس کی جگہ کا تعین ہو چکا ہے۔ نئی عمارت کی تعمیر سے جگہ کی کمی کے متعلقہ مسائل کو حل کرنے اور پیمائش کی سرگرمیوں کو زیادہ موثر طریقے سے سرانجام دینے میں مدد ملے گی۔

مالی سال 2018-19 کے دوران سینٹرل / ریجنل میٹر شاپس اور ڈومیسٹک میٹر انسپکشن شاپس کے ذریعے 322934 میٹرز کی مرمت اور روانگی جب کہ 782853 میٹر انسپکشن رپورٹس بنا کر روانہ کی گئیں۔

کوالٹی اشورنس (Quality Assurance)

آپ کی کمپنی کوالٹی کنٹرول اور اسٹینڈرڈ مینجمنٹ کے اصولوں پر انتہائی سختی سے عمل پیرا ہے اس کی جھلک تمام منصوبوں اور درآلبوں میں نظر آتی ہے۔ وہ تمام اسٹینڈرڈ جن پر کمپنی عمل پیرا ہے مندرجہ ذیل ہیں۔

ایم ایس لائن پائپ کی تیاری API Specificaitons 5L

تھرموپلاسٹک گیس پریشر پائپ کا اسٹینڈرڈ ASTM D2513

گیس ایندھن مہیا کرنے کے لیے زیر زمین پولی ایتھیلین پائپ ISO 4437

گیس کی ترسیل اور تقسیم کے لیے پراسس پائپ ASME B 31.8

پائپ لائن اور اس سے متعلقہ چیزوں کی ویلڈنگ API1104

خدمات برائے صارفین (Customer Services)

صارف کی تسلی SNGPL کی حکمت عملی کا اہم اور بنیادی حصہ ہے۔ SNGPL کے 16 ریجنل دفاتر، 34 سب ریجنل دفاتر، 88 کسٹمر سروسز سنٹرز اور 178 کمپلینٹ سنٹرز پنجاب، خیبر پختونخواہ، اسلام آباد اور آزاد جموں کشمیر میں پھیلے ہوئے ہیں جو کہ 65 لاکھ سے زائد صارفین سے شکایات وصول کر کے ان کا ازالہ کرتے ہیں۔ یہ کمپلینٹ سنٹرز سال کے تمام 365 دن اور دن کے 24 گھنٹے شکایات وصولی اور ان کا ازالہ کرتے ہیں۔ ان دفاتر کے علاوہ SNGPL کا ایک کال سنٹر بھی ہے جو (UAN 1199) کے تحت کام کرتا ہے اور صارفین سے شکایات وصول کر کے اپنے متعلقہ دفاتر میں ازالہ کے لیے بھیج دیتا ہے۔ کمپنی کی خدمات کو مزید بہتر بنانے کے لیے کال سنٹر روزانہ کی بنیاد پر 500 شکایت کنندگان سے کمپنی کی خدمات کے بارے میں رائے معلوم کرتا ہے۔

شعبہ بلنگ (Billing)

اپنے معزز صارفین کے لئے بروقت گیس کے بلوں کی فراہمی ہماری اولین ترجیح ہے، جس میں گیس میٹرز کی کاؤنٹر ریڈنگ کی تصویر ماہانہ بل میں شائع کی جاتی ہے۔ غلطیوں سے مبرا بلنگ کے لئے نان بلنگ کیسز اور عارضی بلنگ کے مسائل کے حل کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے ہر ممکن کوشش کی جاتی ہے۔ موقع پر موجود بے ضابطگیوں اور تضادات کی بروقت رپورٹنگ اور ان کی تصحیح کے لئے بروقت عملدرآمد پر خصوصی توجہ دی جاتی ہے تاکہ گیس کے ضیاع کو ختم کرنے کے کمپنی کے اولین مقصد کو حاصل کیا جا سکے۔

بقایا جات کے خلاف وصولی کو زیادہ سے زیادہ کرنے کے لیے فعال اور قانونی چارہ جوئی کرنے والے صارفین کے خلاف موثر اور وسیع بحالی مہم شروع کر دی گئی ہے۔ منقطع نادہندگان صارفین سے بقایا جات کی ہر ممکن وصولی کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے ریکوری کنٹریکٹرز اور ریکوری مقدمات کے ذریعے وصولی کے علاوہ جن قانونی دعووں کے متعلق احکامات (کمپنی کے حق میں) جاری ہو چکے ہیں ان کو متعلقہ ریونیو حکام کو گیس (چوری کنٹرول اور ریکوری) ایکٹ۔ 2016ء کی شق نمبر (2)27 کے تحت بھیجا گیا ہے۔ اس تناظر میں 4442 منقطع نادہندگان صارفین کے مقدمات ضلعی کلکٹرز کو بھیجے گئے ہیں تاکہ ان بقایا جات کی وصولی لینڈ ریونیو کے طور پر کی جائے۔ اس چیز کی توقع ہے کہ ان تمام قانونی دعووں کے متعلق احکامات (کمپنی کے حق میں) پر متعلقہ محکموں / ریونیو اتھارٹیز کے ذریعے کاروائی کی صورت میں کامیابی کے امکانات کافی حد تک بڑھ جائیں گے۔ عدالت سے ثابت شدہ نادہندگان سے بقایا جات کی وصولی کے لئے ان کی جائیدادوں کی قرقی لینڈ ریونیو اتھارٹی کے قوانین کے تحت ممکن بنانا زیادہ موثر ہے۔ یہ اندازہ لگایا گیا ہے کہ متعلقہ اداروں / محصولات حکام کے تمام قانونی لوازمات سے لیس ہونے کی وجہ سے نادہندگان سے عدالتی فیصلے کے مطابق رقم کی وصولی میں خاطر خواہ اضافہ ہوگا۔

شعبہ آئی ٹی (Information Technology)

آپ کی کمپنی کا شمار اس ملک کی ان صف اول کی کمپنیوں میں ہوتا ہے جو کہ صارف کا بھرپور اعتماد، کام کرنے کے عمل کی کارکردگی میں اضافہ، اس کی شفافیت اور جانچ پڑتال حاصل کرنے کے لیے انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی کا بھرپور استعمال کرتی ہے۔ ہماری باصلاحیت ٹیمیں نظام کی خودکاری میں جدت لانے میں ہمہ وقت کوشاں ہیں جیسا کہ بزنس انٹیلی جنس، اینالٹیکس اور جدید ترین انفارمیشن سسٹم۔

صارفین کو تسلی بخش سروس فراہم کرنے کے لیے کسٹمر کیئر اینڈ بلنگ سسٹم کے استعمال سے نظام کی درستگی، بلوں کی ترسیل اور آمدن کی وصولی کے نظام میں مزید بہتری ہوئی ہے۔ اور اس سسٹم کے بارے میں تمام ضروری معلومات پوری کمپنی کو دی جاتی ہیں۔ کسٹمر کیئر اینڈ بلنگ کے استعمال سے فعال پلاننگ اور یو ایف جی میں نمایاں کمی ممکن ہوئی۔ میسرز اور یکال کمپنی نے مخلصانہ سفارشات بھی کی ہیں کہ کسٹمر کیئر اینڈ بلنگ سسٹم کو جدید ترین ورژن پر لایا جائے تاکہ اس کی سپورٹ کو جاری رکھا جا سکے۔ اور اس کام کے لیے آئی ٹی / ایم آئی ایس کی ایک ٹیم نے کامیابی سے کسٹمر کیئر اینڈ بلنگ کو ورژن 2.6 پر اپ گریڈ کیا جس کے لیے نہ صرف ہماری تمام انتظامیہ کی مکمل حمایت حاصل تھی بلکہ جو میسرز اوریکال نے تکنیکی دستاویزات فراہم کی تھیں ان کی روشنی میں اس پورے کام کو مکمل کیا۔

اس وقت ای آر پی سسٹم کمپنی کے تمام ریجنل دفاتر بشمول تمام پراجیکٹ لوکیشنز پر لگایا جا چکا ہے۔ اور اس سسٹم کے استعمال کے حوالے سے کمپنی کے مختلف کاموں میں خاطر خواہ بہتری نظر آتی ہے جیسا کہ

انتظامی جائزہ (Operations Review)

آپکی کمپنی نے اپنے مقررہ دائرہ کار میں ترسیلی نظام (Transmission System) کو 6 سے 42 انچ قطر کی انتہائی دباؤ کی حامل لائنوں کے ساتھ 8,917 کلومیٹر تک توسیع دی ہے۔ دوران سال 366 نئے دیہات وقصبہ جات کو مرکزی نظام کے ساتھ اضافی 6,591 کلو میٹر تقسیمی (Distribution) لائنوں کے ذریعے منسلک کر دیا ہے۔ لہذا اب 4,711 دیہات، قصبہ جات اور ضلعی وتحصیل ہیڈکوارٹرز کمپنی کے نظام سے منسلک ہیں اور ان کی دہلیز تک قدرتی گیس کی سہولت فراہم کی جارہی ہے۔ زیر جائزہ سال، کمپنی نے اپنے وژن ومشن کے تحت صارفین کے معیار زندگی میں بہتری کیلئے 430,41 نئے گیس کنکشن فراہم کیے۔

منصوبہ جات (Projects)

آپکی کمپنی نے مالی سال 2018-19ء کے دوران 6" سے 12" قطر کی 88.11 کلومیٹر ترسیلی لائنز بشمول کنٹریکٹ لائنز اور 1" سے 18" قطر کی 923.54 کلومیٹر تقسیمی لائنز نظام کی صلاحیت میں اضافے نئی آبادیوں کو گیس مہیا کرنے اور صارفین کے اطمینان کی خاطر گیس پریشر میں اضافہ کرنے کے لیے مکمل کی ہیں۔ ملک میں جاری توانائی کے بحران کے پیش نظر، حکومت پاکستان نے ملک میں گیس فراہمی کی کمی کو پورا کرنے کیلئے 1 ارب 20 کروڑ مکعب فٹ گیس کی درآمد کے لیے ترجیحی بنیادوں پر کام کیا ہے۔ اضافی 1 ارب 20 کروڑ مکعب فٹ گیس کی نقل وحمل کے لیے کمپنی اپنے نظام کی بہتری میں مصروف عمل رہی ہے۔ کمپنی نے درج ذیل منصوبہ جات مکمل انضمام کر دیئے ہیں۔

i) 1 ارب 20 کروڑ مکعب فٹ RLNG کی ساوان سے لاہور ترسیل کے لیے نظام میں توسیع کا منصوبہ۔

ii) مجموعی طور پر 3600 میگاواٹ پیداواری صلاحیت کے حامل بجلی کی پیداوار کے تین کارخانوں بھکی، حویلی بہادر شاہ اور بلوکی کو RLNG 200MMBTU فراہمی کے لیے لائنز کا منصوبہ۔

iii) تندی پور پاور پلانٹ کو RLNG100 MMCFD کی فراہمی کے لیے لائنز کا منصوبہ۔

iv) صدیق صدا شتراکی لاگت کی بنیاد پر تریموں بیراج ضلع جھنگ کے قریب پنجاب پاور پلانٹ کو RLNG 200 MMCFD روزانہ فراہمی کے لیے 24" قطر کی 93 کلومیٹر گیس لائن کا منصوبہ۔

ایل این جی (Liquified Natural Gas)

ایل پی جی ایئر مکس کے منصوبے:

حکومت پاکستان کے مینڈیٹ کے تحت، سوئی ناردرن گیس پائپ لائنز لمیٹڈ (SNGPL) توانائی کے بنیادی ڈھانچے کے بہت سے منصوبوں پر کام کر رہی ہے تاکہ توانائی کی فراہمی اور قابل تجدید توانائی کے وسائل کو مؤثر طور پر استعمال کیا جاسکے۔ ایل این جی/ایل پی جی ڈیپارٹمنٹ اپنے صارفین کو ایل پی جی ایئر مکس جو کہ مصنوعی قدرتی گیس (SNG) کے نام سے بھی جانی جاتی ہے، کی فراہمی کے لئے بہت سے منصوبوں پر کام کر رہا ہے تاکہ اپنے ان صارفین کو جو ڈسٹری بیوشن نیٹ ورک (Distribution Network) سے منسلک نہیں ہیں ان کو سٹینڈ الون (Stand Alone) کی بنیاد پر مذکورہ گیس فراہم کی جاسکے۔ اقتصادی رابطہ کمیٹی (ECC) نے گھریلو صارفین کو ایل پی جی ایئر مکس گیس کی فراہمی کے لئے پنجاب، خیبر پختونخواہ، آزاد جموں وکشمیر اور گلگت بلتستان میں 37 مختلف مقامات کے لیے منصوبوں کی منظوری دی ہے۔

ایل این جی/ایل پی جی ڈیپارٹمنٹ کی تکنیکی ٹیم قلیل مدت میں 37 مختلف مقامات کا سروے کرنے کے بعد اس نتیجے پر پہنچی کہ سترہ (17) ایسے مقامات جو کمپنی کے قدرتی گیس کے نیٹ ورک کے قریب ہیں ان کو قدرتی گیس کی ترسیل ممکن ہے جبکہ چار (04) مقامات کو تکنیکی لحاظ سے غیر موزوں قرار دے دیا گیا۔ فی الحال ایل این جی/ایل پی جی ڈیپارٹمنٹ خیبر پختونخواہ، آزاد جموں وکشمیر اور گلگت بلتستان کے سولہ (16) ایسے مقامات پر کام کر رہا ہے جو کہ تکنیکی لحاظ سے ایل پی جی ایئر مکس پلانٹس کی تنصیب کے لئے موزوں ہیں۔

کمپنی کے پاس اس وقت 20MMBTU/HR صلاحیت کے حامل تین (03) اور 300MMBTU/HR صلاحیت کا حامل ایک پلانٹ تنصیب کے لئے موجود ہے۔ اس مقصد کے لئے دروش، ضلع چترال اور گلگت بلتستان میں گلگت شہر میں اراضی حاصل کر لی گئی ہے۔ مذکورہ مقامات پر آئندہ چند ماہ میں پلانٹس کی تنصیب کا کام شروع ہو جائے گا جبکہ باقی مقامات پر حصول اراضی کے لئے کوشش کی جارہی ہے۔

ایل این جی درآمد کا منصوبہ

ایل این جی/ ایل پی جی ڈیپارٹمنٹ SSGC اور PSO کے ساتھ ہم آہنگی کے ذریعے ملک میں LNG کے لین دین میں کلیدی کردار ادا کر رہا ہے۔ 30 جون 2019 تک ملک میں ایل این جی کے تقریباً 241 کارگوز درآمد کیے جاچکے ہیں۔ اس وقت پنجاب کے پاور، انڈسٹریل اور سی این جی سیکٹر کی توانائی کی ضروریات کو پورا کرنے کے لئے RLNG مہیا کی جارہی ہے۔

گیس کی کمپریشن (Compression of Gas)

کمپریشن ڈیپارٹمنٹ مختلف فیلڈز میں موجود متفرق بہاؤ اور دباؤ کی حامل قدرتی گیس حاصل کرنے کے بعد مناسب بہاؤ اور دباؤ پر ٹرانسمیشن سسٹم میں SNGPL ڈسٹری بیوشن کی ضروریات کے مطابق گیس کی ترسیل میں اہم کردار ادا کر رہا ہے۔ اس مقصد کے لیے گیارہ کمپریسر اسٹیشن میں 226,200 ہارس پاور کے حامل 69 گیس کمپریسر پیکجز لگائے گئے ہیں۔

کمپریشن ڈیپارٹمنٹ میسرز سولار کی فراہم کردہ Saturn اور Centaur کمپریسر پیکجز کو مقامی طور پر مرمت کرنے میں خودکفیل ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ کمپریشن ڈیپارٹمنٹ کے پاس کمپریسرز کی اوور ہالنگ کے بعد ان کی کارکردگی کی تشخیص اور پائیداری جانچنے کی سہولت بھی موجود ہے۔ اوور ہالنگ کے لیے میسرز سولار کی ٹیکنالوجی منتقلی کے بعد اب کمپریشن ڈیپارٹمنٹ کے پاس میسرز سولار کے معیار کی سہولت موجود ہے۔

میسرز سولار کی ہدایت اور معیار کے مطابق کمپریشن ڈیپارٹمنٹ دو ٹربائنز (جو کہ ایک لاکھ گھنٹے پورے کر چکی ہیں) کے پانچ سالہ زیرو اوور ہالنگ منصوبے پر کام کر رہا ہے جس سے نہ صرف ٹربائن انجنوں کی کارکردگی بہتر ہوگی بلکہ فیول کی بھی بچت ہوگی۔

مشین شاپ بھی نئی اور جدید ویلڈنگ مشین کی شمولیت سے اپ گریڈ ہو چکی ہے۔ کمپریشن ڈیپارٹمنٹ کمپریسر اسٹیشن پر موجود پاور پلانٹس، ہیٹ ایکسچینجر اور کولنگ ٹاورز (کمپریس کی گئی گیس کو ٹھنڈا کرنے کا نظام) کو چلانے اور مرمت کی بھی صلاحیت رکھتا ہے۔

حالیہ انفراسٹرکچر ڈیولپمنٹ پراجیکٹ کے تحت کمپریشن ڈیپارٹمنٹ پاور سیکٹر کے لئے مزید

جات کی منتقلی پر ہیں۔ ان کے خیال میں ان معیارات کا اطلاق ماضی سے مطابقت کے ساتھ یکم جولائی 2018ء کے گوشوارہ جات کے افتتاحی بیلنس میں ہونا چاہیے تھا، جبکہ سروس لائنز، خدمات فراہمی وترسیل کی لاگت کی مد میں سابقہ اندراج شدہ محصولات کے سلسلے میں ہونے والے معاہدوں پر، جو کہ منتقلی کی تاریخ کے حوالے سے لازمی حیثیت رکھتے ہیں، کو مؤثر ہونا چاہیے تھا۔

کمپنی کی رائے میں IFRS-15 کو آئندہ کے حوالے سے یکم جولائی 2018ء سے کمپنی میں اپنایا گیا تھا اور کمپنی نے اپنے گذشتہ گوشوارہ جات میں اس کے اثرات کا درست اندراج کیا ہے۔ IFRS-15 کی دفعات کے اندراج کے سلسلے میں معاملہ ICAP کی ASB کمپنی کے سامنے پڑتال کنندگان اور کمپنی کی باہمی رضامندی کے ساتھ رکھا گیا۔ یہ امر قابل ذکر ہے کہ ASB واحد اعلیٰ ادارہ ہے جو کہ IFRS کے معیارات کو مرتب کرنے اور ان کی تشریح کے لیے SECP سے باقاعدہ تسلیم وتصدیق شدہ ہے اور اس بات کی وضاحت SECP نے کمپنی کو اپنے مورخہ 23 جولائی 2020ء کے مراسلے میں بھی کی ہے۔ ICAP کے ASB نے 8 جولائی 2020ء کو اپنی تشریح/رائے جاری کی جس کو 9 جولائی 2020ء کو پڑتال کنندہ کو باضابطہ طور پر بھیجا گیا۔ ASB نے یہ نتیجہ اخذ کیا کہ کمپنی نے IFRIC-18 کے تحت جو کہ IFRS-15 کی "تکمیل شدہ معاہدے" کی تعریف پر پورا اترتا ہے، گذشتہ سالوں میں صارفین کے لیے نیٹ ورک میں کیے گئے انتظامات اور انفراسٹرکچر کی تعمیر کے حوالے سے محصول میں پہلے ہی تسلیم کر لیا گیا ہے۔ کمپنی IFRS-15 کی عبوری ضروریات کے مطابق تکمیل شدہ معاہدات پر غور کر سکتی ہے۔ اس معاملے میں مالیاتی گوشوارہ جات ASB کی رائے/تشریح کے عین مطابق ہیں جبکہ پڑتال کنندہ کی رپورٹ میں دیا گیا اختلاف رائے غلط فہمی پر مبنی ہے۔ اگر ان مالیاتی گوشوارہ جات میں پڑتال کنندہ کے تحفظات کے اثرات کو شامل کیا جاتا ہے تو 30 جون 2019ء کو ختم ہونے والے مالی سال کے لیے فی حصص منافع میں 27 پیسے کی کمی واقع ہوگی۔

غیر محسوب گیس۔ کنٹرول (UFG-Control)

کمپنی کی کارکردگی اور منافع پر براہ راست اثر ڈالنے کی وجہ سے UFG کی روک تھام کمپنی کی اولین ترجیح ہے۔ بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز، UFG کی روک تھام کے لیے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی کمیٹی اور انتظامیہ، UFG نقصانات کو کم کرنے کے لیے وقتاً فوقتاً احکامات جاری کرتے ہیں جن کی روشنی میں متعلقہ تقسیم کار علاقوں کو ہدایات جاری کی جاتی ہیں۔ تقسیم کار علاقوں اور شعبہ ترسیل کو ان کے دائرہ اختیار کے مطابق UFG میں کمی کے اہداف سالانہ بنیادوں پر دیے جاتے ہیں جس میں پیش قدمی کی مسلسل نگرانی کی جاتی ہے۔ علاقائی دفاتر میں مختلف شعبوں سے تعلق رکھنے والے افسران اور عملہ پر مشتمل ٹیمز کے ذریعے تقسیم کار علاقوں کے علاقائی سربراہان UFG نقصانات کی روک تھام کی سرگرمیوں پر عمل درآمد یقینی بناتے ہیں۔ اوگرا کی جانب سے جاری کیے گئے KMIs اور UFG کی روک تھام کی سرگرمیوں پر عمل درآمد کے حوالے سے مختلف تقسیم کار علاقوں کی کوششوں کی ہیڈ آفس میں مسلسل نگرانی کی جاتی ہے۔

کمپنی میں UFG کی روک تھام کے لیے نافذ کیے گئے بڑے منصوبے اور مالی سال 2018-19 میں ان پر پیش رفت درج ذیل ہے۔

1- پیمائش کی غلطیوں کی روک تھام کا منصوبہ:

ناقص میٹرز کی تبدیلی سے پیمائش کی غلطیوں کی اصلاح ہوئی ہے جس سے UFG اعداد وشمار پر مثبت اثر پڑا ہے۔

تفصیل	صنعتی	تجارتی اور خصوصی گھریلو	گھریلو	کل
میٹرز کی تبدیلی (عدد)	5009	16,003	656,701	677,713
اندراج حجم (MMCF)	4096	703	2550	7349

2- رساؤ کی روک تھام کا منصوبہ:

رساؤ کی روک تھام کے منصوبہ میں درج ذیل سرگرمیاں شامل ہیں۔

(i) گھریلو CMSs میں زمین سے اوپر رساؤ کی تصحیح۔

(ii) لیز ر سراغ رساں آلات کے ذریعے زیر زمین رساؤ کا کھوج لگا کر اس کی تصحیح۔

(iii) بحالی نظام پروگرام (Rehabilitation Program System) کے تحت رساؤ کرنے والے زیر زمین نیٹ ورک کی تبدیلی۔

(iv) TBSs/DRSs میں رساؤ کی تصحیح۔

تفصیل	کامیابی
(i) گھریلو CMSs میں زمین سے اوپر رساؤ کی تصحیح۔	871,103
(ii) لیزر سراغ رساں آلات کے ذریعے زیر زمین رساؤ کا کھوج لگا کر اس کی تصحیح۔	34,283
(iii) بحالی نظام پروگرام کے تحت System Rehabilitation Program کے تحت رساؤ کرنے والے زیر زمین نیٹ ورک کی تبدیلی۔	499
(iv) TBSs/DRSs میں رساؤ کی تصحیح۔	943

3- چوری کی روک تھام کا منصوبہ:

چوری کی روک تھام کے منصوبے میں صنعتی، تجارتی، خصوصی گھریلو اور گھریلو صارفین کی نگرانی شامل ہے۔ کمپنی کی مؤثر نگرانی کی وجہ سے مالی سال 2018-19ء میں چوری کے 98,736 واقعات کی نشاندہی کی گئی جس کے نتیجے میں 2 ارب 16 کروڑ مالیت کی 2,867 MMCF گیس حجم کا اندراج ہوا۔

زمرہ وار تفصیل درج ذیل ہے۔

جرم	نشاندہی شدہ چوری کے واقعات (عدد)	اندراج کردہ حجم (MMCF)	اندراج کردہ رقم (ملین روپے)
صنعتی	75	1048	1379
تجارتی اور خصوصی گھریلو	2807	162	156
گھریلو	95854	1658	633
کل	98736	2868	2168

مذکورہ بالا کے علاوہ، چوری کے واقعات میں 257 صارفین اور غیر صارفین کے خلاف FIRs درج کروائی گئی ہیں اور چوری والے علاقوں میں تقسیم اور ترسیل کی ٹیمز کی جانب سے 4249 غیر قانونی کنکشن کو بھی ہٹا دیا گیا ہے۔

جائزہ چیئرپرسن اور ڈائریکٹر رپورٹ

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی جانب سے 56 ویں سالانہ رپورٹ اور سال مختتمہ 30 جون 2019ء کیلئے پڑتال شدہ مالیاتی گوشوارے معہ پڑتال کنندہ (آڈیٹرز) رپورٹ پیش خدمت ہے۔

مالیاتی جائزہ (Financial Review)

ہم بمسرت، سال مختتمہ 30 جون 2019ء کیلئے آپ کی کمپنی کے پڑتال شدہ مالیاتی گوشوارہ جات بشمول اوگرا کی جانب سے سال 2018-19 کیلئے تعین کردہ حتمی مالیاتی ضروریات (FRR) کے بعد پیش کر رہے ہیں۔ گذشتہ سال، حاصل ہونے والے 11 ارب 12 کروڑ روپے (تقریباً) منافع کے مقابلے میں اس سال 7 ارب 7 کروڑ روپے (تقریباً) منافع حاصل کیا۔ فی حصہ منافع گزشتہ سال کے دوران ہونے والے 17 روپے 54 پیسے کی نسبت 11 روپے 16 پیسے ہوا ہے۔

مختصر مالی جائزہ زیر نظر سال کیلئے درج ذیل ہے:

			ملین روپے
1	منافع قبل از محاصل (Taxation)		11,149
2	محاصل کی دستیابی		(4,073)
3	بعد از محاصل منافع		7,076

وہ بنیادی نکات جو گزشتہ سال کی نسبت کمپنی کے منافع میں کمی کا باعث بنے، درج ذیل ہیں:

(الف) گزشتہ سال کی نسبت کمپنی کے لیے غیر محسوب گیس (UFG) کی مد میں حجم اور قدر، دونوں لحاظ سے اضافہ ہوا۔ ریگولیٹر کی جانب سے تعین کیے گئے گزشتہ سال کے UFG نقصان 10.93% کی نسبت اس سال UFG نقصان 11.86% ہوا۔ UFG کی مد میں عدم اجازت گزشتہ سال 6 ارب 35 کروڑ کی نسبت اس سال 10 ارب 52 کروڑ روپے رہی۔ روپے کی قدر میں کمی کی وجہ سے گیس کی قیمت 354/MCF روپے سے بڑھ کر 481/MCF روپے ہوگئی جس کے نتیجے میں UFG کی مد میں عدم اجازت میں گزشتہ سال کی نسبت 2 ارب 78 کروڑ روپے کا اضافہ ہوا۔ زیر نظر سال میں آپ کی کمپنی تقسیمی نظام کے نقصان کو گزشتہ سال کے نقصان 47bcf سے 45bcf پر لانے میں کامیاب رہی۔ اس کمی میں معزز لاہور ہائیکورٹ کے پریشر فیکٹر پر دیے گئے فیصلے کے نتیجے میں جولائی 2018ء سے حجم کا اندراج شامل ہے۔ شمالی علاقوں میں گیس کے زیادہ نقصان والے علاقوں میں غیر قانونی نیٹ ورک ٹیپنگ (Taping) کی وجہ سے اس سال کے دوران ترسیلی نظام میں UFG میں 5bcf کا قابل ذکر اضافہ ہوا اور یہ 2.8bcf سے بڑھ کر 7.7bcf ہوگئی۔ ترسیل اور تقسیم سمیت UFG کا کل حجم گزشتہ سال 49.9bcf کے مقابلے میں اس سال 52.5bcf ریکارڈ کیا گیا۔

معزز لاہور ہائیکورٹ کے فیصلے کے نتیجے میں پریشر فیکٹر کے اطلاق کا مالیاتی اثر تقریباً 1 ارب 38 کروڑ روپے ہے۔ آپ کی کمپنی نے معزز لاہور ہائیکورٹ کے فیصلے کے خلاف اپیل دائر کر رکھی ہے اور کیس معزز سپریم کورٹ آف پاکستان میں زیر سماعت ہے۔ مالیاتی گوشواروں میں اگر پریشر فیکٹر کو مطابقت کے لیے شامل نہ کیا جاتا تو موجودہ سال کے لیے فیصد UFG 11.86% کی بجائے 10.94% ہوتی اور UFG کی عدم اجازت میں 1 ارب 95 کروڑ روپے کی کمی واقع ہوتی۔ آپ کی کمپنی گیس کے زیادہ نقصان والے علاقوں کی صورتحال سے نمٹنے کے لیے پرعزم ہے اور غیر قانونی نیٹ ورک کی جگہ پر ضروری بنیادی ڈھانچہ بنانے کے ساتھ ساتھ صوبائی اور ضلعی انتظامیہ کی مدد سے تفصیلی منصوبہ تشکیل دیا ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ آپ کی کمپنی کئی اقدامات اٹھا رہی ہے جس میں نگرانی میں اضافہ، نیٹ ورک کی تقسیم، گیس چوری کے حوالے سے حساس علاقوں کی خصوصی نگرانی، رساؤ کا بروقت سراغ اور تصحیح اور پائپ کی سہولیات کی مسلسل جانچ پڑتال اور اپ گریڈیشن شامل ہیں۔

(ب) OGRA کی جانب کی گئے UFG سے متعلق تجزیے کے نتیجے میں UFG متعین کرنے کے لیے استعمال ہونے والے پیمانوں پر یکم جولائی 2017ء سے نظر ثانی کی گئی۔ نتیجتاً، وہ غیر صارف اور امن وامان سے متاثرہ علاقے جن کو اوگرا کی جانب سے ہدف سے اوپر ہونے کی اجازت دی گئی تھی، اب ہدف میں شامل ہو گئے ہیں اور نگرانی کے کلیدی اشارے کے ایم آئی آئیز (KMIs) ان پر لاگو ہیں۔ ہدف کے مطابق موجودہ سال کا نقصان 5% ہے اور KMIs کی تکمیل مزید 2.6 فیصد نقصان کی اجازت دیتی ہے۔ اس سال کے دوران بیرونی آڈیٹرز کے آڈٹ کے مطابق KMIs کی 99 فیصد تکمیل کے باوجود ریگولیٹری جانب تکمیل کی سطح 73.85% (LY 76.58%) متعین کی گئی ہے جس کے نتیجے میں موثر ہدف 6.92% (LY 6.99%) ہے۔ آپ کی کمپنی نے KMIs کی تکمیل کے اس یک طرفہ تعین کے خلاف معزز لاہور ہائی کورٹ میں اپیل دائر کر رکھی ہے اور معاملہ زیر سماعت ہے۔ کمپنی اوگرا کی جانب سے موجودہ تعین کے خلاف بھی نظر ثانی اپیل دائر کر رہی ہے۔

(ج) مالی لاگت میں اضافہ، جو کہ بنیادی طور پر دوران سال شرح سود میں اضافے کی وجہ سے ہوا، کی وجہ سے بھی کمپنی کی منافع بخشی بری طرح متاثر ہوئی۔

کمپنی 17.43 فیصد شرح منافع کی ضمانت کے ساتھ کام کر رہی ہے۔ اوگرا نے 2018-19ء کے لیے حتمی مالی ضروریات کے تعین میں متعدد عدم اجازتیں دی ہیں جن کی ماضی میں کوئی مثال نہیں ملتی۔ ان عدم اجازتوں کو کمپنی اوگرا کی نگرانی سے متعلق معمول کی روایات اور عدل وانصاف کے منافی گردانتی ہے۔ ان کے حوالے سے جاری کردہ وجوہات مستحکم نہیں ہیں اور ان میں سرمایہ کاری اور نگرانی کے اصولوں کا فقدان ہے۔ مختلف معاملات جو کہ مجموعی طور پر 25,074 ملین کے برابر ہیں، ان سے متعلق آپ کی کمپنی سمجھتی ہے کہ قانون، حقائق اور نگرانی سے متعلقہ دلائل، اوگرا کی یک طرفہ عدم اجازتوں اور غیر مسلسل طریقہ کار کے مقابلے میں کمپنی کے موقف کی تائید کرتے ہیں۔ اس لیے ان کے اثرات مالیاتی گوشواروں میں شامل نہیں کیے گئے۔ آپ کی کمپنی اپیل دائر کرنے کے مرحلے میں ہے اور کمپنی کے موقف کے دفاع کے لیے تمام ممکنہ وسائل کو استعمال کرے گی اور اس حوالے سے موافق نتیجے کے لیے پرامید ہے۔

آپ کی کمپنی کو مقامی گیس اور RLNG میں 203 ارب روپے کے تفریقی مارجن اور SSGC کی جانب RLNG کے مخصوص حجم اپنے پاس رکھنے کی وجہ سے مالی مشکلات کا سامنا ہے۔ ان رقومات کی وصولیابی حکومت پاکستان کی جانب سے بالواسطہ یا بلاواسطہ مستقبل میں گیس کی قیمت میں اضافے اور SSGC کے ساتھ کھاتہ کے تصفیہ پر منحصر ہے۔ کمپنی نے یہ مسائل حکومت پاکستان کے ساتھ اعلیٰ ترین سطح پر اٹھائے ہیں اور کمپنی آنے والے سال میں ان مسائل کے حل کے لیے پرامید ہے۔

بیرونی پڑتال کنندگان رپورٹ میں ترمیم

بیرونی پڑتال کنندگان میسرز EY Ford Rhodes، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس نے اپنی پڑتال شدہ رپورٹ برائے مالی سال مختتمہ 30 جون 2019ء میں اپنے تحفظات برائے عدم تکمیل IFRS-15 جس کو IFRIC-18 کی دفعات کے ساتھ پڑھا جائے، جو کہ "صارفین سے اثاثہ

FORM OF PROXY

Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited

I/We ______________________________

of ______________________________

being a member of SUI NORTHERN GAS PIPELINES LIMITED and holder of ______________ (number of shares)

ordinary shares vide Registered Folio/CDC Participant I.D. No. ______________________________

hereby appoint Mr./Mrs./Miss. ______________________________ of ______________

or failing whom Mr./Mrs./Miss ______________________________ of ______________

as my/our proxy to vote for me/us and on my/our behalf at the 55th Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on Saturday, August 15, 2020 at 11:00 a.m. and/or at any adjournment thereof.

Signed under my/our hand this __________ day of __________, 20__.

Signature on Rupees Five Revenue Stamp

(Signature should agree with the specimen signature registered with the Company)

WITNESSES:

1. Signature: ______________________

Name: ______________________

Address: ______________________

CNIC / Passport No. ______________________

Dated: ______________________

2. Signature: ______________________

Name: ______________________

Address: ______________________

CNIC / Passport No. ______________________

NOTES:

1. All members, entitled to attend and vote at the general meeting, are entitled to appoint another member in writing as their proxy to attend and vote on their behalf. A legal entity, being a member, may appoint any person, regardless whether they are a member or not, as proxy. In case of legal entities, a resolution of the Board of Directors' / Power of Attorney with specimen signature of the person nominated to represent and vote on behalf of the legal entity, shall be submitted to the Company. The proxy holders are required to produce their original CNIC or original Passport at the time of the meeting.
2. The proxy instrument must be complete in all respects and in order to be effective should be deposited at the Registered Office of the Company but not later than 48 hours before the time of holding the meeting.

For CDC account holders / legal entities:

In addition to the above the following requirements have to be met:

i) In case of individuals, the account holder or sub-account holder and/or the person whose securities are in group account and their registration details are uploaded as per the regulations, shall submit the proxy form as per the requirements mentioned below.

ii) The proxy form shall be witnessed by two persons whose names, addresses and CNIC numbers shall be mentioned on the form.

iii) Attested copies of CNIC or the Passport of the beneficial owners and of the proxy shall be furnished with the proxy form.

iv) The proxy shall produce his/her original CNIC or original Passport at the time of the meeting.

v) In case of a legal entity, the Board of Directors' resolution/power of attorney with specimen signature shall be submitted (unless it has been provided earlier) along with proxy form to the Company.

AFFIX CORRECT POSTAGE

The Company Secretary,

SUI NORTHERN GAS PIPELINES LIMITED
Gas House, 21-Kashmir Road, P.O. Box No. 56,
Lahore-54000, Pakistan.
Tel : (+92-42) 99201451-60 & 99201490-99
Fax : (+92-42) 99201369 & 99201302

پراکسی فارم

سوئی ناردرن گیس پائپ لائنز لیمیٹڈ

میں مسمی/مسمات ____________________

ساکن ____________________

بحیثیت ممبر سوئی ناردرن گیس پائپ لائنز لیمیٹڈ (کمپنی) حامل ____________ عمومی حصص،
تعداد حصص (شیئرز)

جو کہ بحوالہ فولیو نمبر/سی ڈی سی(CDC) اکاؤنٹ نمبر ____________ کے تحت

مسمی/مسمات ____________ ساکن ________ کو بطور مختار (پراکسی) مقرر کرتا/ کرتی ہوں بصورت عدم موجودگی

مسمی/مسمات ____________ ساکن ____________

کو بطور مختار (پراکسی) مقرر کرتا/ کرتی ہوں تا کہ وہ میری جگہ کمپنی کے 55 ویں سالانہ اجلاس عام، جو بتاریخ 15 اگست 2020ء بروز ہفتہ بوقت 11 بجے صبح منعقد ہو رہا ہے یا اس کے ملتوی شدہ اجلاس میں شرکت کرسکیں اور ووٹ ڈال سکیں۔

مؤرخہ: ____________

جگہ برائے 5 روپے
کے رسیدی ٹکٹ
اور اُن پر حصے دار کے
درج شدہ (رجسٹرڈ) دستخط

گواہان:

1.	2.
دستخط: ____________	دستخط: ____________
نام گواہ: ____________	نام گواہ: ____________
پتہ: ____________	پتہ: ____________
____________	____________
____________	____________
شناختی کارڈ/پاسپورٹ نمبر: ____________	شناختی کارڈ/پاسپورٹ نمبر: ____________

مورخہ: ____________

AFFIX
CORRECT
POSTAGE

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