



**SUI NORTHERN GAS PIPELINES LIMITED**



**HISTORIC PROFITS, SHARED SUCCESS:  
A YEAR OF COLLECTIVE ACHIEVEMENT...**

ANNUAL REPORT  
**2024**







# Cover Story

Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited (SNGPL)'s remarkable 61-year journey stands as a powerful testament to the strength of steadfast commitment, and deep-rooted community engagement. This year, we proudly mark a defining milestone in our history — achieving record-breaking profitability and setting new benchmarks for collective success.

Since our inception in 1963, SNGPL has been a cornerstone of Pakistan's energy sector, consistently evolving to meet the nation's growing energy demands. Our exceptional achievements this year are a direct reflection of the cumulative efforts of our people and all stakeholders — a true story of shared vision and united strength.

As we look ahead, SNGPL stands ready to seize the opportunities presented by a rapidly transforming energy landscape. Our strategic roadmap reinforces our commitment to infrastructure expansion, investment in state-of-the-art technologies, and an unwavering focus on operational excellence. Driven by innovation, sustainability, and a forward-thinking mindset, we are dedicated to delivering enduring value to our customers, shareholders, and communities.

The Annual Report 2024 is both a celebration and a reflection: a tribute to our enduring legacy of resilience, reliability, and excellence, and a showcase of a year distinguished by historic financial performance and collective achievement. The cover image encapsulates the spirit of continuity and ambition — bridging our proud heritage with a bold vision for the future.

As we continue to fuel progress, our core values — commitment, courtesy, competence, responsibility, and integrity — will remain the bedrock of all that we do. Together, with the unwavering trust and collaboration of all our stakeholders, we are confident that we will build upon this historic success, driving sustainable growth and shaping the future of energy in Pakistan.





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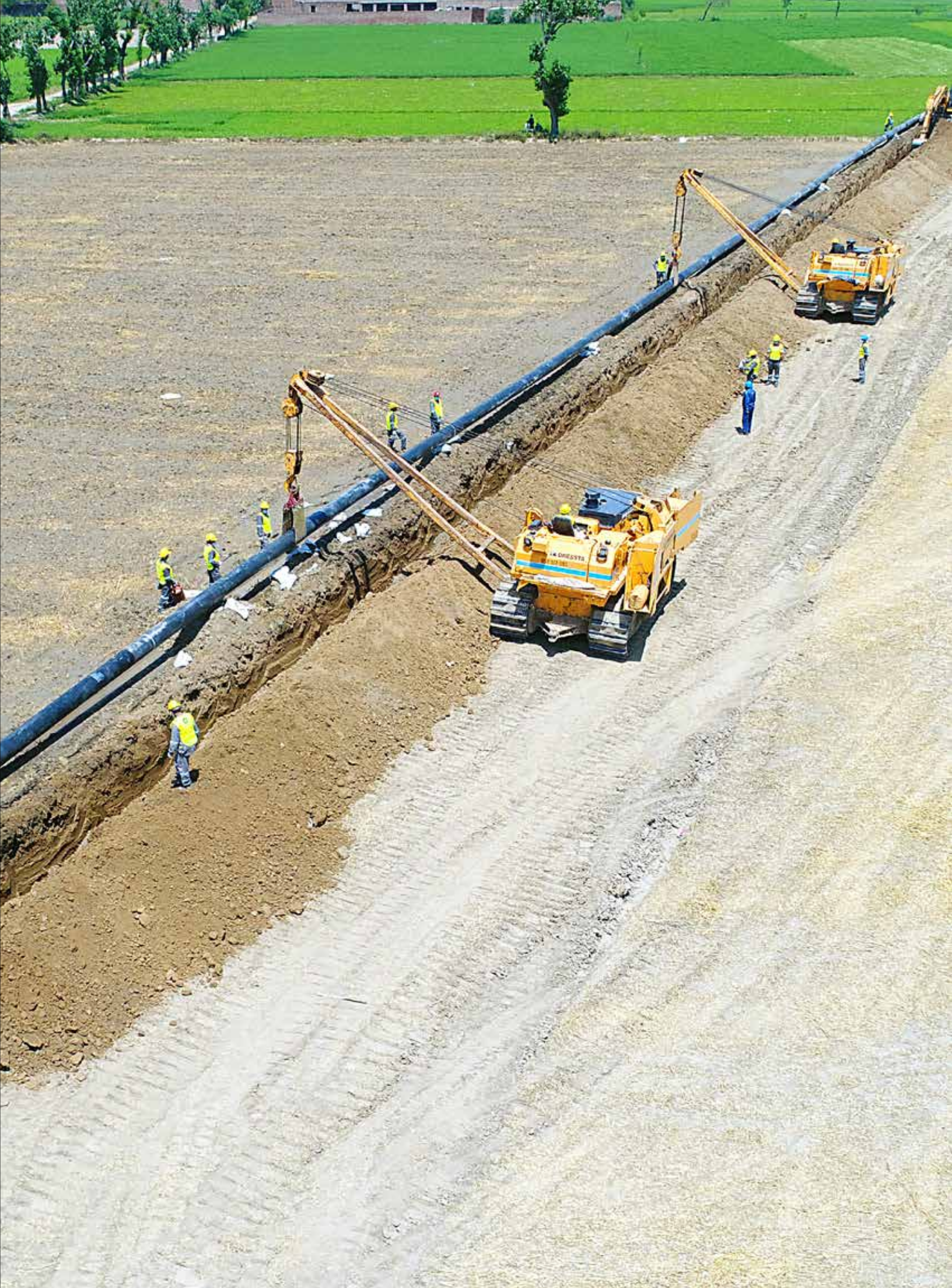
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# Vision

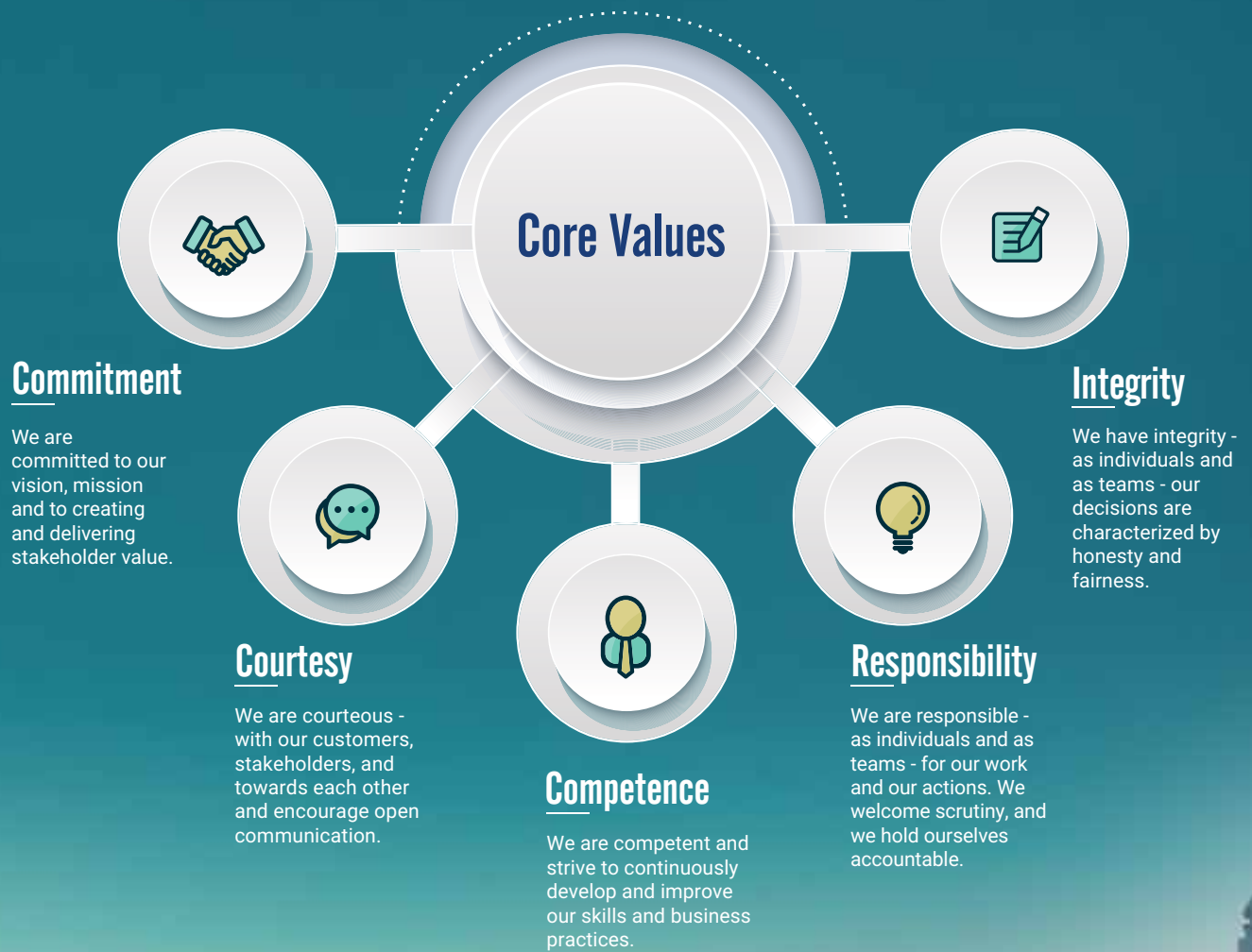
To be the leading integrated natural gas provider in the region seeking to improve the quality of life of our customers and achieve maximum benefit for our stakeholders by providing an uninterrupted and environment friendly energy resource.

# Mission

A commitment to deliver natural gas to all doorsteps in our chosen areas through continuous expansion of our network, by optimally employing technological, human and organizational resources, best practices and high ethical standards.









# Corporate Profile

Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited (SNGPL) was incorporated as a private limited company in 1963 and converted into a public limited company in January 1964 under the Companies Act 1913, now the Companies Act, 2017 and is listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited.

The Company took over the existing Sui – Multan System (217 miles of 16 inch and 80 miles of 10 inch diameter pipelines) from Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation

(PIDC) and Dhulian – Rawalpindi – Wah system (82 miles of 6 inch diameter pipeline) from Attock Oil Company Limited. The Company's commercial operations commenced by selling an average of 47 MMCFD gas in two regions viz. Multan and Rawalpindi, serving a total number of 67 consumers.

SNGPL is the largest integrated gas company serving more than 7.3 million consumers in North Central Pakistan through an

extensive network in Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Azad Jamu & Kashmir. The Company has over 61 years of experience in operation and maintenance of high-pressure gas transmission and distribution system. It has also expanded its activities as Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) Contractor to undertake the planning, designing and construction of pipelines, both for itself and other organization.





# Corporate Information

## Chairman

Mr. Muhammad Ismail Qureshi

## Managing Director / CEO

Mr. Amer Tufail

## SGM (CA) / Company Secretary

Mr. Imtiaz Mehmood

## Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Kamran Akram

## Head of Internal Audit

Mr. Aamir Latif

## Auditors

M/s. A.F Ferguson & Co.,  
Chartered Accountants

## Legal Advisor

M/s. Surridge & Beecheno

## Share Registrar

CDC Share Registrar Services Limited  
(CDCSRSL)

Mezzanine Floor,  
South Tower, LSE Plaza,  
19-Khayaban-e-Aiwan-e-Iqbal,  
Lahore, Pakistan.

Tel: +92-42-36362061-66

Fax: +92-42-36300072

Website: [www.cdcsrsl.com](http://www.cdcsrsl.com)

## Registered Office

Gas House

21-Kashmir Road, P.O. Box No. 56,  
Lahore - 54000, Pakistan.

Tel: +92-42-99082000 & 06

Fax: +92-42-99201369

Website: [www.sngpl.com.pk](http://www.sngpl.com.pk)





# Code of Conduct



SNGPL requires its entire staff both executive staff and subordinate employees, the observance of the highest ethical standards in the conduct of its business activities to minimize the significant risk associated with non compliance. The policy on Business Principles and Ethical Risk is intended to assist SNGPL staff in meeting the standards of professional and personal integrity expected and required of them. SNGPL staff will act with integrity at all times, to protect and safeguard the reputation of the Company. Contravention of this policy will be regarded as misconduct.

SNGPL will ensure that, through this policy and through other means of communication, all kit staff is aware of the required standards, rules and regulations.

Following are certain specific guidelines in respect of the above.

## Conflict of Interest

Each staff member has a prime responsibility to the Company and is expected to avoid any activity that could interfere with that responsibility. Staff should not engage in activities or transactions which may give rise to, or which may be seen to be giving rise to conflict between their personal interests and the interest of Company. Such conflict could arise in a number of ways and a number of situations. The following paragraph outlines some specifically forbidden situations. This list is, however not exhaustive. In case of doubt the advice of the Managements should be sought.

- SNGPL purchase equipment, material and services for various aspects of its operations. SNGPL staff members are forbidden from holding any financial interest, directly or indirectly in any organization supplying goods or services to the Company.
- SNGPL staff should not participate in any external activity that competes, directly or indirectly, with the Company.
- SNGPL staff should not participate in any outside business or activity that might interfere with their duties and responsibilities to the Company.
- No staff member should sell, lease or buy equipment, material or services to or from the Company except when as an employee it may be necessary in the normal course of his/her duties.
- Staff members are not permitted to conduct personal business activities on the Company's premises or to use Company facilities for such purpose.
- If a staff member has direct



interest, indirect interest or family connections, with an external organization that has business dealings with SNGPL, details of such connections and interest should be fully disclosed to the Management.

- Staff members should disclose to the Management the details in respect of any relationship (s) with other staff members; and
- Staff members shall not perform any act or get involved in any situation that potentially could conflict with the principles outlined above.

## Confidentiality

Staff members should not keep or make copies of correspondence, documents, papers and records, list of suppliers or consumers without the consent of the Company. Company's information and records should be kept on Company premises only and unpublished information may be disclosed to external organization/ individuals only on "need to know" basis. In case of doubt in this regard, the Management's advice should be sought.

## Contributions

No contribution shall be made to any organization or to any individual who either holds public office or is a candidate for public office.

## Inducement Payments

Staff members should not give or receive payments that are intended to influence a business decision or to compromise independent judgment; nor should any staff member receive money for having given Company

business to an outside agency. Payment of any nature to Government officials to induce them their duties is strictly prohibited.

## Proper Record of Funds, Assets, Receipts and Disbursements

All funds, assets, receipts and disbursements should be properly recorded in the books of the Company. In particular, no funds or accounts should be established or maintained for a purpose that is not fully and accurately reflected in the books and records of the Company. Funds and assets received or disbursement should be fully and accurately reflected in the books and the records of the Company. No false or fictitious entries should be made or misleading reports pertaining to the Company or its operations should be issued.

## Relationships and Dealings with Government Officials, Media, Suppliers, Consultants and other Parties

SNGPL's relationships and dealings with Government officials, external agencies, parties and individuals should, at all times, be such the SNGPL's integrity and its reputation would not be damaged if details of the relationship or dealings were to become public knowledge.

It is the responsibility of each SNGPL staff member to exercise good judgment so as to act in a manner that will reflect favorably on the Company and the individual. Staff member should only make statements to the media, speeches

in public forums, or publish articles in newspapers etc. with prior authorization. In a personal capacity also, due care should be taken while discussing the Company performance or plans with outsiders. Staff members having questions on how to comply with this requirement should consult with the Management.

## Health and Safety

Every staff member should take reasonable care to ensure the health and safety of him/her self and others, who may be affected by his/her acts or omissions at work. Staff members should not tamper with or misuse any item provided by the Company to secure the safety, health and welfare of its staff and for the protection of the environment.

## Environment

To preserve and protect the environment, all SNGPL staff members should;

- Design and operate the Company's facilities and processes so as to ensure the trust of adjoining communities.
- Promote resource conservations, waste minimization and the minimization of the release of chemicals/gas into the environment.
- Provide employees customers, supplies, public authorities and communities with appropriate information for informed decision making; and
- Strive continuously to improve environmental awareness and protection.



## Alcohol, Drugs and Gambling

The use of alcohol in any form is prohibited on all company locations/premises. Similarly, the use of drugs, except under medical advice, is prohibited on all company locations/premises.

Any staff member arriving at a work place under the influence of alcohol or drugs will not be permitted to enter the premises and will be liable to disciplinary action.

All forms of gambling/betting on the Company's premises are forbidden.

## Receiving gifts

No employee shall seek accept or permit himself/herself or any member of his/her family to accept any gift or favor, the receipt of which will place him/her under form of official obligation to the donor. As part of building relationship with consumers, suppliers, etc. staff members may receive occasional gifts provided that the gift is of nominal value (e.g. pen, Notepads, calendars, diaries, key chains or such promotional material) and the gift is neither intended nor perceived by others to be intended to improperly influence business decision.

## Work Place Harassment

SNGPL staff will maintain an environment that is free from harassment and in which all employees are equally respected. Workplace harassment is defined as any action that creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment. Such actions include, but are not limited to, sexual

harassment, disparaging comments based on gender, religion race or ethnicity.

## Regulatory Compliance and Corporate Governance

SNGPL co-operates fully with all governmental and regulatory bodies and is committed to high standards of corporate governance. We comply fully with our obligations under the Listing Rules of the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited.

## General

- All information and explanations supplied to the auditors must be complete and not misleading.
- SNGPL will not knowingly assist in fraudulent activities (e.g. tax evasion, etc.). If one has any reason to believe that fraudulent activities are taking place (whether within the company or by others with whom the company has business), one must report it to the concerned departmental head immediately.
- All the financial transactions will remain within the ambit of Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association of the Company.









# Present Board of Directors



**Mr. Muhammad Ismail Qureshi**  
Chairman

Mr. Muhammad Ismail Qureshi, was last Rector of National School of Public Policy (NSPP), Pakistan's premier institute of public-servants' training and education till December, 2016. He has over 40 years of experience in public service and development. He served in many high positions in the Government of Pakistan including: Secretary, Establishment Division / Chairman, Board of Trustees, Federal Benevolent Fund & Group Insurance, Secretary, Ministry of Water and Power; Secretary, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock; Additional Finance Secretary (External Finance and Policy), Ministry of Finance, Trade Minister, Embassy of Pakistan; Paris; Director General, Lahore Development Authority; Additional Secretary Finance Department, Govt. of Punjab; Secretary Health and Population, Govt. of Punjab.

Mr. Qureshi has been Alternate Governor, Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), World Bank; Permanent Member, National Commission for Human Development (NCHD); and Member, General Body, Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF). He has been Chairman of Board of Directors of the International Centre For Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), a regional inter governmental agency for the Mountainous Regions of China, India, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Myanmar and Pakistan under a UN charter to

make this critical region greener, more inclusive and climate resilient. He also served as Vice Chairman of the Council, a governing body of the Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the U.N. He was also a member of Pay and Pension Commission (2010) Government of Pakistan. He also led Government of Pakistan delegation in Pak-India water dispute and has been a member of Pakistan delegation on WTO's Doha Development Round negotiations in Geneva and Hong Kong. He has also been Chairman of Board of Governors, NESPAK (National Engineering Services Pakistan), and Director on the Board of Habib Bank (2<sup>nd</sup> largest bank in Pakistan) and has served for several years on Board of Governors of Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS) and National College of Arts (NCA). He initiated project of establishing Pakistan Institute of Fashion and Design (PIFD) with the assistance of French designer Olivier Lapidus and French School of Fashion, Paris during his stay in France. He is currently Convener of the Search Committees to select Vice Chancellors of Punjab Public Universities.

Mr. Qureshi was born in Sargodha, has Law and Masters Degree and Post Graduation in Development Administration from the University of Birmingham UK. He has also been associated with many philanthropic organizations.





**Mr. Amer Tufail**  
Managing Director / CEO

Mr. Amer Tufail, a seasoned professional and a Chartered Accountant by qualification, currently serves as the Managing Director of Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited (SNGPL), Pakistan's leading gas utility company. With an illustrious career spanning over 33 years, Mr. Tufail brings with him a wealth of diversified experience across local and international markets, having worked extensively with both private and public sector entities.

He joined SNGPL in 2004 and has since held several key management and leadership positions, contributing significantly to the Company's strategic and operational excellence. Prior to joining SNGPL, he accumulated rich professional exposure by serving in large national and multinational organizations in Pakistan and abroad, including key multilateral funding agencies.

His global experience includes working with the City of Ottawa, Canada, where he served as Senior Business Manager, overseeing the complex merger of eleven independent municipalities into a unified City of Ottawa. His professional journey is marked by hands-on expertise in restructuring, capacity building, institutional strengthening, unbundling, and privatization initiatives for large public sector entities across countries such as Pakistan, China, Bangladesh, Jordan, Zambia, and Poland.

Mr. Tufail has also worked with major international banks, including Chase Manhattan and the Bank of Tokyo, and has undertaken numerous audit and consultancy assignments for a diverse clientele from the financial services, fertilizer, industrial, engineering, chemical, and public utility sectors. His consultancy experience is complemented by his leadership training at renowned international institutions, including programs organized by the World Bank.

He is a Certified Director and currently serves on several prestigious Boards, including:

- Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS),
- Pakistan Institute of Petroleum,
- Public Sector Committee of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP).

In the past, he has served on the boards of the National Power Parks Management Company (overseeing Balloki and Haveli power plants) and the Pakistan Cricket Board.

Mr. Tufail has also contributed to thought leadership in the fields of privatization and infrastructure development through several published works, notably:

- "Impact Analysis of Privatisation in Pakistan" — a study financed and published by the Asian Development Bank, co-authored with Dr. John Francis of the Adam Smith Institute of Finance, UK.
- "Corporatisation, Leasing and Securitization in the Road Sector, China" — a report financed and published by the World Bank, co-authored with Dr. John McPherson and Mr. Greg Wood, P.E.

Through his vast and varied experience, Mr. Amer Tufail continues to play a pivotal role in steering SNGPL toward sustained growth, innovation, and operational excellence.



**Mr. Ahmed Chinoy**  
Director

Mr. Ahmed Chinoy, H.I, S.I is an elected Director on the Board of Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited and Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited (PSX). He is the Managing Partner of Arch Group of Companies and is engaged in overseeing various businesses such as security investments, textiles, real estate and poultry farming. Mr. Chinoy is qualified from Institute of Cost & Management Accountants of Pakistan (ICMAP) and holds a graduate degree in Commerce from University of Karachi. He is also a certified director from Pakistan Institute of Corporate Governance.

Mr. Chinoy is a prominent business and social figure in Pakistan. He has served the society in different capacities in the areas of corporate affairs, business, education, health, crime prevention and other social services and has rendered invaluable services to the nation in these fields. He has successfully served as Chief of Citizen Police Liaison Committee, Sindh (a citizens' body for prevention of crimes) from the year 2010 to 2015. He has also been actively serving on the Boards of various hospitals and educational institutions and has been heading the Memon Community as the President of All Pakistan Memon Federation. He has also served several times on the Managing Committee of Federation of Pakistan Chamber of Commerce & Industry and has also remained as Chairman of Pakistan Cloth Merchants' Association (the apex body of textile exporters). For his services to the people of Pakistan, he has been awarded prestigious national awards of Hilal-e-Imtiaz (H.I.) and Sitara-e-Imtiaz (S.I.).

Mr. Chinoy is nominated by PSX to serve as Director on the Boards of Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited, National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited and Pakistan Mercantile Exchange Limited. In addition, he also serves on the boards of various private and social institutions.



**Mr. Arif Saeed**

Director

Mr. Arif Saeed graduated from the University of Oxford. He is currently the Chairman of Service Global Footwear Limited and Chief Executive of Service Industries Limited. He also serves as the Chairman of Engineering Development Board (EDB) and Director on the Board of Service Long March Tyres (Private) Limited as well as Servis Foundation. He has been the CEO of Dar Es Salaam Textile Mills Limited. He was the founding Chairman of Quaid-e-Azam Solar Power (Private) Limited, Quaid-e-Azam Thermal Power (Private) Limited and the National Power Parks Management Company (Private) Limited which successfully set up four leading power projects in the public sector. Mr. Saeed serves on the governing board of Aitchison College and is currently the President of the Pakistan Rugby Union. He has been Chairman of the All Pakistan Textile Mills Association (APTMA) as well as the Lahore Stock Exchange. He is also serving as Independent Director on the Board of SNGPL.



**Ms. Faaria Rehman Salahuddin**

Director

Faaria Rehman Salahuddin is a C-level professional with a career spanning 28 years in banking, academia and entrepreneurship with leading institutions ANZ Grindlays, SCB, HBL, UBL, Bank Alfalah Ltd and Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS) and more recently as the owner/manager of a heritage boutique hotel in Lahore. Her expertise lies in delivering organizational turnarounds through synergies by strategic re-alignment of business lines.

Faaria's experience spans Local and Regional Public and Private sector enterprises with a deep understanding of both operational and credit management aspect of corporate and retail banking. Her unusual experience makes her ideal to bridge the silos currently prevalent in most organizations, allowing her to lead business transformation through driving change in attitudes of teams, bringing them on a common platform and unlocking innovation and creativity.

Faaria is currently dividing time as the Director Advancements (Aitchison College, Lahore) and offering Consultancy Services to various individuals, institutions and business ventures. She is also a Member of the Board of Directors for Avanceon Ltd ([www.avanceon.ae](http://www.avanceon.ae)), JazzCash Pvt Ltd ([www.jazzcash.com.pk](http://www.jazzcash.com.pk)), Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Ltd ([www.sngpl.com.pk](http://www.sngpl.com.pk)), Dubai Islamic Bank ([dibpak.com](http://dibpak.com)), Ellcot Spinning Mills (Nagina Group; [www.nagina.com](http://www.nagina.com)) and a Member of the LUMS Financial Aid Committee ([www.lums.edu.pk](http://www.lums.edu.pk)) as well as an Advisor for Lahore Biennale Foundation ([www.lahorebiennale.org](http://www.lahorebiennale.org)) and the Walled City Lahore Authority ([www.walledcitylahore.gov.pk](http://www.walledcitylahore.gov.pk)). In 2018, she also successfully restored a mid- 20<sup>th</sup> century property and launched it as a heritage boutique hotel in Lahore, Pakistan. The place titled "WUSAAQ" is her passion project and is considered a landmark in the field of hospitality in Pakistan both in concept and execution. Her passion for culture and heritage is also reflected in her reputation as a major patron and collector of local art and her involvement with Pakistan's leading art institutions.

Faaria holds an MBA from Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS) and is a Rotary International – GSE Professional Scholar to Bavaria, Germany. She has held Strategic Advisory roles as a Committee and Board member of various institutions like Allama Iqbal Medical College & Jinnah Hospital (AIMC/JH), Service Institute of Medical Sciences (SIMS)/Services Hospital, Dairy Rural Development Foundation (DRDF), LUMS Financial Aid and NOP, Management Association of Pakistan (MAP) and Pakistan Fashion Design Council (PFDC).





**Mr. Jawad Paul Khawaja**

Director

Mr. Jawad Paul Khawaja has been serving as a civil servant for almost 3 decades in the areas of public service delivery, administration and management, currently serving as Federal Secretary Commerce in the Government of Pakistan.

Mr. Khawaja holds fellowship of Chevening (2009) and Eisenhower (2017) and holds an L.L.M. from the University of Warwick, an M.B.A. from Lahore University of Management Sciences, and a B.Sc. – Electrical Engineering from the University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore.

Some of his notable assignments have been Registrar – Supreme Court of Pakistan, Secretary Privatization, Secretary – Council of Common Interests, Additional Secretary – Prime Minister’s Office, Chief Commissioner – Islamabad Capital Territory, Joint Secretary – Prime Minister’s Office, Joint Secretary – Establishment Division, Director – Pakistan Telecommunication Authority and those as an Assistant Commissioner in various districts of Punjab and Balochistan.



**Mr. Muhammad Ramzan**

Director

Muhammad Ramzan is a seasoned, goal – oriented Civil Servant with over 36 years of experience of working in different positions He has served as Joint Secretary in Ministry of interior, Prime Minister’s Office, Deputy Chief (Planning), Gilgit-Baltistan Council. Liaison and Logistic Officer in United Nation’s (UN) Peace Keeping Mission in Kosovo. He has contributed meritoriously in the field of general administration, management and governance. He has been awarded prestigious international award UN’s Medal and national President’s Civil Award “Tamgha-e-Imtiaz”.

He is also a Director on the Board of GHPL and Mari Energies Limited.



**Mr. Osman Saifullah Khan**  
Director

Mr. Osman Khan currently serves as the Vice Chairman of the Saif Group, a diversified industrial and services conglomerate headquartered in Islamabad. Mr. Khan joined the Saif Group in 1995, and has held a variety of strategic and operating roles with the Group since that time. He serves as the Chairman of Saif Holding Ltd, the Group's holding company, as well as of the Group's textile manufacturing businesses. Osman Khan was formerly Chief Executive Officer of Sky Electric Pvt. Ltd, Pakistan's fastest growing solar company, and currently serves on the Board of Directors of the company. Mr. Khan is associated with various industry advocacy platforms and is a member of the Pakistan Business Council (PBC). He has served on the Advisory Committee to the Planning Commission of Pakistan, served as a member of the Policy Board of the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) and is a member of the governing body of the Ghulam Ishaq Khan Institute of Engineering Sciences (GIKI).

Mr. Osman Saifullah Khan was elected unopposed to the Senate of Pakistan in March 2012 for a six-year term and represented the Federal Capital Islamabad. He was Chairman of the Senate Standing Committee on Science & Technology and a member of the Senate Special Committee on China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). He also served on three other Senate Committees: (i) Finance (ii) Information Technology & Telecommunications and (iii) Rules & Privileges. Senator Khan was the mover of the private member's bill, the Domestic Workers (Employment Rights) Bill 2015, passed by the Senate on March 7, 2016. His term in the Senate ended in March of 2018.

Osman Khan has a Master's degree in Engineering, Economics and Management from Christ Church, University of Oxford (1995), where he was a Britannia Scholar and a Masters degree in Business Administration (MBA) from the Graduate School of Business, Stanford University (2009).



**Ms. Saira Najeeb Ahmed**  
Director

Saira is a career civil servant who joined the Government of Pakistan in 1998. She has experience of working in economic policy and implementation, covering the areas of power, petroleum and mining, fiscal and trade, corporate finance, economic diplomacy, international development, regulation and compliance.

Ms. Ahmed is currently serving as Additional Finance Secretary for External Finance at Ministry of Finance, as a team lead for the IMF program and is also responsible for commercial financing, multilateral portfolios for policy based financing from the World Bank and ADB. She has also served as Joint Secretary (Corporate Finance) in Finance Division.

Prior to assuming her responsibilities at the Ministry of Finance and Revenue in 2023, she has served as Joint Secretary (JV's and Corporate Affairs), Petroleum Division, DG National Electric Power Regulatory Authority, Joint Secretary (Internal Finance and Banking), Joint Secretary (External Finance Policy) at Finance Division and Commercial Counsellor, Pakistan High Commission, London. Saira has also served as Section Officer in the Economic Affairs Division on the USAID, AusAid, CIDA desk and in the Commerce Division on the SAFTA desk.

During her career, she has also worked on staff positions as Director to Finance Minister and Commerce Minister respectively.

Saira holds an M.Sc. degree in Finance and Financial Law, from SOAS, University of London.





**Mr. Saadat Ali Khan**

Director

Saadat Ali Khan has an impressive tenure of over 37 years at Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited (SNGPL). He served in various capacities throughout his career. Having started in the organization, he displayed his skills and expertise, which led him to assume key leadership roles.

At SNGPL, Saadat held the position of Acting General Manager (Administration), he efficiently managed functions within the company. During his tenure as General Manager (Retail Sales), he played a pivotal role in enhancing sales strategies, customer engagement, and overall operational efficiency.

Ultimately, he retired as the General Manager (HR) in October 2010, leaving behind a legacy of successful human resource management within the organization. Throughout his career, he demonstrated a keen understanding of the importance of fostering a positive work culture, employee development, and talent acquisition to drive organizational success. Saadat Ali Khan also served as the Chief Manager of SNGPL Cricket Team for five years.



**Mr. Tariq Iqbal Khan**

Director

Mr. Tariq Iqbal Khan is a fellow member of Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan, with diversified experience of more than 41 years. He was pivotal in founding Islamabad Stock Exchange where he subsequently served as President as well. He has also served as the Member Tax Policy & Co-ordination in the Central Board of Revenue, followed by being appointed as Commissioner SECP, where he was instrumental in restructuring the SECP. He also held the charge of Chairman SECP (acting) for a brief period. He served on prominent national level committees like Committee for formulation of Takeover law, CLA Committee for review of Securities & Exchange Ordinance 1969, Committee for formulation of CDC law & regulations and Prime Minister's Committee for Revival of Stock Market. He served as the Chairman and MD of NIT for more than 8 years, which played the role of a catalyst in establishing, strengthening and stabilizing the capital markets. Additionally, during this period, he held the charge of Chairman & MD of ICP, for almost 5 years. He has served on Boards of the top companies like CDC, Faysal Bank Limited, Bank Al-Habib Limited, GSK, ICI, Siemens and Packages etc. He has remained Chairman of Attock Refinery Limited, Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited, K.P. Energy Board, KPOGCL and Audit Oversight Board. Presently, he is a member on the Boards of National Refinery Limited, Packages Limited, Silk Bank Limited, Interloop Limited and Pakistan Oilfields Limited. Presently, he is also serving as Chairman of Packages Convertors Limited.



**Mr. Kamran Akram**  
Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Kamran Akram is the Chief Financial Officer since March 2024. Kamran's career spans over 25 years, where he has built a deep understanding of energy markets and possesses a breadth of experience in regulatory compliance, utility rate making, internal controls, taxation, budgeting, and capital projects. Prior to joining Sui Northern, Kamran worked in Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority and KPMG. Kamran is a fellow member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan.



**Mr. Imtiaz Mehmood**  
SGM (CA) / Company Secretary

With an illustrious career spanning over 30 years, Mr. Imtiaz Mehmood is a seasoned professional with extensive expertise in Audit, Accounts, Finance, Corporate, and Media Affairs. His journey has seen him excel in various pivotal roles, demonstrating exceptional leadership and strategic vision.

Before his current role as Company Secretary, Mr. Mehmood made significant contributions as Chief Accountant (HO), Secretary Funds, and Deputy Company Secretary. His versatility is further highlighted by his leadership of the Media Affairs department for a year and a half which exhibits his dynamic capabilities across diverse functions.

Mr. Mehmood is a distinguished fellow member of both the Institute of Cost & Management Accountants of Pakistan (ICMAP) and the Pakistan Institute of Public Finance Accountants (PIPFA). He also holds an MS in Business Administration (Management) and has enhanced his governance acumen with a Directors Training Program certification from LUMS.

His commitment to continuous professional development is evident from his participation in numerous local and international training courses, workshops, and conferences. Currently, Mr. Mehmood is also holding the Presidentship of the Sports Steering Committee of the Company, further displaying his multifaceted talents. He has also made notable contributions as Chairman of the Technical Support Committee at the Lahore Branch Council of ICMAP.





**Mr. Faisal Iqbal**

**Dy. Managing Director (Services)**

Mr. Faisal Iqbal, Deputy Managing Director (Services), is a distinguished Chartered Accountant from the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP). With an exemplary career spanning over three decades, Mr. Iqbal is widely respected for his strategic foresight, operational excellence, and steadfast commitment to corporate governance and innovation.

A consummate professional with an unwavering focus on results, Mr. Iqbal has held several pivotal roles within the organization, including Chief Financial Officer, Head of Internal Audit, and Head of IT, Finance, and Billing. In each capacity, he has been instrumental in conceptualizing and executing transformative initiatives that have significantly enhanced operational efficiency, financial transparency, and stakeholder value.

His visionary leadership has been central to the successful implementation of digital transformation projects, working capital optimization frameworks, and cost rationalization strategies—efforts that have collectively reinforced the organization's competitive edge and long-term sustainability. His ability to lead cross-functional teams and align financial discipline with strategic goals has positioned him as a trusted and dynamic leader within the company's senior management.

Mr. Iqbal's core strengths lie in financial management and corporate restructuring; however, his expansive portfolio also includes substantial experience in supply chain optimization and the resolution of complex legal and regulatory matters. His multidisciplinary expertise enables him to navigate challenges with agility and insight, contributing significantly to the organization's resilience and growth.

Before joining SNGPL, Mr. Iqbal enriched his professional journey with notable tenures at the Kohinoor Group and A.F. Ferguson & Co.—a member firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC)—where he refined his analytical skills and developed a deep understanding of financial, operational, and risk management strategies.

Adding to his distinguished credentials, Mr. Faisal Iqbal is a certified Director, having successfully completed the Directors Training Program conducted by ICAP. His governance knowledge and ethical leadership continue to set high standards for corporate stewardship and accountability.



**Mr. Saqib Arbab**

**Dy. Managing Director (Operations)**

Mr. Saqib Arbab, Dy. Managing Director (Operations) is an esteemed engineer, holding a master's degree in Power Systems Engineering and a bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering. With around 31 years of extensive experience in senior management roles, his career includes distinguished positions such as Senior General Manager (Distribution North), Senior General Manager (Business Development), General Manager (Peshawar Region), General Manager (Coordination).

Mr. Arbab is a distinguished leader in his field, renowned for his pivotal role in managing and reducing Unaccounted for Gas (UFG) at SNGPL. His strategic initiatives have successfully aligned UFG levels within the permissible benchmark. He has spearheaded the integration of advanced technologies, including IoT devices and Geographical Information Systems (GIS), with gas systems to enhance UFG control.

As the architect behind the design and development of a substantial portion of SNGPL's distribution networks, Mr. Arbab has consistently introduced and implemented concepts such as Digitization (Mapping) of network, bifurcation of large regions, isolation of looped SMSs and Industrial Clusters, SCADA Integrations of Industrial Consumers and installation of Cyber locks on CMS for real time monitoring, control and visibility significantly enhancing the efficiency and accuracy of the distribution network design.

Mr. Arbab's unwavering dedication, innovative approach, and profound expertise continue to drive SNGPL towards operational excellence and technological advancement, solidifying his reputation as a visionary leader in the energy sector.

# Corporate Governance



Good business is founded on the principles of sound corporate governance. Since its inception in 1963, the Company has operated successfully by adhering to these principles. The Company's foremost objective is to safeguard the interests of all stakeholders through fair, ethical, and transparent business practices.

The Board of Directors is committed to full compliance with the applicable corporate governance framework. In this regard, the Board has adopted transparent procedures and methodologies, which are continuously monitored and reviewed through robust internal controls.

The Company ensures adherence to all relevant legal and regulatory frameworks, including but not

limited to the Companies Act, 2017; the State-Owned Enterprises (Governance and Operations) Act, 2023; the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019; regulations of the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited; and the financial reporting framework prescribed by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP).

The Board provides strategic direction aimed at sustainable growth, while exercising effective oversight to ensure the implementation of comprehensive corporate governance practices. All periodic financial statements and working papers intended for consideration by the Board and its committees are circulated to the Directors well in advance of meetings,

in accordance with the timelines prescribed under the law, except in the case of emergent meetings. This ensures that the Directors have adequate time for informed and prudent decision-making.

Minutes of the Board and committee meetings are prepared and circulated within the legally prescribed timeframe, following clearance from the respective Chairperson.

## Board of Directors

The Chairperson of the Board and the Chairman of the Board Audit Committee are Independent Non-Executive Directors. The Board comprises individuals with diverse and extensive experience in business, finance, and international affairs. This collective expertise significantly contributes to effective



decision-making and managerial oversight. The Board members play a pivotal role in upholding corporate accountability by promoting fairness, transparency, and independence in all deliberations and decisions.

To ensure focused oversight and strategic input, the Board has constituted the following five committees:

1. Board Audit Committee;
2. Finance, Procurement &

- Business Diversification Committee;
3. Human Resource, Remuneration & Nomination Committee;
4. Risk Management & Unaccounted for Gas (UFG) Control Committee; and
5. IT/Digitization Committee.

These committees are composed of Directors selected based on their professional expertise and experience, ensuring a well-rounded and competent governance structure.

Each committee provides in-depth analysis and recommendations on key strategic matters within its mandate, thereby supporting the Board in discharging its duties effectively.

Details regarding the names, designation, categories (Executive, Non-Executive, Independent), and attendance of the Board members at meetings held during the year are provided below:

BOARD MEETINGS					
Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Category	Total No. of Meetings*	No. of Meetings Attended
01	Ms. Roohi Raees Khan	Chairperson	Independent / Non-Executive	01	01
02	Mr. Muhammad Ismail Qureshi	Chairman	Independent / Non-Executive	16	16
03	Mr. Amer Tufail	MD / CEO	Executive / Managing Director	17	16
04	Mr. Abrar Ahmed Mirza	Director	Non-Executive	06	06
05	Mr. Ahmad Aqeel	Director	Non-Executive	04	04
06	Mr. Ahmad Atteeq Anwer	Director	Independent / Non-Executive	12	10
07	Mr. Ahmed Chinoy	Director	Non-Executive	13	13
08	Mr. Ali Tahir	Director	Non-Executive	14	14
09	Syed Akhtar Ali	Director	Independent / Non-Executive	01	01
10	Mr. Arif Saeed	Director	Independent / Non-Executive	16	13
11	Ms. Faaria Rehman Salahuddin	Director	Independent / Non-Executive	16	16
12	Mr. Hassan Mehmood Yousufzai	Director	Non-Executive	11	11
13	Mr. Manzoor Ahmed	Director	Non-Executive	04	04
14	Mr. Mohammad Haroon	Director	Independent / Non-Executive	01	01
15	Mr. Muhammad Ramzan	Director	Non-Executive	04	03
16	Mr. Muhammad Sualeh Ahmed Faruqi	Director	Non-Executive	14	08
17	Mr. Osman Saifullah Khan	Director	Non-Executive	13	06
18	Mr. Saadat Ali Khan	Director	Independent / Non-Executive	16	16
19	Ms. Saira Najeel Ahmed	Director	Non-Executive	02	02
20	Mr. Shahbaz Tahir Nadeem	Director	Non-Executive	13	13
21	Dr. Sohail Razi Khan	Director	Independent / Non-Executive	01	01
22	Mr. Tariq Iqbal Khan	Director	Independent / Non-Executive	13	13

\* Held during the period the concerned Director was member of the Board of Directors.

## Board Audit Committee

### 1 Introduction

The primary purpose of the Board Audit Committee(BAC) is to assist the Board in fulfilling its responsibility for

oversight of the quality and integrity of the financial reporting, internal control, risk management and corporate governance practices of the Company. It may also have such other duties as may from time to time be assigned to it by the Board.

### 2 Composition of the Board Audit Committee

- 2.1 BAC shall comprise five to seven (5-7) or otherwise as decided by the Board. The number of members shall preferably be odd number.

- 2.2 Members shall be financially literate and majority of them shall be Independent Non-Executive Directors including its Chairman however, independent directors shall not be less than their proportionate strength on the Board.
- 2.3 Chairman Board and Managing Director shall not be members of the BAC.

### 3 Meetings and Attendance

- 3.1 The quorum for meeting shall be of three (03) members.
- 3.2 The BAC shall meet at least once every quarter of the financial year. These meetings shall be held prior to the approval of interim results of the Company by its Board and after completion of external audit.
- 3.3 A meeting of the BAC shall also be held, if requested by the External auditors, Head of Internal Audit or by Chairman of the BAC.
- 3.4 The Managing Director and the Chief Financial Officer shall not be the members of the BAC but should be available to attend its meetings at the invitation of the Chairman BAC.
- 3.5 The Secretary of the BAC will circulate the agenda and relevant working papers, minimum seven days before the meeting and will furnish minutes of the meeting to the Board Members within fourteen working days of the meeting.
- 3.6 The Chief Financial Officer, Head of Internal Audit and external auditors represented by engagement partner or in his absence any other partner designated by the audit firm shall attend meetings of the BAC at

which issues, if any, relating to accounts and audit are discussed.

- 3.7 At least once a year, the BAC shall meet the external auditors without the Chief Financial Officer and the Head of Internal Audit and other executives being present, to ensure independent communication between the external auditors and the BAC.
- 3.8 The BAC shall also meet the Head of Internal Audit and other members of the Internal Audit function at least once a year, without the Chief Financial Officer and the external auditors being present.

### 4 Roles and Responsibilities of the BAC

- 4.1 The BAC shall have full and explicit authority to investigate any matter and shall be provided with adequate resources and access to all relevant information.
- In the absence of strong grounds to proceed otherwise, the Board shall act in accordance with the recommendations of the BAC in all matters. However, the Board shall not be deemed to absolve itself of its overall responsibility for the functions delegated to the BAC.
- 4.2 The terms of reference of BAC shall include the followings:
- a) determination of appropriate measures to safeguard the Company's assets;
  - b) review of preliminary announcements of results prior to external communication and publication;
  - c) review of related party transactions;
    - i. All related party transactions/ contracts shall be dealt in

accordance with section 208 of the Companies Act 2017, the relevant rules and regulations and related party transactions policy of the Company.

- ii. BAC shall review the Related Party Transactions Policy and recommend to the Board for approval.
  - d) review of quarterly, half-yearly and annual financial statements of the Company, prior to their approval by the Board of Directors, focusing on:
    - i. major judgmental areas;
    - ii. significant adjustments resulting from the audit;
    - iii. the going concern assumption;
    - iv. any changes in accounting policies and practices;
    - v. Compliance with applicable accounting standards;
    - vi. Compliance with listing regulations and other statutory and regulatory requirements; and
    - vii. all related party transactions.
- Provided that the Company shall not circulate its financial statements unless the Managing Director and the Chief Financial Officer, present the financial statements, duly certified under their respective signatures, for consideration and approval of the BAC and the Board. The Board shall, after consideration and approval, authorize the signing of financial statements for issuance and circulation.
- e) facilitating the external audit and discussion with external auditors of major observations arising from interim and final audits and any



matter that the auditors may wish to highlight (in the absence of management, where necessary);

- f) review of management letter issued by external auditors and management's response thereto;
- g) ensuring coordination between the internal and external auditors of the Company;
- h) ascertaining that the internal control systems including financial and operational controls, accounting systems for timely and appropriate recording of purchases and sales, receipts and payments, assets and liabilities and reporting structure are adequate and effective;
- i) review of the company's statement on internal control systems prior to endorsement by the Board;
- j) instituting special projects, value for money studies or other investigations on any matter specified by the Board of Directors, in consultation with the Managing Director and to consider remittance of any matter to the external auditors or to any other external body;
- k) determination of compliance with relevant statutory requirements;
- l) monitoring compliance with the best practices of corporate governance and identification of significant violations thereof;
- m) overseeing whistle-blowing policy & protection mechanism;
- n) review of arrangement for staff and management to report to Board Audit Committee in confidence, concerns, if any, about actual or potential improprieties in financial and other matters and recommend instituting remedial and mitigating measures; and

- o) consideration of any other issue or matter as may be assigned by the Board of Directors.

**4.3** Where there is a perceived overlap of responsibilities between BAC and any other sub-committee of the Board, the Chairman BAC and the respective Committee's Chairman shall have the discretion to agree the most appropriate Committee to fulfill any obligation.

## 5 Relationship with External Auditors

**5.1** The Board Audit Committee shall be responsible for managing the relationship of the Company with the external auditors. In managing the Company's relationship with the external auditors on behalf of the Board, the Board Audit Committee's responsibilities include:

- a) suggesting the appointment of the external auditor to the Board, the audit fee, and any questions of resignation or dismissal;
- b) considering the objectives and scope of any non-financial audit or consultancy work proposed to be undertaken by the external auditors, and reviewing the remuneration for this work;
- c) discussing with the external auditors before the audit commences the scope of the audit and the extent of reliance on internal audit and other review agencies;
- d) discussing with the external auditors any significant issues from the review of the financial statements by the Management, and any other work undertaken or overseen by the Board Audit

Committee;

- e) reviewing and considering the external auditors' communication with Management and Management's response thereto; and
- f) reviewing progress on accepted recommendations from the external auditors.

**5.2** The BAC shall ensure that appointment of external auditors is made in accordance with the Companies Act 2017, and the applicable Code of Corporate Governance rules and regulations.

## 6 Relationship with Internal Audit Department (IAD)

**6.1** The relationship with IAD encompasses reporting and oversight relationship, which includes:

- a) review of the scope and extent of internal audit, audit plan, reporting framework and procedures and ensuring that the internal audit function has adequate resources and is appropriately placed within the Company.



- b) consideration of major findings of internal investigations of activities characterized by fraud, corruption and abuse of power and management's response thereto;
- c) recommending or approving the hiring or removal of the Head of Internal Audit.

6.2 Procedure for appointment or removal or filling of vacancy of the Head of Internal Audit shall be as follows;

- a) terms and conditions of the employment for the position of Head of Internal Audit shall be recommended by the BAC to the Board for its approval.
- b) The Head of Internal Audit shall be approved by the Board on the recommendations of the BAC.

6.3 In accordance with IIA standards adopted by the IAD, BAC shall;

- a) approve the Internal Audit Charter;

- b) approve the Internal Audit Manual;
- c) approve the Risk Based Annual Internal Audit Plan;
- d) review and recommend the internal audit budget and resource plan;
- e) receive communications from the Head of Internal Audit on the internal audit activity's performance relative to its plan and other significant audit matters;
- f) make appropriate inquiries of Management and Head of Internal Audit to determine whether there is inappropriate scope or resource limitation;
- g) monitor conformance with IIA standards and best practices by the Internal Audit through Internal and External Assessments under Quality Assurance and Improvement Program;

- h) oversee the independence of Internal Audit and ensuring its complies with the ethical requirements.

## 7 Communication & Approval

7.1 This TORs shall be reviewed by the BAC to incorporate any change in relevant laws after every three years or as and when deemed necessary by BAC or Board.

7.2 The approved TORs shall be communicated to all concerned personnel of the Company, by the Secretary of BAC.

The composition of the Board Audit Committee, category, detail of meetings and Directors' attendance are given below:

BOARD AUDIT COMMITTEE					
Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Category	Total No. of Meetings*	No. of Meetings Attended
01	Syed Akhtar Ali	Chairman	Independent / Non-Executive	01	01
02	Mr. Tariq Iqbal Khan	Chairman	Independent / Non-Executive	05	05
03	Mr. Abrar Ahmed Mirza	Member	Non-Executive	01	01
04	Mr. Ahmad Aqeel	Member	Non-Executive	01	01
05	Mr. Ahmad Atteeq Anwer	Member	Independent / Non-Executive	01	01
06	Mr. Ahmed Chinoy	Member	Non-Executive	03	03
07	Mr. Hassan Mehmood Yousufzai	Member	Non-Executive	04	04
08	Mr. Manzoor Ahmed	Member	Non-Executive	01	01
09	Mr. Mohammad Haroon	Member	Independent / Non-Executive	01	01
10	Mr. Muhammad Sualeh Ahmed Faruqi	Member	Non-Executive	02	00
11	Mr. Saadat Ali Khan	Member	Independent / Non-Executive	05	05
12	Dr. Sohail Razi Khan	Member	Independent / Non-Executive	01	01

\* Held during the period the concerned Director was member of the Board Audit Committee.



## Finance, Procurement & Business Diversification Committee

### 1 Procedure:

1. Number of Members:  
Five to seven members (5-7)
2. Quorum will be three members.
3. The Committee shall meet as frequently as required.
4. The Secretary of the Finance, Procurement & Business Diversification Committee will circulate the agenda and relevant supporting data, minimum seven days before the meeting and will furnish minutes of the meeting to the Board Members within fourteen working days of the meeting.

### 2 Objectives and Responsibilities

1. The Purpose of the Finance, Procurement & Business Diversification Committee is to have an oversight function with respect to financial operations by balancing short- and long-term obligations and goals and to oversee transparency in financial & procurement transactions including compliance with policies and procedure as well as dealing with the suppliers. The scope shall inter alia include:
  - a) To review the Strategic Business Plan, investment proposals, policies prepared in pursuit of the corporate objective of the Company and make recommendations to the Board for approval.



- b) To review contracts of strategic nature that may have a material impact on the Company's operations and sustainability and make recommendations to the Board for approval.
- c) To review the financial position of the Company and apprise the Board of Directors in the matters which may significantly impact the financial condition or operations of the Company.
- d) To review the Operating and Capital Budgets, Revenue Requirements and recommend to the Board of Directors for approval including performance evaluation of its utilization.
- e) To examine the Budgetary and Operating limits of authority and recommend to the Board any deviation or any enhancement thereof.
- f) To review the contracts or purchase orders including civil works and purchase of land alongwith cost benefit analysis exceeding the financial authority of the Managing Director and make recommendations to the Board for approval.
- g) To review and recommend to the Board procurement timelines for goods and services including practices, and strategies to strengthen, streamline and speed-up the procurement process and ensure that the procurement process achieves value for money in delivering the corporate strategy and strategic priorities.
- h) To review the financing strategies including borrowing plans by assessing the requirements with respect to various available options and make recommendations to the Board for approval.
- i) To review the Company's policies and procedures for the procurement of goods, and services on the recommendations of the management for bringing improvement thereof.



- j) Re-appropriation of Capital and Revenue Budget as proposed by the Management.
- l) Assess and recommend to the Board the potential opportunities for diversifying the company's business portfolio, including expansion into new markets, industries, or product/services.
- k) Where there is a perceived overlap of responsibilities between the Finance, Procurement & Business Diversification Committee, the Risk Management & UFG Control Committee and the Board Audit Committee, the respective Committee Chairmen shall have the discretion to agree the most appropriate Committee to fulfill any obligation.
- m) Any other matter entrusted by the Board of Directors.

The composition of the Finance, Procurement & Business Diversification Committee, category, detail of meetings and Directors' attendance are given below:

FINANCE, PROCUREMENT & BUSINESS DIVERSIFICATION COMMITTEE					
Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Category	Total No. of Meetings*	No. of Meetings Attended
01	Mr. Arif Saeed	Chairman	Independent / Non-Executive	06	04
02	Mr. Ali Tahir	Member	Non-Executive	04	04
03	Mr. Muhammad Ramzan	Member	Non-Executive	02	02
04	Mr. Osman Saifullah Khan	Member	Independent / Non-Executive	06	02
05	Ms. Saira Najeeb Ahmed	Member	Non-Executive	02	02
06	Mr. Shahbaz Tahir Nadeem	Member	Non-Executive	03	03
07	Mr. Tariq Iqbal Khan	Member	Independent / Non-Executive	06	06

\* Held during the period the concerned Director was member of the Finance, Procurement & Business Diversification Committee.



## Human Resource, Remuneration & Nomination Committee

### 1 Procedure:

1. Number of Members:  
Five to seven members (5-7)
2. Committee will meet at least once in a quarter.
3. Quorum will be three members.
4. The Secretary of the Human Resource Remuneration & Nomination Committee will circulate the agenda and relevant supporting data, minimum seven days before the meeting and will furnish minutes of the meeting to the Board Members within fourteen working days of the meeting.

### 2 Human Resource & Remuneration Related Objectives and Responsibilities

The Committee will be responsible for making recommendations to the Board for maintaining:

1. Sound human resource management policies;
2. Effective employees development policies;
3. Sound compensation and benefit, policies and practices, designed to attract and retain talent needed to manage the business effectively.

- a) Review organization structure periodically to:
  - i. Evaluate and recommend for approval of changes in organization, functions, and relationships affecting

Management positions equivalent in importance to those on the Management position schedule;

- ii. Determine appropriate limits of authority and approval procedures for personnel matters requiring decision at different level of Management.

- b) Review the employees development system to ensure that it:

- i. Foresees the Company's Senior Management requirement;
- ii. Succession policy for Senior Management positions;
- iii. Training and development policies.

- c) Compensation and Benefits to ensure talent retention:

- i. Review data of competitive compensation practices and review and evaluate policies and programs through which the corporation/ company compensates its employees;
- ii. Review salary ranges, compensation for MD/CEO and Senior Management reporting to the MD/CEO.

- d) To recommend to the Board for consideration and approval a policy framework for determining remuneration of directors (both executive and non-executive directors and members of senior management). The definition of senior management will be determined by the Board which shall normally include to the level of SGM below the chief executive officer level;

- e) To undertake, annually, a formal process of evaluation of performance of the Board as a whole and its committees either directly or by engaging external independent consultant and if so appointed, a statement to that effect shall be made in the directors' report disclosing therein name and qualifications of such consultant and major terms of his/ its appointment;

- f) To recommend to the Board the selection, appointment, evaluation, development, compensation (including retirement benefits) of MD/CEO, Chief Financial Officer, Company Secretary and Head of Internal Audit and up to GMs;

- g) To consider and accord approval on recommendations of MD/ Chief Executive Officer on such matters for key management positions who report directly to MD/Chief Executive Officer or Chief Operating Officer;

- h) where human resource and remuneration consultants are appointed, they shall disclose to the committee, their credentials and as to whether they have any other connection with the company.

### 3 Nomination Related Objectives and Responsibilities

The Committee shall be responsible for:

1. Considering and making recommendations to the Board in respect of the Board's Committees and the chairmanship of the Board's Committees; and keeping the structure, size and composition

of the Board under regular review and for making recommendations to the Board with regard to any changes necessary;

2. To identify, evaluate and recommend candidates for vacant positions, including casual vacancies, on the Board, including the candidates recommended by the Government for consideration of shareholders or in case of casual vacancy to the board of directors after examining their skills and characteristics that are needed in such candidates;

Provided that the Committee shall submit its proposal within thirty days of a vacancy arising or on a recommendation made by the Government as the case may be.

3. To facilitate the Board in making appointment of the Chief Executive Officer/ Managing Director in accordance with rule 5 of the PSC Rules-2013.



The composition of the Human Resource, Remuneration & Nomination Committee, category, detail of meetings and Directors' attendance are given below:

HUMAN RESOURCE, REMUNERATION & NOMINATION COMMITTEE					
Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Category	Total No. of Meetings*	No. of Meetings Attended
01	Ms. Roohi Raees Khan	Chairperson	Independent / Non-Executive	01	01
02	Mr. Muhammad Ismail Qureshi	Chairman	Independent / Non-Executive	11	11
03	Mr. Amer Tufail	Member	Executive / Managing Director	12	11
04	Mr. Abrar Ahmed Mirza	Member	Non-Executive	01	01
05	Mr. Ahmad Atteeq Anwer	Member	Independent / Non-Executive	07	07
06	Mr. Ahmed Chinoy	Member	Non-Executive	11	11
07	Mr. Arif Saeed	Member	Independent / Non-Executive	03	03
08	Ms. Faaria Rehman Salahuddin	Member	Independent / Non-Executive	11	11
09	Mr. Hassan Mehmood Yousufzai	Member	Non-Executive	10	10
10	Mr. Manzoor Ahmed	Member	Non-Executive	01	01
11	Mr. Mohammad Haroon	Member	Independent / Non-Executive	01	01
12	Mr. Saadat Ali Khan	Member	Independent / Non-Executive	02	02
13	Dr. Sohail Razi Khan	Member	Independent / Non-Executive	01	01
14	Mr. Tariq Iqbal Khan	Member	Independent / Non-Executive	11	11

\* Held during the period the concerned Director was member of the Human Resource, Remuneration & Nomination Committee.





## Risk Management & UFG Control Committee

### 1 Procedure:

1. There shall be five to seven (5-7) members of the Risk Management & UFG Control Committee.
2. Quorum will be three members.
3. The Committee shall meet as frequently as required.
4. The Secretary of the Risk Management & UFG Control Committee will circulate the agenda and relevant supporting data, minimum seven days before the meeting and will furnish minutes of the meeting to the Board Members.

### 2 Risk Management related Objectives and Responsibilities

The Committee is entrusted to carry out a review of the effectiveness of risk management policies/procedures and present a report to the Board. The scope shall inter alia include:

1. To review and approve the policies about risk management.
2. To review reports on governance and risk management and approve the identification of Strategic, Operational, Financial, Compliance and Reputational Risks (Principal Risk) and strategy devised by the Management to mitigate the Principal Risks.
3. To undertake and advise the Board at least annually, an overall review of business risks to ensure that the management maintains a sound system of risk identification, risk management and related systemic and internal controls to safeguard assets, resources, reputation and interest of the Company and shareholders.
4. To advise the Board on the Company's overall risk appetite and tolerance/resilience within and outside Principal Risk Categories, domestically/internationally.
5. To provide appropriate extent of disclosure of company's risk framework and internal control system in Directors' report.
6. To ensure integration of risk management function into the Company's core business activities, decision making and culture.

7. To ensure that risk mitigation measures are robust and integrity of financial information is ensured.
8. To monitor and review all material controls (financial, operational compliance).
9. To ensure availability and allocation of appropriate resources for risk management function.

### 3 UFG Control related Objectives and Responsibilities

The scope shall inter alia include:

1. Review the Management's plan to minimize the UFG losses on periodic basis and present the same to the Board for approval along with its recommendations.
2. Monitor the performance of Management in reduction of UFG.
3. Review status of UFG of the Company.
4. Recommend Company's position vis a vis Government and the Authority regarding different issues.
5. Recommend incentive schemes, policies etc. for reduction of UFG and accountability of performance at all levels.
6. To review issues pertaining to UFG and Key Monitoring Indicators (KMIs) set by OGRA and guide the Management.

Where there is a perceived overlap of responsibilities between other sub-committees of the Board, the respective Committees' Chairmen shall have the discretion to agree the most appropriate Committee to fulfil any obligation.

The composition of the Risk Management & UFG Control Committee, category, detail of meetings and Directors' attendance are given below:

RISK MANAGEMENT & UFG CONTROL COMMITTEE*					
Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Category	Total No. of Meetings**	No. of Meetings Attended
01	Mr. Muhammad Ismail Qureshi	Chairman	Independent / Non-Executive	02	02
02	Mr. Ali Tahir	Member	Non-Executive	01	01
03	Mr. Arif Saeed	Member	Independent / Non-Executive	02	00
04	Ms. Faaria Rehman Salahuddin	Member	Independent / Non-Executive	02	02
05	Mr. Muhammad Ramzan	Member	Non-Executive	01	01
06	Mr. Osman Saifullah Khan	Member	Independent / Non-Executive	02	02
07	Mr. Saadat Ali Khan	Member	Independent / Non-Executive	02	02
08	Mr. Shahbaz Tahir Nadeem	Member	Non-Executive	01	01

\* Risk Management and UFG Control Committees were merged during the year.

\*\* Held during the period the concerned Director was member of the Risk Management and UFG Control Committee.

The composition of the Risk Management Committee, category, detail of meetings and Directors' attendance are given below:

RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE					
Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Category	Total No. of Meetings*	No. of Meetings Attended
01	Mr. Shahbaz Tahir Nadeem	Chairman	Non-Executive	01	01
02	Syed Akhtar Ali	Member	Independent / Non-Executive	01	01
03	Mr. Manzoor Ahmed	Member	Non-Executive	01	01
04	Mr. Mohammad Haroon	Member	Independent / Non-Executive	01	01
05	Dr. Sohail Razi Khan	Member	Independent / Non-Executive	01	01

\* Held during the period the concerned Director was member of the Risk Management Committee.

The composition of the UFG Control Committee, category, detail of meetings and Directors' attendance are given below:

RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE*					
Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Category	Total No. of Meetings*	No. of Meetings Attended
01	Ms. Roohi Raees Khan	Chairperson	Independent / Non-Executive	01	01
02	Mr. Amer Tufail	Member	Executive / Managing Director	01	01
03	Mr. Abrar Ahmed Mirza	Member	Non-Executive	01	01
04	Syed Akhtar Ali	Member	Independent / Non-Executive	01	01
05	Mr. Ali Tahir	Member	Non-Executive	01	01
06	Mr. Mohammad Haroon	Member	Independent / Non-Executive	01	01
07	Mr. Muhammad Sualeh Ahmed Faruqi	Member	Non-Executive	01	00
08	Dr. Sohail Razi Khan	Member	Independent / Non-Executive	01	01

\* Held during the period the concerned Director was member of the UFG Control Committee.



## IT / Digitization Committee

### 1 Procedure:

1. There shall be four (4) members on the IT/Digitization Committee.
  2. The Committee shall meet as frequently as required.
  3. Quorum will be two members.
  4. The Secretary of the IT/Digitization Committee will circulate the agenda and relevant supporting data, minimum seven days before the meeting and will furnish minutes of the meeting to the Board Members within fourteen working days of the meeting.
  5. Proposed attendees other than Directors
    - Managing Director
    - DMD (Operations)
    - DMD(Services)
    - Chief Financial Officer
    - GM (IT/MIS)/Secretary to the Committee
- Review and approve the information technology strategy, priorities and/or structures implemented throughout the Company and its wider group, including the impact of and opportunities from emerging changes in technology for improvement in operations of the Company;
  - Review and incorporate new evolving IT technologies to improve internal control environment security, streamline processes, and improve the overall operations
  - Review and monitor the Company's information management and data governance framework and systems including any current or future legislative requirements
  - Review Information Technology (IT), Information Security (IS) and Digital Strategies and relevant policies before submission to the Board;
  - Review and monitor the on-going allocation of resources, IT budget and funding required to deliver both the short-term and long-term information technology strategy;
  - Ensure appropriate information technology standards and procedures are in place, to include full coverage of any external IT audit requirements;



- Monitor key performance indicators against critical information technology systems and third parties, and ensure actions are taken as necessary;
- Guide and Promote Technological Innovation in Gas Transportation and Distribution and allied area related to Quality, Process and Energy Conservation and Efficiency issues.
- Promote and guide physical security with IT/Digitization by introducing Building Data Management System and by improving internal control environment.
- Ensure that resource gaps (people, process & technology) identified by the management are adequately and timely fulfilled.

### 2 Objectives and Responsibilities

The committee is established to develop, Technological innovations and Digitalization in the company; coordinate and manage the relevant activities across all company departments and ensure that service improvement and operational efficiency objective are achieved.

The composition of the IT / Digitization Committee, category, detail of meetings and Directors' attendance are given below:

IT / DIGITIZATION COMMITTEE					
Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Category	Total No. of Meetings*	No. of Meetings Attended
01	Dr. Sohail Razi Khan	Chairman	Independent / Non-Executive	01	01
02	Mr. Osman Saifullah Khan	Chairman	Independent / Non-Executive	02	02
03	Mr. Amer Tufail	Member	Executive / Managing Director	01	01
04	Mr. Abrar Ahmed Mirza	Member	Non-Executive	01	01
05	Mr. Ahmad Atteeq Anwer	Member	Independent / Non-Executive	01	01
06	Mr. Ahmed Chinoy	Member	Non-Executive	02	02
07	Mr. Muhammad Sualah Ahmed Faruqi	Member	Non-Executive	01	00
08	Syed Akhtar Ali	Member	Independent / Non-Executive	01	01
09	Mr. Shahbaz Tahir Nadeem	Member	Non-Executive	01	01

\* Held during the period the concerned Director was member of the IT / Digitization Committee.

# Statement of Compliance

With the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019

**Name of Company:** Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited

**Name of the line Ministry:** Ministry of Energy (Petroleum Division)

**For the year ended:** June 30, 2024

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

Sr. No.	Description										
1.	The total number of directors are 13 including Chief Executive Officer as per the following: i) Male: 09 members      ii) Female: 02 members      iii) 02 Casual Vacancies										
2.	<p>The Composition of the Board as at June 30, 2024 is as follows:</p> <table> <tr> <th>Category</th><th>Name</th></tr> <tr> <td>Independent Directors</td><td>Mr. Muhammad Ismail Qureshi Mr. Arif Saeed Mr. Osman Saifullah Khan Mr. Saadat Ali Khan Mr. Tariq Iqbal Khan</td></tr> <tr> <td>Independent Director- Female</td><td>Ms. Faaria Rehman Salahuddin</td></tr> <tr> <td>Non- Executive Directors</td><td>Mr. Muhammad Ramzan Ms. Saira Najeel Ahmed Mr. Hassan Mehmood Yousafzai Mr. Ahmed Chinoy</td></tr> <tr> <td>Executive Director</td><td>Mr. Amer Tufail</td></tr> </table> <p>* In compliance of section 12 (2) of the State-Owned Enterprises (Governance and Operations) Act, 2023 (SOE Act, 2023), the majority of the Board consists of Independent Directors including one Female Director however two casual vacancies exist on the Board, one against independent directors' category and other against non-executive director category.</p>	Category	Name	Independent Directors	Mr. Muhammad Ismail Qureshi Mr. Arif Saeed Mr. Osman Saifullah Khan Mr. Saadat Ali Khan Mr. Tariq Iqbal Khan	Independent Director- Female	Ms. Faaria Rehman Salahuddin	Non- Executive Directors	Mr. Muhammad Ramzan Ms. Saira Najeel Ahmed Mr. Hassan Mehmood Yousafzai Mr. Ahmed Chinoy	Executive Director	Mr. Amer Tufail
Category	Name										
Independent Directors	Mr. Muhammad Ismail Qureshi Mr. Arif Saeed Mr. Osman Saifullah Khan Mr. Saadat Ali Khan Mr. Tariq Iqbal Khan										
Independent Director- Female	Ms. Faaria Rehman Salahuddin										
Non- Executive Directors	Mr. Muhammad Ramzan Ms. Saira Najeel Ahmed Mr. Hassan Mehmood Yousafzai Mr. Ahmed Chinoy										
Executive Director	Mr. Amer Tufail										
3.	<p>The directors have confirmed that none of them is serving as a director on more than five state-owned enterprises simultaneously, including their subsidiaries under section 12 (3) of SOEs Act, 2023.</p> <p>The directors have confirmed that none of them is serving as a director on more than seven listed companies, including this Company.</p>										
4.	The Company has prepared a code of conduct and has ensured that appropriate steps have been taken to disseminate it throughout the Company along with its supporting policies and procedures.										
5.	The Board has developed a vision/mission statement, overall corporate strategy and significant policies of the Company. The Board has ensured that complete record of particulars of the significant policies along with their date of approval or updating is maintained by the Company.										
6.	All the powers of the Board have been duly exercised and decisions on relevant matters have been taken by the Board/ shareholders as empowered by the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2017 and these Regulations.										
7.	The meetings of the Board were presided over by the Chairman and in his absence, by a director elected by the Board for this purpose. The Board has complied with the requirements of Companies Act, 2017 and SOE Act, 2023, and the Regulations with respect to frequency, recording and circulating minutes of meeting of the Board.										
8.	The Board has a formal policy and transparent procedures for remuneration of directors in accordance with the Companies Act, 2017 and these Regulations.										




Sr. No.	Description																																					
9.	<p>The Board has arranged Directors’ Training program for the following directors:</p> <table><tr><th>Sr. No.</th><th>Directors</th></tr><tr><td>*1</td><td>Mr. Muhammad Ismail Qureshi</td></tr><tr><td>*2</td><td>Mr. Amer Tufail</td></tr><tr><td>*3</td><td>Mr. Saadat Ali Khan</td></tr></table> <p>* All directors are required to complete the Director Training Program (DTP) within six months of their appointment, as stated in Paragraph 25 of the State-owned Enterprises Ownership and Management Policy 2023. Mr. Muhammad Ismail Qureshi and Mr. Saadat Ali Khan were appointed in September 2023, while Mr. Amer Tufail was appointed in January 2024. However, these directors completed Phase I of the DTP during the financial year ended on June 30, 2024, and Phase II was completed in November 2024.</p> <p>All Directors other than above have either acquired the Directors’ Training Program certificates or are exempt from the requirements of Directors’ Training Program.</p> <p>One Director’s Training Program from SECP approved institution was arranged during the year, which was attended by the following executives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>Mr. Faisal Iqbal - Deputy Managing Director (Services)</li><li>Mr. Saqib Arbab - Deputy Managing Director (Operations)</li><li>Mr. Kamran Akram - Chief Financial Officer</li><li>Mr. Abdul Rauf Awan - Senior General Manger (HR)</li><li>Mr. Imtiaz Mehmood - Senior General Manger (Corporate Affairs) / Company Secretary</li></ol>	Sr. No.	Directors	*1	Mr. Muhammad Ismail Qureshi	*2	Mr. Amer Tufail	*3	Mr. Saadat Ali Khan																													
Sr. No.	Directors																																					
*1	Mr. Muhammad Ismail Qureshi																																					
*2	Mr. Amer Tufail																																					
*3	Mr. Saadat Ali Khan																																					
10.	<p>The Board has approved appointment of chief financial officer, company secretary and head of internal audit, including their remuneration and terms and conditions of employment and complied with relevant requirements of the Regulations.</p>																																					
11.	<p>Chief financial officer and chief executive officer duly endorsed the financial statements before approval of the Board.</p>																																					
12.	<p>The Board has arranged Directors’ Training program for the following directors:</p> <table><tr><th>A Board Audit Committee</th><th>B Human Resource Remuneration &amp; Nomination Committee</th><th>C Finance, Procurement &amp; Business Diversification Committee</th></tr><tr><td>Mr. Tariq Iqbal Khan (Chairman)</td><td>Mr. Muhammad Ismail Qureshi (Chairman)</td><td>Mr. Arif Saeed (Chairman)</td></tr><tr><td>Mr. Ahmed Chinoy</td><td>Mr. Amer Tufail (Managing Director)</td><td>Mr. Muhammad Ramzan</td></tr><tr><td>Mr. Hassan Mehmood Yousafzai</td><td>Mr. Ahmed Chinoy</td><td>Mr. Osman Saifullah Khan</td></tr><tr><td>Mr. Saadat Ali Khan</td><td>Ms. Faaria Rehman Salahuddin</td><td>Ms. Saira Najeed Ahmed</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Mr. Hassan Mehmood Yousafzai</td><td>Mr. Tariq Iqbal Khan</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Mr. Tariq Iqbal Khan</td><td></td></tr></table> <table><tr><th>D Risk Management &amp; UFG Control Committee</th><th>E IT/Digitization Committee</th></tr><tr><td>Mr. Muhammad Ismail Qureshi (Chairman)</td><td>Mr. Osman Saifullah Khan - Chairman</td></tr><tr><td>Mr. Arif Saeed</td><td>Mr. Ahmed Chinoy</td></tr><tr><td>Ms. Faaria Rehman Salahuddin</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Mr. Muhammad Ramzan</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Mr. Osman Saifullah Khan</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Mr. Saadat Ali Khan</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Ms. Saira Najeed Ahmed</td><td></td></tr></table>	A Board Audit Committee	B Human Resource Remuneration & Nomination Committee	C Finance, Procurement & Business Diversification Committee	Mr. Tariq Iqbal Khan (Chairman)	Mr. Muhammad Ismail Qureshi (Chairman)	Mr. Arif Saeed (Chairman)	Mr. Ahmed Chinoy	Mr. Amer Tufail (Managing Director)	Mr. Muhammad Ramzan	Mr. Hassan Mehmood Yousafzai	Mr. Ahmed Chinoy	Mr. Osman Saifullah Khan	Mr. Saadat Ali Khan	Ms. Faaria Rehman Salahuddin	Ms. Saira Najeed Ahmed		Mr. Hassan Mehmood Yousafzai	Mr. Tariq Iqbal Khan		Mr. Tariq Iqbal Khan		D Risk Management & UFG Control Committee	E IT/Digitization Committee	Mr. Muhammad Ismail Qureshi (Chairman)	Mr. Osman Saifullah Khan - Chairman	Mr. Arif Saeed	Mr. Ahmed Chinoy	Ms. Faaria Rehman Salahuddin		Mr. Muhammad Ramzan		Mr. Osman Saifullah Khan		Mr. Saadat Ali Khan		Ms. Saira Najeed Ahmed	
A Board Audit Committee	B Human Resource Remuneration & Nomination Committee	C Finance, Procurement & Business Diversification Committee																																				
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Sr. No.	Description												
13.	The terms of reference of the aforesaid committees have been formed, documented and advised to the committees for compliance.												
14.	<p>The frequency of meetings of the committees were as per the following:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Committee's Name</th><th>Frequency of Meetings (yearly)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Board Audit Committee</td><td>06</td></tr> <tr> <td>Human Resource Remuneration &amp; Nomination Committee</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr> <td>Finance, Procurement &amp; Business Diversification Committee</td><td>06</td></tr> <tr> <td>Risk Management &amp; UFG Control Committee</td><td>04</td></tr> <tr> <td>IT/Digitization Committee</td><td>03</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Committee's Name	Frequency of Meetings (yearly)	Board Audit Committee	06	Human Resource Remuneration & Nomination Committee	12	Finance, Procurement & Business Diversification Committee	06	Risk Management & UFG Control Committee	04	IT/Digitization Committee	03
Committee's Name	Frequency of Meetings (yearly)												
Board Audit Committee	06												
Human Resource Remuneration & Nomination Committee	12												
Finance, Procurement & Business Diversification Committee	06												
Risk Management & UFG Control Committee	04												
IT/Digitization Committee	03												
15.	The Board has set up an effective internal audit function staffed with personnel who are considered suitably qualified and experienced for the purpose and are conversant with the policies and procedures of the Company.												
16.	The statutory auditors of the Company have confirmed that they have been given a satisfactory rating under the Quality Control Review program of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan and registered with Audit Oversight Board of Pakistan, that they and all their partners are in compliance with International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) guidelines on code of ethics as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan and that they and the partners of the firm involved in the audit are not a close relative (spouse, parent, dependent and non-dependent children) of the chief executive officer, chief financial officer, head of internal audit, company secretary or director of the Company;												
17.	The statutory auditors or the persons associated with them have not been appointed to provide other services except in accordance with the Companies Act, 2017, the Regulations or any other regulatory requirement and the auditors have confirmed that they have observed IFAC guidelines in this regard;												
18.	We confirm that all requirements of Regulations 3, 6, 7, 8, 27, 32, 33 and 36 of the Regulations have been complied with.												

Sr. No.	Description		
19.	Explanation for non-compliance with requirements other than regulations 3, 6, 7, 8, 27, 32, 33 and 36 of the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019 are stated in clause 9 and below:		
Sr. No.	Requirement	Explanation	SOEs Act 2023/ State-owned Enterprises Ownership and Management Policy 2023 (SOE) / Regulation No.
1.	Director Training Program for female executive and Head of Department.	The DTP has been completed by senior management/ HOD as tabulated above at Sr. 9. The DTP for two female executives has been completed in February 2025.	19(3)(i&ii)
2.	Directors Training Program	Mr. Muhammad Ramzan, Director was requested to attend the DTP, however, he could not attend the Directors Training Program due to his official occupancy.	Para 25 of SOE and Regulation 19(2) of Code
3.	Role of the Board and its members to address Sustainability Risks and Opportunities	The changes in regulation 10(A) of the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019, were issued on June 12, 2024. Thus, the compliance of the same was not possible before the end of the financial year due to paucity of time.	Regulation 10(A)
4.	Disclosure required under SOEs Act, 2023 regarding declaration of assets and beneficially held investments and properties by the directors and senior management officers of a state-owned enterprise.	The matter is under consideration with the Board and compliance to the same shall be ensured in due course of time accordingly.	Section 30(1) of the SOEs Act, 2023
5.	Performance Evaluation of the Board	<p>The mechanism for performance evaluation of the Board of Directors was to be provided by Central Monitoring Unit (CMU) under the SOEs Act, 2023. However, till June 30, 2024, no such mechanism was provided and, resultantly, performance evaluation of the Board was not carried out during the financial year.</p> <p>After issuance of guidelines by CMU on October 31, 2024, the matter regarding Performance Evaluation of the Board of Directors was taken up with CMU for clarification either to adopt existing system of Performance Evaluation through Pakistan Institute of Corporate Governance (PICG) or under the guidelines issued by the CMU. The CMU on February 27, 2025, clarified through Ministry of Energy (Petroleum Division) that the procedure given in the guidelines issued on October 31, 2024 under the SOEs Act, 2023 may be followed for performance evaluation of the Board. Accordingly, the performance evaluation of the Board is under process in the light of Ministry of Energy (PD)'s recent directions.</p>	Regulation 10(3)(v)



**(Amer Tufail)**  
Managing Director/CEO

Lahore  
April 26, 2025



**(Muhammad Ismail Qureshi)**  
Chairman - BOD



# Notice of 60<sup>th</sup> Annual General Meeting



The Notice is hereby given that the 60<sup>th</sup> Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held on Thursday, May 22, 2025 at 11:00 a.m. at Avari Hotel, Lahore for the purpose of transacting the following business:

## Ordinary Business:

1. To Confirm the minutes of the Annual General Meeting held on August 21, 2024.
  2. To receive, consider and adopt the Annual Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2024 together with the Directors' and Auditors' Reports thereon.
  3. To consider and approve payment of final cash dividend to the shareholders at the rate of Rs 7.50 per share of Rs 10 each i.e. 75% for the year ended June 30, 2024, as recommended by the Board of Directors payable to shareholders appearing in register at close of business on Wednesday, May 14, 2025.
  4. To appoint External Auditors for the year ending June 30, 2025 and to fix their remuneration. The Board of Directors, on the recommendation of Audit Committee of the Company, has proposed re-appointment of M/s. A.F Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants, being eligible for reappointment, as external auditors, for the year ending June 30, 2025.
  5. To transact any other ordinary business of the Company with the permission of the Chairman.
- The share transfer books of the Company will remain closed from Thursday, May 15, 2025 to Thursday, May 22, 2025 (both days inclusive). Transfers received at the Company's Share Registrar, up to the close of business on Wednesday, May 14, 2025 will be treated in time for the purpose of entitlement to dividend.

By order of the Board

**Imtiaz Mehmood**  
SGM (Corporate Affairs)/  
Company Secretary

Lahore.  
April 26, 2025



## Notes:

### 1. Participation in General Meeting

#### i. Through Electronic Means (Optional/Recommended Via Video Conferencing)

In the light of the relevant guidelines issued by Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) from time to time latest vide Circular No 4 dated February 15, 2021 and Circular No. 6 dated March 03, 2021, the shareholders are encouraged to participate in the General Meeting through electronic facility organized by SNGPL. In order to attend the General Meeting through electronic facility, the shareholders are requested to get themselves registered with CDC Share Registrar Services Limited at least 48 hours before the time of General Meeting at [cdcsr@cdcsrsl.com](mailto:cdcsr@cdcsrsl.com) or at WhatsApp number 0321-8200864.

The entitled shareholders whose name appear on the Books of the Company by close of Business on May 14, 2025 will be treated in time for the purpose of attending the meeting and those shareholders are requested to provide the information as per below format:

Sr. No	Folio Number/ CDC Account No.	Name of the shareholder	CNIC Number	Cell Number	Email address

The details of the electronic facility will be sent to the Shareholders on the email addresses provided by

them. The login facility will be opened at 10:30 a.m. enabling the participants to join the proceedings after identification and verification process before joining the meeting which will start at 11:00 a.m. sharp.

#### ii. Attending Meeting In Person Or Through Proxies

- All members, entitled to attend and vote at the General Meeting, are entitled to appoint any person in writing as their proxy to attend and vote on their behalf. A legal entity, being a member, may also appoint any person as proxy. However, 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.
- The proxy instrument must be completed in all respects and in order to be effective should be deposited at the Office of the Company Secretary but not later than 48 hours before the time of holding the meeting.
- If any member appoints more than one proxy for any one meeting and more than one instruments of proxy are deposited with the Company, all such instruments of proxy shall be rendered invalid.



**Guidelines for CDC Account Holders:**

CDC Account Holders will further have to follow the under mentioned guidelines as laid down in Circular No. 1 dated January 26, 2000 issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan.

**A. For Attending the Meeting**

- 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 authenticate his/her identity by showing his/her original Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC) or original Passport at the time of attending the meeting.
- ii) In case of legal entity, the Board of Directors' resolution/power of attorney with specimen signature of the nominee shall be produced (unless it has been provided earlier) at the time of the meeting.

**B. For Appointing Proxies**

- 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.

**2. Submission of copy of CNIC/NTN Certificate (Mandatory):**

Please provide valid copy of CNIC/NTN to our Shares Registrar, in case of physical shareholders and in case of CDC account to its Participant/ Investor Account Services.

In case of non-availability of CNIC/NTN of shareholders, the Company will be constrained to withhold payment of dividend to shareholders as per Section 243 of the Companies Act, 2017 and Regulation No. 6 of the Companies (Distribution of Dividend) Regulations, 2017.

Physical shareholders are also requested to please update their other particulars i.e. Contact number, email address, residential address etc. through letter appending their signatures.

**3. Deduction of Income Tax from Dividend:**

Pursuant to the provision of Finance Act the income tax from dividend payment under section 150 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 shall be deducted as per applicable rates for Filers and Non Filers.







Moreover, as per the SECP's notification vide SRO 452(1) /2025 dated March 17, 2025, notice in addition to annual audited financial statements are also being circulated who have provided their email addresses to the Company. However, shareholders may request to provide a hard copy of Annual Accounts.

#### 6. **Conversion of Physical Shareholding in Book-Entry Form:**

Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan has issued directions vide letter No. CSD/ED/Misc./2016/ 639-640 dated March 26, 2021 in the light of Section 72 of Companies Act, 2017 that every existing listed company shall be required to replace its physical shares with Book-Entry Form within the period not exceeding four years from the promulgation of the Act i.e. May 30, 2017. In order to ensure compliance with the aforesaid provision and to be benefited of the holding of shares in Book-Entry Form, all shareholders who still hold shares in physical form are encouraged to open CDC sub-Account with any of broker or investor account directly with CDC to convert their shares in Book-Entry Form. This will benefits the valued shareholders in many ways, including safe custody/online trading of shares, easy transfer of ownership, no risk of damage/lost/duplicate shares, instant credit of entitlements (bonus/right issue).

#### 7. **Unclaimed Dividends and Shares:**

As per the provisions of Section 242 of the Companies Act, 2017, any shares issued or dividend declared by the Company which have remained unclaimed/ unpaid after having completed the stipulated procedure, of three (3) years and more from the date on which it was due and payable, shall be deposited to the credit of Federal Government in case of unclaimed dividend and in case of shares, shall be delivered to SECP after issuance of notices to the shareholders to file their claim. Shareholders of the Company are hereby informed that as per our record there are some unclaimed/uncollected / unpaid dividends and shares. Shareholders who could not collect their dividends/shares are advised to contact the Share Registrar to enquire/ collect about their unclaimed dividend or shares, if any. In case, no claim is lodged, the Company shall proceed to deposit the unclaimed/ unpaid amount and shares with the Federal Government pursuant to the provision of Section 244(2) of Companies Act, 2017.

#### 8. **Compliance with SECP Guidelines regarding Gift Distribution**

In adherence to the regulatory requirements set forth by the SECP, it is hereby stated that no gifts will be distributed at the meeting.

##### **Registered Office**

Gas House, 21-Kashmir Road,  
P.O. Box No. 56, Lahore (Pakistan),  
Tel No.: +92-42-99082000-06  
Fax No.: +92-42-99201369  
Website: [www.sngpl.com.pk](http://www.sngpl.com.pk)

##### **Share Registrar**

CDC Share Registrar Services Limited (CDCSRSL)

##### **Lahore Office:**

Mezzanine Floor, South Tower, LSE Plaza,  
19-Khayaban-e-Aiwan-e-Iqbal, Lahore (Pakistan)  
Tel No.: +92 -42-36362061-66  
Fax No.: +92 -42-36300072

##### **Karachi Office:**

CDC House, 99-B, Block B, S.M.C.H.S.,  
Main Shahra-e-Faisal, Karachi (Pakistan).  
Tel No.: +92-21-111-111-500  
Fax No.: +92-21-34326053  
Website: [www.cdcsrsl.com](http://www.cdcsrsl.com)





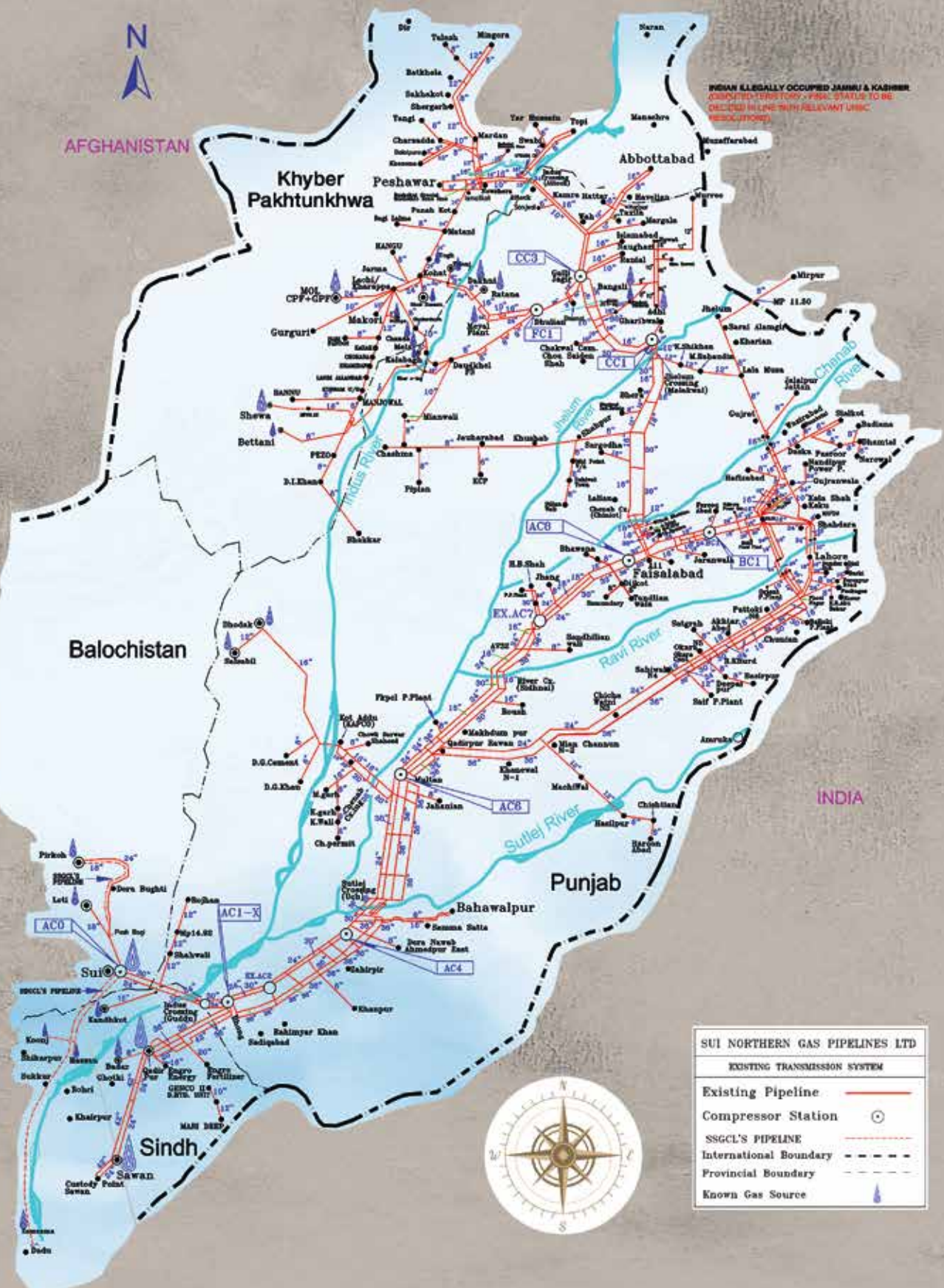






# Transmission System and Network

As at June 30, 2024



# Chairman's Review



*Dear Shareholders,*

On behalf of the Board, I present with great satisfaction the Company's performance for the financial year ended June 30, 2024.

This year has been marked by exceptional financial performance, operational efficiency, and strategic foresight as your Company navigated a dynamic and challenging energy environment. We closed the year with **highest-ever profit before tax of Rs 30 billion and a profit after tax of Rs 19 billion — an increase of nearly 80% over** the previous year. This remarkable turnaround was underpinned by strong operational discipline, strategic regulatory compliance, and robust corporate governance.

A notable highlight of the year was the substantial **reduction in Unaccounted for Gas (UFG)**, with overall losses dropping **from 5.15% to 4.93%**, leading to the lowest disallowance in 18 years. Through technology adoption, proactive field interventions, and stringent monitoring, we saved over 1,269 MMCF of gas, reinforcing our commitment to efficiency and environmental stewardship. Our continued focus on optimizing return on assets — evidenced by the increase from 16.60% to 26.22% — further underscores the effectiveness of our capital deployment strategies.

Despite structural challenges such as depleting indigenous gas reserves, circular debt accumulation, and rising reliance on RLNG, the Company made bold strategic moves to diversify and sustain operations. The growth of the



LPG cylinder distribution business and commissioning of the country's largest LPG Air Mix Plant in Gilgit marked significant progress toward ensuring energy access for low-pressure and off-grid consumers. These steps also align with our commitment to national goals of economic development and climate resilience.

Our commitment to customer services was further strengthened through **real-time complaint resolution mechanisms**, upgraded mobile application, and real-time payment integration with financial institutions. **A customer-first approach remained a core priority**, serving over 7.3 million consumers across Pakistan with increasing responsiveness and transparency. On the employee front, initiatives such as digitization of HR processes, enhanced training programs via SNGTI and the Virtual Learning Platform, and our renewed focus on gender diversity and inclusion, reflect our vision of building a modern, equitable, and engaged workforce.

The year also saw a deepened commitment to **technological transformation**, with substantial enhancements in metering infrastructure, SCADA systems, cyber-security protocols, and enterprise resource management. We maintained ISO certifications across multiple domains, including information security (ISO 27001), occupational health and safety (ISO 45001), and quality management (ISO 9001), attesting to our commitment to global standards.

The Board has consistently operated in alignment with the State-Owned Enterprises (SOE) Act and its underlying policy framework. In accordance with its mandate, **the Board adopted a comprehensive**

**Business Plan, providing clear strategic direction and setting forth both financial and non-financial performance measures to drive sustainable growth.** In pursuit of these objectives, the Board undertook a thorough review of its processes to ensure that its governance practices were fully aligned with the overarching goals of efficiency, accountability, and operational excellence. As part of this initiative, the Board consciously shifted its focus toward strategic matters, while systematically delegating authority across various levels of the organization to drive improved outcomes and enhanced overall efficiency.

A tangible outcome of this approach was the **significant streamlining of procurement processes**. During the financial year under review, **99.68% procurement orders were executed by Management**. The Finance Committee dealt with only 0.17% procurement orders, while the Board itself was required to directly deliberate and decide upon just 0.15% procurement case. This delegation framework not only expedited decision-making but also reinforced the Board's focus on strategic oversight rather than operational micromanagement.

Your Company continued its **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)** initiatives, focusing on health, education, and environmental sustainability. Provision of RO plants, scholarships, and healthcare equipment, along with large-scale tree plantations and vocational training, are just a few examples of our social contributions. Your Company is also exploring the option of Geothermal technologies by using heat from the Earth for energy production, including electricity generation and direct heating/cooling

applications. A pilot project is being initiated.

While our financial performance is commendable, **unresolved matter of demand and supply of RLNG continues to pose major risk for the organization**. Your Company is taking a number of steps to increase RLNG consumption and or defer/sale RLNG cargoes to mitigate the impact of RLNG supply chain challenges. Your Company is handling lingering issues of circular debt stock and regulatory disallowances on most priority basis and expect their timely resolution. The Federal Government has already taken a number of measures to manage the flow of circular debt and it is expected that with the concerted efforts of stakeholders, the issue of circular debt and Demand Supply challenges will be addressed in near future. With these measures in foresight, we are confident that the sector will recover and thrive as jugular vein of the energy supply chain of Pakistan. I wish to acknowledge the unwavering support of our shareholders, the trust of our valued customers, and the dedication of our employees. I am also grateful to the Federal Government, Ministry of Energy (Petroleum Division), OGRA, and our Board of Directors for their strategic guidance and oversight. Together, we look forward to building a stronger, more resilient SNGPL that continues to deliver value and national service.



**(Muhammad Ismail Qureshi)**  
Chairman - Board of Directors

Lahore.  
April 26, 2025

# Directors' Report



The Board of Directors are pleased to present the 61<sup>st</sup> Annual Report including the Audited Financial Statements of your Company for the Financial Year ended June 30, 2024 along with the Auditors' Report.

## Financial Review

We are pleased to present the audited financial statements of your Company for the year ended June 30, 2024, after incorporating the determination of Final Revenue Requirements (FRR) of the Company for the year 2023-24 by Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority (OGRA). Your Company has achieved the highest ever profitability mark and has earned profit before tax of Rs 29,843 million. Profit after tax for the year was recorded at Rs 18,977 million and EPS as Rs 29.92 per share as compared to profit after tax of Rs 10,564 million and EPS of Rs 16.66 per share during the corresponding period of last year.

The summary of financial results for the year under review is given below:

	(Rs in million)
Profit before minimum tax and income tax	29,843
Provision for taxation	(10,866)
<b>Profit after taxation</b>	<b>18,977</b>

***Some of the significant factors which helped your Company to achieve the highest ever profit are set out below:***

Decrease in indigenous gas Unaccounted For Gas (UFG) percentage from 7.34% to 6.41% and volumes from 26 BCF to 25 BCF. The Company's overall UFG decreased from 5.15% to 4.93% and volumes from 33 BCF to 31 BCF.

This

resulted in reduction of UFG disallowance from Rs 3,074 million to Rs 1,198 million. The substantial reduction was made possible due to setting an ambitious target by the Board of Directors of the Company, and the concerted efforts of the Management in achieving it. The results of all these efforts materialized in a substantial reduction of UFG as given above. Your Company is taking several steps, including, but not limited to, increased surveillance through micro management of Town Border Stations (TBSs), particularly monitoring of areas susceptible to gas pilferage, timely leakage detection and its rectification and continuous checking and up gradation of measurement facilities etc.

The Company operates under a license issued by Oil & Gas Regulatory Authority (OGRA) under which return on assets is provided under a Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) model based on which the rate of return for the year was 26.22% this boosted Company's profit to all time high. After making all adjustments made by the regulator, the effective rate of return for the year comes out to be 19.60% as against 12.09% in the corresponding year. OGRA vide its decisions on Final Revenue Requirement (FRR) for FY 2023-24 has either deferred or disallowed an amount of Rs 13,778 million under various heads. The Company has not recognized the impact of such deferments / disallowances in these financial statements as the Company believes that such deferments / disallowances are either timing differences or the Company has a strong case and believes these will be allowed by OGRA in its review/subsequent determinations. A detailed explanation in this regard is mentioned in notes 31.1.1 to 31.2.1 of these financial statements. The Company is in the process of filing an appeal against the decision of OGRA and is confident of a favorable outcome.

During the year, the Company has changed its policy for recognizing Late Payment Surcharge (LPS) payable on delayed payments to its indigenous gas creditors - mainly government-controlled Exploration and Production (E&P) companies, specifically for amounts deferred by the Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority (OGRA) starting from financial year 2018-19. This change has been made to align with the regulatory position, wherein OGRA has consistently deferred the recognition of such expenses until they are actually paid. In note 2.1.2 of these financial statements, a detailed explanation is mentioned.





Your Company is part of Gas sector circular debt mainly due to the accumulation of tariff adjustment of Rs 865 billion in the indigenous gas and RLNG segments. The recoverability of these amounts is dependent upon settlement, by the Government of Pakistan, directly or indirectly, which may include increases in future gas prices, subsidies, or through alternate mechanisms.

During the year end the Company received a Rs 28.53 billion cash subsidy against RLNG diverted to domestic consumers at a reduced rate. Moreover, the government also increased gas prices in January 2023, November 2023 and February 2024 and factored RLNG diversion in domestic gas prices. These actions of the Government are a step in the right direction in helping SNGPL overcome circular debt flow.

The Company has taken up the circular debt stock issues at highest level in the Government and is hopeful for the resolution of these issues in coming years.

## Customer Facilitation Services

Customer satisfaction remains a cornerstone of SNGPL's corporate philosophy, as embodied in its Vision and Mission. In order to serve over 7.3 million consumers efficiently, the Company operates an extensive network comprising 17 Regional Offices, 37 Sub-regional Offices, 41 Customer Service Centers, and 87 Complaint Centers across Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Islamabad Capital Territory, Azad Jammu & Kashmir, and Gilgit-Baltistan. These Centers are committed to receiving and addressing customer complaints promptly and effectively.



The Complaint Centers operate round-the-clock throughout the year to handle emergencies and ensure swift response. Additionally, a 24/7 Call Center service, accessible via short code 1199, facilitates complaint registration and forwards issues to relevant offices for resolution. Moreover, in order to continuously improve our service quality, your Company gathers customer feedback through SMS and also accepts complaints via multiple platforms, including walk-ins, phone, website, social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram), the mobile app "SNGPL ConnectOn," and the Prime Minister's Delivery Unit (PMDU).



All complaints are managed through the Oracle-based Customer Care & Billing (CC&B) system, which maintains a detailed complaint history for each customer. SNGPL's Complaint Centers are well-equipped with essential tools and transport, enabling compliance with the service standards prescribed by the Oil & Gas Regulatory Authority (OGRA).

## Operational Review

The transmission network of the Company has extended to 9,320 KMs high pressure pipelines, ranging from 6 inches to 42 inches diameter, across its area of franchise. During the fiscal year, 67 new towns & villages were connected with the existing system by laying 2,177 KMs of distribution mains and service lines. Total of 5567 towns, villages, District Head Quarters and Tehsil Head Quarters now exist on the Company's network. The Company in line with its Vision and Mission Statements strives to improve the quality of life of its consumers by providing them efficient services. During the year under review, your Company provided RLNG based 18,152 new gas connections.



## Unaccounted for Gas (UFG) Control

UFG control remains a key strategic priority for the Company. During the year, the overall UFG percentage reduced from 5.15% to 4.93%, reflecting a volumetric loss reduction from 32,588 MMCF to 31,317 MMCF—an improvement of 1,269 MMCF. Notably, five out of the Company's seventeen regions recorded UFG levels below 4%. This achievement is attributable to continuous oversight by the Board of Directors, strategic direction from Management, and the diligent efforts of regional field teams.

In line with the regulatory framework the Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority (OGRA) while determining Final Revenue Requirements of the Company, maintained its practice of applying separate UFG benchmarks for the transmission and distribution systems and has determined for Indigenous gas, the UFG at 0.21% for transmission and 7.73% for distribution network, with an overall

UFG of 7.47%. Due to improved operational performance, the Company's total UFG disallowance for the year stood at Rs 1,198 million—the lowest in the past 18 years.

A series of targeted UFG control initiatives were executed during the year. These included the rehabilitation and expansion of networks in high-loss areas. As part of micro-monitoring efforts at Town Border Stations (TBSs) level, installation of 1,470 meters across five major cities, and large-scale de-bottlenecking projects were launched in Lahore, Islamabad, and Rawalpindi to strengthen network integrity. Other key initiatives included the segmentation of Sales Meter Station (SMS) clusters, replacement of 1,376 kilometers of leaking pipelines, rectification of approximately 50,000 detected underground leaks, and proactive theft control measures that led to the booking of 899 MMCF against 69,579 theft cases and registration of 322 FIRs.

Technological interventions were also central to UFG reduction, with the replacement of 454,668 meters yielding 5,546 MMCF in measured volume, remote monitoring of industrial consumers via SCADA, use of cyber locks for CMS access control, installation of pressure transducers at network extremities, and the deployment of computer-based dashboards for real-time monitoring of field activities. These comprehensive and coordinated actions have reinforced the Company's commitment to minimizing gas losses and enhancing operational efficiency.

## Projects and Milestones

During the fiscal year, your Company commissioned 123 kilometers of transmission lines and laid 920 kilometers of distribution mains. These efforts were aimed at enhancing network pressure, expanding supply to new areas, and ultimately improving customer satisfaction across the Company's operational regions.

Key milestones achieved include the successful commissioning of several major transmission pipelines. Notable among these are: the 8" dia x 22.50 km Sheikh Dheri-Yar Hussain pipeline (December 2023) supplying gas to villages in NA-12, District Swabi; the 10" dia x 20.80 km Khazana Off-take—SMS Khazana line (May 2024), part of a phased solution to address winter low-pressure issues in Mardan and Peshawar; and the 8" dia x 16.00 km SMS Barki—SMS Dial pipeline (June 2024) under Phase-II of the Lahore Network Augmentation Project. Additionally, eight new Sales Meter Stations (SMSs) were commissioned during the year, including SMS Dial and SMS Ferozepur Road.



## Ongoing and Upcoming Projects

The Company is actively pursuing several strategic projects to strengthen its transmission and distribution infrastructure. Construction is underway on the 18" dia x 230 km transmission pipeline linking MPCL's Shewa Well and Oil & Gas Development Company Limited (OGDCL's) Bettani/Wali Well to Daudkhel. Pipeline laying has been completed, and 130 kilometers have already been commissioned.

Further augmentation of the Lahore Distribution Network continues, including the successful commissioning of the 8" dia x 16 km SMS Barki–SMS Dial pipeline and ongoing construction of the 16" dia x 3 km Chah Tamboli–Sunder Industrial Estate loopline. These upgrades are designed to optimize system performance, reduce UFG losses, and improve supply pressure.

In order to alleviate winter supply constraints in Mardan and Peshawar, the Company has already commissioned two looplines—10" dia x 27.75 km (Charsadda Offtake–Charsadda) and 10" dia x 20.80 km (Charsadda–Khazana) and is actively pursuing construction of a new 24 km Charsadda–Tangi loopline in Phase II.

Additionally, a 20" dia x 13.60 km pipeline from Qadirpur Valve Assembly (QV-2) to Fauji Fertilizer Plant, Mirpur Mathelo, has been planned to supply 105 MMCFD of RLNG on a 100% cost-sharing basis. Construction is in progress. The Company has also completed engineering for a 12" dia x 77 km pipeline from Kotpalak CPF to D.I. Khan, and a 24" dia x 63.50 km pipeline from CV-25 to the Adhi-Rawat network, both forming part of broader system augmentation and de-bottlenecking initiatives.







## Geographic Information System (GIS)

Your Company is working expeditiously to complete the distribution pipeline network mapping; Phase 1-B of GIS Mapping project was started in July 2023 and 30% work is completed till date. Lahore & Peshawar cities are completely mapped, whereas Rawalpindi, Islamabad, Faisalabad, and Multan cities are expected to be completed by next fiscal year. Along with mapping activities, the Company is gradually interweaving GIS with SNGPL's business processes by launching business-focused apps and dashboards to help managing and monitoring at grass-root level. The micro-management at TBS level dashboard stole the show in FY 2023-2024, all key factors and datasets related to UFG are integrated in this dashboard including TBS service area boundaries, distribution pipelines, team leads, feeding areas, network length, number of consumers, gas input, gas sale and UFG volume along with reasons for loss and UFG contributing factors.

## Corrosion Control

Your Company remains committed to safeguarding its underground Mild Steel (MS) pipeline network from



corrosion through the application of advanced coatings and Cathodic Protection (CP) systems. A total of 1,965 CP stations, monitored via 38,704 test points, are operational across the Distribution and Transmission networks, supported by a combination of Transformer/Rectifier units, solar systems, thermoelectric generators, and battery backups. The ISO 9001:2015 certified Corrosion Control Centre in Kot Lakhpat, Lahore, provides in-house fabrication, repair, and R&D support. Continuous field inspections and surveys—including Direct Current Voltage Gradient (DCVG), Close Interval Potential (CIP), Pipeline Current Mapper (PCM), and Non-Destructive Testing (NDT) are conducted to uphold pipeline integrity, while recoating and repair activities address threats such as external/internal corrosion, stress corrosion cracking, HVAC and HVDC interference. These efforts coupled with laser-based underground leak detection and the identification of 3,876 km of pipeline for replacement under the System Rehabilitation Program contributed toward UFG reduction. Emphasis on R&D further strengthens the Company's in-house capabilities for cost-effective and efficient engineering solutions.



## Metering

Your Company is committed to ensuring accurate gas measurement through rigorous inspection, calibration, flow proving, and configuration of meters and Electronic Volume Correctors (EVCs), all in line with international standards. In FY 2023-24, the Central and Regional Meter Shops dispatched over 117,000 meters of various categories and generated more than 467,000 inspection reports, playing a pivotal role in reducing UFG losses by identifying pilferage through analysis of disconnected and replaced meters. The Company also operates 11 Domestic Meter Inspection Shops (DMISs) for inspection and flow proving of domestic meters. Significant progress has been made in ISO certification, with Central and Regional Meter Shops (Faisalabad, Islamabad, and Multan) recertified under ISO 9001:2015 and one shop accredited under ISO 17020:2012, while further accreditations under ISO 17025 and 17020 are underway. Five engineers have completed the ISO Lead Auditor course, enhancing the department's quality assurance capacity.

Your Company is also enhancing its technical capabilities through the acquisition and use of advanced tools and technology. Gauss



meters are employed to detect magnetic interference in meters, ensuring tamper-free installations, while battery capacity testers and impedance meters help assess the health and lifespan of critical components. A state-of-the-art Sonic Nozzle Prover (G-6 capacity) has been installed at DMIS Sundar for precise domestic meter flow proving. Furthermore, Meter Shops are actively engaged in R&D initiatives such as the modification of high-pressure diaphragm meters with inlet protection grating and development of mechanized repair skids for large-capacity meters, demonstrating the Company's proactive approach to innovation and operational efficiency.

## Compression

Your Company operates Pakistan's largest fleet of gas turbines, comprising 69 compressor packages with a total installed capacity of 226,200 HP, which ensured the compression of over 782 BCF of RLNG and indigenous gas during 102,367 cumulative operating hours in FY 2023-24. These operations played a vital role in maintaining system stability, especially with fluctuating pressures and supply sources. The Company achieved major milestones through strategic modernization efforts, such as the successful refurbishment and control system

upgrades of vintage Centaur-47 compressor packages under a phased project, delivering improved fuel efficiency, enhanced safety, and extended equipment life. Additional initiatives included overhauls of gas turbine engines in line with API-616, field overhauls of centrifugal compressors for optimal throughput, and significant safety enhancements like the PLC-based Emergency Shutdown System upgrade at Compressor Station AC-8. Furthermore, energy efficiency was bolstered by installing Variable Frequency Drives (VFDs) and a 100 kVAR Power Factor Correction System at the same station.

Your Company is working on a comprehensive HVAC and power generation upgrade project for the Head Office to further enhance infrastructure reliability and efficiency, which includes constructing a new adjacent building to relocate the system from the basement of Head office. Design work is complete, with approvals underway, construction work is likely to commence shortly. The Company also maintains its ISO 9001:2015 certification demonstrating its commitment to quality management and adherence to international standards. Notably, the Company continues to lead in-house engineering capabilities and innovation, being the only authorized entity in Pakistan to overhaul gas turbines with a dedicated testing facility and specialized team, reinforcing its focus on self-reliance and operational excellence.

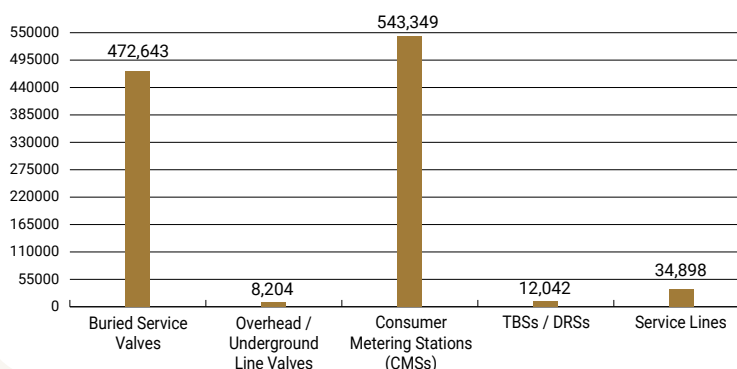
## Quality Assurance

Your Company operates under a comprehensive Quality Management System (QMS) certified under ISO 9001:2015 standard. The Company ensures the implementation of relevant national and international standards, including ASME and API standards, departmental manuals, approved procedures, and specifications across the Company. The Company aims for continual improvement in construction, operation & maintenance activities of Gas Transmission & Distribution piping systems through a comprehensive Quality Assurance Plan (QAP).

In the fiscal year 2023-24, the Quality Assurance Plan (QAP), laid the guidelines for the Company's quality assurance activities. Technical audits were conducted across all engineering departments, including Customer Services, to ensure adherence to established standards. Furthermore, stringent inspections were carried out on the distribution and transmission gas network, which include the following activities:

### QA Inspection Activities

● Total Inspection

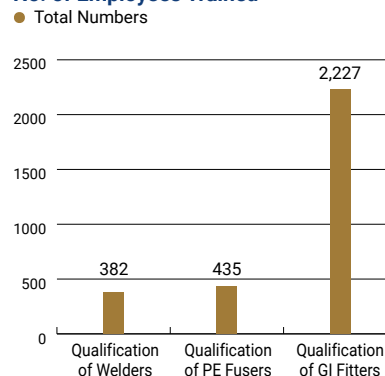




Each project is subject to inspection by QA department and transfer to operating departments is made only after detailed inspection of each project.

Employees training and qualification were prioritized, with personnel trained and certified at all 15 Nos. Regional Training Centers (RTCs). The training statistics for the fiscal year include:

#### No. of Employees Trained



## Telecommunication

SNGPL operates an extensive Digital Microwave Radio Communication (DMC) System supporting voice, data, video, and SCADA services across its high-pressure gas pipeline network, comprising 86 Microwave Repeater and Terminal Stations. The Telecommunication Department, with in-house expertise in Microwave Link Planning and Optical Fiber Projects, expanded services from Transmission to Distribution. In FY 2023–24, the network achieved zero outage, while key advancements included upgrading bandwidth on 8 Microwave Links (100 Mbps to 800 Mbps), expanding northward to Shewa and Bettani, and integrating 265 new TBSs with SCADA. Projects completed include commissioning 4 SMSs and 2 gas sources on SCADA, implementing the Cyberlock Project



with plans to install 2,190 more units, and enabling automatic billing for 900 industrial consumers. In-house R&D led to IoT-based pressure sensors and transmitters to help reduce UFG. The Company also undertook SCADA and telecom network planning for major pipelines, provided satellite-based SCADA and communication at six sites, and launched dashboards for real-time SMS-TBS reconciliation. Department maintains ISO 27001:2013 certification and ensures daily SCADA monitoring and reporting for load management and compliance with TPA agreements.

## Health, Safety, & Environment

An Integrated HSE Management System (IMS) based upon ISO 14001:2015 and ISO 45001:2018 standards is in place for the systematic implementation of best practices for all operations of the Company.

Compliance of ISO 14001:2015 / ISO 45001:2018 Standards, and industry best practices is monitored through a system of Surveillance audits by a third party on a bi-annual basis. Successful execution of these audits demonstrates the effectiveness of the HSE Management System with sustained certification by the

Company against ISO standards. Your Company's commitment towards HSE is highly appreciated by the third-party Auditors.

#### Training:

HSE Training is provided to the Company's executives and staff with the primary objective of enhancing, refreshing, and updating their HSE knowledge and skills. This training enables continual improvement in HSE performance at work and serves as a proactive measure for the timely identification and rectification of hazards, unsafe acts, and conditions. This year, 25,833 numbers training on HSE modules including awareness on Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment, HSE Awareness, Road Safety, Defensive Driving, First Aid, Fire Fighting, and Emergency Response Planning were imparted to the employees. SNGPL is a member of 'National Safety Council', which is a non-profit organization with a mission of saving lives by preventing injuries and deaths at work, in homes and in communities.

Furthermore, internationally accredited courses have been organized for HSE Engineers to enhance their capabilities and to stay updated of global developments and best practices in the HSE field.



#### Occupational Health Surveillance:

On-spot health screening of employees through occupational health surveillance camps has been an important initiative. To promote health care awareness, this activity is arranged by the Company on a regular basis. Occupational Health Surveillance results provide input for adequacy of existing environment and suggest what further controls are required to maintain a healthy productive workforce and safe workplace.

In addition to this, medical screening tests of Diabetes, Hypertension and Hepatitis B and C are also performed regularly to inform the workers about any infectious and non-communicable diseases.

**During the year, 24** Occupational Health Screening Camps were organized for the designated staff including drivers, sanitation staff, employees exposed to dust, fumes, noise and radiations at different sites of the Company and around 3302 employees were screened out.

#### RO Plants:

Scarcity of safe drinking water is a big challenge in most parts of the Country. 17 Nos. RO plants were procured and installed at various Company locations to ensure provision of safe drinking water to employees.



#### Fire Prevention:

Fire fighting and fire prevention have high importance in terms of saving precious human lives and valuable Company assets. Fire-fighting capabilities of Compressor station CC-3, Gali Jagir were strengthened through the installation of a new fire hydrant system. Fire-fighting capabilities were continuously tested through regular and special fire drills and training of the employees.

#### Personal Protective Equipments (PPEs):

To protect its employees from potential injuries, SNGPL provides PPEs including safety helmet, coveralls, shoes, gloves, face shields etc. During 2023-24, approximately 8905 Nos. PPEs were procured and distributed among the staff.

#### Environmental Monitoring:

Prevention of pollution and conservation of the environment have become a global subject. In this regard, emission testing of 2390 No. of vehicles and 825 No. of stacks/machines/ equipment have been carried out through state-of-the-art testing equipment including TESTO 350 and Crypton emission analyzer.

Environmental Impact Assessment is carried out regularly to ensure that SNGPL activities do not result in degradation of the environment.

#### Noise Monitoring through Noise Meters:

Noise level monitoring is carried out to measure the magnitude of Noise at various Company installations. Data collected from Noise level monitoring helps to understand trends and subsequent action to be taken to reduce noise pollution.

#### Illumination Level Survey:

During the year under review, illumination Survey or Lux Level survey was conducted to measure the intensity of light at workplace so that sufficient lighting be provided to the employees at the workplace enhancing their performance and efficiency.

#### Manga Archive:

For effective record management, Company has established an archive facility for maintaining and preserving Company records. This facility is designed for identification, maintenance, retention, storage, access and disposal of records. Currently 138000 Nos. (approx.) files containing record of various departments across the Company are placed at Company's Archive at Manga facility.

#### Online Incident Reporting:

Online Incident reporting gives access to Company executives for timely reporting of accidents, which results in early detection of hazards and their mitigation.

Accident Statistics 2023-24		
Sr. No.	Category	Nos.
1	Lost Work Day Injury	2
2	Fire	4
3	Vehicle	27
4	Third party ruptures	7
5	Near Miss	135
Total		175

Incidents are investigated to identify the root causes for subsequent

mitigation and are escalated at appropriate level for their perusal and necessary intervention. Moreover, for effective monitoring and control, root causes and required mitigation measures are shared across the Company in the form of Learning events depending upon the nature and severity of the incident spreading awareness and avoidance in future.

## Corporate Social Responsibility

Since the formal initiation of its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) function in 2013, your Company remained committed to uplifting underprivileged communities through impactful initiatives in Health, Education, and Environment, in line with its Board-approved CSR Policy. Guided by international best practices, SECP guidelines, OGRA's tariff framework, and the UN Global Compact principles aligned with relevant SDGs, the Company ensures its business practices create a positive societal and environmental impact. Prioritizing communities within a 15 km radius of gas fields, SNGPL fosters partnerships with government bodies, NGOs, and local stakeholders to promote sustainable development.

### Health:

As part of its CSR initiatives, your Company provided 1000 Liters Per Hour (LPH) Capacity RO Plants at DHQ Kohat, Government Girls Degree College B.D Shah Karak, and Government Graduate College Baghdad Road Bahawalpur, assuring access to clean drinking water. Additionally, medical support was extended through the provision of essential equipment to the Regional Blood Donor Centre under the Pakistan Red Crescent Society, Islamabad, and by supplying one dialysis machine and one dialysis



chair to the Multan Institute of Kidney Disease (MIKD), enhancing healthcare facilities for the underprivileged.

### Environment:

Tree Plantation drive for 11000 Nos. saplings in collaboration with MNS University of Agriculture, Multan at Jala Pirwala and Multan campus.

### Education:

During the year, your Company extended its commitment to education and skill development by awarding scholarships to six students each at UET Bannu, UET Mardan, and Islamia University Bahawalpur. Additionally, it sponsored Gold Medals at NFC Multan and NUST Islamabad to recognize academic excellence. In a significant step toward technical training, the Company also established a Solar PV Electrician Lab at Government Polytechnic Institute (TEVTA), Karak, to promote renewable energy skills and vocational development.

### Ration Distribution Drive:

In wake of economic slowdown and inflation in the Country, your Company extended its support for special project of National importance by initiating a ration distribution drive for the provision of approximately. 16,500 Nos. ration bags to needy and deserving Citizens in its franchised area.

### Award:

In recognition of Company's HSE Management system for its contribution in the field of Fire Safety, Environment and Corporate Social Responsibility, following awards have been awarded to SNGPL.

1. National Forum for Environment & Health (NFEH) 16<sup>th</sup> Annual Corporate Social Responsibility Award 2024.
2. National Forum for Environment & Health (NFEH) 20<sup>th</sup> Annual Environment Excellence Awards 2023.
3. National Forum for Environment & Health (NFEH) 13<sup>th</sup> Annual Fire Safety Awards 2023.









## SNGPL Sports

Your Company has a proud tradition of promoting sports in Pakistan by providing employment and support to athletes, enabling them to excel in their sports and showcase their talent at national and international levels. SNGPL not only supports professional players but also promotes sports among its employees, offering them opportunities to engage in various athletic pursuits. By doing so, SNGPL plays an active role in developing a strong sports culture, fostering youth talent, and encouraging values like teamwork, discipline, and well-being across society.

SNGPL's cricket team continues to be a powerhouse of domestic cricket, having produced several international players such as Misbah-ul-Haq, Mohammad Hafeez, Azhar Ali, Muhammad Rizwan (current Pakistan Captain), and many others. With the revival of departmental cricket by the Government of Pakistan in FY 2023-24, SNGPL reaffirmed its legacy by winning both the President's Trophy (First-Class Tournament) and the President's Cup 2024, further enhancing the company's image and its vital role in nurturing top-tier cricket talent.

Beyond cricket, SNGPL actively supports tennis, squash, badminton, sport climbing, and mountaineering. Key achievements during the year include:

- Muhammad Asim Khan, an SNGPL squash player, won a Silver Medal in the Squash Team Event at the 19<sup>th</sup> Asian Games 2023. The only Silver medal won by Pakistan in 19<sup>th</sup> Asian Games 2023.
- Mr. Ashraf Hussain Sadpara, representing SNGPL, successfully conquered K2, the world's

second-highest peak. In a proud moment for the company, the SNGPL flag was raised at the summit of K2, symbolizing courage, resilience, and national pride.

## Annual Sports Gala

To promote employee wellness and teamwork, SNGPL organized its Annual Sports Gala in Lahore, featuring participation from around 350 male and female employees representing different regions. Competitions included athletics, table tennis, badminton, volleyball, and tug of war. The event provided a platform to encourage a healthy lifestyle and build harmony among staff beyond routine work.

## Information Technology and Digitization

Your Company has demonstrated remarkable resilience and innovation, driving significant advancements in technological frameworks and operational efficiencies.

**Customer Experience:** To significantly enhance the customer experience, your Company has advanced its website and mobile app functionalities to better serve both consumers and business users. Key features include streamlined processes for reconnection and auto-calculation of security deposits, facilitating ease and efficiency. Real-time updates on user applications and workflows have minimized the need for separate reports, speeding up operations. The mobile app includes integration with social media platforms, real-time updates on shutdown schedules, and access to tariff information. The app also features a bill estimator, empowering consumers to manage their financial planning more effectively.

**Real-Time Payment Posting:** For the ease of consumers, the Company's software development team has worked tirelessly and introduced real-time payment posting in a phased manner, which transformed the payment processes, offering immediate transaction updates and eliminating delays, thus enhancing the customer payment experience. Your company is now rolling out the initiative across banks to integrate the facility which will significantly enhance the collection visibility and improve customer experience.

**Bill Printing Cost Optimization:** The major highlight of the year was strategic initiative to reduce bill printing costs by transitioning from A4 to A5 paper sizes which yielded significant financial savings annually. This not only reflects the Company's commitment to cost-efficiency but also our dedication to environmental sustainability. The Company is processing and printing the monthly Gas Bills of approximately 7.3 million consumers every month.

**Innovative Billing Mechanism:** Your Company introduced an advanced billing mechanism for shipper and transporter consumers, aligning them with third-party agreements. This system ensures timely and accurate billing, reinforcing our commitment to operational excellence.

**Expansion in LPG Air Mix Billing:** Your Company expanded billing system to include LPG Air Mix consumers, which was rolled out successfully in Gilgit. This new facility has been seamlessly integrated into our CC&B system, demonstrating our capability to adapt and innovate in response to diverse consumer needs.

**IT Infrastructure Enhancements:** To support the billing needs of over 7.3 million consumers and the production of hundreds of operational and strategic reports and dashboards, the Company

operates continuously to enhance its infrastructure. We have implemented state-of-the-art storage systems and high-performance computing resources, complemented by a robust backup system. This setup ensures resilience against unforeseen incidents and maintains a private cloud that guarantees security and high availability.

**ISMS Certification:** We proudly maintained our ISO 27001:2013 certification and initiated the process for ISO 27001:2022 certification, affirming our commitment to the highest standards of information security management.

## Billing

You Company remained fully committed to ensuring accurate, transparent, and timely billing services for its over 7.3 million consumers, with a non-billing case ratio of less than 0.05%. The Company billed over Rs 1,500 billion and enhanced consumer convenience through automation and the implementation of e-billing systems. During the year under review, over 2 million field reports were generated by the meter reading teams, leading to 450,000 Meter Inspection Reports and the detection of over 850 MMCF of theft and 5,500 MMCF of non-theft volume, resulting in recoveries exceeding Rs 15 billion. The Company achieved a 98.18% score in OGRA's set target, reflecting

its success in curbing gas theft. Efforts were intensified to ensure the timely resolution of customer complaints from various forums, and focus efforts were made to improve recoveries. As a result, Power sector receivables were reduced by Rs 40 billion and total cash securities and bank guarantees increased by Rs 11.87 billion. Recovery efforts were further strengthened by invoking the Gas (Theft Control and Recovery) Act, 2016, with support from the Land Revenue Authorities to secure the Company's financial interests.

## Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Business & Air Mix

In response to the acute natural gas shortage and ban on the new connection of the system gas, SNGPL strategically diversified into the LPG cylinder distribution and Synthetic Natural Gas (SNG) also known as LPG Air Mix businesses to ensure energy availability for tail-end, low-pressure, and off-grid consumers. Initially launched in eight distribution regions, the LPG cylinder initiative has been efficiently managed through a robust supply chain, leveraging supply from M/s. SSGC-LPG (SLL) and an in-house fleet for seamless logistics.

In its commitment towards provision of clean safe energy to its area of franchised, your Company successfully commissioned Country's largest state-of-the-art LPG Air Mix Plant in Gilgit, with a capacity of 300 MMBTU/HR to serve around 14,000 consumers. This flagship project, backed by an LPG supply agreement with M/s. OGDCL, marks a significant step towards addressing energy needs, supporting socio-economic development, and mitigating deforestation and climate change through the provision of clean-burning alternate fuel. These will not only enhance customer service but also position SNGPL for continued growth and resilience in the evolving energy landscape.

## Human Resource Development

### i. Contribution towards Development of Human Resources

At SNGPL, we firmly believe that our people are most valuable asset. In 2023-24, we remained dedicated to fostering the growth and development of our human resources through a variety of initiatives aimed at enhancing their skills, knowledge, and overall well-being.

The Human Resources Department under the patronage of the Human Resource and Nomination Committee of the Board continues to play a pivotal role in creating an enabling environment for achieving the Company's





strategic objectives. With a commitment to maintaining high levels of engagement and motivation within our workforce, the Department consistently reviews and refines HR policies to align with evolving needs.

During the fiscal year 2023-24, our focus on Human Resource Development remained strong as we conducted comprehensive training needs assessments to identify skill gaps and areas for improvement. In addition to anchoring technical workmanship, central to our strategy was the timely implementation of in-house leadership development programs designed to cultivate and empower future leaders, supporting upward movement within the Company's hierarchy.

Career Progression remained an outcome of good performance assessed through achievement of SMART KPIs as well as Potential Assessment by renowned HR Consultant in selected Grades. These assessments evaluated a broad range of competencies, resulting in detailed reports that identified strengths and areas for development. Based on these insights, customized training initiatives were implemented to support continuous growth and advancement. A total of 404 executives were promoted to the next grade during this period.

## ii. Transforming Corporate Culture for Better Corporate Governance

SNGPL recognizes that its long-term success hinges on a strong organizational culture and robust capabilities, especially in the rapidly evolving and competitive energy sector. To support this, the Board of Directors and Management are pursuing an integrated Organizational

Development strategy aimed at enhancing corporate culture through adoption of HR best practices and advanced talent management techniques. This approach is designed to foster a positive work environment while strengthening the workforce and workplace dynamics.

Company's desired culture is deeply embedded in its values, attitudes, behaviors, and interactions with stakeholder. SNGPL upholds the principles of probity, propriety, objectivity, integrity, and honesty. To maintain highest standards of corporate governance, the Company has implemented a set of core values that promotes ethical conduct and a high-performance culture, reinforcing positive behaviors and practices throughout its policies and procedures.

Over the past year, efforts have been made to actively assess and refine aspects of the Company's culture, aiming to modernize traditional HR practices through innovative organizational development initiatives that align with industry best practices. These initiatives are focused on enhancing employee motivation, trust, open communication, team collaboration, innovation, reputation, quality, and leadership. Furthermore, SNGPL has consistently conducted and participated in internal and external assessments, including Organizational Climate, Industry HR Best Practices, Compensation, and Digital Readiness Surveys ensuring alignment with industry standards, market trends, and evolving workplace practices.

## iii. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

At SNGPL, we recognize that an



effective Grievance Redressal Mechanism is essential not only to maintain a transparent, impartial, and supportive workplace culture but also to ensure transparent & fair practices in all operations. All aggrieved parties have access to dedicated forums for redressal of grievances. Employees can raise their concerns or complaints related to workplace conditions, harassment, discrimination, or any violations of Company policies through structured, confidential channels. The Grievance Redressal Committees review all submissions impartially and ensure timely, fair resolution in line with applicable rules and policies. SNGPL guarantees the confidentiality of all complainants and prohibits any form of retaliation, thus embracing a culture where all voices are heard, respected, and implemented wherever possible.

## iv. Corporate Responsibility in Human Rights

SNGPL is deeply committed to upholding international human rights standards, aligning with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the ILO Core Conventions. The Company strictly prohibits forced labor, child labor, and discrimination in any form, while actively supporting freedom of association and the right

to fair working conditions. The Contractors/ Third Parties providing manpower/ labor and/ or assigned outsourced jobs/ functions are also required to follow these guidelines and abstain from forced labor and human trafficking.

v. Gender Diversity

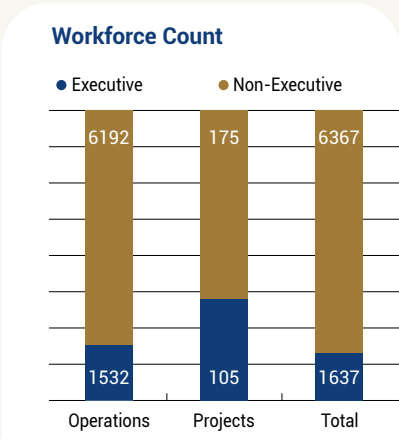
Your Company remains steadfast in its pursuit of excellence by fostering a diverse and inclusive workplace. To support this commitment, HR Department has meticulously designed policies and procedures to ensure that decisions related to appointments, promotions, transfers, training opportunities, and performance evaluations are based solely on merit. We are dedicated to providing equal employment and advancement opportunities for women at all organizational levels, including senior management roles.

We believe that a diverse workforce brings fresh perspectives, sparks innovation, and enhances overall organizational performance. Providing access to Day Care facilities, sanctioning maternity and paternity leave are a few examples of gender inclusive policies in place. Guided by this approach, we are proud to report that significant progress has been made over the years in promoting gender diversity across the Company. A substantial increase in the representation of women across various levels and departments is expected in future recruitment exercises.

Moreover, SNGPL upholds a zero-tolerance policy towards harassment, reaffirming our commitment to safeguarding the rights and well-being of all employees.

vi. No. of employees (executives & non-executives both operations wise and projects wise)

The strength of Executives & Non-Executives, both Operations wise and Projects wise, as on 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2024 is as under:



vii. Code of Conduct

The Code of Conduct at SNGPL serves as a guiding document for employee behavior, promoting integrity, fairness, transparency, and respect at every level. Employees are expected to uphold the highest ethical standards, avoid conflicts of interest, maintain confidentiality, safeguard company assets, and refrain from any form of misconduct.

SNGPL's Code of Conduct also emphasizes regulatory compliance, responsible interactions with external stakeholders, transparency in financial dealings, environmental stewardship, workplace safety, and maintaining an environment free from harassment or discrimination.

viii. Industrial Relations

The Human Resources Department is committed to maintaining a positive and collaborative relationship with the

Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA) to ensure a conducive work environment and promote industrial harmony within the organization. Through the dedicated efforts of both Management and the CBA, industrial peace was maintained without any disruptions.

Despite several challenges, active negotiations were undertaken on the charter of demands submitted by the CBA. The CBA agreement 2021- 2023, having a financial impact of Rs 3.806 billion, was successfully finalized to ensure continued harmony within the organization.

During this time, 118 scholarships were awarded to the children of current employees, encouraging and facilitating their pursuit of professional education.

A total of 219 employees were promoted to the Executive Cadre based on their seniority (years of service) and improved qualifications. This initiative plays a vital role in recognizing and motivating the workforce at SNGPL, encouraging them to contribute more effectively to the Company's success.

ix. Employment of Differently Abled Persons

The Company takes pride in contributing to the broader societal goal of fostering an inclusive workforce, recognizing the unique skills and perspectives that differently-abled individuals bring to our organization. The Company is committed to creating a supportive work environment for differently-abled employees. This includes thoughtful accommodations, such as assigning duties at operational sites near their residences, enabling them to perform their roles effectively and comfortably.



Currently, 26 DAPs hold Executive positions, while 52 serve in Subordinate roles within the Company.

**x. Business Ethics and Anti-Corruption Mechanism**

SNGPL is firmly committed to maintaining the highest standards of business ethics and integrity, observing a zero-tolerance approach to all forms of corruption. We recognize, prioritize and acknowledge honesty, transparency, and accountability in all our operations. To uphold these principles, we have implemented a comprehensive disciplinary policy designed to prevent corruption and unethical practices. We actively promote a culture of transparency and accountability, providing secure channels for employees and stakeholders to report any concerns or suspected misconduct without fear of retaliation.

Our Whistle Blowing Policy guarantees confidentiality for those who raise concerns and ensures that appropriate actions are taken to address any reported issues. These measures serve as both preventive and detective mechanisms to eliminate corruption, malpractice, or any other illegal or unethical behaviors within the Company.

## Gender Gap Data under Circular 10 of 2024 of SECP

SNGPL is an equal opportunity employer and believes in gender diversity and inclusiveness. Your Company derives strength from its employees who hail from all areas across Pakistan. The employees



belonging to different areas, genders, religion and ethnic origin work together to achieve organizational goals.

## Gender Diversity and Inclusiveness

All policies, and procedures are aimed at ensuring that all decisions made in relation to appointments, promotions, transfers, training opportunities and performance assessments are made entirely on merit alone. It is ensured that no employee is discriminated on the grounds of their race, nationality, ethnic/ social origin, religious or political beliefs, age, gender, marital status or disability.

## Gender Pay Gap in SNGPL

SNGPL has grade wise pay scales for both executive and subordinate cadres that are approved by the Board. It is confirmed that no discrimination is made among employees on the basis of gender, region, religion or ethnic origin in service matters. The salary of employees may vary on the basis of performance and length of service however, there is no discrimination on the basis of gender. Performance, qualification and length of service are the only factors that may lead to any variance in salary of employees of same grade.

Present gender pay gap (male to female) based on salary of full-time employees in SNGPL is:

Cadre	Mean Gender Pay Gap	Median Gender Pay Gap
Executive	11%	10%
Subordinate	37%	41%

Percentage gap in Subordinate cadre is high since it covers both white collar and blue-collar work and this cadre predominantly comprises of male employees (98% in Subordinate cadre) as female employees are not engaged on blue collar/ field work.

## Training and Development

Your Company established the Sui Northern Gas Training Institute (SNGTI) in Lahore in 2005, which plays a pivotal role in enhancing employee skills and organizational efficiency through comprehensive training and development initiatives. With a team of highly qualified trainers, the institute offers a wide range of training programs across nine categories, including technical and soft skills, mandatory promotion programs, certifications, and trade tests. In FY 2023-24, SNGTI conducted 451 courses, training 4,403 employees through diverse methods such as lectures, workshops, hands-on training, and

practical assessments. Recognizing the transformative role of digital technology, SNGPL also launched the "Sui Northern Gas Virtual Learning Platform" (SNGVLP) in 2020, offering 67 online courses to support continuous learning and capacity building, even after pandemic conditions.

## Resolution of Legal Cases

Your Company is continuously monitoring legal cases and during FY 2023-24, the Company has successfully managed the disposal of 3868 Recovery Suits involving amount of Rs 4.1 billion & law department also got the favorable decisions in 1302 court cases filed by the consumers. Your Company is striving to utilizing the provision of Gas Theft Act and has attached number of defaulted premises and in the process of auctioning them after declaring them as Arrears of Land Revenue.

## Business Diversification and Development

The Company has been persistently striving to expand the Company's business by providing EPC services to other clients. SNGPL is undertaking pipeline engineering and construction jobs of MOL Pakistan's Flow Lines / Trunk Lines and Fiber Optic Cables in District Kohat / Hangu for different gas fields of MOL Pakistan for the last twenty years. MOL Pakistan has played a very vital role in strengthening the gas input supplies. A contract has been signed between MOL & SNGPL in May 2024 for construction of MOL's 8"dia x 2.5 Km Makori East-6 Loopline by SNGPL. Besides, construction of 8"dia x 7 Km (from Tulanj West-2 to EPF Tulanj) loopline and 10"dia x 13 Km (from Razgir-1 to Tulanj West-2) loopline along with FOC laying for Razgir-1 project has also been planned under contract arrangements with MOL. The award of project by MOL on



single bid basis shows the trust in high standards of construction services maintained by SNGPL.

With respect to the Solarization Project of SNGPL's offices, 12 Nos. of sites have been selected having a total capacity of 1915 KW. One site having 210 KW capacity has already been commissioned successfully at Regional office Islamabad, whereas, work on rest of the sites is in progress.

## Risk Governance and Internal Control System

At SNGPL, Risk Management is recognized as a key aspect of Corporate Governance Principles and Code of Conduct which aims to improvise the governance practices across the business activities. Risk Management is regarded as an integral part of sound management practices and is seamlessly integrated into the Company's organizational culture, policies procedures and business practices. It is considered a collective responsibility at all levels of management and is not to be seen or practiced as a separate activity.

At SNGPL, risk governance and internal controls are overseen by the Board of Directors (BoD) through its various Committees as per their TORs. However, risk governance and internal controls are mainly addressed

by the Risk Management Committee and Board Audit Committee. This structure conforms to the Companies Act, 2017 and State-Owned Enterprises (Governance and Operations) Act, 2023. The Management is responsible for the effective implementation of the risk management process and to sensitize and apprise the BoD or its respective Committees, where applicable, about the significant risks / information for their consideration, guidance and decision, as the case may be.










## Risk Management Framework

The Risk Management Framework of SNGPL is based on best international practices and guidelines provided by Committee of Sponsoring Organizations (COSO) and ISO-31000. The Framework focuses on policies, procedures and practices that support SNGPL in decision making and achieving business objectives while considering all relevant risks. The Risk Management process consists of four (04) phases; Risk Identification, Risk Assessment & Prioritization, Risk Treatment & Control, and Risk Monitoring & Review. The framework provides an organized and comprehensive risk management approach to manage risks across the Company with clear governance and reporting requirements.










Risk Management department assists & provide guidance to all risk owners in designing & implementing efficient risk management framework and process to identify, analyze & mitigate risk. The Risk Management department also monitors the risk profile for existing risks & the potential consequences of emerging risks. Moreover, the Risk Management department ensures reporting of significant risks of the Company to the Board of Directors (BoD)/Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors after necessary review and approval of the Management.

## SNGPL's most Significant Risks and Mitigation Strategies










SNGPL is facing a number of challenges at strategic, operational and financial fronts. The risk owner departments in coordination with the Risk Management department are proactively making efforts to address these risks under the guidance of the Management and the Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors.

 <b>DEMAND &amp; SUPPLY IMBALANCES</b>							
Risk Type	Nature	Source	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Level	Risk Appetite	Risk Tolerance
Strategic 	Long-Term 	External 	Unlikely 	Major 	Medium 	Medium 	High 
About Risk	The Company is facing variations in demand and supply of gas owing to the continuous depletion of Indigenous gas reserves. RLNG is being imported to substitute for the depleting reserves. Some RLNG surplus is being observed due to variation in the consumption of the Power sector and shifting of Captive power plants to alternate energy sources.			Mitigation Strategy	Your company is managing this through diversion of RLNG to other sectors and exercising available contractual options in upstream agreements, including downward flexibility and Net Proceeds. .		










  

 <b>TAX CONTINGENCIES</b>							
Risk Type	Nature	Source	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Level	Risk Appetite	Risk Tolerance
Financial 	Medium-Term 	Internal 	Almost Certain 	Catastrophic 	High 	Medium 	High 
About Risk	Your Company has significant contingent liabilities in respect of tax matters, which are pending adjudication at various levels with appellate authorities.			Mitigation Strategy	With concerted efforts, subsequent to year end, your Company has managed to secure large amount of these contingencies in its favor and is confident for a favorable decision with respect to other tax contingencies.		









  

 <b>UNACCOUNTED FOR GAS (UFG)</b>							
Risk Type	Nature	Source	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Level	Risk Appetite	Risk Tolerance
Operational 	Long-Term 	Internal 	Possible 	Moderate 	Medium 	Medium 	High 
About Risk	Unaccounted for Gas (UFG) is one of the major risks for your Company. It impacts the profitability of the company and affects the availability of natural gas resources in the country.			Mitigation Strategy	Through operational excellence and team driven culture, your company is actively implementing UFG Control Programs across all regions, which include micro management of TBS-level gas supply analysis, Leakage Control, Measurement Error Control, and Theft Control Programs. A dedicated UFG Control Committee at the Board Level is overseeing the UFG control programs being implemented by the Management.		











 <b>REGULATORY CHALLENGES</b>							
Risk Type	Nature	Source	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Level	Risk Appetite	Risk Tolerance
Compliance 	Medium-Term 	External 	Rare 	Catastrophic 	Medium 	Medium 	High 
About Risk	Your Company is subject to a highly regulatory landscape with associated laws, regulations and policies. Inconsistent regulatory practices may impact the Company's profitability and operational efficiency. Any adverse regulatory developments or delays in policy implementation may pose risk to the Company's financial performance.			Mitigation Strategy	Your Company actively remains in liaison with the regulator(s) and the Federal Government to ensure the Company's best interests are protected and represented appropriately.		

 <b>ACCUMULATED CIRCULAR DEBT</b>							
Risk Type	Nature	Source	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Level	Risk Appetite	Risk Tolerance
Financial 	Long-Term 	External 	Almost Certain	Catastrophic 	High 	Medium 	High 
About Risk	Due to insufficient and delay in timely revision of gas prices by Federal Government in the past coupled with delayed payments by power sector, the Company is constrained to withhold payments to its gas creditors resulting in accumulation of circular debt.			Mitigation Strategy	Effective February 2024, Federal Government (FG) has revised the consumer sales prices and as a result accumulation of circular debt has been addressed. Your Company is actively pursuing FG for various options to address issue of Circular Debt stock.		

 <b>CYBERSECURITY RISK</b>							
Risk Type	Nature	Source	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Level	Risk Appetite	Risk Tolerance
Operational 	Medium-Term 	External 	Likely 	Major	High 	Medium 	High 
About Risk	Cybersecurity breaches or information security incidents may compromise the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of sensitive information. New and emerging technologies may bring unprecedented threats of hacking and cyber-attacks.			Mitigation Strategy	Your Company has effectively managed information security across all critical infrastructures. With robust defenses including Multifactor Authentication and routine security scans, the security measures in place have consistently protected organizational assets. Our IT/MIS Data Center is also ISO 27001 certified. Surveillance audits are a part of the continuous evaluation process to ensure adherence to ISO 27001 standard. The cybersecurity team is being further strengthened to address and mitigate current and emerging security threats, ensuring continuous improvement and adaptation to the evolving information security landscape.		

## Internal Control System

The Board of Directors is committed to maintaining a robust internal control system that ensures effective governance, risk management, and compliance. While the overall oversight rests with the Board, the responsibility for designing, implementing, and monitoring internal controls is delegated to the Management.

The Company's internal control framework is structured to:

- Ensure operational efficiency and effectiveness.
- Provide reliable internal and external financial reporting.
- Comply with applicable laws, regulations, and policies.
- Safeguard corporate assets and stakeholder interests.
- Mitigate emerging risks through proactive assessment and control measures.

### Role of Internal Audit

The Internal Audit function plays a critical role in strengthening the internal control system by independently assessing the adequacy and effectiveness of internal controls. It provides objective assurance and advisory services aimed at improving the internal controls, governance and risk management.

Operating independently under a Board-approved charter, Internal Audit adheres to the best practices set by the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA) and Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019 and SOEs Act 2023.

By identifying control weaknesses and recommending enhancements,



the Internal Audit function drives continuous improvement in the internal control system, reinforcing the Company's commitment to transparency, compliance and sustainable growth.

## Changes in the Board & Election of Directors

During the year, Mr. Muhammad Ismail Qureshi, Ms. Faaria Rehman Salahuddin, Mr. Saadat Ali Khan, Mr. Arif Saeed and Mr. Ahmed Atteeq Anwer were appointed as Directors in place of Ms. Roohi Raees Khan, Syed Akhtar Ali, Mohammad Haroon, Dr. Sohail Razi Khan and against a casual vacancy.

During the year an Extraordinary General Meeting (EOGM) of the shareholders was held on Sept 30, 2023, wherein election of the Board of Directors was held, and a new Board comprising Mr. Muhammad Ismail Qureshi - Chairman, Mr. Abrar Ahmed Mirza, Mr. Ahmad Atteeq Anwer,

Mr. Ahmed Chinoy, Mr. Ali Tahir, Mr. Arif Saeed, Ms. Faaria Rehman Salahuddin, Mr. Muhammad Sualeh Ahmed Faruqui, Mr. Osman Saifullah Khan, Mr. Saadat Ali Khan, Mr. Shahbaz Tahir Nadeem, and Mr. Tariq Iqbal Khan, Directors, were elected by the shareholders in place of retiring Directors for a term of three years.

In addition to the above, Mr. Hassan Mehmood Yousafzai, Mr. Muhammad Ramzan and Ms. Saira Najeeb Ahmed were appointed as Directors in place of Mr. Abrar Ahmed Mirza, Mr. Shahbaz Tahir Nadeem, and Mr. Ali Tahir respectively. However, two casual vacancies exist on the Board as a result of resignations of Mr. Ahmed Atteeq Anwer and Mr. Muhammad Sualeh Ahmed Faruqui. Moreover, Mr. Amer Tufail, who was earlier serving as Acting Managing Director was appointed as regular Managing Director w.e.f. January 05, 2024 on a three years performance contract.



The Board of Directors would like to place on record their sincere appreciation and gratitude to the outgoing Members of the Board for their hard work, valuable guidance and unwavering support during their tenure as Directors of the Company.

## Composition of the Board

During the year under review, Mr. Muhammad Ismail Qureshi - Chairman, Ms. Roohi Raees Khan - Chairperson, Mr. Amer Tufail - Managing Director, Mr. Abrar Ahmed Mirza, Mr. Ahmad Aqeel, Mr. Ahmad Atteeq Anwer, Mr. Ahmed Chinoy, Syed Akhtar Ali, Mr. Ali Tahir, Mr. Arif Saeed, Ms. Faaria Rehman Salahuddin, Mr. Hassan Mehmood Yousafzai, Mr. Manzoor Ahmed, Mr. Mohammad Haroon, Mr. Muhammad Ramzan, Mr. Muhammad Sualeh Ahmed Faruqi, Mr. Osman Saifullah Khan, Mr. Saadat Ali Khan, Ms. Saira Najeeb Ahmed, Mr. Shahbaz Tahir Nadeem, Dr. Sohail Razi Khan, and Mr. Tariq Iqbal Khan, Directors, remained on the Board of the Company.

At present the Board consists of Mr. Muhammad Ismail Qureshi -

Chairman, Mr. Amer Tufail - Managing Director, Mr. Arif Saeed, Mr. Ahmed Chinoy, Ms. Faaria Rehman Salahuddin, Mr. Jawad Paul Khawaja, Mr. Muhammad Ramzan, Mr. Osman Saifullah Khan, Mr. Saadat Ali Khan, Ms. Saira Najeeb Ahmed, and Mr. Tariq Iqbal Khan, Directors.

## Orientation Programme for the Directors

The directors were given briefing during the year on the Company's business, operations and environment.

## Performance Evaluation of Board, Board Audit Committee, Managing Director/CEO and Senior Management

The mechanism for performance evaluation of the Board of Directors was to be provided by CMU under the SOEs Act, 2023. However, till June 30, 2024, no such mechanism was provided and, resultantly,

performance evaluation of the Board was not carried out during the financial year.

After issuance of Guidelines by CMU on October 31, 2024, the matter regarding Performance Evaluation of the Board of Directors was taken up with Central Monitoring Unit for clarification either to adopt existing system of Performance Evaluation through PICG or under the guidelines issued by the CMU. The CMU on February 27, 2025 clarified through Ministry of Energy (Petroleum Division) that the procedure given in the Guidelines issued on October 31, 2024 under the SOEs Act, 2023 may be followed for performance evaluation of the Board. Accordingly, the performance evaluation of the Board and Board Audit Committee is under process in the light of Ministry of Energy's recent directions.

Additionally, A comprehensive Performance Management System is also in place for annual performance evaluation of Managing Director and Senior Management of the Company.



## Directors' Remuneration Paid during the FY 2023-24

Name of Director	After Tax Remuneration (Rupees)	Board of Directors			Board Audit Committee			Finance, Procurement and Business Diversification Committee			Human Resource Remuneration & Nomination Committee		
		Member	Total No. of Meetings	No. of Meetings Attended	Member	Total No. of Meetings	No. of Meetings Attended	Member	Total No. of Meetings	No. of Meetings Attended	Member	Total No. of Meetings	No. of Meetings Attended
Ms. Roohi Raees Khan <sup>1</sup>	560,000	✓	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	01	01
Mr. Muhammad Ismail Qureshi <sup>2</sup>	3,427,097	✓	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	11	11
Mr. Abrar Ahmed Mirza	800,000	✓	06	06	✓	01	01	-	-	-	✓	01	01
Mr. Ahmad Aqeel <sup>3</sup>	720,000	✓	04	04	✓	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Ahmad Atteeq Anwer <sup>4</sup>	1,680,000	✓	12	10	✓	01	01	-	-	-	✓	07	07
Mr. Ahmed Chinoy <sup>5</sup>	2,560,000	✓	13	13	✓	01	01	-	-	-	✓	11	11
Mr. Ali Tahir	1,600,000	✓	14	14	-	-	-	✓	04	04	-	-	-
Syed Akhtar Ali	400,000	✓	01	01	✓	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Arif Saeed <sup>6</sup>	1,840,000	✓	16	13	-	-	-	✓	06	04	-	03	03
Ms. Faaria Rehman Salahuddin <sup>7</sup>	2,480,000	✓	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	11	11
Mr. Hassan Mehmood Yousufzai	2,000,000	✓	11	11	✓	04	04	-	-	-	✓	10	10
Mr. Manzoor Ahmed	560,000	✓	04	04	✓	01	01	-	-	-	✓	01	01
Mr. Mohammad Haroon <sup>8</sup>	640,000	✓	01	01	✓	01	01	-	-	-	✓	01	01
Mr. Muhammad Ramzan	480,000	✓	04	03	-	-	-	✓	02	02	-	-	-
Mr. Muhammad Sualeh Ahmed Faruqi	640,000	✓	14	08	✓	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Osman Saifullah Khan	960,000	✓	13	06	-	-	-	✓	06	02	-	-	-
Mr. Sadaat Ali Khan	2,000,000	✓	16	16	✓	05	05	-	-	-	✓	02	02
Ms. Saira Najeeb Ahmed	320,000	✓	02	02	-	-	-	✓	02	02	-	-	-
Mr. Shahbaz Tahir Nadeem	1,520,000	✓	13	13	-	-	-	✓	03	03	-	-	-
Dr. Sohail Razi Khan	480,000	✓	01	01	✓	01	01	-	-	-	✓	01	01
Mr. Tariq Iqbal Khan <sup>9</sup>	3,280,000	✓	13	13	✓	05	05	✓	06	06	✓	11	11

Name of Director	Risk Management & UFG Control Committee			Risk Management Committee			UFG Control Committee			IT / Digitization Committee		
	Member	Total No. of Meetings	No. of Meetings Attended	Member	Total No. of Meetings	No. of Meetings Attended	Member	Total No. of Meetings	No. of Meetings Attended	Member	Total No. of Meetings	No. of Meetings Attended
Ms. Roohi Raees Khan <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	01	01	-	-	-
Mr. Muhammad Ismail Qureshi <sup>2</sup>	✓	02	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Abrar Ahmed Mirza	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	01	01	✓	01	01
Mr. Ahmad Aqeel <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Ahmad Atteeq Anwer <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	01	01
Mr. Ahmed Chinoy <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	02	02
Mr. Ali Tahir	✓	01	01	-	-	-	✓	01	01	-	-	-
Syed Akhtar Ali	-	-	-	✓	01	01	✓	01	01	✓	01	01
Mr. Arif Saeed <sup>6</sup>	✓	02	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ms. Faaria Rehman Salahuddin <sup>7</sup>	✓	02	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Hassan Mehmood Yousufzai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Manzoor Ahmed	-	-	-	✓	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Mohammad Haroon <sup>8</sup>	-	-	-	✓	01	01	✓	01	01	-	-	-
Mr. Muhammad Ramzan	✓	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Muhammad Sualeh Ahmed Faruqi	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	01	00	✓	01	00
Mr. Osman Saifullah Khan	✓	02	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	02	02
Mr. Sadaat Ali Khan	✓	02	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ms. Saira Najeeb Ahmed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Shahbaz Tahir Nadeem	✓	01	01	✓	01	01	-	-	-	✓	01	01
Dr. Sohail Razi Khan	-	-	-	✓	01	01	✓	01	01	✓	01	01
Mr. Tariq Iqbal Khan <sup>9</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

### Notes:

- Being Chairperson, Ms. Roohi Raees Khan was entitled for an honorarium of Rs 100,000 per month (an amount of Rs 80,000 was paid to her excluding tax as honorarium), Company maintained car with fuel and free medical cover. Payment includes fee paid on account of attending 03 meetings of joint /special sub-committees.
- Being Chairman, Mr. Muhammad Ismail Qureshi was entitled for an honorarium of Rs 100,000 per month (an amount of Rs 80,000 was paid to him excluding tax as honorarium), Company maintained car with fuel and free medical cover.

Payment includes fee paid on account of attending 04 meetings of joint /special sub-committees.

3. The Membership of Mr. Ahmad Aqeel remained suspended from sub-committees till the end of his tenure. However, he attended one BAC meeting on special invitation during the period. Payment includes fee paid on account of attending 04 meetings of joint/ special sub-committees.
4. Payment includes fee paid on account of attending 02 meetings of joint /special sub-committees.
5. Payment includes fee paid on account of attending 03 meetings of joint /special sub-committees.
6. Payment includes fee paid on account of attending 03 meetings of joint /special sub-committees.
7. Payment includes fee paid on account of attending 02 meetings of joint /special sub-committees.
8. Payment includes fee paid on account of attending 03 meetings of joint /special sub-committees.
9. Payment includes fee paid on account of attending 06 meetings of joint /special sub-committees.
10. The directors' fees amounting to Rs 100,000 (inclusive of tax) per meeting was paid to the non-executive directors apart from entitlement of business class/ club class return airfare from the venue of the meeting to his/ her usual place of residence in Pakistan along with traveling, boarding and lodging facilities.

The details of remuneration of Chief Executive, Directors and Executives are disclosed in Note 46 of the financial statements.

## Post Balance Sheet Events

The Directors have not received, as at April 26, 2025 being the date on which these financial statements were approved, any information concerning significant conditions in existence at the balance sheet date, other than those disclosed in the financial statements, which affects the financial statements as presented.

## Corporate Governance

The Board of Directors has complied with the relevant principles of corporate governance outlined in the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019 and SOEs Act, 2023.

## Threshold for Executive Definition

In compliance with clause 5.6.1 and 5.6.4 of the PSX regulations, in addition to Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Head of Internal Audit, and Company Secretary, the Board of Directors has set the threshold of executives' grade VII (i.e. Chief Officer) and above for the definition of "Executives" to give disclosure of interest.

## Statement on Corporate and Financial Reporting Framework

The Board of Directors hereby declares that for the year ended June 30, 2024:

- a. The financial statements, together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Fourth Schedule of the Companies Act, 2017. These statements present fairly the Company's state of affairs, result of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity;
- b. Proper Books of Accounts of the Company have been maintained;
- c. Appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied in the preparation of financial statements and accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgment;
- d. International Financial Reporting Standards, as applicable in Pakistan, have been followed in preparation of the financial statements and any departures





there from has been adequately disclosed and explained;

- e. The system of internal control is sound in design and has been effectively implemented and monitored;
- f. The appointment of Chairman and other members of Board and the terms of their appointment along with the remuneration policy adopted are in the best interests of the Company as well as in line with the best practices;
- g. There are no significant doubts upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Board of Directors has satisfied itself that the Company has adequate resources to continue its operations in the foreseeable future. The Company's Financial Statements have accordingly been prepared on a 'going concern' basis;
- h. Significant deviations from last year's operating results have been disclosed as deemed appropriate in this Chairman's Review & Directors' Report and in the notes to the accounts, annexed to this report;
- i. Key operating and financial data of the last six years in summarized form is a part of this Annual Report;

- j. All statutory payments on account of taxes, duties, levies and charges in the normal course of business, payable as on June 30, 2024 have been cleared subsequent to the year end;
- k. Value of investment in employee's retirement funds based on audited accounts of the funds for the year ended June 30, 2024 is as follows:

	(Rs in '000)
1. SN Senior Staff Pension Fund.	7,648,005
2. SN Junior Staff Pension Fund.	35,149,897
3. SN Executive Staff Gratuity Fund.	215,602
4. SN Non-Executive Staff Gratuity Fund.	11,473,605
5. SNGPL Trustees Provident Fund.	24,455,062
6. SNGPL Superannuation Free Gas Executives Fund.	272,932
7. SNGPL Superannuation Free Gas Subordinates Fund.	11,756,869
8. SNGPL Superannuation Compensated Absences Executives Fund.	1,173,266
9. SNGPL Superannuation Compensated Absences Subordinates Fund.	2,415,655
10. SNGPL Superannuation Medical Executives Fund.	9,927,682
11. SNGPL Superannuation Medical Subordinates Fund.	19,376,982
12. SNGPL Employees Accidental Death Endowment Fund.	15,461
13. SNGPL Workers' Profit Participation Fund	7,770,140
<b>Total</b>	<b>131,651,158</b>

- l. The number of Board of Directors and Committees meetings held during the year and attendance by each has been disclosed in Corporate Governance section of this report;
- m. The name of directors on the Board and its committees as well as disclosures as to number of male and female directors, executive, non-executive & independent directors have been made in Statement of Compliance of this report;
- n. The Company is fully compliant with the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019 and the SoEs Act, 2023 regarding Directors Training Program except otherwise stated in the Statement of Compliance.
- o. The pattern and categories of shareholding as on June 30, 2024 has been given in a separate section of this Annual Report;
- p. There was no default or likelihood of default in respect of any loan / debt instruments;
- q. No trading of shares by Directors, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Company Secretary, Executives (Chief & above), their spouses and minor children has been carried out, other than the transactions disclosed as per statute. The number of shares, if any, held by them have been disclosed in categories of shareholders of this report.





## Declaration by the Board of Directors u/s 25(3) of the SOEs Act, 2023

The Board is of the opinion that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due. However, the settlement of circular debt-related payables is dependent upon the realization of corresponding circular debt-related receivables from the Government of Pakistan. This may occur directly or indirectly, including but not limited to, through future increases in gas prices, provision of subsidies, or via any other alternate mechanism introduced by the Government.

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the requirements of the SOEs Act, 2023, Companies Act, 2017, and in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards applicable in Pakistan. The applicable accounting and reporting standards comprise:

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Standards) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), as notified under the Companies Act, 2017; and Provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 and State-Owned Enterprises

(Governance and Operations) Act, 2023.

Where provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 and State-Owned Enterprises (Governance and Operations) Act, 2023 differ with the requirements of IFRSs, the provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 and State-Owned Enterprises (Governance and Operations) Act, 2023 have been followed.

## Auditors

M/s. A. F. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants, were appointed as External Auditors of the Company for conducting audit for Financial Year 2023-24 in the Annual General Meeting held on August 21, 2024. The Board proposes the re-appointment of M/s A. F. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants as Auditors of the Company for the Financial Year 2024-25 on the recommendation of the Board Audit Committee.

## Showcause Notice issued during the year

A show cause notice dated December 23, 2024 under section 132 of the Companies Act 2017 read with section 479 thereof, was issued by SECP to the Company for not holding its AGM for FY 2024 and fixed the date for hearing. The Company in this regard had already taken up this matter with the appellate bench of SECP on December 03, 2024 by explaining detailed reasoning for not holding of the AGM. The SECP Adjudication Department was requested for the adjournment of the hearing of the SCN because the matter was sub-judice before the Appellate Bench of the Commission, which was acceded to by the Adjudication Department of SECP. There is no change in the case so far.

## Share Watch

The Company's share opened at Rs 42.32 at the start of the financial year and closed at Rs 63.47 at the end of the financial year. During the period under review, the highest price of the share was Rs 81.50 and the lowest was Rs 39.15. The market capitalization on the last day of the financial year was Rs 40,254 million.

## Future Outlook

Looking ahead, your Company remains focused on enhancing its operational efficiency and infrastructure resilience. In FY 2025-26, the Company aims to complete landmark project of micro-management through TBS level implementation of measurement facilities. Company also plans to complete Phase 1-B of its GIS Mapping Project, targeting full digitization of the pipeline network in key urban centers including Rawalpindi, Islamabad, Faisalabad, and Multan. Coupled with Micro Management of TBS level measurement facilities these initiatives will significantly improve planning, monitoring, and loss control mechanisms, directly providing better visibility focused effort and better governance on UFG management. Moreover parallel advancements in SCADA and real-time dashboards will further optimize operational oversight and system responsiveness.

The company has initiated Kot Palak transmission gas pipe line project which aim to add more indigenous gas to national grid. The first phase of the project involve 77 km of Transmission line from well head to at Kot Palak to already D I Khan transmission line. The project also includes augmentation of existing transmission net work from Daud Khel to Dhulian which involves construction of 84km , 18 inch line .

The company after successful completion of IOT based pressure

transducer pilot project planned to install 400 more such pressure transducer to identify low pressure at distribution net work tail end . The aim is to analyse the pressure of system at tail ends which will not only address the customer complaints but will also help in future planning and system augmentation.

To mitigate the impact of outstanding circular debt, the Company will continue its close engagement with the Federal Government for resolution of outstanding tariff adjustments Building on the present tariff regime including new changes in the statute, followed by successive gas price revisions, SNGPL expects continued policy support. The Company projects improved financial sustainability in the next twelve months by implementing prudent cash flow management and recovering significant amount from power sector.

SNGPL is also broadening its business diversification activities by executing new EPC contracts, including projects with MOL Pakistan and expansion in the LPG Air Mix segment.

Your Company has initiated the solarization of 12 operational sites with a combined capacity of 1,915 kW. With one site already commissioned at the Islamabad Regional Office, the Company aims to complete all remaining installations by Q4 FY 2025–26, thereby reducing reliance on grid electricity and lowering its carbon footprint.

Your Company remains cautiously optimistic despite the challenging macroeconomic environment and evolving regulatory landscape. Strategic initiatives are being undertaken to drive operational efficiency, strengthen the core business, and explore new growth



opportunities both locally and internationally. The Company aims to leverage digital transformation, innovation, and process optimization to enhance customer experience and competitiveness. Continued focus will be placed on sustainable practices, financial discipline, and risk management to ensure resilience and long-term value creation for shareholders.

The Company is also making all-out efforts to announce its annual financial results for FY 2024-25 within the prescribed timelines in accordance with statutory requirements. In this regard, a comprehensive plan has been prepared and is being rigorously implemented.

The Board remains confident in the Company's ability to navigate uncertainties and capitalize on emerging opportunities in the coming years.

## Acknowledgements

The Board is dedicated to enhancing Efficiency, Governance, Transparency and providing strategic direction for the successful operations of your Company.

Your Directors express their sincere appreciation for the unwavering support and patronage received from shareholders and our valued consumers. We acknowledge the dedication and commitment of all employees who have contributed valuable services to sustain the Company's operations.

We sincerely acknowledge and appreciate the continued guidance and support provided by the Government of Pakistan, the Ministry of Energy (Petroleum Division), and Oil & Gas Regulatory Authority (OGRA).

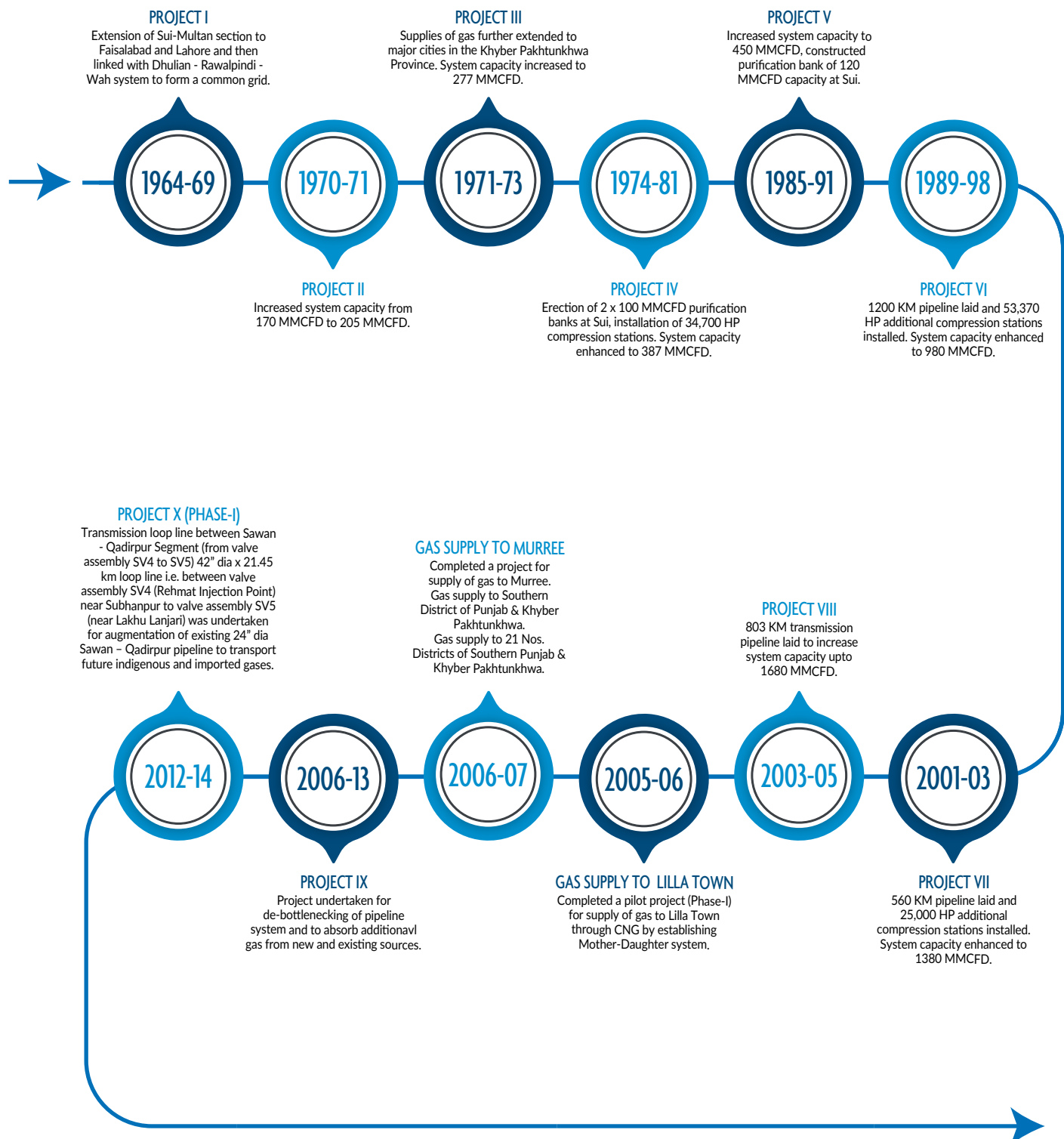
On behalf of the Board,

**(Amer Tufail)**  
Managing Director

Lahore.  
April 26, 2025

**(Muhammad Ismail Qureshi)**  
Chairman - Board of Directors

# Milestones





## 1. 16" DIA X 17 KM TRANSMISSION PIPELINE

from MP 59 Valve Assembly to the terminal point of Quaid-e-Azam Business Park (QABP), Special Economic Zone, has been successfully completed for the provision of gas supply to the industrial units of QABP.

## 2. 8" DIA X 20.81 KM TRANSMISSION PIPELINE

from Downstream Chenab Crossing to Jalalpur Jattan (including Chenab Crossing) has been successfully completed for addressing the low pressure problems in Jalalpur Jattan

## GAS FROM NEWLY DISCOVERED WALI WELL 1

has been injected into SNGPL's transmission network by laying 8" dia x 16 Km contract flow line for OGDCL from Wali Well 1 to OGDCL's (CPF) and 8" dia x 50 Km in house pipeline from CPF to Kakakhel V/A.

## FOR INJECTION OF NEWLY DISCOVERED GAS FROM SHEWA WELL 1

into SNGPL system, laying of 155 Km portion has been completed out of 18" dia x 230 Km pipeline.

## GAS FACILITY HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO BHALWAL INDUSTRIAL ESTATE SEZ

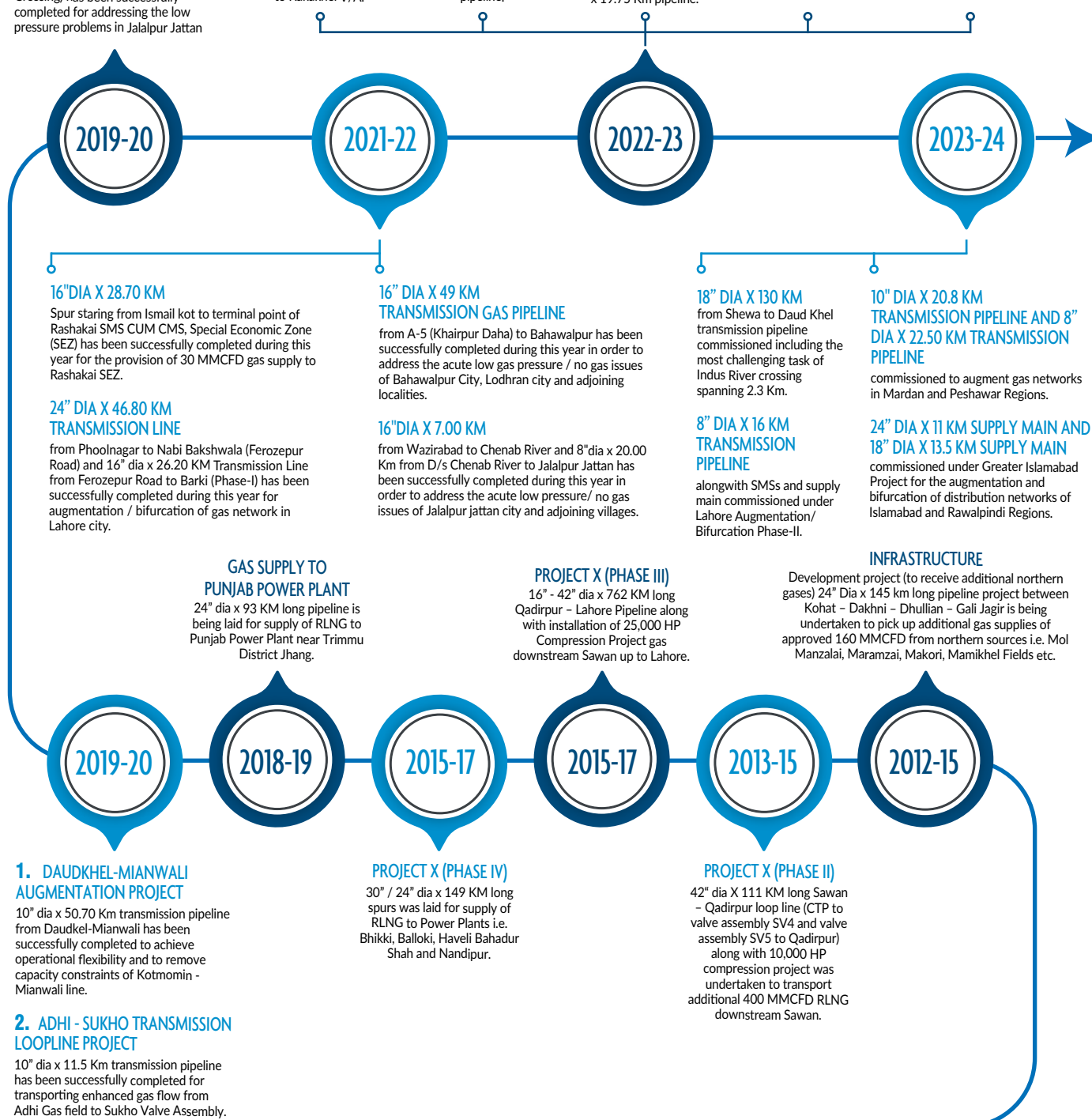
by laying 8" dia x 12.25 Km pipeline and Allama Iqbal Industrial City SEZ Faisalabad by laying 12" dia x 19.75 Km pipeline.

## GAS SUPPLY HAS BEEN AUGMENTED TO M3 INDUSTRIAL CITY SEZ FAISALABAD

by laying 8" dia x 15.6 Km pipeline.

## 10" DIA X 27.75 KM AND 8" DIA X 25.20 KM PIPELINES

have been laid to address low-pressure issues in the Mardan, Peshawar and Gujranwala Regions.



# Pattern of Shareholding

As at June 30, 2024

Name of Shareholders*	No. of Shareholders	Shareholding Slab		Total Shares Held
		From	To	
	4386	1	100	185,711
	4636	101	500	1,325,903
	4661	501	1000	3,587,642
	3392	1001	5000	8,418,012
	744	5001	10000	5,721,671
	241	10001	15000	3,034,887
	149	15001	20000	2,722,795
	95	20001	25000	2,202,009
	60	25001	30000	1,694,680
	33	30001	35000	1,100,804
	42	35001	40000	1,631,949
	17	40001	45000	726,049
	35	45001	50000	1,712,098
	16	50001	55000	846,705
	15	55001	60000	890,915
	12	60001	65000	760,964
	7	65001	70000	474,959
	8	70001	75000	592,973
	6	75001	80000	475,674
	4	80001	85000	339,600
	6	85001	90000	529,161
	7	90001	95000	658,881
	19	95001	100000	1,878,871
	3	100001	105000	305,702
	11	105001	110000	1,192,661
	2	110001	115000	228,544
	5	115001	120000	592,059
	11	120001	125000	1,363,512
Anis Haroon Kapadia	1	125001	130000	128,000
	5	130001	135000	663,294
Taha Haroon	1	135001	140000	139,000
	2	140001	145000	285,333
	2	145001	150000	299,398
	2	150001	155000	305,500
	4	155001	160000	629,027
	3	160001	165000	485,300
	3	165001	170000	506,000
	5	170001	175000	869,706
	2	180001	185000	362,055
	5	185001	190000	944,590

Name of Shareholders*	No. of Shareholders	Shareholding Slab		Total Shares Held
		From	To	
	2	190001	195000	385,844
	9	195001	200000	1,795,391
	4	200001	205000	813,475
	3	205001	210000	629,000
H.E. Sh. Ebrahim Khalifa Ali Al Khalifa	1	210001	215000	211,000
Chaudhry Ijaz Ahmed	1	215001	220000	218,347
	2	230001	235000	467,403
BMA Capital Management Ltd.	1	235001	240000	240,000
	4	245001	250000	1,000,000
Nausheen Rafiq	1	255001	260000	257,753
ABA Ali Habib Securities (Pvt) Limited	1	260001	265000	262,500
Pak-Oman Investment Company Ltd. - MT	1	265001	270000	265,088
	4	270001	275000	1,092,580
	2	280001	285000	566,346
	5	285001	290000	1,437,600
	6	295001	300000	1,797,500
CDC - Trustee Pak-Qatar Islamic Stock Fund	1	300001	305000	303,621
CDC - Trustee Alfalah GHP Alpha Fund	1	310001	315000	312,446
Danish Elahi	1	315001	320000	320,000
IDBL (ICP Unit)	1	320001	325000	321,147
Masood Ahmed Shaikh	1	325001	330000	327,000
Muhammad Amin Sheikh	1	330001	335000	335,000
Danish Elahi	1	340001	345000	341,103
Waqar Ahmed	1	345001	350000	350,000
	2	365001	370000	736,576
	2	380001	385000	765,414
Mohammad Munir Mohammad Ahmed Khanani Securities Ltd. - MF	1	390001	395000	393,064
Sana Nadeem	1	405001	410000	405,500
Bulk Management Pakistan (Pvt.) Ltd.	1	415001	420000	417,466
Shenila Fawad	1	420001	425000	425,000
	2	425001	430000	854,001
Jabeen Zahid	1	445001	450000	448,000
MCBFSL - Trustee ABL Islamic Stock Fund	1	450001	455000	455,000
CDC - Trustee NBP Savings Fund - MT	1	455001	460000	458,640
Shahbaz Ali Malik	1	460001	465000	460,300
CDC - Trustee HBL Financial Sector Income Fund Plan I - MT	1	485001	490000	489,904
Al Baraka Bank (Pakistan) Limited	1	495001	500000	500,000
Muhammad Bilal	1	500001	505000	505,000
CDC - Trustee Alfalah GHP Stock Fund	1	515001	520000	517,416
CDC - Trustee Meezan Balanced Fund	1	540001	545000	540,888



Name of Shareholders*	No. of Shareholders	Shareholding Slab		Total Shares Held
		From	To	
Aitazaz Ahmad Khan	1	555001	560000	557,000
Fawad Yousuf	1	560001	565000	562,761
Dawood Family Takaful Limited	1	565001	570000	568,072
Imperial Developers and Builder (Private) Limited	1	570001	575000	573,000
CDC - Trustee Alfalah GHP Islamic Stock Fund	1	580001	585000	583,108
CDC - Trustee Atlas Islamic Stock Fund	1	595001	600000	600,000
Samba Bank Limited	1	610001	615000	611,574
Polunin Funds - Emerging Markets Small Cap Fund	1	645001	650000	646,523
Arrowstreet Collective Investment Trust	1	655001	660000	658,734
Shahid Rashid Soorty	1	685001	690000	689,181
Fatima Fertilizer Company Ltd	1	700001	705000	700,979
Adamjee Life Assurance Company Ltd - IMF	1	715001	720000	716,915
	2	760001	765000	1,527,933
MRA Securities Limited	1	795001	800000	800,000
CDC - Trustee ABL Stock Fund	1	815001	820000	818,000
CDC - Trustee Alhamra Islamic Stock Fund	1	840001	845000	845,000
	2	845001	850000	1,697,379
NCC - Pre Settlement Delivery Account	1	900001	905000	901,241
MCB Bank Limited - Treasury	1	955001	960000	955,404
CDC - Trustee Lakson Equity Fund	1	980001	985000	984,875
	2	995001	1000000	2,000,000
CDC - Trustee KSE Meezan Index Fund	1	1065001	1070000	1,067,459
EFG Hermes UAE L.L.C	1	1095001	1100000	1,100,000
CDC - Trustee NBP Islamic Energy Fund	1	1185001	1190000	1,189,900
Trustees of Hamdard Laboratories (Waqf) Pakistan.	1	1240001	1245000	1,244,500
CDC - Trustee HBL Energy Fund	1	1245001	1250000	1,246,000
Muhammad Anaf	1	1420001	1425000	1,423,500
CDC - Trustee HBL Growth Fund	1	1485001	1490000	1,490,000
	2	1495001	1500000	3,000,000
CDC - Trustee Meezan Energy Fund	1	1515001	1520000	1,517,227
Ghani Halal Feed Mill (Private) Limited	1	1650001	1655000	1,655,000
Shahbaz Yasin Malik	1	1685001	1690000	1,688,700
Muhammad Bilal	1	1725001	1730000	1,726,000
Mckinley Capital Measa Fund OEIC Limited	1	1875001	1880000	1,879,280
Arrowstreet ACWI EX US Alpha Extension Trust Fund U	1	1955001	1960000	1,959,364
Global Macro Capital Opportunities Portfolio	1	1970001	1975000	1,970,200
Pak Qatar Family Takaful Limited	1	1995001	2000000	2,000,000
CDC - Trustee Atlas Stock Market Fund	1	2030001	2035000	2,033,486
CDC - Trustee NIT - Equity Market Opportunity Fund	1	2115001	2120000	2,119,086
CDC - Trustee Meezan Tahaffuz Pension Fund - Equity Sub Fund	1	2395001	2400000	2,396,100

Name of Shareholders*	No. of Shareholders	Shareholding Slab		Total Shares Held
		From	To	
Sui Southern Gas Company Limited	1	2410001	2415000	2,414,174
CDC - Trustee HBL Investment Fund	1	2485001	2490000	2,488,024
CDC - Trustee Al Meezan Mutual Fund	1	2605001	2610000	2,605,574
Stichting Blue Sky Active Equity Emerging Markets Global Fun	1	3160001	3165000	3,161,591
Askari Bank Limited	1	3295001	3300000	3,298,991
Bank Alfalah Limited	1	3565001	3570000	3,568,021
Jubilee General Insurance Company Limited	1	4460001	4465000	4,462,348
Habib Bank Limited-Treasury Division	1	4885001	4890000	4,886,720
Pak Qatar Family Takaful Limited	1	4995001	5000000	5,000,000
Adamjee Insurance Company Limited	1	5125001	5130000	5,126,935
Meezan Bank Limited	1	5250001	5255000	5,255,000
The Bank of Punjab, Treasury Division.	1	5600001	5605000	5,600,500
CDC - Trustee NIT State Enterprise Fund	1	6020001	6025000	6,023,067
CDC - Trustee Meezan Islamic Fund	1	6605001	6610000	6,606,617
Pakistan Reinsurance Company Limited	1	8695001	8700000	8,698,203
CDC - Trustee HBL Growth Fund	1	9910001	9915000	9,911,246
MCB Bank Limited - Treasury	1	10710001	10715000	10,710,910
State Life Insurance Corp. of Pakistan	1	10725001	10730000	10,725,728
Trustee - MCB Employees Pension Fund	1	15425001	15430000	15,429,000
Polunin Emerging Markets Small Cap Fund LLC	1	16010001	16015000	16,013,624
State Life Insurance Corporation of Pakistan	1	16755001	16760000	16,757,409
Shahid Malik	1	20170001	20175000	20,172,000
CDC - Trustee National Investment (Unit) Trust	1	20905001	20910000	20,908,975
Employees Old Age Benefits Institution	1	25225001	25230000	25,229,155
SNGPL Employees Empowerment Trust	1	27395001	27400000	27,399,709
National Bank of Pakistan	1	28725001	28730000	28,729,008
Pakistan Industrial Development Corp. (Pvt) Ltd.	1	38160001	38165000	38,164,538
The President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan	1	200930001	200935000	200,931,210
	<b>18,804</b>			<b>634,216,665</b>

\* Name of shareholders have been specified where shares are held by a single shareholder.

# Categories of Shareholders

As of June 30, 2024

Categories of Shareholders	Shareholders	Shares Held	Percentage
<b>Government of Pakistan</b>			
The President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan	1	200,931,210	31.68
<b>Directors, Chief Executive Officer and their spouse(s) and minor children</b>			
Osman Saifullah Khan	1	1,000	0.00
Muhammad Ismail Qureshi	1	1,000	0.00
Arif Saeed	1	1,000	0.00
Faaria Rehman Salahuddin	1	1,000	0.00
Saadat Ali Khan	1	1,000	0.00
Ahmed Chinoy	1	1,000	0.00
Tariq Iqbal Khan	1	5,000	0.00
<b>Associated Companies, undertakings and related parties</b>			
	1	2,414,174	0.38
<b>NIT and ICP</b>			
	2	333,852	0.05
<b>Banks, Development Financial Institutions, Non-banking Financial Institutions</b>			
	30	103,864,951	16.38
<b>Insurance Companies</b>			
	24	56,340,255	8.88
<b>Modarabas and Mutual Funds</b>			
	87	73,498,987	11.59
<b>General Public</b>			
a. Local	17,572	83,375,395	13.15
b. Foreign	846	2,508,416	0.40
<b>Foreign Companies</b>			
	38	29,163,996	4.60
<b>Others</b>			
	196	81,774,429	12.89
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18,804</b>	<b>634,216,665</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Shareholders holding 10% or more</b>			
The President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan		200,931,210	31.68

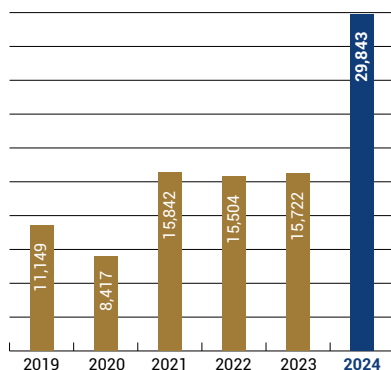


# Summary of Six Years

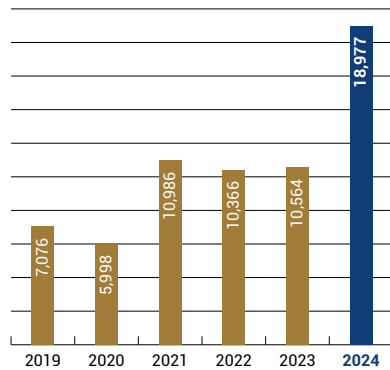
Particulars	Unit	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
<b>Statement of profit or loss</b>							
Net turnover	Rs '000	1,532,911,219	1,365,758,788	1,248,388,479	729,015,908	712,301,019	764,022,656
Gross profit	Rs '000	44,414,461	34,173,297	40,232,720	24,240,590	22,082,522	17,918,701
Operating profit	Rs '000	67,884,746	43,008,130	27,511,017	27,267,582	25,138,227	19,048,756
Profit before tax	Rs '000	29,843,300	15,772,145	15,503,613	15,841,904	8,416,931	11,149,217
Profit after tax	Rs '000	18,976,540	10,563,704	10,366,231	10,985,994	5,997,709	7,075,834
Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)	Rs '000	88,940,144	62,721,050	46,772,799	51,392,277	47,906,987	37,090,789
<b>Statement of financial position</b>							
Share capital	Rs '000	6,342,167	6,342,167	6,342,167	6,342,167	6,342,167	6,342,167
Reserves	Rs '000	57,850,651	39,243,428	33,305,891	27,877,899	18,794,692	14,700,046
Property, plant and equipment	Rs '000	280,459,663	246,044,203	224,937,870	214,090,961	205,997,782	200,837,557
Net current liabilities	Rs '000	(49,319,244)	(38,408,049)	(146,294,588)	(101,449,544)	(82,253,871)	(38,773,814)
Long term / deferred liabilities	Rs '000	205,214,904	200,673,623	199,696,872	195,803,286	190,785,806	162,812,183
<b>Summary of cash flows</b>							
Net cash from operating activities	Rs '000	33,081,927	(46,652,462)	50,461,301	35,740,954	35,320,743	17,339,137
Net cash used in investing activities	Rs '000	(49,227,551)	(34,845,632)	(25,294,330)	(28,132,679)	(23,546,553)	(27,832,011)
Net cash (used in) / from financing activities	Rs '000	(4,373,423)	(17,221,530)	(9,122,121)	(4,667,702)	(11,651,419)	(14,929,727)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	Rs '000	(20,519,047)	(98,719,624)	16,044,850	2,940,573	122,771	(25,422,601)
<b>Investor information for six years</b>							
<b>Profitability ratios :</b>							
Gross profit ratio	%	3.23	3.16	3.74	3.76	3.57	2.62
Net profit to sales	%	1.38	0.98	0.96	1.70	0.97	1.03
EBITDA margin	%	6.47	5.80	4.34	7.97	7.75	5.42
Return on equity	%	34.52	24.79	28.07	37.02	25.98	35.63
Return on capital employed	%	21.15	15.35	9.19	9.67	10.40	8.09
<b>Efficiency ratios</b>							
Operating cycle	Days	81	106	84	98	99	70
Inventory turnover ratio	Times	79.83	86.62	140.67	122.51	87.19	36.93
Debtor turnover ratio	Times	4.76	3.59	4.48	3.82	3.84	6.12
Total asset turnover ratio	Times	0.84	0.74	0.94	0.77	0.82	1.12
Fixed asset turnover ratio	Times	4.90	4.40	4.79	3.01	3.00	3.41
Weighted average cost of debt	%	14.58	11.65	8.51	7.24	10.32	6.17
<b>Investment</b>							
Earnings per share (basic and diluted)	Rs / Share	29.92	16.66	16.34	17.32	9.46	11.16
Market value per share	Rs / Share	63.47	39.37	34.21	48.58	54.60	69.49
Share's highest value during the year	Rs / Share	81.50	48.45	56.60	69.35	85.39	107.39
Share's lowest value during the year	Rs / Share	39.15	30.10	25.40	36.00	33.30	52.60
Price earning ratio	Times	2.12	2.36	2.09	2.80	5.77	6.23
Break up value per share	Rs / Share	101.46	71.88	62.51	53.96	39.63	33.18
Cash dividend per share	Rs / Share	7.50	4.50	4.00	7.00	4.00	3.50
<b>Leverage</b>							
Debt: equity ratio	%	75	79	68	75	81	79
Dividend yield ratio	%	11.82	11.43	11.69	14.41	7.33	5.04
Dividend payout ratio	%	25.07	27.02	24.47	40.41	42.30	31.37
Interest cover ratio	Times	1.78	1.58	2.29	2.39	1.50	2.41
Dividend cover ratio	Times	3.99	3.70	4.09	2.47	2.36	3.19
Current ratio	Times	0.96	0.97	0.98	0.96	0.94	0.95
Quick / acid test ratio	Times	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.94	0.92	0.92
<b>Statement of value added &amp; how distributed</b>							
Employees as remuneration	Rs '000	31,752,852	26,288,131	23,457,009	21,298,393	18,985,842	17,565,293
Government as taxes	Rs '000	265,306,523	227,876,473	187,163,625	110,074,599	109,460,952	97,627,200
Shareholders as dividends	Rs '000	4,756,625	2,853,975	2,536,867	4,439,517	2,536,867	2,219,758
Retained with the business	Rs '000	44,919,903	30,699,988	22,990,259	16,293,834	10,381,711	8,823,931
Financial charges to providers of finance	Rs '000	38,041,446	27,235,985	12,007,404	11,425,678	16,721,296	7,899,539

# Graphical Presentation

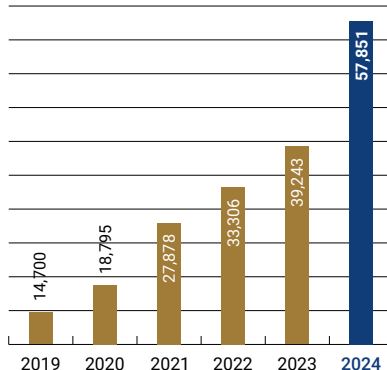
**Profit Before Taxation**  
(Rupees in million)



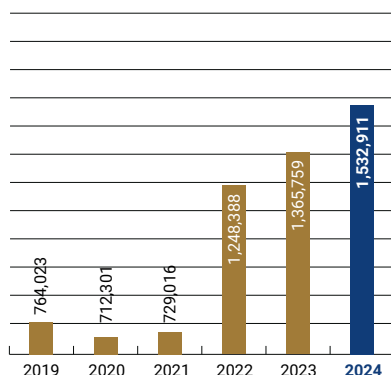
**Profit After Taxation**  
(Rupees in million)



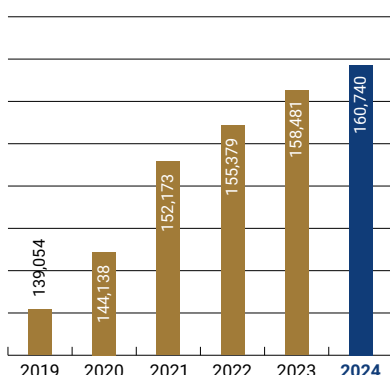
**Reserves**  
(Rupees in million)



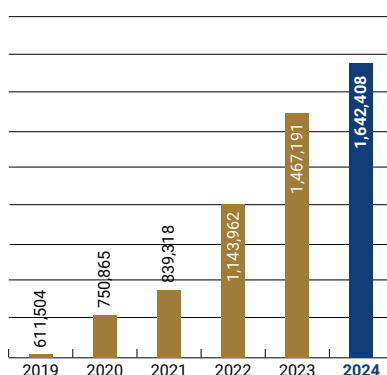
**Net Turnover including  
Tariff Adjustment**  
(Rupees in million)



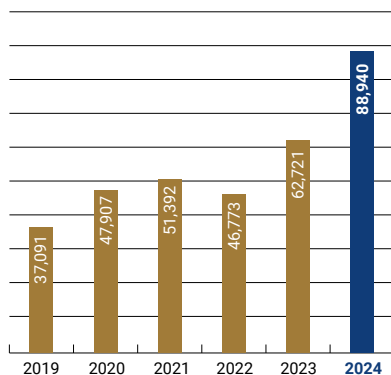
**Transmission and  
Distribution System**  
(in Kilometers)



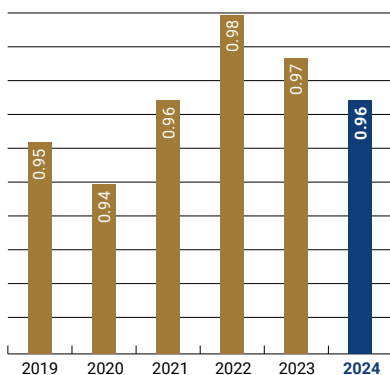
**Growth of Total Assets**  
(Rupees in million)



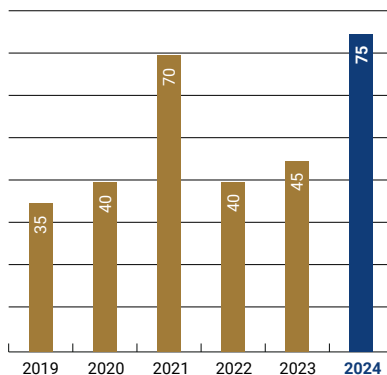
**EBITDA**  
(Rupees in million)



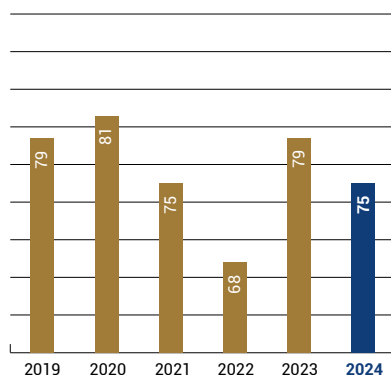
**Current Ratio**  
(in Times)



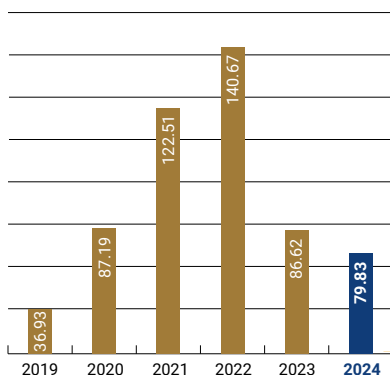
**Dividend**  
(In Percentage)



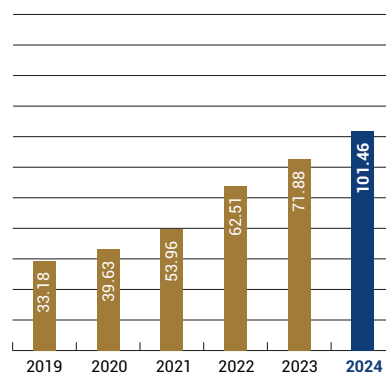
**Debt Equity Ratio**  
(in Percentage)



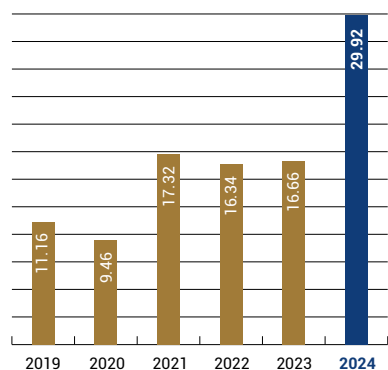
**Inventory Turnover Ratio**  
(in Times)



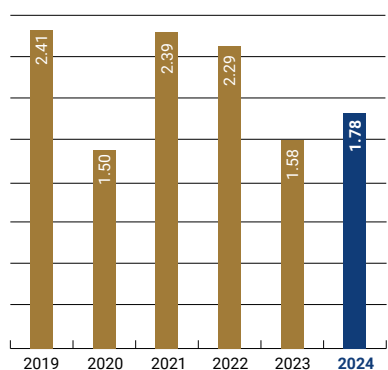
**Breakup Value Per Share**  
(Rupees per share)



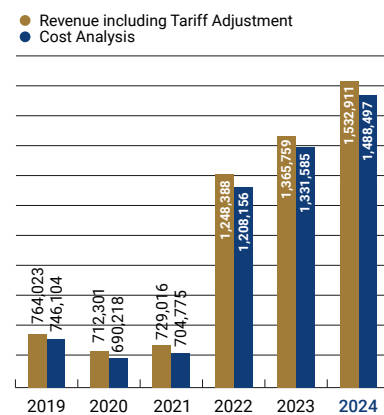
**Earnings Per Share**  
(Rupees per Share)



**Interest Cover Ratio**  
(in Times)

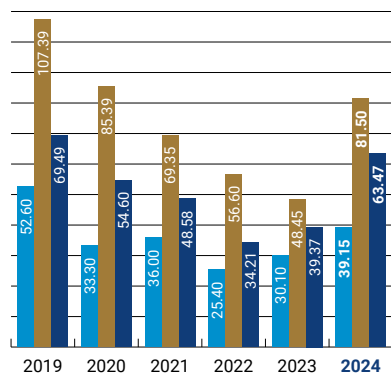


**Revenue including Tariff Adjustment & Cost Analysis**  
(Rupees in million)



**Share's Value**  
(Rupees per share)

- Lowest Share Price
- Highest Share Price
- Market Value per Share





# Horizontal Analysis

	Jun 30, 19	Jun 30, 20	Jun 30, 21	Jun 30, 22	Jun 30, 23	Jun 30, 24
<b>STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION ITEMS</b>						
<b>ASSETS</b>						
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>						
Property, plant and equipment	100	103	107	112	123	140
Intangible assets	100	52	207	197	131	133
Right of use assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred taxation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long term investment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long term loans	100	103	77	141	130	146
Employee benefits	100	145	147	83	140	192
Long term deposits and prepayments	100	149	219	285	3594	3805
	100	121	123	128	139	156
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>						
Stores and spare parts	100	112	132	166	152	169
Stock in trade-gas in pipelines	100	76	52	139	203	211
Trade debts	100	105	109	195	187	180
Loans and advances	100	119	100	126	160	54
Trade deposits and short term prepayments	100	68	41	48	216	74
Interest accrued	100	77	40	228	237	237
Other receivables	100	152	198	258	397	467
Contract assets	100	-	18	-	17	22
Short term investments	100	100	-	-	-	-
Income tax recoverable - Net	100	82	23	-	2	-
Sales tax recoverable	100	80	59	150	280	337
Cash and bank balances	100	122	168	257	264	288
	100	124	144	217	291	325
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	100	123	137	187	240	269
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>						
<b>SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>						
Authorized share capital						
(1,500,000,000 ordinary shares of Rs 10 each)	100	100	100	100	100	100
Issued, subscribed and paid up share capital	100	100	100	100	100	100
Revenue reserves	100	128	190	227	267	394
Total equity	100	119	163	188	217	305
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>						
Long term financing:						
- Secured	100	78	70	65	49	58
- Unsecured	100	87	59	41	32	21
Lease liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security deposits	100	108	114	116	120	129
Deferred credit	100	96	107	112	113	105
Contract liabilities	100	112	138	178	218	231
Deferred tax	100	37	28	-	-	-
Employee benefits	100	133	149	156	191	212
	100	117	120	123	123	126
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>						
Trade and other payables	100	128	149	234	293	328
Contract liabilities	100	1,256	1,166	3,539	3169	4293
Deferred credit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unclaimed dividend	100	151	143	158	162	213
Unpaid dividend	100	-	-	1	7	-
Provision for taxation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales tax payable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest / Mark up accrued	100	104	101	108	134	138
Short term borrowings	100	104	104	67	415	492
Current portion of lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current portion of long term financing	100	81	83	56	60	59
	100	125	142	212	285	321
Total liabilities	100	123	136	187	241	267
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>	100	123	137	187	240	269
<b>PROFIT OR LOSS ITEMS</b>						
Gas sales	100	90	94	157	158	201
Add: Tariff adjustment	100	118	106	216	358	199
	100	93	95	163	179	201
Cost of gas sold	100	93	94	162	178	200
Gross profit	100	123	135	225	191	248
Other Operating income	100	104	105	116	196	295
	100	113	120	169	193	272
Less: Operating expenses						
Selling cost	100	114	129	148	172	206
Administrative expenses	100	99	112	116	136	164
	100	106	119	130	152	182
Other operating expenses	100	117	121	191	216	321
Take or pay adjustment relating to prior years	100	56	26	82	176	148
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating profit	100	132	143	144	226	356
Finance cost	100	212	145	152	345	482
Profit before taxation	100	75	142	139	141	268
Taxation	100	59	119	126	128	267
Profit after taxation	100	85	155	147	149	268
Earnings per share - Basic and Diluted (Rupees)	100	85	155	147	149	268

# Vertical Analysis

	Jun 30, 19	Jun 30, 20	Jun 30, 21	Jun 30, 22	Jun 30, 23	Jun 30, 24
<b>STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION ITEMS</b>						
<b>ASSETS</b>						
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>						
Property, plant and equipment	32.84	27.43	25.51	19.66	16.76	17.08
Intangible assets	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.01
Right of use asset	-	4.91	3.97	2.62	1.81	1.41
Deferred taxation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.42	0.46
Long term investment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Long term loans	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.10	0.07	0.07
Employee benefits	0.47	0.56	0.50	0.21	0.28	0.34
Long term deposits and prepayments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04
	33.48	33.03	30.11	22.87	19.39	19.41
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>						
Stores and spare parts	0.82	0.74	0.78	0.73	0.52	0.51
Stock in trade-gas in pipelines	1.47	0.91	0.56	1.09	1.24	1.16
Trade debts	25.77	21.94	20.52	26.91	20.03	17.24
Loans and advances	0.35	0.34	0.25	0.23	0.24	0.07
Trade deposits and short term prepayments	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01
Interest accrued	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Other receivables	30.32	37.64	43.78	41.82	50.17	52.73
Contract assets	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Income tax recoverable - Net	0.52	0.35	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales tax recoverable	6.20	4.02	2.66	4.96	7.24	7.78
Short term investments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cash and bank balances	1.01	1.00	1.23	1.38	1.11	1.08
	66.52	66.97	69.89	77.13	80.61	80.59
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>						
<b>SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>						
Authorized share capital						
(1,500,000,000 ordinary shares of Rs 10 each)						
Issued, subscribed and paid up share capital	1.04	0.84	0.76	0.55	0.43	0.39
Revenue reserves	2.40	2.50	3.32	2.91	2.67	3.52
Total equity	3.44	3.35	4.08	3.47	3.11	3.91
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>						
Long term financing:						
- Secured	6.43	4.09	3.27	2.22	1.33	1.40
- Unsecured	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
Lease liability	-	4.48	3.59	2.47	1.78	1.44
Security deposits	7.94	6.97	6.58	4.94	3.97	3.82
Deferred credit	8.40	6.60	6.54	5.04	3.96	3.29
Contract liabilities	1.81	1.66	1.82	1.73	1.64	1.56
Deferred tax	0.74	0.22	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
Employee benefits	1.25	1.35	1.36	1.04	1.00	0.98
	26.62	25.41	23.33	17.45	13.68	12.49
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>						
Trade and other payables	57.92	60.25	62.95	72.45	70.79	70.66
Contract liabilities	0.04	0.44	0.37	0.81	0.57	0.69
Deferred credit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24
Unclaimed dividend	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
Unpaid dividend	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Provision for taxation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
Income tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
Sales tax payable	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interest / Mark up accrued	5.33	4.53	3.93	3.08	2.99	2.75
Short term borrowing	4.66	3.96	3.53	1.66	8.05	8.54
Current portion of lease liabilities	0.00	0.82	0.69	0.47	0.34	0.27
Current portion of long term financing	1.85	1.22	1.12	0.55	0.46	0.41
	69.93	71.24	72.59	79.08	83.22	83.60
Total liabilities	96.56	96.65	95.92	96.53	96.89	96.09
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>PROFIT OR LOSS ITEMS</b>						
Gas sales	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Add: Tariff adjustment	11.60	15.16	13.11	15.94	26.28	11.51
	111.60	115.16	113.11	115.94	126.28	111.51
Cost of gas sold	108.98	111.59	109.35	112.20	123.12	108.28
Gross profit	2.62	3.57	3.76	3.74	3.16	3.23
Other operating income	2.70	3.10	3.03	1.99	3.36	3.97
	5.32	6.67	6.79	5.73	6.51	7.21
Less: Operating expenses						
Selling cost	0.81	1.02	1.11	0.76	0.88	0.83
Administrative expenses	1.07	1.17	1.27	0.79	0.92	0.87
	1.87	2.19	2.38	1.55	1.80	1.70
	3.45	4.48	4.41	4.18	4.72	5.51
Other operating expenses	0.66	0.41	0.18	0.35	0.74	0.49
Take or pay adjustment relating to prior years	-	-	-	1.28	0.00	0.08
Operating profit	2.78	4.06	4.23	2.56	3.98	4.94
Finance cost	1.15	2.70	1.77	1.12	2.52	2.77
Profit before taxation	1.63	1.36	2.46	1.44	1.46	2.17
Taxation	0.59	0.39	0.75	0.48	0.48	0.79
Profit after taxation	1.03	0.97	1.70	0.96	0.98	1.38

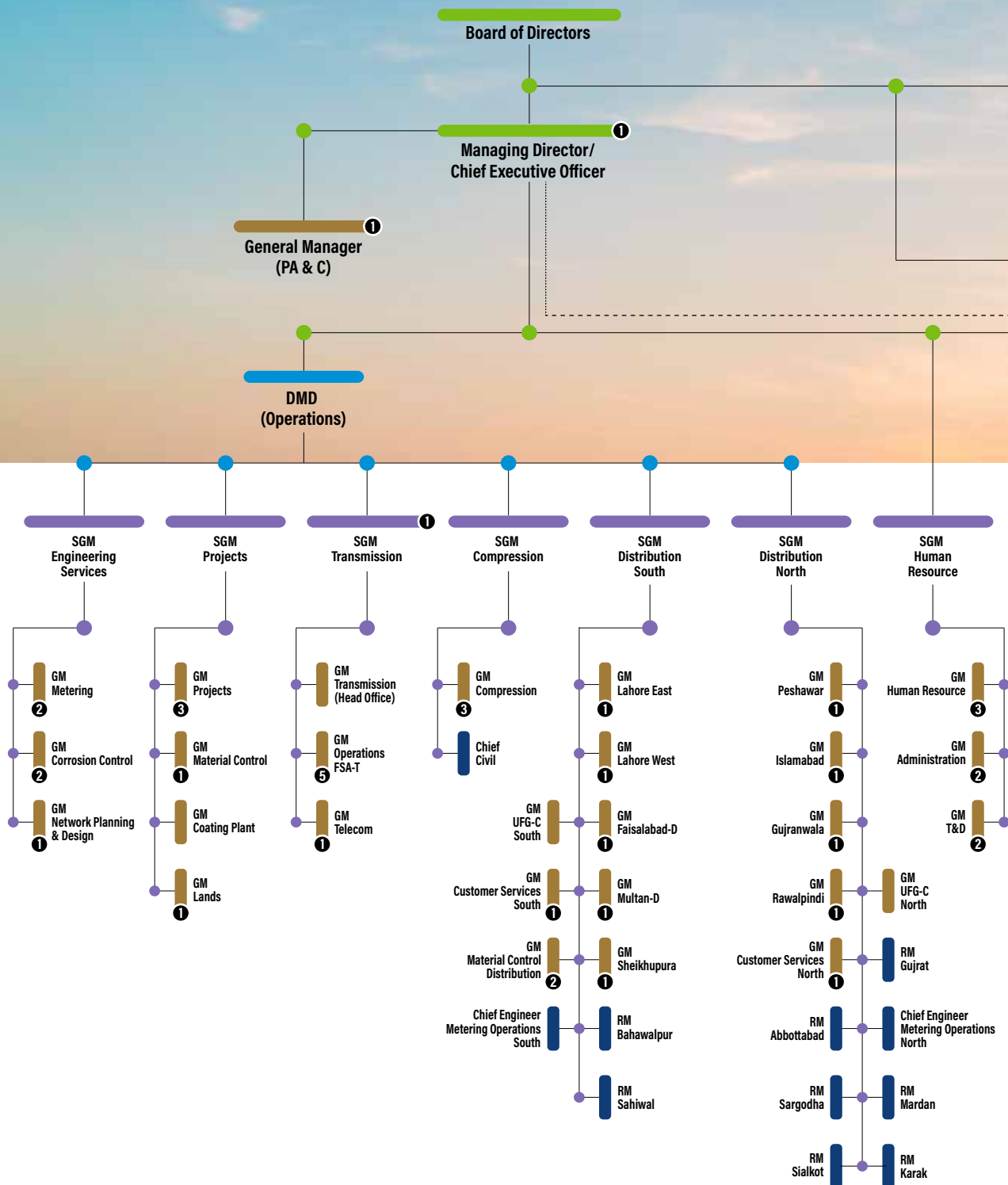
# Ten Years at a Glance

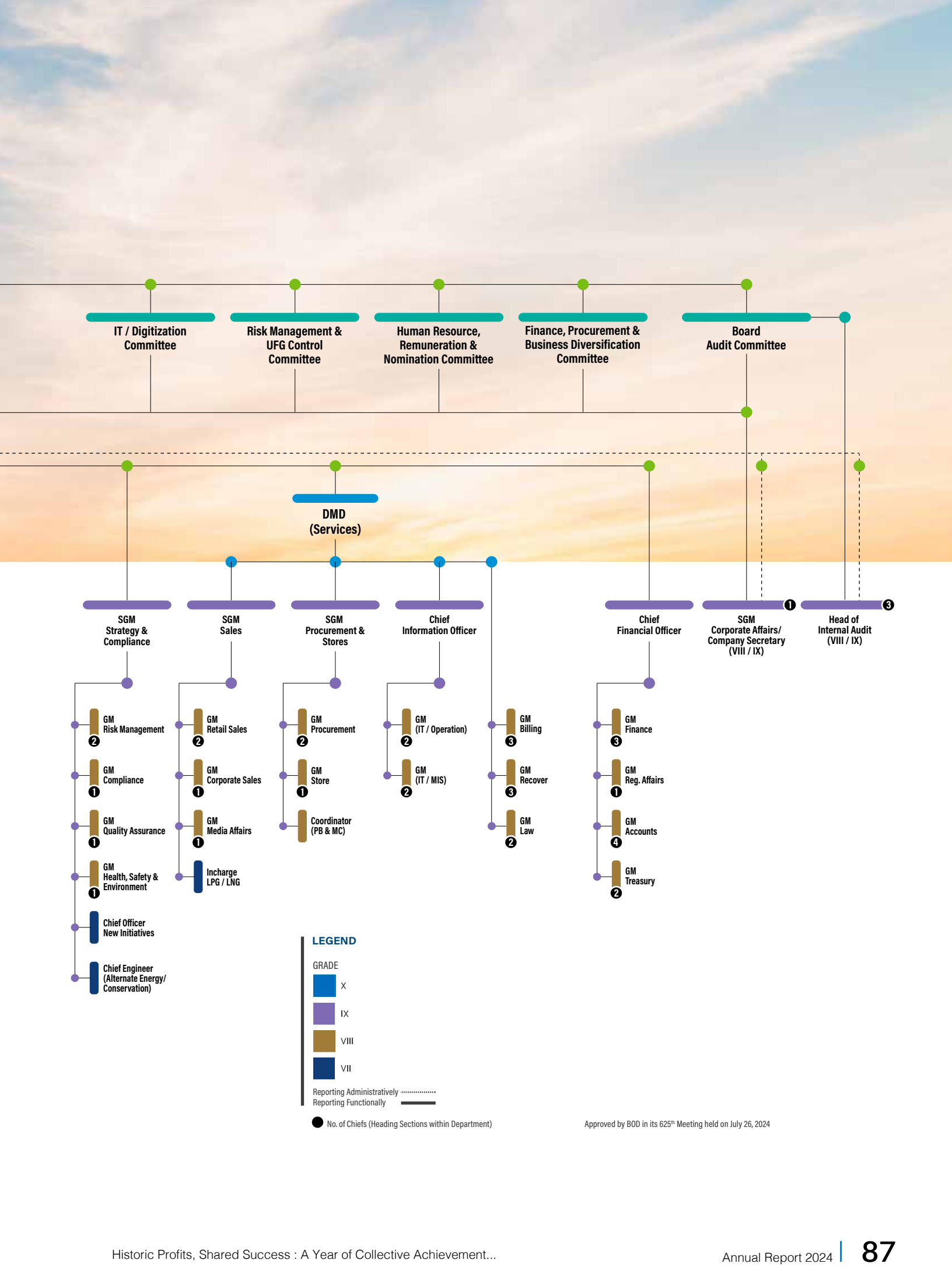
(Rupees in thousand)	2024	2023	2022
<b>STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION - SUMMARY</b>			
Paid up share capital	6,342,167	6,342,167	6,342,167
Revenue reserves	57,850,651	39,243,428	33,305,891
Deferred grant	54,005,598	58,037,101	57,656,379
Contract liabilities	25,565,633	24,090,013	19,747,043
<b>Non-Current liabilities</b>			
Long term loans outstanding			
- Local	64,939	97,568	124,214
- Banking companies	22,996,705	19,463,172	25,450,493
Lease liabilities	23,709,268	26,145,317	28,297,506
Long term security deposits	62,712,055	58,227,213	56,479,161
Deferred liabilities - taxation	-	-	-
Employee benefit	16,160,706	14,613,239	11,942,076
<b>Current liabilities</b>	1,373,000,202	1,220,931,912	904,617,319
	1,642,407,924	1,467,191,130	1,143,962,249
<b>Non-current assets</b>	318,726,966	284,667,267	261,607,683
<b>Current assets</b>	1,323,680,958	1,182,523,863	882,354,566
	1,642,407,924	1,467,191,130	1,143,962,249
<b>STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS - SUMMARY</b>			
Sales	1,374,724,442	1,081,530,239	1,076,740,109
Add / (Less) Tariff adjustment / ( Gas development surcharge)	158,186,777	284,228,549	171,648,370
<b>Net Sales</b>	1,532,911,219	1,365,758,788	1,248,388,479
Cost of gas sold	1,488,496,758	1,331,585,491	1,208,155,759
<b>Gross profit</b>	44,414,461	34,173,297	40,232,720
Other operating income	54,643,106	36,287,769	21,452,025
	99,057,567	70,461,066	61,684,745
<b>Expenditure</b>			
Operating Expenses	23,353,252	19,457,936	16,657,744
Take or pay adjustment relating to prior years	1,079,490	-	13,768,112
Expected credit loss	4,053,847	1,973,461	1,208,532
Finance Cost	38,041,446	27,235,985	12,007,404
Other charges	2,686,234	6,021,539	2,539,340
	69,214,269	54,688,921	46,181,132
<b>Profit / (Loss) before taxation</b>	29,843,298	15,772,145	15,503,613
<b>Provision for taxation</b>	10,866,758	5,208,441	5,137,382
<b>Profit / (Loss) after taxation</b>	18,976,540	10,563,704	10,366,231
<b>Earnings / (Loss) per share (Basic) / (Rupees)</b>	29.92	16.66	16.34
<b>Dividend (%)</b>	75.00	45.00	40.00
<b>Number of employees - Operation</b>	7,724	8,079	8,224
<b>- Project</b>	280	199	264
	8,004	8,278	8,488
<b>Gas sales (MMCF)</b>	614,149	606,046	677,744
<b>TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (in Kilometers)</b>			
Transmission mains	9,321	9,239	9,052
Distribution mains and services	151,419	149,242	146,327
	160,740	158,481	155,379



2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
6,342,167	6,342,167	6,342,167	6,342,167	6,342,167	6,342,167	6,342,167
27,877,899	18,794,692	14,700,046	12,334,514	4,253,626	(2,644,836)	(2,768,849)
54,873,962	49,568,007	51,390,541	57,854,554	47,168,154	37,405,489	32,142,949
15,262,507	12,444,360	11,066,804	-	-	-	-
179,775	263,485	303,229	415,232	504,067	569,903	718,778
27,455,663	30,700,519	39,330,000	50,420,000	49,359,799	34,425,000	13,500,000
30,171,701	33,626,581					
55,205,548	52,335,405	48,578,096	43,782,459	38,566,630	34,343,735	32,452,229
1,266,808	1,678,685	4,503,422	1,676,766	-	-	-
11,387,322	10,168,764	7,640,091	7,617,333	14,681,746	12,332,455	9,748,887
609,294,246	534,942,236	427,649,818	280,714,218	163,310,619	128,939,602	112,953,347
839,317,598	750,864,901	611,504,214	461,157,243	324,186,808	251,713,515	205,089,508
252,730,046	248,044,834	204,750,902	194,063,019	167,081,379	139,487,798	116,754,857
586,587,552	502,820,067	406,753,312	267,094,224	157,105,429	112,225,717	88,334,651
839,317,598	750,864,901	611,504,214	461,157,243	324,186,808	251,713,515	205,089,508
644,504,419	618,527,964	684,625,881	446,765,837	319,696,374	239,636,172	190,819,014
84,511,489	93,773,055	79,396,775	57,016,553	26,611,910	11,010,416	21,701,559
729,015,908	712,301,019	764,022,656	503,782,390	346,308,284	250,646,588	212,520,573
704,775,318	690,218,497	746,103,955	476,785,651	326,609,632	246,424,169	210,374,232
24,240,590	22,082,522	17,918,701	26,996,739	19,698,652	4,222,419	2,146,341
19,513,400	19,163,723	18,512,175	14,159,487	10,992,947	11,896,988	10,525,247
43,753,990	41,246,245	36,430,876	41,156,226	30,691,599	16,119,407	12,671,588
15,314,143	13,547,111	12,833,101	12,248,552	12,072,161	11,635,404	11,630,537
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
370,386	1,853,633	1,505,879	-	-	-	-
11,425,678	16,721,296	7,899,539	10,806,155	5,350,520	4,402,741	3,982,728
801,879	707,274	3,043,140	2,626,118	729,719	220,870	421,332
27,912,086	32,829,314	25,281,659	25,680,825	18,152,400	16,259,015	16,034,597
15,841,904	8,416,931	11,149,217	15,475,401	12,539,199	(139,608)	(3,363,009)
4,855,910	2,419,222	4,073,383	4,353,926	3,924,699	(263,621)	(868,509)
10,985,994	5,997,709	7,075,834	11,121,475	8,614,500	124,013	(2,494,500)
17.32	9.46	11.16	17.54	13.58	0.20	(3.93)
70.00	40.00	35.00	70.50	60	-	-
8,463	8,569	8,567	8,654	8,764	8,819	8,772
246	303	314	407	420	384	290
8,709	8,872	8,881	9,061	9,184	9,203	9,062
709,985	649,946	755,098	670,644	615,003	534,922	463,393
9,175	9,138	8,948	8,867	8,637	7,941	7,818
142,998	135,000	130,106	122,325	111,015	103,849	97,300
152,173	144,138	139,054	131,192	119,652	111,790	105,118

# Organizational Structure







# SNGPL Head Office & Regional Offices

## Head Office

📍 21, Kashmir Road, Lahore

☎ 042-99082000-06

🌐 [www.sngpl.com.pk](http://www.sngpl.com.pk)

## Regional Offices

### Abbottabad

Jub Pul Jhangi,  
Main Mansehra Road.  
Tel: 0992-921069  
Fax: 0992-921070

### Bahawalpur

6-1-D, Model Town-A.  
Near Railway Road.  
Tel: 062-9255022-24

### Faisalabad (D)

Regional Distribution Office,  
Sargodha Road.  
Tel: 041-9210036 (G.M)  
041-9210042 (I/C Admin)

### Faisalabad (T)

SNGPL Transmission  
Headquarters,  
Sargodha Road.  
Tel: 041-9210018  
Fax: 041-9210031

### Gujranwala

M.A. Jinnah Road,  
Sui Gas Road, Near  
Shamsi Under Pass.  
Tel: 055-9200480-84

### Gujrat

SNGPL Regional Office,  
State Life Building,  
G.T. Road.  
Tel: 053-9260423

### Islamabad

Plot No. 28-30,  
Sector I-9 Industrial Area.  
Tel: 051-9257736/8  
051-9257710-19  
Fax: 051-9257770

### Karak

Mother Plaza,  
Main Indus Highway,  
Near Jalil Chowk.

### Lahore (East & West)

21-Industrial Area,  
Gurumangat Road,  
Gulberg III.  
Tel: 042-99263361-80  
Fax: 042-99263389

### Multan (D)

Distribution Office,  
Piran Ghaib Road,  
Samijabad.  
Tel: 061-9220081-86  
Fax: 061-9220090

### Multan (T)

SNGPL Transmission,  
Piran Ghaib Road,  
Samijabad.  
Tel: 061-9220341  
061-92200346

### Peshawar

Plot No. 33, Sector B-2,  
Phase 5, Hayatabad.  
Tel: 091-9217757  
Fax: 091-9217758

### Mardan

Riffat Mahal, Main  
Nowshera Road, Near  
Mardan Industrial Estate.  
Tel: 0937-880019

### Rawalpindi

Al- Mansha Plaza,  
Main GT Road,  
Mohra Nagial, Opposite  
Bahria Paradise Gate.  
Tel: 051-4917277  
Fax: 051-4917265

### Sahiwal

79-A, 79-C, Canal Colony,  
Farid Town Road,  
Tel: 040-9200129  
040-9200093  
Fax: 040-9200094

### Sargodha

15-Muslim Town,  
Near New Sattellite Town.  
Tel: 048-3224401  
Fax: 048-3224401

### Sheikhupura

Regional Distribution Office,  
Near Lahore-Faisalabad  
Road Bypass,  
Tel: 056-6348679  
056-6348680

### Sialkot

Head Marala Road,  
Malkay Kalan.  
Tel: 052-3251350  
052-3562271

### Wah (Transmission)

Gudwal Road.  
Tel: 051-4511155-56  
Fax: 051-4539530



# Audited Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

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# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT

## TO THE MEMBERS OF SUI NORTHERN GAS PIPELINES LIMITED

### REVIEW REPORT ON THE STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE CONTAINED IN LISTED COMPANIES (CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE) REGULATIONS, 2019

We have reviewed the enclosed Statement of Compliance with the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019 (the Regulations) prepared by the Board of Directors of Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited (the Company) for the year ended June 30, 2024 in accordance with the requirements of regulation 36 of the Regulations.

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

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

The Regulations require the Company to place before the Audit Committee, and upon recommendation of the Audit Committee, place before the Board of Directors for their review and approval, its related party transactions. We are only required and have ensured compliance of this requirement to the extent of the approval of the related party transactions by the Board of Directors upon recommendation of the Audit Committee.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Statement of Compliance does not appropriately reflect the Company's compliance, in all material respects, with the requirements contained in the Regulations as applicable to the Company for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Further, we highlight below an instance of non-compliance with the requirements of Section 30(1) of the State-Owned Enterprises (Governance and Operations) Act, 2023 (SOE Act, 2023) as reflected in the paragraph 19(4) of the Statement of Compliance.

- (i) Section 30(1) of the SOE Act, 2023 states that the directors and senior management officers of a state-owned enterprise shall annually submit their assets and beneficially held investments and properties to the Board, and any changes thereon shall be reported to the Board within two weeks of such change, subject to such reasonable restrictions on making this information public as may be imposed by the Board in its conflict management policy.



**A.F. Ferguson & Co.**  
**Chartered Accountants**

**Lahore**

**Date: April 29, 2025**

**UDIN: CR202410070FhxLYkbbd8**

A. F. FERGUSON & CO., Chartered Accountants, a member firm of the PwC network  
308-Upper Mall, Shahrah-e-Quaid-e-Azam, P.O. Box 39, Lahore-54000, Pakistan.  
Tel: +92 (42) 3519 9343-50 / Fax: +92 (42) 3519 9351 [www.pwc.com/pk](http://www.pwc.com/pk)

■ KARACHI ■ LAHORE ■ ISLAMABAD

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT****TO THE MEMBERS OF SUI NORTHERN GAS PIPELINES LIMITED****Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements****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, 2024, and the statement of profit or loss, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information, and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of the audit.

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

**Basis for Opinion**

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

**Emphasis of Matter**

We draw attention to note 27.3 to the annexed financial statements, which explains that the settlement of circular debt, including tariff adjustment (refer notes 31 and 35) is dependent upon the resolution of intercorporate balances by the Government of Pakistan and increase in gas prices or subsidy by the Government of Pakistan to the Company. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

**Key Audit Matter**

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



A. F. FERGUSON & CO., Chartered Accountants, a member firm of the PwC network  
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■ KARACHI ■ LAHORE ■ ISLAMABAD

Following is the Key audit matter:

S. No.	Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
1.	<p><b>Revenue from contracts with customers</b></p> <p><i>(Refer notes 4.17 and 34 to the annexed financial statements)</i></p> <p>Revenue is recognised when performance obligations are satisfied by transferring control of a promised good to a customer and the control transfers at a point in time or over time.</p> <p>The Company recognized a net revenue of Rs 1,374,724.44 million from sale of Indigenous gas and Re-gasified Liquefied Natural Gas ('RLNG') in the current year, reflecting an increase of 27.11% compared to the prior year.</p> <p>Due to revenue being one of the key performance indicators of the Company, a large number of revenue transactions with a large number of customers, and the inherent risk of material misstatement, we consider it to be a key audit matter.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understood and evaluated relevant controls over revenue recognition;</li> <li>Assessed the appropriateness of the Company's accounting policies for revenue recognition and compliance of those policies with applicable accounting standard;</li> <li>Performed testing of sample of revenue transactions with underlying documentation including gas sale agreements, meter reading documents, gas bills and rate from Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority ('OGRA') notification(s);</li> <li>Performed cut-off procedures on a sample basis to assess whether the revenue was recognized in the correct period;</li> <li>Performed analytical procedures to analyze variation in the gas prices and gas volume billed during the year;</li> <li>Assessed the adequacy and appropriateness of the disclosures made in the financial statements related to revenue.</li> </ul>

### Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Reports 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 reports thereon.

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

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





**Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan, the requirements of Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and the State-Owned Enterprises (Governance and Operations) Act, 2023 (SOE Act, 2023) 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 judgement 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 the SOE Act, 2023 and are in agreement with the books of account and returns;
- c) investments made, expenditure incurred and guarantees extended during the year were for the purpose of the Company's business; and
- d) 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 the Company as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023 were audited by another firm of chartered accountants whose report dated July 31, 2024 expressed an unmodified opinion thereon.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Khurram Akbar Khan.



**A.F. Ferguson & Co.**  
**Chartered Accountants**

**Lahore**

**Date: April 29, 2025**

**UDIN: AR202410070xf32lcIGU**

# Statement of Financial Position

As at June 30, 2024

		June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023 (Restated)	July 1, 2022 (Restated)
	Note	(Rupees in thousand)		
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>Share capital and reserves</b>				
Share capital	5	6,342,167	6,342,167	6,342,167
Revenue reserves	6	57,850,651	39,243,428	33,305,891
Total equity		64,192,818	45,585,595	39,648,058
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>				
Long term financing from financial institutions:				
- Secured	7	22,996,705	19,463,172	25,450,493
- Unsecured	8	64,939	97,568	124,214
Lease liabilities	9	23,709,268	26,145,317	28,297,506
Security deposits	10	62,712,055	58,227,213	56,479,161
Deferred grant	11	54,005,598	58,037,101	57,656,379
Contract liabilities	12	25,565,633	24,090,013	19,747,043
Employee benefit obligations	13	16,160,706	14,613,239	11,942,076
		205,214,904	200,673,623	199,696,872
<b>Current liabilities</b>				
Trade and other payables	14	1,160,520,789	1,038,610,436	828,729,382
Current portion of:				
Contract liabilities	12	11,306,131	8,344,499	9,319,765
Deferred grant	11	3,902,277	-	-
Lease liabilities	9	4,487,799	4,954,838	5,380,885
Long term financing	17	6,685,226	6,816,585	6,319,414
Provision for taxation		563,908	-	416,754
Unclaimed dividend		231,709	176,736	171,940
Unpaid dividend		-	53,791	10,935
Interest / mark-up accrued on loans				
and other payables	15	45,093,225	43,795,727	35,248,756
Short term borrowings from financial				
institutions - secured	16	140,209,138	118,179,300	19,019,488
		1,373,000,202	1,220,931,912	904,617,319
<b>Contingencies and commitments</b>				
	18	1,642,407,924	1,467,191,130	1,143,962,249

The annexed notes 1 to 57 form an integral part of these financial statements.



**Kamran Akram**  
Chief Financial Officer



**Amer Tufail**  
Managing Director / CEO





# Statement of Profit or Loss

for the year ended June 30, 2024

		2024	2023 (Restated)
	Note	(Rupees in thousand)	
Revenue from contracts with customers - gas sales	34	1,374,724,442	1,081,530,239
Add: Tariff adjustment	35	158,186,777	284,228,549
		1,532,911,219	1,365,758,788
Less: Cost of gas sales	36	1,488,496,758	1,331,585,491
<b>Gross profit</b>		44,414,461	34,173,297
<b>Other income</b>	37	54,643,106	36,287,769
		99,057,567	70,461,066
<b>Operating expenses</b>			
Selling costs	38	11,396,679	9,526,779
Administrative expenses	39	11,956,573	9,931,157
Take or pay adjustment relating to prior periods	27.4	1,079,490	-
Other expenses	40	2,686,234	6,021,539
Net impairment loss on financial assets	41	4,053,847	1,973,461
		31,172,823	27,452,936
<b>Operating profit</b>		67,884,744	43,008,130
Finance cost	42	38,041,446	27,235,985
<b>Profit before minimum tax and income tax</b>		29,843,298	15,772,145
Minimum tax differential (levy)	43.3	8,030,357	4,908,258
<b>Profit before income tax</b>		21,812,941	10,863,887
Income tax	43	2,836,401	300,183
<b>Profit for the year</b>		18,976,540	10,563,704
<b>Earnings per share - basic and diluted (in Rupees)</b>	44	29.92	16.66

The annexed notes 1 to 57 form an integral part of these financial statements.



**Kamran Akram**  
Chief Financial Officer



**Amer Tufail**  
Managing Director / CEO



**Muhammad Ismail Qureshi**  
Chairman

# Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended June 30, 2024

	2024	2023
	(Rupees in thousand)	
<b>Profit for the year</b>	18,976,540	10,563,704
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year</b>		
<b>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</b>	-	-
<b>Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:</b>		
Remeasurements of retirement benefits obligation	954,111	194,713
Less: Tax effect	(372,103)	(64,255)
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year - net of tax</b>	582,008	130,458
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	19,558,548	10,694,162

The annexed notes 1 to 57 form an integral part of these financial statements.



**Kamran Akram**  
Chief Financial Officer



**Amer Tufail**  
Managing Director / CEO



**Muhammad Ismail Qureshi**  
Chairman



# Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended June 30, 2024

	Share capital	Revenue reserves				Total share holders' equity
		General reserve	Dividend equalization reserve	Unappropriated profits	Total	
(Rupees in thousand)						
Balance as at July 01, 2022	6,342,167	4,127,682	480,000	28,698,209	33,305,891	39,648,058
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners recognised directly in equity:						
- Final dividend for the year ended June 30, 2021 @ Rupees 5 per share	-	-	-	(3,171,083)	(3,171,083)	(3,171,083)
- Interim dividend for the year ended June 30, 2022 @ Rupees 2.5 per share	-	-	-	(1,585,542)	(1,585,542)	(1,585,542)
	-	-	-	(4,756,625)	(4,756,625)	(4,756,625)
Total comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year	-	-	-	10,563,704	10,563,704	10,563,704
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	130,458	130,458	130,458
	-	-	-	10,694,162	10,694,162	10,694,162
Balance as at June 30, 2023	6,342,167	4,127,682	480,000	34,635,746	39,243,428	45,585,595
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners recognised directly in equity:						
- Final dividend for the year ended June 30, 2022 @ Rupees 1.5 per share	-	-	-	(951,325)	(951,325)	(951,325)
Total comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year	-	-	-	18,976,540	18,976,540	18,976,540
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	582,008	582,008	582,008
	-	-	-	19,558,548	19,558,548	19,558,548
Balance as at June 30, 2024	6,342,167	4,127,682	480,000	53,242,969	57,850,651	64,192,818

The annexed notes 1 to 57 form an integral part of these financial statements.



**Kamran Akram**  
Chief Financial Officer



**Amer Tufail**  
Managing Director / CEO



**Muhammad Ismail Qureshi**  
Chairman

# Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended June 30, 2024

	Note	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Cash generated/(used in) from operations</b>	45	74,355,727	(28,064,077)
Finance cost paid		(33,752,783)	(15,078,033)
Minimum tax and income tax paid		(11,994,116)	(9,219,674)
Employee benefits obligations / contributions paid		(3,654,320)	(2,882,148)
Increase in security deposits		4,484,841	1,748,053
Receipts against government grants and consumer contributions		3,946,463	7,207,317
(Increase)/ decrease in long term loans		(271,809)	139,202
Increase in long term deposits and prepayments		(32,076)	(503,102)
<b>Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities</b>		33,081,927	(46,652,462)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(50,954,039)	(36,056,464)
Payments for intangible assets		(198,941)	(139,909)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		134,228	35,282
Return on bank deposits		1,791,201	1,315,459
<b>Net cash outflow from investing activities</b>		(49,227,551)	(34,845,632)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Proceeds from long term financing - secured		10,000,000	675,000
Repayment of long term financing - secured		(6,620,134)	(6,182,806)
Repayment of long term financing - unsecured		(18,627)	(18,628)
Payments of lease liabilities		(6,784,519)	(6,986,123)
Dividend paid		(950,143)	(4,708,973)
<b>Net cash outflow from financing activities</b>		(4,373,423)	(17,221,530)
<b>Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>		(20,519,047)	(98,719,624)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year</b>		(101,945,544)	(3,225,920)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	45.3	(122,464,591)	(101,945,544)

Refer note 45.1 for non-cash investing and financing activities.

Refer note 47 for reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities.

The annexed notes 1 to 57 form an integral part of these financial statements.



**Kamran Akram**  
Chief Financial Officer



**Amer Tufail**  
Managing Director / CEO



**Muhammad Ismail Qureshi**  
Chairman

# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

## 1. THE COMPANY AND ITS OPERATIONS

Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited (the 'Company') is a public company limited by shares incorporated in Pakistan on June 17, 1963 under the repealed Companies Act, 1913 (now, the Companies Act, 2017) and its shares are quoted on Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited. The registered office of the Company is situated at 21 Kashmir Road, Lahore.

The principal activity of the Company is the purchase, transmission, distribution and supply of natural gas. The Company's pipe coating plant is situated at Uch Sharif, Bahawalpur. The addresses of other regional offices of the Company are as follows:

Regional office	Geographical location
Abbottabad	Jub Pul, Main Manshera Road, Abbottabad.
Bahawalpur	6-1-D, Model Town-A, Bahawalpur.
Faisalabad	Sargodha Road, Faisalabad.
Gujranwala	M.A. Jinnah Road, Gujranwala.
Sialkot	Al-Hamid Plaza, Sublime Chowk, Marala Link Road, Malkay Kalan, 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, Opposite 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-C, Canal Colony, Sahiwal.
Sargodha	House No. 15, Muslim Town, Sargodha.
Sheikhupura	Al-Noor Marriage Hall, Faisalabad Bypass Road, Sheikhupura.
Wah	Gudwal Link Road, Wah Cantt.
Karak	Mother Plaza, Main Indus Highway, near Jalil Chowk, Karak.

## 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 and the State-Owned Enterprises (Governance and Operations) Act, 2023.

Where provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 and the State-Owned Enterprises (Governance and Operations) Act, 2023 differ with the requirements of IFRS, the provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 and the State-Owned Enterprises (Governance and Operations) Act, 2023 have been followed.



### 2.1.1 Application guidance on accounting for minimum and final taxes

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan has issued application guidance on accounting of minimum and final taxes vide its circular No. 07/2024 dated May 15, 2024 ('the Guidance'). According to the Guidance, the minimum taxes in excess of normal tax liability and tax deducted at source other than from dividends from subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates under final tax regime, are out of scope of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 12 'Income Taxes' and fall in the ambit of IFRIC 21 'Levies' and IAS 37 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'.

Accordingly, the Company has changed its accounting policy to recognise such taxes as 'levies' which were previously being recognised as 'income tax'. This change has been accounted for retrospectively in line with the requirements of IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors". There has been no effect on the statement of financial position, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of cash flows, the statement of changes in equity and earnings per share as a result of this change.

The effects of change in accounting policy are as follows:

	Had there been no change in accounting policy	Impact of change in accounting policy	After incorporating effects of change in accounting policy
(Rupees in thousand)			
<b>Effects on statement of profit or loss:</b>			
<b>For the year ended June 30, 2024</b>			
Minimum tax differential	-	8,030,357	8,030,357
Profit before income tax	29,843,298	(8,030,357)	21,812,941
Income tax	10,866,758	(8,030,357)	2,836,401
<b>For the year ended June 30, 2023</b>			
Minimum tax differential	-	4,908,258	4,908,258
Profit before income tax	15,772,145	(4,908,258)	10,863,887
Income tax	5,208,441	(4,908,258)	300,183

### 2.1.2 Change in accounting policy for Late Payment Surcharge (LPS) expense

The Company approached the Ministry of Energy (Petroleum Division), Government of Pakistan and sought permission for recognizing Late Payment Surcharge (LPS) expense on delayed payments to its indigenous gas suppliers/creditors - mainly government-controlled Exploration and Production (E&P) companies on settlement basis instead of recognizing it on an accrual basis. This was sought to align recognition of expense in conformity with the treatment followed by the Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority (OGRA) in the tariff determinations of the Company and to bring the Company's accounting treatment in line with the treatment followed by another company in the sector. The Ministry of Energy (Petroleum Division) endorsed the Company's request vide their letter No. DGO(AC)7(65)/24 dated April 24, 2025. Accordingly, the Company has changed its accounting policy retrospectively for recognizing LPS on settlement basis from accrual basis. The LPS related to periods prior to July 01, 2018, continues to be recognized on an accrual basis as it was allowed by the OGRA in its tariff determinations of the Company. The change in accounting policy does not have any effect on the Company's profit or loss before tax for the current or prior periods and its impact is summarized below:

# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

In accordance with IAS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, this change in accounting policy has been applied retrospectively. Accordingly, the comparative figures have been restated to reflect the impact of the change as if the new policy had always been applied.

The effects of change in accounting policy are as follows:

	Had there been no change in accounting policy	Impact of change in accounting policy	After incorporating effects of change in accounting policy
(Rupees in thousand)			
<b>Effects on statement of profit or loss:</b>			
<b>For the year ended June 30, 2024</b>			
Tariff adjustment	311,314,801	(153,128,024)	158,186,777
Finance cost	191,169,470	(153,128,024)	38,041,446
<b>For the year ended June 30, 2023</b>			
Tariff adjustment	377,513,730	(93,285,181)	284,228,549
Finance cost	120,521,166	(93,285,181)	27,235,985
<b>Effects on statement of financial position as at June 30, 2024</b>			
Other receivables	1,236,533,151	(370,445,039)	866,088,112
Interest / mark-up accrued on loans and other payables	415,538,264	(370,445,039)	45,093,225
<b>Effects on statement of financial position as at June 30, 2023</b>			
Other receivables	953,479,856	(217,317,015)	736,162,841
Interest / mark-up accrued on loans and other payables	261,112,742	(217,317,015)	43,795,727

There has been no effect on the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of cash flows, the statement of changes in equity and earnings per share (EPS) as a result of this change.

## 2.2 Initial application of standards, amendments or an interpretation to existing standards

The following amendments to existing standards have been published that are applicable to the Company's financial statements covering annual periods, beginning on or after the following dates:

### 2.2.1 Standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations that are effective in the current year

Certain standards, amendments and interpretations to IFRS are effective for accounting period beginning on July 01, 2023 but are considered not to be relevant to the Company's operations (although they may affect the accounting for future transactions and events) and are, therefore, not detailed in these financial statements, except for the following:

#### a) Narrow scope amendments to IAS 1 Practice Statement 2 and IAS 8

The IASB amended IAS 1 to require entities to disclose their 'material' rather than their significant accounting policies. The amendments define what is 'material accounting policy information' and explain how to identify when

accounting policy information is material. They further clarify that immaterial accounting policy information does not need to be disclosed. If it is disclosed, it should not obscure material accounting information.

To support this amendment, the IASB also amended IFRS Practice Statement 2 'Making Materiality Judgements' to provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures.

The Company adopted Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statements 2 'Making Materiality Judgements') from July 1, 2023. Although the amendments did not result in any changes to the accounting policies themselves, they impact the accounting policy information disclosed in note 4 to the financial statements.

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

There are certain standards, amendments to the accounting standards and interpretations that are mandatory for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after July 01, 2024 but are considered not to be relevant or to have any significant effect on the Company's operations and are, therefore, not detailed in these financial statements, except for the following:

### **(a) Amendment to International Accounting Standard (IAS) 1 – Non-current liabilities with covenants (effective for annual period beginning on July 01, 2024)**

The new amendments aim to improve the information an entity provides when its right to defer settlement of a liability is subject to compliance with covenants within twelve months after the reporting period. Covenants of loan arrangements which an entity must comply with only after the reporting date would not affect classification of a liability as current or non-current at the reporting date. However, those covenants that an entity is required to comply with on or before the reporting date would affect classification as current or non-current, even if the covenant is only assessed after the entity's reporting date.

The amendments also introduce additional disclosure requirements. When an entity classifies a liability arising from a loan arrangement as non-current and that liability is subject to the covenants which an entity is required to comply with within twelve months of the reporting date, the entity shall disclose information in the notes that enables users of financial statements to understand the risk that the liability could become repayable within twelve months of the reporting period. Such facts and circumstances could also include the fact that the entity would not have complied with the covenants based on its circumstances at the end of the reporting period.

These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements when they become effective.

### **(b) Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (effective for annual period beginning on January 01, 2026)**

On May 30, 2024, the IASB issued targeted amendments to IFRS 9, 'Financial Instruments', and IFRS 7, 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures'. The amendments respond to recent questions arising in practice, and include new requirements not only for financial institutions but also for corporate entities. These new requirements serve the following purposes:

- (a) clarification of the date of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system;
- (b) clarification and addition of further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the sole payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion;



# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

- (c) addition of new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows (such as some instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance (ESG) targets); and
- (d) update in the disclosures for equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The Company is yet to assess the impact of these amendments on its financial statements.

**(c) IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (effective for annual period beginning on January 01, 2027)**

The IASB has issued IFRS 18, the new standard on presentation and disclosure in financial statements, with a focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss. IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 'Presentation of financial statements', introducing new requirements that will help to achieve comparability of the financial performance of similar entities and provide more relevant information and transparency to users. Even though IFRS 18 will not impact the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements, its impacts on presentation and disclosure are expected to be pervasive, in particular those related to the statement of financial performance and providing management-defined performance measures within the financial statements.

The key new concepts introduced in IFRS 18 relate to:

- the structure of the statement of profit or loss;
- required disclosures in the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity's financial statements (that is, management-defined performance measures); and
- enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general.

IFRS 18 will apply for reporting periods beginning on or after January 01, 2027 and also applies to comparative information. However, the standard has not yet been notified locally, in relation to the Company, by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) as at June 30, 2024.

The Company is yet to assess the impact of this standard on its financial statements.

- (d)** As detailed to in note 2.2.3 (b), the requirements contained in IFRS 9 with respect to application of ECL method on financial assets due from the GoP in respect of circular debt are not applicable for financial years ending on or before December 31, 2025. The Company is yet to assess the impact of ECL in respect of such financial assets on its financial statements for the year beginning on July 1, 2025.

## **2.2.3 Exemptions from applicability of certain standards and interpretations to standards**

- (a)** 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 to require entities receiving goods or services to apply this IFRS in accounting for group cash-settled share-based payment transactions in their financial statements, even when the entity has no obligation to settle the share-based payment transaction.

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

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 created by each entity. Eligible employees would be allotted units by each Trust Fund in proportion to their length of service. On retirement or termination, employees would be entitled to receive amounts from Trust Funds in exchange for surrendered units, 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 dividends related to shares transferred to the respective Trust Fund would be distributed among the unit-holder employees. The remaining 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. Any deficit in Trust Funds to meet the repurchase commitment would be met by GOP. The Scheme, developed in compliance with the GOP policy of empowering employees of State Owned Enterprises, needs to be accounted for by the covered entities, including the Company, under the provisions of amended IFRS 2. However, the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP), after receiving representations from some entities covered under the Scheme and consulting the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan, granted an exemption from the application of IFRS 2 to the Scheme via 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 higher by Rs 571.651 million (2023: Rs 122.395 million) and reserves would have been higher by Rs 1,505.504 million (2023: Rs 933.853 million). However, there will be no impact on profit after taxation, EPS, and retained earnings as the Company's management believes that this impact is a pass-through item which will eventually be adjusted against gas development surcharge or tariff adjustment as explained in note 4.20 to these financial statements.

The detailed judgment of the Honourable Supreme Court of Pakistan (SCP) has been issued in relation to the Benazir Employees' Stock Option Scheme (BESOS). The Honourable SCP held that BESOS was established without any policy input from the Council of Common Interests, thus falling beyond the authority of the Federal Cabinet and contravening Article 154 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973. Accordingly, the Honourable SCP upheld the judgment dated January 03, 2018, passed by the Honourable Sindh High Court. Given the legal and operational complexities, the Company has sought guidance from the Ministry of Energy (Petroleum Division), which is still awaited.

- (b)** In respect of companies holding financial assets due from the Government of Pakistan ('GoP') in respect of circular debt, SECP through SRO 67(I)/2023 dated January 20, 2023 partially modified its previous SRO 1177(I)/2021 dated September 13, 2021 and notified that the requirements contained in IFRS 9 with respect to application of Expected Credit Losses (ECL) method shall not be applicable for the financial years ending on or before December 31, 2024 and that such companies shall follow relevant requirements of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 39 in respect of above referred financial assets during the exemption period. Accordingly, the Company has not followed the requirements of IFRS 9 with respect to application of Expected Credit Losses in respect of trade debts and other receivables due from GoP.

Subsequent to the year end, on November 04, 2024, the SECP, through SRO 1784(I)/2024, extended the exemption period, making the ECL method inapplicable for financial years ending on or before December 31, 2025. Companies shall continue to follow the relevant requirements of IAS 39 during this extended exemption period.

- (c)** IFRS 14 'Regulatory Deferral Accounts' effective for annual periods 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 do not recognize regulatory deferral accounts. This is 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. The Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP), vide its letter No. SMD/PRDD/2(316)/2021/105 dated June 15, 2021, and further letters No. SMD/

# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

PRDD/Comp/(4)/2021/98 dated November 10, 2023, and No. SMD/PRDD/Comp/(4)/2021/146 dated November 5, 2024, has granted exemption to the Company for a period up to the financial year ended June 30, 2024, from the application of IFRS 14. Had the Company applied IFRS 14, the effects on the financial statements would have been as follows:

	2024	2023 (Restated)
	(Rupees in thousand)	
<b>Effect on statement of profit or loss</b>		
(Decrease) / Increase in:		
Tariff adjustment	(158,186,777)	(284,228,549)
Net movement in regulatory deferral account balances	158,186,777	284,228,549
Loss for the year, excluding the net impact of regulatory deferral account movements, would have amounted to	(139,210,237)	(273,664,845)
<b>Effect on the earnings / (loss) per share (in Rupees)</b>		
Basic and diluted	(219.50)	(431.50)
Basic and diluted including net movement in regulatory deferral account	29.92	16.66
<b>Effect on statement of financial position</b>		
(Decrease) / Increase in:		
Other receivable	(865,397,254)	(735,462,988)
Regulatory deferral account	865,397,254	735,462,988

## 3. BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

3.1 These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as otherwise stated.

- certain financial instruments, government grant, and plan assets of defined benefit gratuity at fair value; and
- certain employee benefit obligations and provisions at present value.

## 3.2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The Company's material accounting policy information is stated in note 4. The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will likely differ from the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to final outcomes deviating from estimates and assumptions made. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in other notes, together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

- estimation of employee benefit obligations - notes 4.5 and 13
- estimation of provision for taxation and recognition of deferred tax assets - notes 4.4, 22 and 43
- estimation of useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment - notes 4.8 and 19
- estimation uncertainties and judgements made in relation to lease accounting - notes 4.10, 9 and 21
- Impairment of financial assets - notes 4.19.1.4, 27, 31 and 32
- Impairment of non-financial assets - notes 4.9, 4.20, 19 and 20
- Provisions and contingent liabilities - notes 4.7, 4.28 and 18



## **4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

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

### **4.1 Borrowings**

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent that there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is extinguished, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

Where the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated and the entity issues equity instruments to a creditor to extinguish all or part of the liability (debt for equity swap), a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss, which is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the fair value of the equity instruments issued.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless, at the end of the reporting period, the Company has a right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Covenants that the Company is required to comply with, on or before the end of the reporting period, are considered in classifying loan arrangements with covenants as current or non-current. Covenants that the Company is required to comply with after the reporting period do not affect the classification at the reporting date.

### **4.2 Deferred credit**

Deferred credit represents the grant received from the government to cover the cost of supplying and laying transmission, service, and main pipelines. Amortization of deferred credit begins when the related asset is available for use and continues over its estimated useful life.

### **4.3 Contract liabilities**

A contract liability is recognised for the Company's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration, or the Company has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e. a receivable), before the Company transfers a good or service to the customer, the entity shall present the contract as a contract liability when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities include amounts received from customers as contributions toward the cost of supplying and laying transmission, service, and main pipelines. Revenue recognition for such contract liabilities begins when the related asset is available for use and is amortised over its useful life.

### **4.4 Taxation - levy and income tax**

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the statement of profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognized in equity or comprehensive income as the case may be.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

## **Current**

The charge for current tax is calculated using prevailing tax rates or tax rates expected to apply to profit for the year if enacted after taking into account tax credits, rebates and exemptions, if any. 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. Where there is uncertainty in income tax accounting i.e. when it is not probable that the tax authorities will accept the treatment, the impact of the uncertainty is measured and accounted for using either the most likely amount or the expected value method, depending on which method better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty. Such judgements are reassessed whenever circumstances have changed or there is new information that affects the judgements. Where, at the assessment stage, the taxation authorities have adopted a different tax treatment and the Company considers that the most likely outcome will be in favour of the Company, the amounts are shown as contingent liabilities. In making a judgment and / or estimate relating to probability of outcome, the management considers laws, statutory rules, regulations and their interpretations. Where, based on management's estimate, a provision is required, the same is recorded in the financial statements.

## **Deferred**

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

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and tax credits can be utilised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and where the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

## **Levies**

Minimum taxes that exceed the normal tax liability, as well as tax deducted at source (other than from dividends received from subsidiaries, joint ventures, and associates) under the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 ('the Ordinance'), are not within the scope of IAS 12 - Income Taxes. Instead, these taxes fall under the provisions of IFRIC 21 - Levies, and IAS 37 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

Consequently, a liability for these levies is recognized in accordance with IFRIC 21 when the event specified in the Ordinance that triggers the obligation occurs. Therefore, excess minimum taxes and final taxes are recognized as liabilities when they become due, ensuring compliance with the recognition and measurement principles outlined in IAS 37.

## **4.5 Employee benefits**

### **4.5.1 Short term obligations**

Liabilities for salaries, including non-monetary benefits and accumulating annual leaves that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the statement of financial position.

#### 4.5.2 Post employment benefits

##### (i) Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than the defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. The calculation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the "Projected Unit Credit method". The most recent valuation was carried out as at June 30, 2024.

##### (a) Pension and Gratuity Plan

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 13.8.

Plan assets held by the fund include long-term government bonds, term finance certificates, treasury bills and term deposits with banks. The actual return on plan assets represents the difference between the fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year and as at the end of the year, after adjustments for contributions made by the Company as reduced by benefits paid during the year.

The Company ensures that its investment positions are managed within an asset-liability matching (ALM) framework developed to align with its pension obligations. Within this framework, the Company's ALM objective is to match assets to the pension obligations by investing in equity securities, floating-rate long-term bonds, and short-term debt securities. The Company actively monitors how the duration and expected yield of these investments align with the expected cash outflows arising from the pension scheme obligations.

The amount recognized in the statement of financial position represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as reduced by the fair value of the plan assets. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions for the defined benefit plan are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Past service costs are recognized immediately in the statement of profit or loss.

##### (b) Medical and free gas facility schemes

The Company offers a free gas facility to non-executives and medical benefits to all employees and their dependants post-retirement. Executives who retired up to December 31, 2000, are also eligible for the free gas facility. Significant assumptions for valuing these schemes are provided in note 13.8.

##### (c) Accumulating compensated absences

The Company recognizes liabilities for employees' compensated absences and leave fare assistance in the year they are earned. However, executives have not been entitled to leave fare assistance since December 31, 2000. Provisions for these obligations are made based on employees' current salary levels. Unutilized leave balances may be accumulated up to a maximum of 60 days for executives and 90 days for non-executives. Employees can encash their accumulated leave balance upon leaving the Company.

The amount recognised in the statement of financial position represents the present value of the defined benefit obligations. Actuarial gains and losses are charged to the statement of profit or loss immediately in the period when these occur.



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for the year ended June 30, 2024

## 4.5.2 Defined contribution plan - Provident Fund

The Company operates a defined contributory approved Provident Fund Trust for all permanent employees. Equal monthly contributions are made both by the Company and employees at the rate of 7.5% of basic salary for executives and 10% for non-executive employees to the Provident Fund Trust. Obligation for contributions to defined contribution plan is expensed as the related service is provided.

## 4.6 Trade and other payables

These represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period (or in the normal operating cycle of the business, if longer). They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

## 4.7 Provisions

Provisions for legal claims and make good obligations are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

## 4.8 Property, plant and equipment

### 4.8.1 Operating fixed assets

#### Cost

Operating fixed assets except for freehold, 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.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised 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 repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the profit or loss during the financial year 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 annual rates given in note 19.1 to these financial statements.

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, 2024 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.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount as fully explained in note 4.20 to these financial statements.

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.

#### **4.8.2 Capital work-in-progress**

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost less any identified impairment loss. All expenditure including borrowing costs connected with specific assets incurred during installation and construction period are carried under capital work-in-progress. These are transferred to operating fixed assets as and when these are available for use.

#### **4.9 Intangible assets**

Expenditure incurred to acquire computer software and Enterprise Resource Planning ('ERP') system are capitalised as intangible assets and stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and any identified impairment loss. Amortization is charged to statement of profit or loss using the straight line method, so as to write off the cost of an asset over its estimated useful life. Amortization is being charged at the annual rates of 33.33% on computer software and ERP software, on straight line basis.

Useful lives of intangible operating assets are reviewed, at each reporting date and adjusted if the impact of amortization is significant. The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that intangible asset may be impaired. If such indication exists, the carrying amount of such assets are reviewed to assess whether they are recorded in excess of their recoverable amount.

Where carrying values exceed the respective recoverable amount, assets are written down to their recoverable amounts and the resulting impairment loss is recognized in statement of profit or loss. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Where an impairment loss is recognized, the amortization charge is adjusted in the future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount over its estimated useful life.

#### **4.10 Leases**

##### **The Company is the lessee:**

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease based on whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions.

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company.

For leases which are not short term (of a period less than twelve months) or of low monetary value, the lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases of the Company, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right of use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Company:

- where possible, uses the recent third party financing received by the Company as a starting point, adjusted to reflect the changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received;

# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

- uses expected terms of third party financing based on correspondence with the third party financial institutions, where third party financing was not received recently; and
- makes adjustments specific to the lease e.g. terms and security.

Lease payments include the following:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable by the Company under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option, less any lease incentives receivable.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability. Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option or not to exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods covered by termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated). While making this assessment, the Company considers significant penalties to terminate (or not extend) as well as the significant cost of business disruption.

The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in fixed lease payments or an index or rate, change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. The corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right of use asset, or is recorded in the statement of profit or loss if the carrying amount of right of use asset has been reduced to zero.

The right of use asset is initially measured based on the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentive received. The right of use asset is depreciated on a straight line method over the lease term as this method most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits. The right of use asset is reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

When there is a change in scope of a lease, or the consideration for a lease, that was not part of the original terms and conditions of the lease, it is accounted for as a lease modification. The lease modification is accounted for as a separate lease if modification increases the scope of lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets and the consideration for lease increases by an amount that is commensurate with the stand-alone price for the increase in scope adjusted to reflect the circumstances of the particular contracts, if any. When the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, the lease liability is remeasured and corresponding adjustment is made to right-of-use asset.

Payments associated with short-term and low value leases are recognised on a straight line basis as an expense in the statement of profit or loss.

#### **4.11 Borrowing cost**

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial time to get ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in statement of profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

#### **4.12 Stores and spare parts**

These are valued at lower of monthly moving average cost or net realizable value except for items in transit which are stated at invoice value along with any other charges associated with buying the inventory for its intended use. The Company reviews the carrying amount of stores and spare parts on a regular basis for provision for obsolescence while items considered obsolete are carried at nil value. Provision for obsolescence of stores and spare parts is made on the basis of management's best estimate of usability of items and considering the ageing analysis prepared on an item by item basis.

#### **4.13 Stock-in-trade**

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

#### **4.14 Trade and other receivables**

Trade debts and other receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional, unless they contain significant financing component in which case such are recognised at fair value. The Company holds the trade debts with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures the trade debts subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less loss allowance.

Trade debts and other receivables are written off where there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

#### **4.15 Contract assets**

A contract asset is recognised for the Company's right to consideration in exchange for goods or services that it has transferred to a customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, the Company presents the amount as a contract asset, excluding any amounts presented as a receivable.

#### **4.16 Cash and cash equivalents**

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Additionally, cash and cash equivalents encompass short-term borrowings that are repayable on demand and are an integral part of the Company's cash management, as well as bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts and short-term borrowings are presented within borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.



# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

## 4.17 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 is recognised when performance obligations are satisfied by transferring control of a promised good to a customer and the control transfers at a point in time or over time. Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable excluding government levies. The Company recognizes its revenue on the following basis:

- i) Revenue from gas sales is recognized based on the gas supplied to consumers at rates notified by the Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority (OGRA). Accruals are made for the estimated gas supplied between the last meter reading and year-end. Revenue is recognized at a point in time, as management has determined there is a single performance obligation: the supply of gas.
- ii) Meter rentals are recognized monthly at rates specified by OGRA for various consumer categories. Revenue is recognized over time, as the single performance obligation is the availability of meters to customers.
- iii) Late Payment Surcharge (LPS) on gas sales arrears is calculated from the overdue date and recognized when it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the entity. Revenue is recognized over time.
- iv) Take or Pay income is recognized when consumers fail to consume the committed gas volume by the agreed date per the terms of the Gas Supply Agreement (GSA). Revenue is recognized at a point in time.
- v) Income from construction contracts is recognized over time by referencing progress towards satisfying the performance obligation. The Company uses a cost-based input method to determine economic benefits. Revenue is recognized over time.
- vi) Income from urgent fees is recognized when the connection is installed. Revenue is recognized at a point in time.
- vii) Gas transportation income

Firm Transportation Agreement: Income is recognized when the committed contracted capacity is made available to the shipper.

Interruptible Transportation Agreements: Income is recognized when gas is transported from the network at OGRA-notified rates. Revenue is recognized over time.

#### **4.18 Foreign currency transactions**

##### **i) Functional and presentation currency**

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the functional currency). The financial statements are presented in Pak Rupees, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

##### **ii) Transactions and balances**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions, and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates, are generally recognised in statement of profit or loss.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings are presented in the statement of profit or loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit or loss on a net basis within other gains/(losses).

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example, translation differences on non-monetary assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss, and translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equities classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised in other comprehensive income.

#### **4.19 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.

##### **4.19.1 Financial assets**

###### **4.19.1.1 Classification**

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value [either through other comprehensive income ('OCI') or through profit or loss]; and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or OCI. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI').

The Company reclassifies debt instruments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

## 4.19.1.2 Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date, being the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

## 4.19.1.3 Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss ('FVPL'), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest.

### Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

- i) **Amortised cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows, where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss. Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.
- ii) **FVOCI:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses, which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest method. Impairment expenses are presented as a separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.
- iii) **FVPL:** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

### Equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in OCI, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the group's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVPL are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

## 4.19.1.4 Impairment of financial assets other than those due or ultimately due from the Government of Pakistan

The Company recognizes an allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECL) 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.

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit losses ('ECL') associated with its financial assets. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For contract assets, the Company applies IFRS 9 simplified approach to measure the ECL ('loss allowance') which uses a life time expected loss allowance to be recognised from initial recognition, while general 3-stage approach is applied for other financial assets such as deposits, other receivables and bank balances i.e. to measure ECL through loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL if credit risk on a financial instrument or a group of financial instruments has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information (adjusted for factors that are specific to the counterparty, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate). As for the exposure at default for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date. Loss allowances are forward looking, based on 12 month expected credit losses where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk rating, otherwise allowances are based on lifetime expected losses. The Company considers a financial asset in default in accordance with the definition of default mentioned in note 50.1 (b)(ii).

The measurement of ECL 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 at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The Company recognizes an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss for financial assets with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

The Company writes off financial assets, in whole or in part, when it has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The assessment of no reasonable expectation of recovery is based on unavailability of debtor's sources of income or assets to generate sufficient future cash flows to repay the amount. The Company may write-off financial assets that are still subject to enforcement activity. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off will result in impairment gains.

#### **4.19.1.5 Financial assets due from the Government of Pakistan**

Financial assets due or ultimately due from the Government of Pakistan in respect of circular debt include certain trade debts, contract assets and other receivables. The Company follows relevant requirements of IAS 39 in respect of impairment of these financial assets due to the exemption available in respect of IFRS 9 till December 31, 2025 as stated in note 2.2.3 (b).

Provision for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all the amount due according to the original terms of the receivable.

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that the financial asset is impaired. The financial asset is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtor is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation, and where observable data indicates that there is a measurable



# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults. The amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss. When the financial asset is uncollectible, it is written off against the provision. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to the statement of profit or loss. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

## 4.19.2 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognised at the time when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities at amortised cost are initially measured at fair value less transaction costs. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities, other than those at fair value through profit or loss, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss, when the liabilities are derecognised, as well as through effective interest rate amortization process.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. Where 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 a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

## 4.20 Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

An impairment loss is reversed if there is a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

## 4.21 Investments

Investments intended to be held for less than twelve months from the reporting date or to be sold to raise operating capital, are included in current assets. All other investments are classified as non-current. Management determines the appropriate classification of its investments at the time of the purchase and re-evaluates such designation on a regular basis.

#### **4.22 Finance income**

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested (financial assets), gain on disposal of financial assets and changes in fair value of investments. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in the statement of profit or loss, using effective interest rate method.

#### **4.23 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the financial statements only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amount and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and to settle the liabilities simultaneously.

#### **4.24 Gas development surcharge / Tariff adjustment**

Under the provisions of the license for transmission and distribution of natural gas granted by OGRA, the Company is required to earn an annual return of no less than the rate of return calculated using the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) on the value of its average fixed assets in operation (net of deferred credit). This return is determined before corporate income taxes, interest, and other debt-related charges, after excluding interest, dividends, and other non-operating income, and before accounting for the efficiency benchmarks prescribed by OGRA. Any surplus or deficit in this regard is recoverable from the Government of Pakistan either directly or indirectly, including through increases in future gas prices and/or subsidies, or is payable to the Government of Pakistan (GOP) as a tariff adjustment or gas development surcharge.

In line with the policy approved by the Economic Coordination Committee (ECC) of the Federal Cabinet in its meeting held on October 23, 2023 vide case No. ECC-319/41/2023 which was subsequently ratified by Federal Government vide case No.182/31/2023, the shortfall in respect of RLNG diversion cost has been factored in the Revenue Requirement of indigenous gas.

#### **4.25 RLNG tariff adjustment and gas swapping deferral account**

As per the policy guidelines issued by the Economic Coordination Committee of the Cabinet (ECC) on RLNG pricing, the Company is allowed to earn an annual return, calculated as a percentage of the value of its average fixed assets in RLNG operations, as determined by OGRA. Any deficit or surplus in this regard is recoverable from or payable to RLNG consumers through adjustments in future RLNG prices. The surplus or shortfall, if any, is included in 'Trade and Other Payables' or 'Other Receivables,' respectively, with the corresponding charge or credit recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

#### **4.26 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.

#### **4.27 Earnings per share ('EPS')**

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

#### **4.28 Contingent liabilities and assets**

Contingent liability is disclosed when:

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

# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

Contingent liabilities are not recognised. A contingent liability is disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow is remote.

Contingent asset is disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable. Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements since this may result in recognition of income that may never be realised.

Contingent liabilities and assets are generally estimated using:

- The single most likely outcome; or
- A weighted average of all the possible outcomes (the 'expected value' method). This is likely to be the most appropriate method for a large population of similar claims, but can also be applied to a single obligation with various possible outcomes.

## 4.29 Share capital

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

## 4.30 Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest thousand Rupees unless otherwise stated.

## 5. SHARE CAPITAL

### 5.1 Authorized share capital

2024 (Number of shares)	2023 (Number of shares)		2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023 (Rupees in thousand)
1,500,000,000	1,500,000,000	Ordinary shares of Rs 10 each	15,000,000	15,000,000
1,500,000,000	1,500,000,000		15,000,000	15,000,000

### 5.2 Issued, subscribed and paid up share capital

2024 (Number of shares)	2023 (Number of shares)		Note	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023 (Rupees in thousand)
121,146,000	121,146,000	Ordinary shares of Rs 10 each fully paid in cash		1,211,460	1,211,460
3,329,000	3,329,000	Ordinary shares of Rs 10 each issued for consideration other than cash	5.4	33,290	33,290
509,741,665	509,741,665	Ordinary shares of Rs 10 each issued as fully paid bonus shares		5,097,417	5,097,417
634,216,665	634,216,665		5.5	6,342,167	6,342,167

**5.3** Ordinary shares of the Company held by associated companies by virtue of common directorship are as follows:

	2024 (Number of shares)	2023
National Investment Trust Limited	-	29,983,579
Sui Southern Gas Company Limited	2,414,174	-
	2,414,174	29,983,579

**5.4** During the years 1964 and 1965, the Company purchased transmission system and allied assets from West Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation and issued shares for consideration other than cash.

**5.5** These fully paid ordinary shares carry one vote per share and right to dividend.

	Note	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
<b>6. REVENUE RESERVES</b>			
General reserve	6.1	4,127,682	4,127,682
Dividend equalization reserve	6.1	480,000	480,000
Unappropriated profits	6.2	53,242,969	34,635,746
		57,850,651	39,243,428

**6.1** This represents the level of unrestricted funds available for general use and distribution among the shareholders.

**6.2** This represents appropriation of profits in past years to meet future contingencies.

	Note	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
<b>7. LONG TERM FINANCING - SECURED</b>			
<b>Conventional financing</b>			
Syndicate term finance	7.1.1	5,906,875	6,815,625
Term finance	7.1.2	153,667	461,000
Syndicate term finance	7.1.3	8,854,444	12,396,223
		14,914,986	19,672,848
<b>Islamic mode of financing:</b>			
Islamic finance under musharaka arrangement	7.2.1	703,125	1,015,625
Islamic finance under lease arrangement	7.2.2	3,888,889	5,444,444
Islamic finance under musharaka arrangement	7.2.3	10,000,000	-
		14,592,014	6,460,069
		29,507,000	26,132,917
Less: Transaction cost		38,045	43,828
Less: Current portion shown under current liabilities	17	6,472,250	6,625,917
		22,996,705	19,463,172



# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

## 7.1 Conventional financing

Lender	Note	Mark-up rate	No. of outstanding installments	Repayment commencement date	Maturity date
Syndicate of banks	7.1.1	Six months Karachi Inter-Bank Offered Rate ('KIBOR') + 0.65% per annum	13 half yearly installments	May 04, 2023	November 04, 2030
Allied Bank Limited	7.1.2	Six months KIBOR + 0.45% per annum	1 half yearly installment	February 06, 2022	August 06, 2024
Syndicate of banks	7.1.3	Six months KIBOR - 0.25% per annum	5 half yearly installments	July 07, 2022	July 06, 2026

**7.1.1** This loan facility of Rs 7,270 million has been obtained from a syndicate of banks, with United Bank Limited acting as the agent. This amount is part of a total loan facility of Rs 8,455 million. The loan is secured by a first pari passu charge, created through the hypothecation of all present and future movable fixed assets of the Company, excluding the assets of the Regasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) project, which amounts to Rs 11,273 million (2023: Rs 11,273 million). The effective markup rate charged during the year ranges from 22.25% to 22.72% per annum (2023: 15.48% to 22.73% per annum).

**7.1.2** This loan of Rs 922 million has been obtained from Allied Bank Limited as part of a total loan facility of Rs 1,076 million. The loan is secured by a first pari passu charge created through the hypothecation of all present and future movable fixed assets of the Company, excluding the assets of the Regasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) project, which amounts to Rs 1,435 million (2023: Rs 1,435 million). The effective markup rate charged during the year ranges from 18.45% to 23.39% per annum (2023: 11.18% to 18.45% per annum).

**7.1.3** This loan facility of Rs 15,938 million has been obtained from a syndicate of banks, with United Bank Limited acting as the agent, for the refinancing of the term finance facility related to the LNG Project Phase-II. The loan is secured by a sovereign guarantee from the Government of Pakistan. The effective markup rate charged during the year ranges from 16.85% to 22.72% per annum (2023: 11.26% to 16.85% per annum).

## 7.2 Arrangements under Islamic financing

Lender	Note	Mark-up rate	No. of outstanding installments	Repayment commencement date	Maturity date
Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited	7.2.1	Three months KIBOR - 0.55% per annum	9 quarterly installments	October 24, 2022	July 24, 2026
Syndicate of banks	7.2.2	Six months KIBOR - 0.25% per annum	5 half yearly installments	July 07, 2022	July 06, 2026
Meezan Bank Limited	7.2.3	Three months KIBOR + 0.44% per annum	20 quarterly installments	December 01, 2025	September 01, 2030

**7.2.1** This loan of Rs 1,250 million has been obtained from Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited for the refinancing of the term finance facility related to the LNG Project Phase-II. It is secured by a sovereign guarantee from the Government of Pakistan. The effective markup rate charged during the year ranges from 20.22% to 22.51% per annum (2023: 13.07% to 21.53% per annum).

**7.2.2** This loan facility of Rs 7,000 million has been obtained from a syndicate of banks, with United Bank Limited acting as the agent, for the refinancing of the term finance facility related to the LNG Project Phase-II. The loan is secured by a sovereign guarantee from the Government of Pakistan. The effective markup rate charged during the year ranges from 16.85% to 22.72% (2023: 11.26% to 16.85%) per annum.

**7.2.3** This loan of Rs 10,000 million has been obtained from Meezan Bank Limited for the infrastructure development project related to the injection of additional gas discovered from the Bannu West Well-II Gas Field and Wali Well-I Gas Field. The loan is secured by a first pari passu charge created through the hypothecation of all present and future fixed assets of the Company, excluding land and buildings, up to an amount of Rs 13,334 million. The effective markup rate charged during the year ranges from 21.48% to 23.61% per annum.

	Note	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
<b>8. LONG TERM FINANCING - UNSECURED</b>			
Local currency loans	8.1	277,915	288,236
Current portion shown under current liabilities	17	(212,976)	(190,668)
		64,939	97,568
<b>8.1 Local currency loans</b>			
From government - development loans	8.1.1	199,440	199,787
From industrial consumers	8.1.2	78,475	88,449
		277,915	288,236

**8.1.1** These loans have been obtained from the Provincial Governments of Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) for the supply of gas to new towns. The aggregate loans amount to Rs 195.051 million (2023: Rs 191.781 million) and carry a markup rate of 5% per annum (2023: 5% per annum). Additionally, Rs 4.389 million (2023: Rs 8.007 million) carries a markup based on the six-month State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) treasury bills plus 1.2% (2023: six-month SBP treasury bills plus 1.2%) on the outstanding balance or part thereof. The amortised cost of loans from the Provincial Governments has been computed by discounting future cash flows using the Pakistan Investment Bonds (PIBs) rate prevailing at the time of the initial recognition of the respective loans.

**8.1.2** These loans have been obtained from certain industrial consumers for the laying of gas pipelines. These carry a markup rate of 1.5% per annum (2023: 1.5%) 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 calculated as the present value of all future cash flows, discounted using a rate of 1.1% (2023: 1.1%) above the State Bank of Pakistan's cutoff yield rates prevailing at the time of the initial recognition of these loans.

**8.1.3** The effective interest rates are as follows:

	2024 (% per annum)	2023
From government - development loans	9.80 to 14.10	9.80 to 14.25
From industrial consumers	6.55	6.55

# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

	Note	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
<b>9. LEASE LIABILITIES</b>			
The reconciliation of the carrying amount is as follows:			
As at beginning of the year		31,100,155	33,678,391
Recognized during the year		234,212	242,886
Interest expense for the year	42	3,774,675	4,165,000
Payments / adjustments made during the year		(6,911,975)	(6,986,122)
As at end of the year		28,197,067	31,100,155
Current portion shown under current liabilities		(4,487,799)	(4,954,838)
Non-current lease liabilities		23,709,268	26,145,317
<b>9.1</b>	The statement of financial position shows the following amounts related to leases:		
		2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
<b>Right-of-use assets</b>		23,123,182	26,515,939
<b>Lease liabilities</b>			
Current portion		4,487,799	4,954,838
Non-current portion		23,709,268	26,145,317
<b>9.2</b>	The statement of profit or loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:		
	Note	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets	36.3 and 39	3,499,511	3,695,955
Finance cost - leases	42	3,774,675	4,165,000
Expense relating to short term leases		67,698	79,344
<b>10. SECURITY DEPOSITS</b>			
Consumers	10.1 & 10.2	62,564,896	58,048,747
Contractors - Houseline	10.3	147,159	178,466
	10.4	62,712,055	58,227,213

**10.1** Consumers' deposits represent security received against amounts due from consumers on account of gas sales. These deposits are repayable upon cancellation of the contract for gas supply or upon submission of a bank guarantee or standby letter of credit in lieu of security deposits. They are also adjustable against unrecovered trade debts from the respective consumers. Interest is payable at the rate of KIBOR minus 3% or 5%, whichever is less, but not below 2% per annum on deposits from all consumers, other than domestic, which aggregate to Rs 32,767.352 million (2023: Rs 28,645.451 million). However, for one consumer with a deposit of Rs 3,084.714 million (2023: Rs 3,084.714 million), the interest rate is 1% above the 3-month SBP treasury bills cut-off rate, subject to a floor of 7% per annum (2023: 3-month SBP treasury bills cut-off rate, subject to a floor of 7%).

**10.2** These include security deposits from following related parties/associated companies:

	2024	2023
	(Rupees in thousand)	
Northern Power Generation Company Limited	-	339,700
Fauji Fertilizer Company Limited	12,793	12,366
State Life Insurance Corporation of Pakistan	5,292	3,624
State Bank of Pakistan	1,460	1,460
Oil and Gas Development Company Limited	169	-
Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited	7,029	-
Pakistan International Airlines Limited	4,734	-
Mari Energies Limited (formerly Mari Petroleum Company Limited)	991	788
Nishat Mills Limited	-	2,578
Soneri Bank Limited	-	15
Fatima Fertilizer Company Limited (formerly Pakarab Fertilizers Limited)	368	-
Service Global Footware Limited	3,018	-
Service Industries Limited	2,200	-
Saif Textile Limited	2,123	-
Saif Healthcare Limited	6,235	-
Interloop Limited	3,950	-
Lahore University of Management Sciences	25,216	25,216
	75,578	385,747

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

**10.4** These security deposits are being utilized for business purposes in accordance with the terms of the contracts with consumers and contractors. Consequently, they have not been deposited in a separate bank account.



# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

	Note	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
<b>11. DEFERRED GRANT</b>			
Government grants against:			
- Completed jobs		48,389,976	44,903,960
- Jobs-in-progress		29,336,425	31,234,866
		77,726,401	76,138,826
Less: Accumulated amortization:			
Opening balance		18,101,725	16,542,218
Amortization for the year	37	1,716,801	1,559,507
		19,818,526	18,101,725
		57,907,875	58,037,101
Current portion shown under current liabilities		(3,902,277)	-
	11.1	54,005,598	58,037,101
<b>11.1</b>	The reconciliation of the carrying amount is as follows:		
Opening balance		58,037,101	57,656,379
Addition during the year		1,587,575	1,940,229
Amortization for the year		(1,716,801)	(1,559,507)
Closing balance		57,907,875	58,037,101
Current portion shown under current liabilities		(3,902,277)	-
		54,005,598	58,037,101
<b>12. CONTRACT LIABILITIES</b>			
Consumer contribution	12.1	25,565,633	24,090,013
Due to customers against construction contract		6,402,729	7,891,490
Advances from customers against gas bill and new connection		4,903,402	453,009
		36,871,764	32,434,512
Current portion shown under current liabilities		(11,306,131)	(8,344,499)
		25,565,633	24,090,013
<b>12.1 Consumer contribution against:</b>			
- Completed jobs		38,768,409	37,414,913
- Jobs-in-progress		14,194,897	13,189,506
		52,963,306	50,604,419
Less: Accumulated amortization:			
Opening balance		26,514,406	25,590,288
Amortization for the year	37	883,267	924,118
		27,397,673	26,514,406
	12.1.1	25,565,633	24,090,013

	Note	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
<b>12.1.1</b>	The reconciliation of the carrying amount is as follows:		
	Opening balance	24,090,013	19,747,043
	Addition during the year	2,358,887	5,267,088
	Amortization for the year	(883,267)	(924,118)
	Closing balance	25,565,633	24,090,013
	12.1.2		
<b>12.1.2</b>	The Company 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 pipelines. These are being amortised over the useful lives of the transmission and distribution system.		
<b>12.2</b>	Revenue recognised during the year, which was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year, amounted to Rs 843.209 million (2023: Rs 729.285 million).		
	Note	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
<b>13. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS</b>			
<b>Liabilities</b>			
	Pension fund - Non Executive staff	4,304,812	4,561,114
	Medical fund - Executive staff	624,689	376,752
	Medical fund - Non Executive staff	397,514	557,871
	Gratuity fund - Executive staff	8,724,875	6,966,244
	Gratuity fund - Non Executive staff	241,129	1,244,810
	Free gas facility fund - Non Executive staff	1,867,687	878,882
	Accumulating compensated absences - Non Executive staff	-	27,566
	13.1	16,160,706	14,613,239
<b>Assets</b>			
	Pension fund - Executive staff	4,907,188	3,706,147
	Accumulating compensated absences - Executive staff	260,877	168,934
	Free gas facility fund - Executives	121,000	160,267
	Accumulating compensated absences - Non Executive staff	237,112	-
	13.1	5,526,177	4,035,348

# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

## 13.1 Reconciliation of payable to employee benefit plans

Note	Pension fund		Medical fund		Medical fund		Gratuity fund	
	- Non executive staff		- Executive staff		- Non executive staff		- Executive staff	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
(Rupees in thousand)								
13.5	39,271,562	33,423,773	9,904,325	8,074,848	19,324,170	16,115,748	8,912,179	7,294,357
13.6	(34,966,750)	(28,862,659)	(9,279,636)	(7,698,096)	(18,926,656)	(15,557,877)	(187,304)	(328,113)
	4,304,812	4,561,114	624,689	376,752	397,514	557,871	8,724,875	6,966,244
Note	Gratuity fund		Free gas facility fund		Accumulating		Sub total	
	- Non executive staff		- Non executive staff		compensated absences		- Non executive staff	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
(Rupees in thousand)								
13.5	11,653,741	10,599,198	11,739,618	9,018,776	-	2,230,518	100,805,595	86,757,218
13.6	(11,412,612)	(9,354,388)	(9,871,931)	(8,139,894)	-	(2,202,952)	(84,644,889)	(72,143,979)
	241,129	1,244,810	1,867,687	878,882	-	27,566	16,160,706	14,613,239
Note	Pension fund		Accumulating		Free gas facility fund		Accumulating	
	- Executive staff		compensated absences		- Executive staff		compensated absences	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
(Rupees in thousand)								
13.5	2,671,403	2,164,590	1,169,559	1,039,641	271,539	163,026	2,408,819	-
13.6	(7,578,591)	(5,870,737)	(1,430,436)	(1,208,575)	(392,539)	(323,293)	(2,645,931)	-
	(4,907,188)	(3,706,147)	(260,877)	(168,934)	(121,000)	(160,267)	(237,112)	-
Sub total		2023	2024	Total				
		(Rupees in thousand)						
Note		2024	2023	2024	2023			
13.5	Present value of defined benefit obligations	6,521,320	3,367,257	107,326,915	90,124,475			
13.6	Fair value of plan assets	(12,047,497)	(7,402,605)	(96,692,386)	(79,546,584)			
	Net assets) / Net liabilities	(5,526,177)	(4,035,348)	10,634,529	10,577,891			

## 13.2

## Movement in net liability / (Assets)

	Note	Pension fund		Medical fund		Medical fund		Gratuity fund	
		- Non executive staff		- Executive staff		- Non executive staff		- Executive staff	
		2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
(Rupees in thousand)									
Opening liability		4,561,114	4,626,067	376,752	331,400	557,871	-	6,966,244	5,615,107
Transferred to / from assets		-	-	-	-	-	(60,279)	-	-
Charge for the year	13.3	1,615,474	1,511,345	413,831	259,440	753,118	545,677	1,534,007	1,095,132
Remeasurements charged In OCI		(598,050)	(593,777)	6,450	(53,514)	(662,481)	285,553	506,806	516,604
Contribution paid		(1,273,726)	(982,521)	(172,344)	(160,574)	(250,994)	(213,080)	(282,182)	(260,599)
		4,304,812	4,561,114	624,689	376,752	397,514	557,871	8,724,875	6,966,244
	Note	Gratuity fund		Free gas facility fund		Accumulating compensated absences		Sub total	
		- Non executive staff		- Non executive staff		- Non executive staff			
		2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
(Rupees in thousand)									
Opening liability		1,244,810	1,258,891	878,882	41,791	27,566	68,820	14,613,239	11,942,076
Transferred to / from assets		-	-	-	-	(27,566)	-	(27,566)	(60,279)
Charge for the year	13.3	648,235	575,247	458,808	255,194	-	68,143	5,423,473	4,310,178
Remeasurements charged In OCI		(1,118,240)	(176,815)	875,350	745,082	-	-	(990,165)	723,133
Contribution paid		(533,676)	(412,513)	(345,353)	(163,185)	-	(109,397)	(2,858,275)	(2,301,869)
		241,129	1,244,810	1,867,687	878,882	-	27,566	16,160,706	14,613,239
	Note	Pension fund		Accumulating compensated absences		Free gas facility fund		Accumulating compensated absences	
		- Executive staff		- Executive staff		- Executives		- Non executive staff	
		2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
(Rupees in thousand)									
Opening (assets) / liability		(3,706,147)	(2,004,015)	(168,934)	(166,119)	(160,267)	(160,477)	-	-
Transferred to / from assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	27,566	-
(Credited) / charge for the year	13.3	(561,354)	(217,854)	(41,095)	33,354	(27,378)	(22,112)	(128,577)	-
Remeasurements charged In OCI		(57,708)	(946,811)	-	-	93,762	28,965	-	-
Contribution paid		(581,979)	(537,467)	(50,848)	(36,169)	(27,117)	(6,643)	(136,101)	-
		(4,907,188)	(3,706,147)	(260,877)	(168,934)	(121,000)	(160,267)	(237,112)	-
Sub total		2024		2024		2024		2024	
		2023		2023		2023		2023	
(Rupees in thousand)									
	Note	2024		2023		2024		2023	
Opening (assets) / liability		(4,035,348)	(2,330,611)	10,577,891	9,611,465				
Transferred to / from assets		27,566	-	-	(60,279)				
(Credited) / charge for the year	13.3	(758,404)	(206,612)	4,665,069	4,103,566				
Remeasurements charged In OCI		36,054	(917,846)	(954,111)	(194,713)				
Contribution paid		(796,045)	(580,279)	(3,654,320)	(2,882,148)				
		(5,526,177)	(4,035,348)	10,634,529	10,577,891				



# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

## 13.3 Amounts recognized in statement of profit or loss

	Pension fund				Medical fund				Gratuity fund			
	- Non executive staff		- Executive staff		- Non executive staff		- Executive staff		- Non executive staff		- Executive staff	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
<b>Note</b>	<b>(Rupees in thousand)</b>											
Current service cost	997,403	953,146	368,064	225,539	685,018	568,196	459,046	354,684				
Interest on obligation	5,150,268	4,078,230	1,258,217	939,822	2,518,466	1,804,347	1,101,277	793,552				
Expected return on plan assets	(4,532,197)	(3,520,031)	(1,212,450)	(905,921)	(2,450,366)	(1,826,866)	(26,316)	(53,104)				
Net actuarial losses recognized in the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Total included in employee benefit expense	13.13	1,615,474	1,511,345	413,831	259,440	753,118	1,534,007	1,095,132				
Actual return on plan assets		6,277,696	3,073,317	1,581,540	987,568	3,368,779	2,025,536	181,244				
<b>Note</b>	<b>(Rupees in thousand)</b>											
Current service cost	494,204	433,141	347,580	260,567	-	22,809	3,351,315	2,818,082				
Interest on obligation	1,621,718	1,197,397	1,393,261	951,378	-	261,492	13,043,207	10,026,218				
Expected return on plan assets	(1,467,687)	(1,055,291)	(1,282,033)	(956,751)	-	(259,587)	(10,971,049)	(8,577,551)				
Net actuarial losses recognized in the year	-	-	-	-	-	43,429	-	43,429				
Total included in employee benefit expense	13.13	648,235	575,247	458,808	255,194	68,143	5,423,473	4,310,178				
Actual return on plan assets		2,129,707	1,669,323	1,732,037	1,052,850	-	15,271,003	9,020,846				
<b>Note</b>	<b>(Rupees in thousand)</b>											
Current service cost	68,196	88,968	18,600	12,487	-	-	47,760	-				
Interest on obligation	332,814	348,758	159,740	118,948	23,541	19,957	340,587	-				
Expected return on plan assets	(962,364)	(655,580)	(190,351)	(143,815)	(50,919)	(42,069)	(346,965)	-				
Net actuarial losses recognized in the year	-	-	(29,084)	45,734	-	-	(169,959)	-				
Total included in employee benefit expense	13.13	(561,354)	(217,854)	(41,095)	33,354	(22,112)	(128,577)	-				
Actual return on plan assets		1,228,837	810,086	221,861	143,281	69,246	11,673	346,965				
<b>Note</b>	<b>(Rupees in thousand)</b>											
Current service cost	134,556	101,455	3,485,871	2,919,537								
Interest on obligation	856,682	487,663	13,899,889	10,513,881								
Expected return on plan assets	(1,550,599)	(841,464)	(12,521,648)	(9,419,015)								
Net actuarial losses recognized in the year	(199,043)	45,734	(199,043)	89,163								
Total included in employee benefit expense	13.13	(758,404)	(206,612)	4,665,069	4,103,566							
Actual return on plan assets		1,866,909	965,040	17,137,912	9,985,886							

## 13.4

## Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income

		Pension fund		Medical fund		Medical fund		Gratuity fund	
		- Non executive staff		- Executive staff		- Non executive staff		- Executive staff	
		2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Note		(Rupees in thousand)							
Remeasurement of plan obligation	13.5	1,147,449	(1,040,491)	375,540	28,133	255,932	484,223	661,734	416,165
Remeasurement of plan assets	13.6	(1,745,499)	446,714	(369,090)	(81,647)	(918,413)	(198,670)	(154,928)	100,439
		(598,050)	(593,777)	6,450	(53,514)	(662,481)	285,553	506,806	516,604
		Gratuity fund		Free gas facility fund		Accumulating compensated absences		Sub total	
		- Non executive staff		- Non executive staff		- Non executive staff			
		2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Note		(Rupees in thousand)							
Remeasurement of plan obligation	13.5	(456,220)	437,217	1,325,354	841,181	-	-	3,309,789	1,166,428
Remeasurement of plan assets	13.6	(662,020)	(614,032)	(450,004)	(96,099)	-	-	(4,299,954)	(443,295)
		(1,118,240)	(176,815)	875,350	745,082	-	-	(990,165)	723,133
		Pension fund		Accumulating compensated absences		Free gas facility fund		Accumulating compensated absences	
		- Executive staff		- Executive staff		- Executives		- Non executive staff	
		2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Note		(Rupees in thousand)							
Remeasurement of plan obligation	13.5	208,765	(792,305)	-	-	112,089	(1,431)	-	-
Remeasurement of plan assets	13.6	(266,473)	(154,506)	-	-	(18,327)	30,396	-	-
		(57,708)	(946,811)	-	-	93,762	28,965	-	-
Sub total		2023		2024		Total			
		2023		2024		2023			
Note		(Rupees in thousand)							
Remeasurement of plan obligation	13.5	320,854	(793,736)	3,630,643	372,692				
Remeasurement of plan assets	13.6	(284,800)	(124,110)	(4,584,754)	(567,405)				
		36,054	(917,846)	(954,111)	(194,713)				

# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

## 13.5 Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation

	Pension fund		Medical fund		Medical fund		Gratuity fund	
	- Non executive staff		- Executive staff		- Non executive staff		- Executive staff	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
(Rupees in thousand)								
Opening defined benefit obligation	33,423,773	30,985,326	8,074,848	7,041,928	16,115,748	13,472,062	7,294,357	6,026,381
Transferred to/from Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current service cost	997,403	953,146	368,064	225,539	685,018	568,196	459,046	354,684
Interest cost	5,150,268	4,078,230	1,258,217	939,822	2,518,466	1,804,347	1,101,277	793,552
Remeasurements charged to other comprehensive income	1,147,449	(1,040,491)	375,540	28,133	255,932	484,223	661,734	416,165
Benefits paid	(1,447,331)	(1,552,438)	(172,344)	(160,574)	(250,994)	(213,080)	(604,235)	(296,425)
Closing defined benefit obligation	39,271,562	33,423,773	9,904,325	8,074,848	19,324,170	16,115,748	8,912,179	7,294,357
	Gratuity fund		Free gas facility fund		Accumulating compensated absences		Sub total	
	- Non executive staff	2023	- Non executive staff	2023	- Non executive staff	2023	2024	2023
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
(Rupees in thousand)								
Opening defined benefit obligation	10,599,198	9,207,765	9,018,776	7,128,835	2,230,518	1,991,685	86,757,218	75,853,982
Transferred to/from Assets	-	-	-	-	(2,230,518)	-	(2,230,518)	-
Current service cost	494,204	433,141	347,580	260,567	-	22,809	3,351,315	2,818,082
Interest cost	1,621,718	1,197,397	1,393,261	951,378	-	261,492	13,043,207	10,026,218
Remeasurements charged to other comprehensive income	(456,220)	437,217	1,325,354	841,181	-	-	3,309,789	1,166,428
Remeasurements charged to statement of profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	63,927	-	63,927
Benefits paid	(605,159)	(676,322)	(345,353)	(163,185)	-	(109,395)	(3,425,416)	(3,171,419)
Closing defined benefit obligation	11,653,741	10,599,198	11,739,618	9,018,776	-	2,230,518	100,805,595	86,757,218
	Pension fund		Accumulating compensated absences		Free gas facility fund		Accumulating compensated absences	
	- Executive staff	2023	- Executive staff	2023	- Executives	2023	- Non executive staff	2023
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
(Rupees in thousand)								
Opening defined benefit obligation	2,164,590	2,647,632	1,039,641	899,175	163,026	151,143	-	-
Transferred to/from Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,230,518	-
Current service cost	68,196	88,968	18,600	12,487	-	-	47,760	-
Interest cost	332,814	348,758	159,740	118,948	23,541	19,957	340,587	-
Remeasurements charged to other comprehensive income	208,765	(792,305)	-	-	112,089	(1,431)	-	-
Remeasurements charged to statement of profit or loss	-	-	2,426	45,200	-	-	(73,945)	-
Benefits paid	(102,962)	(128,463)	(50,848)	(36,169)	(27,117)	(6,643)	(136,101)	-
Closing defined benefit obligation	2,671,403	2,164,590	1,169,559	1,039,641	271,539	163,026	2,408,819	-
Sub total		Total						
2024	2023	2024	2023	(Rupees in thousand)				
Opening defined benefit obligation	3,367,257	3,697,950	90,124,475	79,551,932				
Transferred to/from Assets	2,230,518	-	-	-				
Current service cost	134,556	101,455	3,485,871	2,919,537				
Interest cost	856,682	487,663	13,899,889	10,513,881				
Remeasurements charged to other comprehensive income	320,854	(793,736)	3,630,643	372,692				
Remeasurements charged to statement of profit or loss	(71,519)	45,200	(71,519)	109,127				
Benefits paid	(317,028)	(171,275)	(3,742,444)	(3,342,694)				
Closing defined benefit obligation	6,521,320	3,367,257	107,326,915	90,124,475				

13.5

## Changes in the fair value of plan assets

	Pension fund		Medical fund		Medical fund		Gratuity fund	
	- Non executive staff		- Executive staff		- Non executive staff		- Executive staff	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
<b>Note</b>	<b>(Rupees in thousand)</b>							
Opening fair value of plan assets	28,862,659	26,359,259	7,698,096	6,710,528	15,557,877	13,532,341	328,113	411,274
Transferred to / from assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expected return	4,532,197	3,520,031	1,212,450	905,921	2,450,366	1,826,866	26,316	53,104
Remeasurements charged to other comprehensive income	1,745,499	(446,714)	369,090	81,647	918,413	198,670	154,928	(100,439)
Remeasurements charged to statement of profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contributions by employer	1,273,726	982,521	172,344	160,574	250,994	213,080	282,182	260,599
Benefits paid	(1,447,331)	(1,552,438)	(172,344)	(160,574)	(250,994)	(213,080)	(604,235)	(296,425)
13.7	34,966,750	28,862,659	9,279,636	7,698,096	18,926,656	15,557,877	187,304	328,113
<b>Note</b>	<b>(Rupees in thousand)</b>							
Opening fair value of plan assets	9,354,388	7,948,874	8,139,894	7,087,044	2,202,952	1,922,865	72,143,979	63,972,185
Transferred to / from assets	-	-	-	-	(2,202,952)	-	(2,202,952)	-
Expected return	1,467,687	1,055,291	1,282,033	956,751	-	259,587	10,971,049	8,577,551
Remeasurements charged to other comprehensive income	662,020	614,032	450,004	96,099	-	-	4,299,954	443,295
Remeasurements charged to statement of profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,498	20,498
Contributions by employer	533,676	412,513	345,353	163,185	-	109,397	2,858,275	2,301,869
Benefits paid	(605,159)	(676,322)	(345,353)	(163,185)	-	(109,395)	(3,425,416)	(3,171,419)
13.7	11,412,612	9,354,388	9,871,931	8,139,894	-	2,202,952	84,644,889	72,143,979
<b>Note</b>	<b>(Rupees in thousand)</b>							
Opening fair value of plan assets	5,870,737	4,651,647	1,208,575	1,065,294	323,293	311,620	-	-
Transferred to / from assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,202,952	-
Expected return	962,364	655,580	190,351	143,815	50,919	42,069	346,965	-
Remeasurements charged to other comprehensive income	266,473	154,506	-	-	18,327	(30,396)	-	-
Remeasurements charged to statement of profit or loss	-	-	31,510	(534)	-	-	96,014	-
Contributions by employer	581,979	537,467	50,848	36,169	27,117	6,643	136,101	-
Benefits paid	(102,962)	(128,463)	(50,848)	(36,169)	(27,117)	(6,643)	(136,101)	-
13.7	7,578,591	5,870,737	1,430,436	1,208,575	392,539	323,293	2,645,931	-
<b>Note</b>	<b>(Rupees in thousand)</b>							
Opening fair value of plan assets	7,402,605	6,028,561	79,546,584	70,000,746	-	-	-	-
Transferred to / from assets	2,202,952	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expected return	1,550,599	841,464	12,521,648	9,419,015	-	-	-	-
Remeasurements charged to other comprehensive income	284,800	124,110	4,584,754	567,405	-	-	-	-
Remeasurements charged to statement of profit or loss	127,524	(534)	127,524	19,964	-	-	-	-
Contributions by employer	796,045	580,279	3,654,320	2,882,148	-	-	-	-
Benefits paid	(37,028)	(171,275)	(3,742,444)	(3,342,694)	-	-	-	-
13.7	12,047,497	7,402,605	96,692,386	79,546,584	-	-	-	-



# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

## 13.7 Plan assets comprise:

Pension fund - Non executive staff				
	2024		2023	
	Fair value		Fair value	
	(Rupees in thousand)	(%)	(Rupees in thousand)	(%)
Certificates of deposits	25,942,455	74.19	22,578,603	78.23
National Investment Trust (NIT) units	794,679	2.27	504,002	1.75
Pakistan Investment Bonds	2,159,203	6.18	2,474,807	8.57
Treasury bills	5,887,321	16.84	2,879,040	9.97
Cash at bank	183,092	0.52	426,207	1.48
	34,966,750	100.00	28,862,659	100.00

Medical fund - Executive staff				
	2024		2023	
	Fair value		Fair value	
	(Rupees in thousand)	(%)	(Rupees in thousand)	(%)
Certificates of deposit	4,845,102	52.20	3,627,430	47.12
National Investment Trust (NIT) units	40,735	0.44	23,286	0.30
Pakistan Investment Bonds	893,499	9.63	1,148,487	14.92
Treasury Bills	2,938,985	31.68	2,501,500	32.50
Cash at Bank	561,315	6.05	397,393	5.16
	9,279,636	100.00	7,698,096	100.00

Medical fund - Non executive staff				
	2024		2023	
	Fair value		Fair value	
	(Rupees in thousand)	(%)	(Rupees in thousand)	(%)
Certificates of deposit	12,164,267	64.26	8,843,019	56.84
National Investment Trust (NIT) units	304,143	1.61	173,859	1.12
Pakistan Investment Bonds	1,208,125	6.38	1,327,604	8.53
Treasury Bills	5,059,802	26.74	5,038,808	32.39
Cash at Bank	190,319	1.01	174,587	1.12
	18,926,656	100.00	15,557,877	100.00

Gratuity fund - Executive staff				
	2024		2023	
	Fair value		Fair value	
	(Rupees in thousand)	(%)	(Rupees in thousand)	(%)
Certificates of deposits	-	-	145,889	44.46
Pakistan Investment Bonds	102,819	54.89	100,890	30.75
Cash at bank	84,485	45.11	81,334	24.79
	187,304	100.00	328,113	100.00

Gratuity fund - Non executive staff				
	2024		2023	
	Fair value		Fair value	
	(Rupees in thousand)	(%)	(Rupees in thousand)	(%)
Certificates of deposits	5,096,437	44.66	4,687,872	50.11
National Investment Trust (NIT) units	728,790	6.39	434,215	4.64
Pakistan Investment Bonds	185,075	1.62	406,714	4.35
Cash at bank	605,199	5.30	26,715	0.29
Treasury Bills	4,768,611	41.78	3,781,040	40.42
Others	28,500	0.25	17,832	0.19
	11,412,612	100.00	9,354,388	100.00

Free gas facility fund - Non executive staff				
	2024		2023	
	Fair value		Fair value	
	(Rupees in thousand)	(%)	(Rupees in thousand)	(%)
Certificates of deposits	6,570,161	66.56	5,177,768	63.61
Pakistan Investment Bonds	590,182	5.98	695,555	8.55
National Investment Trust (NIT) units	105,766	1.07	60,460	0.74
Treasury Bills	2,324,262	23.54	2,147,691	26.38
Cash at bank	281,560	2.85	58,420	0.72
	9,871,931	100.00	8,139,894	100.00

Accumulating compensated absences - Non executive staff				
	2024		2023	
	Fair value		Fair value	
	(Rupees in thousand)	(%)	(Rupees in thousand)	(%)
Certificates of deposits	1,643,468	62.11	1,096,717	49.78
Pakistan Investment Bonds	295,091	11.15	373,651	16.96
Treasury Bills	514,290	19.44	705,338	32.02
Cash at bank	193,082	7.30	27,246	1.24
	2,645,931	100.00	2,202,952	100.00

Pension fund - Executive staff				
	2024		2023	
	Fair value		Fair value	
	(Rupees in thousand)	(%)	(Rupees in thousand)	(%)
Certificates of deposit	2,970,561	39.20	2,903,335	49.46
Pakistan Investment Bonds	359,867	4.75	457,599	7.79
National Investment Trust (NIT) units	270,060	3.56	160,903	2.74
Treasury Bills	3,847,060	50.76	2,208,102	37.61
Cash at Bank	131,043	1.73	140,798	2.40
	7,578,591	100.00	5,870,737	100.00

# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

Accumulating compensated absences - Executive staff				
	2024		2023	
	Fair value		Fair value	
	(Rupees in thousand)	(%)	(Rupees in thousand)	(%)
Certificates of deposit	556,244	38.90	414,824	34.33
Pakistan Investment Bonds	344,444	24.08	393,068	32.52
Treasury Bills	451,322	31.55	323,324	26.75
Cash at bank	78,426	5.47	77,359	6.40
	1,430,436	100.00	1,208,575	100.00

Free gas facility fund - Executives				
	2024		2023	
	Fair value		Fair value	
	(Rupees in thousand)	(%)	(Rupees in thousand)	(%)
Certificates of deposit	113,078	28.81	148,261	45.85
Pakistan Investment Bonds	17,475	4.45	134,604	41.64
Treasury Bills	236,174	60.17	36,621	11.33
Cash at Bank	25,812	6.57	3,807	1.18
	392,539	100.00	323,293	100.00

## 13.8 Principal actuarial assumptions used (expressed as weighted average)

	Pension fund			
	2024		2023	
	Executive	Non-Executive	Executive	Non-Executive
Expected increase in salaries - per annum	14.00%	14.00%	15.75%	15.75%
Discount rate per annum	14.00%	14.00%	15.75%	15.75%
Expected rate of return on plan assets				
- per annum	14.00%	14.00%	15.75%	15.75%
Rate of growth in pensions				
- Employees with retirement up to November 11, 2017	8.75%	8.75%	10.50%	10.50%
- Employees with retirement after November 11, 2017	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%

During the year ended June 30, 2018, 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 8.75% per annum was used for pensioners who retired before November 11, 2017 and 5% for pensioners who became pensioners after November 11, 2017.

Medical fund				
	2024		2023	
	Executive	Non-Executive	Executive	Non-Executive
Expected increase in salaries	14.00%	14.00%	15.75%	15.75%
Discount rate	14.00%	14.00%	15.75%	15.75%
Expected rate of return per annum on plan assets	14.00%	14.00%	15.75%	15.75%

Gratuity fund				
	2024		2023	
	Executive	Non-Executive	Executive	Non-Executive
Expected increase in salaries	14.00%	14.00%	15.75%	15.75%
Discount rate	14.00%	14.00%	15.75%	15.75%
Expected rate of return per annum on plan assets	14.00%	14.00%	15.75%	15.75%

Free gas facility fund				
	2024		2023	
	Executive	Non-Executive	Executive	Non-Executive
Discount rate	14.00%	14.00%	15.75%	15.75%
Expected rate of growth per annum in average cost of facility	14.00%	14.00%	15.75%	15.75%
Expected rate of return per annum on plan assets	14.00%	14.00%	15.75%	15.75%

Accumulating compensated absences				
	2024		2023	
	Executive	Non-Executive	Executive	Non-Executive
Expected increase in salaries	14.00%	14.00%	15.75%	15.75%
Discount rate	14.00%	14.00%	15.75%	15.75%
Expected rate of return per annum on plan assets	14.00%	14.00%	15.75%	15.75%

- 13.9** 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.



# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

**13.10** The effect of 1% movement in interest rates on defined benefits obligations would have the following effects:

	2024		2023	
	1% increase	1% (decrease)	1% increase	1% (decrease)
	(Rupees in thousand)			
Pension fund - Non Executive staff	(3,261,210)	3,807,002	(2,717,439)	3,144,117
Medical Fund - Executive	(1,599,366)	2,086,763	(1,257,936)	1,630,516
Medical Fund - Non Executive staff	(3,229,505)	4,222,241	(2,697,645)	3,521,972
Gratuity fund - Executive staff	(613,544)	694,724	(506,391)	574,669
Gratuity fund - Non Executive staff	(680,060)	754,505	(643,856)	713,320
Free gas facility fund - Non Executive staff	(1,885,034)	2,450,050	(1,457,404)	1,893,239
Accumulating compensated absences				
- Non Executive	(162,273)	183,610	(154,246)	173,972
Pension fund - Executive staff	(241,204)	285,753	(186,029)	218,654
Free gas facility fund - Executives	(28,517)	34,100	(16,873)	20,117
Accumulating compensated absences				
- Executive staff	(91,229)	104,775	(82,228)	94,704

	2024	2023
<b>13.11 The average duration of the defined benefit obligation is</b>		
Pension fund - Non Executive staff	9 years	9 years
Medical Fund - Executive	19 years	18 years
Medical Fund - Non Executive staff	19 years	19 years
Gratuity fund - Executive staff	7 years	7 years
Gratuity fund - Non Executive staff	6 years	6 years
Free gas facility fund - Non Executive staff	18 years	19 years
Accumulating compensated absences - Non Executive	7 Years	7 Years
Pension fund - Executive staff	10 years	9.3 years
Free gas facility fund - Executives	12 years	11 years
Accumulating compensated absences - Executive staff	8 years	9 years

	2024	2023
	(Rupees in thousand)	
<b>13.12 Estimated future contributions</b>		
Pension fund - Non Executive staff	1,626,627	1,638,407
Medical fund - Executive staff	624,689	376,752
Medical Fund - Non Executive staff	397,514	557,871
Gratuity fund-Executive staff	1,714,010	1,535,708
Gratuity fund-Non Executive staff	525,743	657,779
Free gas facility fund - Non Executive staff	1,867,687	878,882
Accumulating compensated absences-Non Executive staff	-	27,566
	6,721,784	5,672,965

<b>13.13</b>	The charge for the year has been allocated as follows:		
	Distribution cost	2,060,660	1,878,781
	Selling costs	1,170,503	1,059,022
	Administrative expenses	1,164,432	1,055,045
	Project work in progress	269,474	110,718
		4,665,069	4,103,566

**13.14** The effect of 1% movement in assumed medical cost trend rates would have the following effects:

	2024		2023	
	1% increase	1% (decrease)	1% increase	1% (decrease)
	(Rupees in thousand)			
Effect on the aggregate of the service cost and interest cost	178,676	(145,376)	167,991	(137,092)
Effect on defined benefit obligation	4,515,757	(3,728,984)	3,666,024	(3,037,110)

### 13.15 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

##### (i) 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.

##### (ii) 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

	Note	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
<b>14. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES</b>			
Creditors for:			
- gas	14.1 & 14.2	1,115,211,319	1,020,029,229
- supplies	14.3	6,853,243	3,612,416
Accrued liabilities		15,046,943	12,560,192
Advance from SSGCL against cost equalization	14.4	20,000,000	-
Gas Infrastructure Development Cess (GIDC)	14.5	8,058	98,865
Interest free deposits repayable on demand		1,236,572	1,232,331
Earnest money received from contractors		263,841	130,525
Workers' profit participation fund (WPPF)	14.6	1,900,813	946,878
		1,160,520,789	1,038,610,436

**14.1** These include amounts due to the following related parties/associated companies:

	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
Sui Southern Gas Company Limited (SSGCL)	421,358	421,358
Pakistan State Oil Company Limited	311,441,564	331,638,619
Pakistan LNG Limited	92,435,985	96,217,419
Government Holdings (Private) Limited	60,252,419	53,567,890
Pakistan Petroleum Limited	263,972,277	244,938,276
Oil and Gas Development Company Limited	285,656,962	236,847,328
Mari Energies Limited (formerly Mari Petroleum Company Limited)	65,559,572	32,419,976
Saif Energy Limited	519,456	-
	1,080,259,593	996,050,866

**14.2** Included in trade payables is an amount of Rs 311,441.564 million (2023: Rs 331,638.619 million) due to Pakistan State Oil Company Limited (PSO) and Rs 92,435.985 million (2023: Rs 96,217.419 million) due to Pakistan LNG Limited (PLL). These amounts represent payables for Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and/or Regasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) supplied by them. The agreements for the supply of LNG/RLNG between the parties have not yet been finalized and are currently under negotiation. Any additional liability or adjustments that may arise will be recorded accordingly upon the finalization of the agreements.

**14.3** These include amounts due to the following related parties/associated companies:

	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited	3,929	5
Pakistan State Oil Company Limited	30,413	22,869
Sui Southern Gas Company Limited	-	8,447
Media Times Limited	211	-
	34,553	31,321

**14.4** This represents the advance paid by SSGCL against the anticipated Cost of Gas Equalization Adjustment. The Ministry of Energy (Petroleum Division) has directed SNGPL and SSGCL to enter into a 'Cost of Gas Equalization

Agreement' to facilitate the transfer of surplus revenues generated in one Sui company due to uniform consumer gas prices across the country, despite differing mixes of natural gas and RLNG between the two companies. The agreement is currently pending execution between the parties.

#### 14.5 Gas Infrastructure Development Cess (GIDC)

	2024	2023
	(Rupees in thousand)	
The reconciliation of carrying amount is as follows:		
Opening balance	98,865	1,250,605
Collection/adjustment during the year	2,212,340	2,899,360
Payment made to Government Treasury	(2,303,147)	(4,051,100)
Closing balance	8,058	98,865

The Honorable Islamabad High Court, in its decision dated January 31, 2013, declared the 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, in its decision dated March 18, 2013, directed that neither the appellant shall recover the disputed amount from the respondents, nor shall the amount which has become payable to the respondents on the basis of the impugned judgment be paid back to the respondents.

An order on the subject matter was also passed by the Peshawar High Court in 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 the Peshawar High Court. On December 31, 2013, OGRA issued a notification directing the levy of GIDC at revised rates.

In September 2014, a GIDC Ordinance was issued by the President of Pakistan, pursuant to which, on directions of OGRA, the Company charged GIDC to its consumers with effect from September 2014. The Ordinance was superseded by the GIDC Act, 2015 passed by the 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 the removal of any anomalies in the GIDC Act. Based on the report of the sub-committee of the special committee, the requisite amendment in the GIDC Act, 2015 had already been laid in the Senate through the 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 orders from various courts against the recovery of GIDC. Certain amendments were introduced in the GIDC Act, 2015 through the GIDC (Amendment) Act, 2018, which inter alia include changes in the effective date for the 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.

In 2021, the Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan ordered the recovery of previous year GIDC in 24 monthly installments and until the recovery of outstanding GIDC, no further GIDC will be charged/recovered from the consumers.

Furthermore, the principal amount of GIDC amounting to Rs 133,476.809 million (2023: Rs 136,135.289 million) is recoverable from consumers and payable to the 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, some consumers have obtained stay orders against the 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.



# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

	Note	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
<b>14.6 Workers' Profit Participation Fund</b>			
The reconciliation of carrying amount is as follows:			
Opening balance		946,878	816,765
Allocation for the year	40	1,570,700	830,113
Payments made during the year		(616,765)	(700,000)
Closing balance		1,900,813	946,878

- 14.6.1** After the promulgation of the 18th Amendment to the Constitution, the implementation of the Workers' Profit Participation Act, 1968 was devolved to the provinces, granting them the authority to enact labour laws. However, the provincial Act is not applicable to trans-provincial entities such as the Company, and the allocation of the Workers' Profit Participation Fund (WPPF) among employees and the Federal Government is still under discussion. The Company has formed a Workers' Profit Participation Fund and deposited the outstanding amounts pertaining to previous years.

	Note	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023 (Restated)
<b>15. INTEREST / MARK-UP ACCRUED ON LOANS AND OTHER PAYABLES</b>			
Accrued mark-up / interest on:			
Long term financing from financial institutions - secured		1,727,116	2,065,731
Long term financing from financial institutions - unsecured		220,469	210,934
Short term borrowing from financial institutions - secured		7,527,006	6,417,450
Deposits from customers		5,278,884	4,684,369
Late payment of gas creditors and gas development surcharge		30,339,750	30,417,243
	15.1	45,093,225	43,795,727
<b>15.1</b> These include amounts payable to the following related parties/associated companies:			
Sui Southern Gas Company Limited		6,046,632	6,046,632
Government Holdings (Private) Limited		1,264,489	1,264,489
Pakistan Petroleum Limited		9,569,767	9,569,767
Oil and Gas Development Company Limited		7,889,798	7,889,798
Mari Energies Limited (formerly Mari Petroleum Company Limited)		434,684	434,684
Pakistan LNG Limited		70,967	148,460
Saif Energy Limited		4,126	-
		25,280,463	25,353,830

	Note	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
<b>16. SHORT TERM BORROWINGS FROM FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS - SECURED</b>			
Short term borrowings from financial institutions - secured	16.1	140,209,138	118,179,300

- 16.1** The total limit of various financing facilities available from banks against short-term running finance facilities aggregate to Rs 158,875 million (2023: Rs 145,375 million) out of which the Company has utilized Rs 140,209.138 million (2023: Rs 118,179.300 million). This amount includes financing facilities utilized under the Islamic mode, which amounts to Rs 53,594.424 million (2023: Rs 37,542.190 million). Additionally, these facilities include financing utilized in the money market amounting to Rs 10,000 million (2023: nil). The applicable markup rates during the year range from one to three months KIBOR plus 20 basis points to minus 18 basis points (2023: one to three months KIBOR plus 5 basis points to minus 30 basis points) per annum on the outstanding balance. These facilities are secured by a first pari passu/ranking charge over the current assets of the Company, amounting to Rs 147,168.664 million (2023: Rs 122,168.331 million), and are also secured by a sovereign guarantee from the Government of Pakistan to the extent of Rs 50,000 million (2023: Rs 50,000 million). Markup is payable on a quarterly basis, with the effective interest rate charged during the year ranging from 21.14% to 22.96% (2023: 14.20% to 22.03%) per annum.

	Note	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
<b>17. CURRENT PORTION OF LONG TERM FINANCING</b>			
Long term financing - secured	7	6,472,250	6,625,917
Long term financing - unsecured	8	212,976	190,668
		6,685,226	6,816,585

## **18 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS**

### **18.1 Contingencies**

#### **18.1.1 Taxation**

- a) In respect of tax years 1988-89, 1990-91, 1991-92, and 1996-97, the Additional Commissioner of Income Tax raised a demand amounting to Rs 67.998 million (2023: Rs 67.998 million) through an order dated November 10, 2008. The said demand was raised under section 171 of the repealed Income Tax Ordinance, 1979 on account of excess compensation alleged to have been received by the Company in relation to delayed tax refunds. Aggrieved by the said order, the Company filed an appeal before the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) [CIT(A)] on May 4, 2009. Subsequently, the Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue (ATIR), upon hearing the matter, remanded the case back for reassessment, specifically directing a fresh verification of facts pertaining to compensation on delayed refunds for the assessment years 1988-89, 1991-92, and 1996-97. Based on the legal opinion obtained, management is confident of a favorable outcome, and accordingly, no provision has been recognized in these financial statements.
- b) In respect of tax years 2011, 2010, and 2006, the Income Tax Authorities raised demands amounting to Rs 8,207.290 million, Rs 7,366.587 million, and Rs 2,715.174 million respectively, through orders dated February 13, 2012 (for tax years 2011 and 2010) and March 16, 2007 (for tax year 2006), on account of disallowances of Cost Equalization Adjustment and Gas Development Surcharge (GDS), add-backs of consumer contributions and government grants, and the disallowance of tax credit under Section 65B of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

The Company, being aggrieved, filed appeals against the amendment orders that were largely decided in the Company's favor by the Commissioner Inland Revenue (Appeals) [CIR(A)], except for matters relating to the admissibility of GDS and the tax credit under Section 65B. Subsequent cross-appeals were filed by both the Company and the tax authorities before the ATIR, which ruled in the Company's favor on GDS but upheld the disallowance of tax credit of Rs 574.355 million under Section 65B. The Income Tax Department's appeal on other issues was also rejected by the ATIR. Being aggrieved by the decision, the tax authorities filed an appeal before the Honorable Lahore High Court (LHC), which was subsequently decided in the Company's favor. The matter was then escalated to the Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan (SCP), which was also decided in the Company's favor.

Subsequent to the year end, through an order dated March 10, 2025, the Honorable Lahore High Court remanded all the pending issues back to the ATIR. Through an order dated March 18, 2025, ATIR decided the matter against the Company and raised the demands to Rs 11,199.404 million for tax year 2011 and Rs 8,314.252 million for tax year 2010, while the demand for tax year 2006 remains unchanged.

Being aggrieved by this order, in accordance with the amendment in Section 134A of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (as mentioned in note 18.1.1 (ab)), the Company filed an application on March 28, 2025, before the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) for the constitution of an Alternate Dispute Resolution Committee (ADRC). The matter is currently pending adjudication before the ADRC. Additionally, the Company has also filed a rectification application with the Income Tax Authorities for the deletion of demand relating to GDS, in the light of SCP's decision. Except for the disallowance of tax credit under Section 65B, no provision has been recorded in these financial statements, as the Company's management, based on the opinion of its tax advisor, expects a favorable outcome.

- c) In respect of tax years 2012 and 2007, the Income Tax Authorities raised demands amounting to Rs 17,207.333 million and Rs 6,880.501 million, respectively, through orders dated April 18, 2013 (for tax year 2012) and December 11, 2008 (for tax year 2007), on similar grounds as those raised for tax years 2011, 2010, and 2006, as disclosed in Note 18.1.1 (b).

The Company, being aggrieved, filed an appeal before the CIR(A), who, during the year ended June 30, 2016, largely decided the matter in the Company's favor, removing all the material disallowances except for the disallowance relating to the admissibility of Gas Development Surcharge (GDS) and the tax credit under Section 65B of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. As a result, the demands were reduced to Rs 5,105.423 million for tax year 2012 and Rs 3,330.110 million for tax year 2007.

Both the Company and the tax authorities subsequently filed cross-appeals before the ATIR. While adjudicating the matter, the ATIR upheld the Company's position regarding the admissibility of GDS but disallowed the tax credit of Rs 340.120 million under Section 65B. The appeal filed by the tax authorities, except for the issue of tax credit under Section 65B, was also decided in the Company's favor. Being aggrieved, both parties filed appeals before the Honorable Lahore High Court (LHC) on March 24, 2014. The appeal filed by the tax authorities was again decided in the favor of the Company, whereas the Company's appeal on the tax credit under section 65B remained pending for adjudication. Aggrieved by this decision, the tax authorities filed an appeal with the SCP, which was also decided in the Company's favor.

Subsequent to the year end, through an order dated March 10, 2025, the LHC remanded all the pending issues to the ATIR. The ATIR, through its order dated March 18, 2025, decided the matters against the Company, including the demand relating to GDS. Being aggrieved by this order, and in line with the recent amendment in Section 134A of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (as referred to in Note 18.1.1 (ab)), the Company filed an application with the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) on March 28, 2025, for the constitution of an ADRC. Additionally, the Company filed a rectification application with the tax authorities seeking deletion of the demand related to GDS, as the matter has already been settled by the SCP in the Company's favor. The matter is currently pending before the ADRC. Additionally, the Company has also

filed a rectification application with the Income Tax Authorities for the deletion of demand relating to GDS, in the light of SCP's decision.

Except for the disallowance of tax credit under Section 65B, no provision has been recorded in these financial statements, as the Company's management, based on the opinion of its tax advisor, expects a favorable outcome.

- d) The Income Tax Authorities raised demands of Rs 23,401.212 million, Rs 17,930.455 million, Rs 12,640.691 million, and Rs 9,852.122 million for Tax Years 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017, respectively, on similar grounds as those raised for tax years 2011, 2010, and 2006, as disclosed in note 18.1.1 (b), with the additional disallowance of Unaccounted-for-Gas (UFG) and the recoverability of shortfall (as determined by OGRA) from consumers.

Being aggrieved, the Company filed an appeal before the CIR(A), which was substantially decided in the Company's favor. Except for the issues relating to inadmissibility of UFG, recoverability of shortfall (as determined by OGRA), exchange loss, and the tax credit under section 65B of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, all other material disallowances were removed. Additionally, the issue of exchange loss for Tax Year 2014 was also decided in favor of the Company by CIR(A). The Company subsequently appealed before the ATIR regarding the matters ruled against it for Tax Years 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017. The ATIR ruled in favor of the Company with respect to UFG inadmissibility and the recoverability of shortfall for Tax Years 2014 and 2015.

However, the Income Tax Authorities, being aggrieved by this decision, filed an appeal before the LHC, which is currently pending adjudication. Except for the disallowance related to the tax credit under section 65B, no provision has been made in these financial statements, as the management, based on the opinion of the Company's legal counsel, remains confident of a favorable outcome.

- e) During the year ended June 30, 2019, the Income Tax Authorities raised a demand of Rs 4,626.000 million for tax year 2008, on the similar grounds as those raised for tax years 2011, 2010, and 2006, as disclosed in note 18.1.1 (b). Being aggrieved the Company filed an appeal before the CIR(A)], who ruled in the Company's favor. The decision was subsequently upheld by the ATIR.

The Income Tax Authorities, being aggrieved by the ATIR's decision, filed an appeal before the LHC against the ATIR's decision on GDS, which was decided in the Company's favor. Aggrieved by this decision, the Tax Authorities filed an appeal with the Supreme Court of Pakistan, which was also decided in the Company's favor.

Subsequent to the year end, through an order dated March 10, 2025, the LHC remanded all pending issues to the ATIR. Through an order dated March 18, 2025, the ATIR decided the matter against the Company, including the demand relating to GDS. Being aggrieved, and in accordance with the amendment in Section 134A of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (as mentioned in note 18.1.1(ab)), the Company filed an application with the FBR on March 28, 2025, for the constitution of an ADRC. The matter is currently pending adjudication before the ADRC. Additionally, the Company has also filed a rectification application with the Income Tax Authorities for the deletion of demand relating to GDS, in the light of SCP's decision.

Except for the disallowance of the tax credit under section 65B, no provision has been made in these financial statements, as the management, based on the opinion of the Company's legal counsel, remains confident of a favorable outcome.

- f) The Sales Tax Authorities raised a demand of Rs 921.492 million through an order dated November 10, 2022, on account of alleged concealment of sales for the period of July 2016 to June 2017. Being aggrieved, the Company filed an appeal with the CIR(A), which was remanded by CIR(A) for fresh verification of facts. No provision has been made in these financial statements, as the Company, based on the opinion of its legal counsel, remains confident of a favorable outcome.



# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

- g) During the year ended June 30, 2014, the Sales Tax Authorities raised a demand of Rs 555.938 million for Tax Year 2010, on account of alleged inadmissibility of input sales tax claimed on gas lost beyond the Unaccounted-for Gas (UFG) benchmark set by the OGRA, through the notification dated April 28, 2014. The Company filed an appeal with the CIR(A), which was decided against the Company. Subsequently, the Company filed an appeal before the ATIR on September 17, 2014. A single bench of the ATIR upheld the CIR(A)'s decision. Being aggrieved, the Company filed an appeal before the LHC and also submitted an application for rectification of the ATIR's order. A full bench of the ATIR had previously ruled in the Company's favor on a similar issue for Tax Year 2013, as disclosed in note 18.1.1 (h), and both matters remain pending for adjudication. No provision has been made in these financial statements, as the Company, based on the opinion of its legal counsel, remains confident of a favorable outcome.
- h) During the year ended June 30, 2016, the Sales Tax Authorities raised a demand of Rs 2,185.953 million for Tax Year 2013, on account of alleged inadmissibility of input sales tax claimed on gas lost beyond the Unaccounted-for Gas (UFG) benchmark set by OGRA, through the notification dated April 29, 2016. The Company filed an appeal with the CIR(A), which was decided against the Company. Being aggrieved, the Company filed an appeal before the ATIR, which was ruled in the Company's favor. Aggrieved by the decision, the Tax Authorities filed an appeal before the LHC, where the matter remains pending for adjudication. No provision has been made in these financial statements, as the Company, based on the opinion of its legal counsel, remains confident of a favorable outcome.
- i) During the year ended June 30, 2015, the Income Tax Authorities raised a demand of Rs 128.322 million through an order dated January 02, 2015, on account of non-withholding of tax under section 152(2A) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. The Company filed an appeal before the CIR(A), which was decided against the Company. Being aggrieved, the Company filed an appeal before the ATIR on April 9, 2015, which remains pending adjudication. No provision has been made in these financial statements, as the Company, based on the opinion of its legal counsel, remains confident of a favorable outcome.
- j) The Income Tax Authorities raised a demand of Rs 2,688.912 million through an order dated August 9, 2017, pursuant to a withholding tax audit for Tax Year 2016. The Company filed an appeal with the CIR(A) on March 28, 2018, which was decided in the Company's favor on all issues except for the advance tax deduction/collection from CNG stations/companies and the non-withholding of income tax on Hajj expenses, thereby reducing the total demand to Rs 176.328 million. The Company further filed an appeal before the ATIR, which remanded the matter to assessing officer for fresh verification of facts. No provision has been made in these financial statements, as the Company, based on the opinion of its legal counsel, remains confident of a favorable outcome.
- k) For Tax Year 2009, the Income Tax Authorities raised a demand of Rs 10,104.080 million through an order dated November 29, 2013, by disallowing the provisions for cost equalization and post-retirement employee benefits, as well as receipts from consumer contributions, interest income on loans to staff, and exchange loss. The Company filed an appeal before the CIR(A), which was decided in the Company's favor. Income Tax Authorities challenged the decision before the ATIR, which was also decided in the Company's favor. Being aggrieved, the Income Tax Authorities filed an appeal before LHC, which remains pending for adjudication. No provision has been made in these financial statements, as the Company, based on the opinion of its legal counsel, remains confident of a favorable outcome.
- l) In respect of Tax Year 2021, the Income Tax Authorities raised a demand of Rs 11,550.224 million through an order dated May 30, 2023, issued under Section 122(5A) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. The demand was raised on account of disallowing the expense of UFG over and above the OGRA benchmark, as well as making additions on account of lease rentals and discounting impact on loans given to employees. Being aggrieved, the Company filed an appeal before the CIR(A) on June 23, 2023.

Subsequent to the year end, in accordance with the amendment in Section 134A of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, as mentioned in note 18.1.1 (ab), the Company submitted the case before the ADRC, which in its decision dated December 21, 2024 decided all the matters in the Company's favor.

- m) During the year ended June 30, 2019, the Sales Tax Authorities raised a demand of Rs 1,572.027 million through an order dated February 15, 2019, on account of disallowing the input tax claimed against exempt supplies, short payments of extra tax, output tax charged to CNG stations, and discrepancies in the collection of further tax for the tax period from July 2012 to June 2017. Being aggrieved, the Company filed an appeal before the ATIR on March 15, 2019. ATIR remanded the matter back to the Deputy Commissioner Inland Revenue (DCIR), where it remains pending for adjudication. No provision has been made in these financial statements, as the Company, based on the opinion of its legal counsel, remains confident of a favorable outcome.
- n) During the year ended June 30, 2019, the Sales Tax Authorities raised demands of Rs 3,343.294 million and Rs 4,032.793 million for the tax periods July 2015 to June 2016 and July 2016 to March 2017, respectively, through an order dated November 19, 2018, invoking the provisions of section 8(1) of the Sales Tax Act, 1990. The Company filed an appeal before the ATIR on December 18, 2018, which is currently pending adjudication. No provision has been made in these financial statements, as the Company, based on the opinion of its legal counsel, remains confident of a favorable outcome.
- o) During the year ended June 30, 2014, the Sales Tax Authorities raised a demand of Rs 1,722.795 million for the tax year 2010 through an order dated April 24, 2014, on account of non-payment of sales tax on repair works, inadmissibility of gas blown due to ruptures, non-payment of sales tax on receipts against deferred credit/contract liabilities, non-deposit of 9% sales tax on gas supplied to CNG stations, short payment of sales tax on the sale of scrap, and inadmissibility of input tax under Sections 8(1)(a) and 8(1)(b) of the Sales Tax Act, 1990. The Company filed an appeal before the CIR(A), against the demand, which was decided in the Company's favor. Being aggrieved, the Sales Tax Department filed an appeal before the ATIR on October 2, 2014, which is pending for adjudication. No provision has been made in these financial statements, as the Company's management, based on the opinion of its legal counsel, remains confident of a favorable outcome.
- p) The Sales Tax Authorities raised a demand of Rs 9.455 million in respect of Tax Year 2006 through an order dated July 12, 2007, on account of the inadmissibility of input sales tax on certain purchases and non-payment of sales tax on repair work. The Company filed an appeal with the CIR(A), which was decided in the Company's favor. Thereafter, the Sales Tax Authorities filed an appeal before the ATIR, which was also decided against the Tax Authorities. Being aggrieved, the Sales Tax Authorities filed an appeal before the LHC on May 21, 2010, which remains pending for adjudication. No provision has been made in these financial statements, as the Company, based on the opinion of its legal counsel, remains confident of a favorable outcome.
- q) The Punjab Revenue Authority raised a demand of Rs 1,819 million through an order dated September 6, 2019, pursuant to a withholding tax audit of tax year 2015. Being aggrieved, the Company filed an appeal before the CIR(A), which is currently pending adjudication. No provision has been made in these financial statements, as the Company, based on the opinion of its legal counsel, remains confident of a favorable outcome.
- r) During the year ended June 30, 2020, the Income Tax Authorities raised a demand of Rs 3,389.112 million for tax year 2019, by disallowing the tax credit under section 65B, advance tax deposited under section 147, and tax paid on imports under section 148 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. The Company filed an appeal before the CIR(A), which was partially decided in the Company's favor. Thereafter, both the Company and the Tax Authorities filed appeals before the ATIR, which are currently pending adjudication. Except for the disallowance of tax credit under Section 65B amounting to Rs 2,187.287 million, no provision has been made in these financial statements, as the Company, based on the opinion of its legal counsel, remains confident of a favorable outcome.
- s) During the year ended June 30, 2022, the Sales Tax Authorities raised a demand of Rs 3,038.973 million through an order dated June 6, 2023, on account of inadmissibility of input sales tax claimed under Section 8 of the Sales Tax Act, 1990, and the inadmissibility of input sales tax in respect of gas lost over

# Notes to the Financial Statements

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and above the UFG benchmark fixed by OGRA, for the period of July 2018 to June 2019. Being aggrieved, the Company filed an appeal with CIR(A), which was decided against the Company.

Being aggrieved by the order, and in accordance with the amendment in Section 47A of the Sales Tax Act, 1990 (as mentioned in Note 18.1.1 (ab)), the Company filed an application before the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) for the constitution of an ADRC.

Subsequent to the year end, the ADRC, in its decision dated November 01, 2024, decided the matter of admissibility of input sales tax related to gas lost in the Company's favor and the issue of admissibility of input tax under section 8 of Sales Tax Act, 1990 was partially decided in the Company's favor. Consequently, the Company deposited Rs 45.044 million on account of disallowed input tax along with penalty and default surcharge, and the same has also been recognized in these financial statements.

- t) During the year ended June 30, 2021, the Income Tax Authorities raised a demand of Rs 6,747.533 million for tax year 2018, through an order dated September 29, 2020, on account of disallowance of cost equalization adjustment, brought forward business losses and Workers' Profit Participation Fund (WPPF). Additionally, the authorities disallowed minimum tax for tax years 2014 and 2015, tax paid under section 148 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, and tax paid by or deducted from the Company under various provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. The Company filed an appeal with the CIR(A), which was decided in the Company's favor, except for the disallowance of tax deducted under section 148 of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. Both the Company and the Income Tax Authorities filed appeals before the ATIR, which are pending adjudication. No provision has been made in these financial statements, as the Company, based on the opinion of its legal counsel, remains confident of a favorable outcome.
- u) During the year ended June 30, 2022, the Income Tax Authorities raised a demand of Rs 3,078.163 million for tax year 2020, through an order dated May 30, 2022. The demand was related to the disallowance of minimum tax, WPPF, amortization of deferred credit, lease rental payments, and loss on remeasurement of employee benefits obligations. The Company filed an appeal with CIR(A), which decided all matters in the Company's favor, except for the minimum tax. The matter of minimum tax was remanded by CIR(A), and the Income Tax Authorities raised the demand once again. Being aggrieved by this demand, and in accordance with the amendment in Section 134A of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (as mentioned in note 18.1.1 (ab)), the Company filed an application on October 02, 2024, before the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) for the constitution of an ADRC. The ADRC decided all the matters in the Company's favor through an order dated December 21, 2024.
- v) During the year ended June 30, 2022, the Income Tax Authorities raised a demand of Rs 528.374 million, for tax year 2020, through an order dated September 30, 2021, on account of disallowing the tax paid on imports under section 148 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. Being aggrieved, the Company filed an appeal before the CIR(A), which was decided in the Company's favor. Thereafter, the Income Tax Authorities filed an appeal before the ATIR, which was also decided in the Company's favor. Being aggrieved, the Income Tax Authorities filed an appeal before the LHC, which is pending adjudication. No provision has been made in these financial statements, as the Company, based on the opinion of its legal counsel, remains confident of a favorable outcome.
- w) During the year ended June 30, 2023, the Sales Tax Authorities raised a demand of Rs 60,196.097 million along with a penalty of Rs 3,009.805 million through an order dated March 9, 2023, on account of Gas Swapping with SSGCL, inadmissibility of input tax adjustment against UFG, inadmissibility of input tax claimed under section 8 of Sales Tax Act, 1990 and exempt supply of gas to SWAT Areas. An appeal was filed by the Company with the CIR(A), which was decided against the Company. Being aggrieved, the Company filed an application with the Tax Authorities to create an ADRC to contest the matters of gas swapping with SSGCL and inadmissibility of input tax claimed under Section 8 of the Sales Tax Act, 1990.

Subsequent to the year end, the ADRC proceedings were initiated, and the ADRC unanimously decided the issue of gas swapping with SSGCL in the Company's favor, substantially reducing the demand to Rs

70.021 million on account of input tax disallowed under Section 8 of the Sales Tax Act, 1990, through its decision dated November 1, 2024.

- x) During the year ended June 30, 2023, the Sales Tax Authorities raised a demand of Rs 2,262.060 million through an order dated November 15, 2022, on account of inadmissibility of input tax claimed under Section 8 of the Sales Tax Act, 1990. The Company filed an appeal with CIR(A), which was decided against the Company. Being aggrieved, the Company filed an appeal before the ATIR, which is pending adjudication. After the amendment in Section 47A of the Sales Tax Act, 1990 (as mentioned in Note 18.1.1 (ab)), the Company has filed an application, before the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) for the constitution of an ADRC. No provision has been made in these financial statements, as the Company, based on the opinion of its legal counsel, remains confident of a favorable outcome.
- y) During the year ended June 30, 2010, the Company filed appeals before the ATIR on May 21, 2010, against the orders of the Collector of Sales Tax (Appeals) regarding various issues, including but not limited to the apportionment of input tax and the admissibility of input tax on natural gas lost in ruptures, amounting to Rs 39.754 million. The matter was decided in the Company's favor. Being aggrieved, the Sales Tax Authorities, filed an appeal before the LHC, which was also decided in the Company's favor. Thereafter, the Sales Tax Authorities filed an appeal before the Supreme Court of Pakistan (SCP). No provision has been made in these financial statements, as the Company, based on the opinion of its legal counsel, remains confident of a favorable outcome.
- z) During the year ended June 30, 2024, the Sales Tax Authorities raised a demand of Rs 95,402.117 million along with the penalty of Rs 4,963.119 million through an order dated December 12, 2023, on account of Gas Swapping with SSGCL for the period from July 2014 to June 2021. An appeal was filed by the Company with the CIR(A) which was decided against the Company. Being aggrieved with the decision of the CIR(A), the Company filed an appeal before the ATIR, which was also decided against the Company.  
  
Being aggrieved by the order, and in accordance with the amendment in Section 47A of the Sales Tax Act, 1990 (as mentioned in Note 18.1.1 (ab)), the Company filed an application before the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) for the constitution of an ADRC. Subsequent to the year end, the ADRC, in its decision dated November 01, 2024, unanimously decided the matter in the Company's favor.
- aa) During the year ended June 30, 2024, the Sales Tax Authorities raised a demand of Rs 5,628.662 million for tax period from July 2019 to December 2022 on account of non chargeability of sales tax on supplies of Natural Gas made to SWAT / Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) / Provincially Administered Tribal Areas (PATA). The Company filed an appeal with the CIR(A), which was decided against the Company. Thereafter, the Company filed an appeal with the ATIR, which was decided in the Company's favor. Being aggrieved, the Sales Tax Authorities filed an appeal before the LHC, which is pending adjudication. No provision has been made in these financial statements, as the Company, based on the opinion of its legal counsel, remains confident of a favorable outcome.
- ab) Following the amendments in Section 134A of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 and Section 47A of the Sales Tax Act, 1990 through the Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 2024, it is now mandatory for an aggrieved State-Owned Enterprise ('SOE') to apply to the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) for the appointment of an Alternative Dispute Resolution Committee (ADRC) to resolve any dispute between the SOE and FBR. Since the Company is an SOE, it is in the process of filing application with the FBR for the constitution of ADRCs to adjudicate the disputes related to income tax and sales tax.
- ac) During the year ended June 30, 2024, the Punjab Revenue Authority (PRA) raised a demand of Rs 723.898 million on account of non-withholding of sales tax, pursuant to an assessment order dated November 29, 2023. This demand was subsequently upheld by the CIR(A) through an order dated December 17, 2024. The Company has filed an appeal before the ATIR, which has been admitted for regular hearing. Pending the adjudication of matter, no provision has been made in these financial statements, as the Company, based on legal advice, remains confident of a favorable outcome.



# Notes to the Financial Statements

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## 18.1.2 Others

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts amount to Rs 1,970.508 million (2023: Rs 2,267.762 million). No provision has been made in these financial statements as the Company is confident of a favorable outcome.

- a) Included in claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt are claims by contractors, suppliers, and consumers amounting to Rs 84.313 million (2023: Rs 84.313 million). This also includes a penalty of Rs 1 million (2023: Rs 1 million) imposed by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) for the delayed dissemination of price-sensitive information to the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited (PSX). The Company initially filed an appeal with the Lahore High Court against this decision, which was decided against the Company. Subsequently, the Company filed an appeal with the Supreme Court of Pakistan against the decision of the Lahore High Court. Pending the adjudication of matter, no provision has been made in these financial statements, as the Company, based on legal advice, remains confident of a favorable outcome.
- b) During the year ended June 30, 2016, the Company furnished the bank guarantees of Rs 329.537 million (2023: Rs. 329.537 million), for clearance of consignments, to the Collector of Customs under SRO 678(1)/2004, availing a concessional custom duty rate of 5% instead of 20% on certain imports, with the permission of LHC. The matter remains pending adjudication with LHC. In the meantime, the Company filed a petition with the Sindh High Court, which was decided against the Company. Based on this decision, the Custom Authorities encashed the guarantees amounting to Rs 309.394 million. Being aggrieved, the Company filed an appeal before the SCP which subsequent to the year end on 20 December 2024, decided the matter in the favor of the Company.
- c) The Company, in collaboration with Presson Descon International (Private) Limited (PDIL) as a Joint Venture (JV), participated in OGDCL's tender for the installation of gas turbine-based compressors at its Uch Gas Field as an EPC contractor. The contract was awarded to the JV on January 5, 2023. However, the execution of the contract could not be realized due to certain reservations by the Company's Board of Directors and a ban on the issuance of letters of credit by the Government of Pakistan, which impacted the procurement of materials required for the project. As a result, the JV did not deposit the total performance bond of approximately Rs 2 billion required under the contract.

Consequently, OGDCL forfeited the bid bond amounting to Rs 270 million, which was submitted by PDIL. Subsequently, PDIL called upon the Company's counter bid bond of Rs 135 million. In response, the Company filed a civil suit on August 12, 2023, challenging the encashment of the Company's bank guarantee by PDIL as wrongful, illegal, and unlawful. The matter is currently pending in Lahore High Court. No provision has been made in these financial statements, as the Company remains confident of a favorable outcome.

- d) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt include a claim of Rs 491.253 by Engro Fertilizers Limited (EFL). During the year ended June 30, 2017, EFL filed a petition before the Honourable Sindh High Court (SHC) challenging the OGRA notifications dated April 28, 2016, and December 31, 2016. The challenge was primarily on the grounds that the procedure prescribed under the OGRA Ordinance, 2002 had not been duly followed and that the gas tariff had been increased to Rs 600/MMBTU, opposed to the earlier applicable rate of Rs 488.23/MMBTU under OGRA's notification dated January 1, 2013.

As interim relief, the SHC, through its order dated February 13, 2017, directed that EFL's gas bills be revised in accordance with the tariff notified on January 1, 2013. Consequently, EFL withheld a cumulative differential amount of Rs 491.253 million in respect of gas bills for the period from December 2016 to September 2018, during which the notification dated December 31, 2016, remained in effect.

Subsequent to the year end, through an order dated September 6, 2024, the SHC declared OGRA's notification dated December 31, 2016, to be void ab initio in a similar matter. Aggrieved by the said judgment, High Court Appeals (HCAs) were preferred. However, the Division Bench of the SHC, through an order dated February 3, 2025, dismissed all such appeals for being devoid of merit.

As of the reporting date, the attested copy of the said judgment is awaited, and the Company is in the process of filing an appeal before the Supreme Court of Pakistan (SCP).

The Company is carrying the differential amount of Rs 491.253 million and late payment surcharge (LPS) of Rs 586.399 million as a receivable from EFL in these financial statements. No provision for the impairment has been recorded in respect of these receivables, as the Company's management, based on the advice of its legal counsel, remains confident of a favorable outcome.

## 18.2 Commitments

### 18.2.1 Capital commitments

	2024	2023
	(Rupees in thousand)	
<b>Commitments for capital expenditure contracted:</b>		
Property, plant and equipment	390,725	477,752
Intangible assets	65,713	69,325
Stores and spares	26,470,957	16,183,022
	26,927,395	16,730,099
<b>Other commitments</b>	1,328,172	897,188

### 18.2.2 Letters of credit and bank guarantees

Facilities of Rs 100 million (2023: Rs 100 million) for opening letters of credit and guarantees are available with the Company as a sub-limit of facilities referred to in note 16.1. These facilities have not been availed during the year ended June 30, 2024. 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 a 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 million (2023: Rs 666.670 million).

The Company has additional facilities for opening letters of credit amounting to Rs 17,800 million (2023: Rs 14,500 million) out of which Rs 9,376.097 million (2023: Rs 11,331.450 million) 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.

		2024	2023
	Note	(Rupees in thousand)	
<b>19. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT</b>			
Operating fixed assets	19.1	234,173,477	213,047,259
Capital work-in-progress	19.2	46,286,186	32,996,944
		280,459,663	246,044,203

# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

## Reconciliation of the carrying amounts is as follows:

Operating Fixed Assets															
	Freehold land	Leasehold land	Buildings and civil construction on freehold land	Buildings on leasehold land	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 June 30, 2024															
Opening net book value	3,522,318	392	1,200,697	-	70,819,687	98,159,527	29,683,335	110,488	6,085,060	2,395,463	169,318	285,290	50,813	564,871	213,047,259
as at July 01, 2023	10,7232	-	68,984	-	3,741,828	21,820,011	10,715,381	37,279	173,916	544,962	117,109	488,642	126,752	669,442	38,611,538
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost	-	-	(320)	-	(280)	-	(527,628)	(2,217)	-	(56,456)	(1,941)	(237,203)	(109)	(16,879)	(843,033)
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	320	-	280	-	527,628	2,217	-	56,456	1,941	210,365	109	16,568	815,884
Depreciation charge	-	-	(90,626)	-	(2,309,551)	(7,407,615)	(5,408,664)	(39,623)	(1,097,277)	(525,332)	(66,447)	(171,825)	(45,262)	(295,949)	(17,458,171)
Closing net book value	3,629,550	392	1,179,055	-	72,251,964	112,571,923	34,990,052	108,144	5,161,699	2,415,093	219,980	575,269	132,303	938,053	234,173,477
as at June 30, 2024															
Gross carrying value basis at June 30, 2024															
Cost	3,629,550	392	2,943,094	35,006	141,632,333	195,658,220	84,755,797	2,814,859	19,043,333	15,315,556	1,237,263	4,069,261	590,771	3,339,525	474,880,960
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(1,764,039)	(35,006)	(69,380,369)	(83,086,297)	(49,765,745)	(2,706,715)	(13,881,634)	(12,716,463)	(1,017,283)	(3,493,992)	(458,468)	(2,401,472)	(240,707,483)
Net book value	3,629,550	392	1,179,055	-	72,251,964	112,571,923	34,990,052	108,144	5,161,699	2,415,093	219,980	575,269	132,303	938,053	234,173,477
Depreciation rate	-	-	5%	6 to 33%	2.5 to 10%	5%	5 to 10%	15%	6 to 12.5%	5 to 33%	20%	20%	33.3%	15 to 33.33%	
Net carrying value basis at June 30, 2023															
Opening net book value	3,201,090	392	942,031	4,794	65,210,119	90,680,842	30,082,281	159,056	6,038,461	2,167,774	163,012	401,848	26,298	629,596	199,707,594
as at July 01, 2022	321,228	-	337,638	-	7,726,709	14,031,723	4,426,559	17,339	1,194,606	765,695	74,890	53,001	51,989	179,159	29,180,536
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(514,645)	-	(675,210)	(2,7312)	-	(95,054)	(21,673)	(62,548)	(9,761)	(15,087)	(1,421,290)
Cost	-	-	-	-	514,645	-	675,210	2,7312	-	95,054	21,673	59,314	9,761	15,065	1,418,034
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,234)	-	(22)	(3,256)
Depreciation charge	-	-	(78,972)	(4,794)	(2,117,141)	(6,553,038)	(4,825,505)	(65,907)	(1,148,007)	(538,006)	(68,584)	(166,325)	(27,474)	(243,862)	(15,837,615)
Closing net book value	3,522,318	392	1,200,697	-	70,819,687	98,159,527	29,683,335	110,488	6,085,060	2,395,463	169,318	285,290	50,813	564,871	213,047,259
as at June 30, 2023															
Gross carrying value basis at June 30, 2023															
Cost	3,522,318	392	2,874,430	35,006	137,890,785	173,838,209	74,568,044	2,779,797	18,869,417	14,643,050	1,122,095	3,817,822	464,128	2,686,962	437,112,455
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(1,673,733)	(35,006)	(67,071,098)	(75,678,682)	(44,884,709)	(2,669,309)	(12,784,357)	(12,247,587)	(952,777)	(3,532,532)	(413,315)	(2,122,091)	(224,065,196)
Net book value	3,522,318	392	1,200,697	-	70,819,687	98,159,527	29,683,335	110,488	6,085,060	2,395,463	169,318	285,290	50,813	564,871	213,047,259
Depreciation rate	-	-	5%	6 to 33%	2.5 to 10%	5%	5 to 10%	15%	6 to 12.5%	5 to 33%	20%	20%	33.3%	15-33.33%	

**19.1.1** Freehold land at cost of Rs 3,034.498 million (2023: Rs 2,977.554 million) 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, 2024, includes fully depreciated assets amounting to Rs 91,588.172 million (2023: Rs 86,212.460 million).

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

	Note	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
Distribution cost	36.3	16,738,265	15,249,810
Selling cost	38	310,727	221,104
Administrative expenses	39	310,727	283,215
	45	17,359,719	15,754,129
<b>Capitalized in Capital work-in-progress</b>			
Transmission system		24,655	38,579
Construction contracts		617	1,052
Distribution system		73,180	43,855
		98,452	83,486
		17,458,171	15,837,615

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

Particulars of land and buildings	District	Area of land		
		Acre	Kanal	Marlas
Faisalabad HQ/Ac-8/Base Store/Distribution Office	Faisalabad	63	4	3
Multan Distribution Office/Store	Multan	9	5	10
Multan (Transmission)/Compression Station	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
Gojran A-10 Station	Toba Tek Singh	3	5	17
Compression Station AC-4 Uch Shareef	Bahawalpur	2	1	18
Uch Shareef Pre-Coating Plant	Bahawalpur	24	5	19



# Notes to the Financial Statements

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Particulars of land and buildings	District	Area of land		
		Acre	Kanal	Marlas
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
Bhakki B-2 Station	Sheikhupura	17	2	7
Shahdara B-3 Station	Lahore	1	7	9
Repeater Station Kot Addu	Muzzafargarh	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	-
Office Mess Lahore Cantt	Lahore	800 square yards		
Distribution Office Peshawar	Peshawar	-	6	-
Distribution Office Abbottabad	Abbottabad	1	4	17

	Note	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
<b>19.2 Capital work-in-progress</b>			
Transmission system	19.2.1	7,441,994	4,262,834
Distribution system	19.2.2	19,549,429	17,403,772
Stores and spare parts held for capital expenditure	19.2.3	16,551,151	9,806,993
Advances for land and other capital expenditure		2,743,612	1,523,345
		46,286,186	32,996,944
<b>19.2.1 Transmission system</b>			
Opening balance		4,262,834	4,000,947
Addition during the year		7,753,111	9,128,176
Transfer to the operating fixed assets		(4,573,951)	(8,866,289)
Closing balance		7,441,994	4,262,834
<b>19.2.2 Distribution system</b>			
Opening balance		17,403,772	13,420,055
Addition during the year		36,382,185	24,437,873
Transfer to the operating fixed assets		(34,236,528)	(20,454,156)
Closing balance		19,549,429	17,403,772
<b>19.2.3 Stores and spare parts held for capital expenditure</b>			
Stores and spare parts [including in-transit Rs 1,996.335 million (2023: Rs 1,243.595 million)]		17,255,864	10,334,088
Less: Provision for obsolescence	19.2.4	321,751	108,739
Less: Provision for loss due to theft/embezzlement	19.2.5	382,962	418,356
		16,551,151	9,806,993

	Note	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
<b>19.2.4 Provision for obsolescence</b>			
The reconciliation of the carrying amount is as follows:			
Opening balance		108,739	77,774
Charge for the year		213,012	30,965
Closing balance		321,751	108,739
<b>19.2.5 Provision for loss due to theft/embezzlement</b>			
The reconciliation of the carrying amount is as follows:			
Opening balance		418,356	-
Charge for the year	40.1	-	418,356
Classified to stores and spare parts	25	(35,394)	-
Closing balance		382,962	418,356

### 19.3 Sale of operating fixed assets

Detail of operating fixed assets sold during the year, having book value of Rs 500,000 and more, is as follows:

2024							
Description	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Book value	Sale proceeds	Gain on sale	Mode of sale	Sold to
(Rupees in thousand)							
<b>Transport Vehicles</b>							
Toyota Yaris	2,865	1,242	1,623	2,171	548	Service Rule	Mr. Shaheryar Qazi, Senior General Manager
Toyota Yaris	2,712	1,627	1,085	1,397	312	Service Rule	Mr. Mirza Tariq Baig, Company Employee
Toyota Corolla GLI	2,956	2,374	582	626	44	Service Rule	Mrs. Zaib Unisa, Company Employee
Toyota Corolla GLI	2,956	2,329	627	627	-	Service Rule	Mr. Shakeel Ahmed, Company Employee
Toyota Corolla GLI	2,956	2,284	672	1,079	407	Service Rule	Mr. Taj Ali Khan, Senior General Manager
Toyota Corolla GLI	2,956	2,150	806	1,347	541	Service Rule	Mr. Masroor Ahmed, Senior General Manager
Honda Civic	4,223	2,702	1,521	2,010	489	Service Rule	Mr. Saqib Arbab, Deputy Managing Director
Honda Civic Oriel	4,255	2,568	1,687	1,708	21	Service Rule	Mr. Amir Tufail, Managing Director
Honda Civic Oriel	4,255	2,638	1,617	2,164	547	Service Rule	Mr. Faisal Iqbal, Deputy Managing Director
Toyota Yaris	2,865	1,480	1,385	1,417	32	Service Rule	Mr. Ikram Ullah Khan, Company Employee
Toyota Yaris	2,865	1,289	1,576	1,594	18	Service Rule	Mr. Ashraf Mahmood, Company Employee
Toyota Yaris	2,865	1,242	1,623	2,171	548	Service Rule	Mr. Shahzad Iqbal Laun, Senior General Manager
Toyota Yaris	2,865	1,624	1,241	1,563	322	Service Rule	Mr. Farrukh Majeed Bala, Senior General Manager
Toyota Yaris	2,712	1,537	1,175	1,486	311	Service Rule	Mr. Ahmad Arsalan, Company Employee
Honda City CVT	3,984	1,062	2,922	3,384	462	Service Rule	Mr. Kamran Akram, Chief Financial Officer
Honda City CVT	3,984	531	3,453	4,027	574	Service Rule	Mr. Abdul Rauf Awan, Senior General Manager
2023							
Description	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Book value	Sale proceeds	Gain on sale	Mode of sale	Sold to
(Rupees in thousand)							
<b>Transport Vehicles</b>							
Toyota Corolla XLI	2,543	1,464	1,079	1,119	40	Service Rule	Mr. Mueen Aamir, Company employee
Toyota Yaris	2,712	814	1,898	1,942	44	Service Rule	Mr. Iftikhar Ahmed, Company employee

# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

**19.4** All property, plant and equipment are pledged as security against long term finances as referred to in note 7.

	Note	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
<b>20. INTANGIBLE ASSETS</b>			
This represents computer softwares and ERP system.			
<b>Balance as at beginning of the year</b>			
Cost		1,770,522	1,630,613
Accumulated amortisation		(1,527,159)	(1,264,323)
Net book value		243,363	366,290
<b>Movement during the year</b>			
Additions		198,941	139,909
Amortisation charge for the year	39 & 45	(196,168)	(262,836)
<b>Balance as at year end</b>			
Cost		1,969,463	1,770,522
Accumulated amortisation		(1,723,327)	(1,527,159)
Net book value		246,136	243,363
<b>Annual rate of amortization</b>		33.33%	33.33%

## 21. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	Transmission system	Building	Total
(Rupees in thousand)			
<b>As at July 01, 2023</b>			
Cost	40,147,280	676,703	40,823,983
Accumulated depreciation	(13,922,602)	(385,442)	(14,308,044)
Net book value	26,224,678	291,261	26,515,939
<b>Movement during the year</b>			
Additions/adjustments	(127,457)	234,211	106,754
Depreciation charge for the year	(3,262,153)	(237,358)	(3,499,511)
Derecognition			
Cost	-	(242,764)	(242,764)
Accumulated depreciation	-	242,764	242,764
	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at June 30, 2024</b>			
Cost	40,019,823	668,150	40,687,973
Accumulated depreciation	(17,184,755)	(380,036)	(17,564,791)
Net book value	22,835,068	288,114	23,123,182

	Note	Transmission system	Building	Total
(Rupees in thousand)				
<b>As at July 01, 2022</b>				
Cost		40,147,280	549,465	40,696,745
Accumulated depreciation		(10,441,951)	(285,786)	(10,727,737)
Net book value		29,705,329	263,679	29,969,008
<b>Movement during the year</b>				
Additions		-	242,886	242,886
Depreciation charge for the year	21.2	(3,480,651)	(215,304)	(3,695,955)
Derecognition				
Cost		-	(115,648)	(115,648)
Accumulated depreciation		-	115,648	115,648
		-	-	-
<b>Balance as at June 30, 2023</b>				
Cost		40,147,280	676,703	40,823,983
Accumulated depreciation		(13,922,602)	(385,442)	(14,308,044)
Net book value		26,224,678	291,261	26,515,939

**21.1** The rate of depreciation is based on the term of the respective agreement and ranges from 8% to 33% per annum.

**21.2** Depreciation charge for the year has been allocated as follows:

	Note	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
Distribution cost	36.3	3,445,382	3,644,261
Administrative expenses	39	54,129	51,694
		3,499,511	3,695,955

**21.3** Building premises represents the right-of-use assets acquired on lease by the Company for its operations.

**21.4** Transmission system (pipelines) represents the right-of-use assets acquired on lease by the Company from Sui Southern Gas Company Limited, a related party.



# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

	Note	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
<b>22. DEFERRED TAXATION</b>			
The deferred taxation asset comprises temporary differences relating to:			
<b>Taxable temporary differences</b>			
Accelerated tax depreciation on fixed assets		(37,289,521)	(28,124,978)
<b>Deductible temporary differences</b>			
Provision against expected credit loss		12,729,994	9,433,764
Liabilities outstanding for more than three years		21,550,485	12,685,813
Right-of-use assets		1,978,815	1,512,791
Minimum tax available for carry forward		8,030,357	10,097,324
Unused tax losses		495,116	563,404
Unamortised balance of employee loans at fair value		85,600	36,175
		44,870,367	34,329,271
		7,580,846	6,204,293
The gross movement in net deferred tax asset during the year is as follows:			
Opening balance		6,204,293	2,731,459
Charge to other comprehensive income		(276,692)	(56,467)
Credited to statement of profit or loss	43	1,653,245	3,529,301
Closing balance		7,580,846	6,204,293

## 23. LONG TERM LOANS - considered good

		Employee welfare		House building		Motorcycle / Scooter		Total	
		2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Note		(Rupees in thousand)							
<b>Due from:</b>									
Executives	23.1	-	-	266	602	-	-	266	602
Other employees		1,448,099	1,275,475	3,630	3,652	62,062	66,295	1,513,791	1,345,422
		1,448,099	1,275,475	3,896	4,254	62,062	66,295	1,514,057	1,346,024
<b>Current portion shown under loans and advances</b>									
Executives	28	-	-	85	233	-	-	85	233
Other employees	28	264,397	232,996	1,093	1,091	35,954	33,941	301,444	268,028
		264,397	232,996	1,178	1,324	35,954	33,941	301,529	268,261
		1,183,702	1,042,479	2,718	2,930	26,108	32,354	1,212,528	1,077,763
<b>23.1 Reconciliation of balance due from executives:</b>									
Opening balance		-	-	602	968	-	-	602	968
Repayments/adjustments		-	-	(336)	(366)	-	-	(336)	(366)
Closing balance		-	-	266	602	-	-	266	602

- 23.2** House building loans are repayable in 10 years, while motorcycle / scooter loans are repayable in 3 years. Interest at the rates ranging between 1% and 10% (2023: 1% and 10%) per annum is charged on these loans.
- 23.3** The maximum amount due from the Executives at any month end during the year was Rs 0.573 million (2023: Rs 0.936 million).
- 23.4** 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.
- 23.5** Effective interest rates on the above loans range between 6.54% to 12.96% (2023: 6.54% to 12.96%) per annum.

	Note	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
<b>24. LONG TERM DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS</b>			
Security and other deposits		578,434	546,358
Prepayments		1,232	1,232
		579,666	547,590
Impairment loss		(1,232)	(1,232)
		578,434	546,358
<b>25. STORES AND SPARE PARTS</b>			
Stores [including in-transit Rs 176.407 million (2023: Rs 638.695 million)]		6,106,948	5,113,170
Spares [including in-transit Rs 621.876 million (2023: Rs 75.223 million)]		2,480,786	2,563,940
		8,587,734	7,677,110
Less: Provision for obsolescence	25.1	116,303	54,758
Less: Provision for loss due to theft/embezzlement	19.2.5	35,394	-
		8,436,037	7,622,352
<b>25.1 Provision for obsolescence</b>			
The reconciliation of the carrying amount is as follows:			
Opening balance		54,758	26,238
Charge for the year		61,545	28,520
Closing balance		116,303	54,758
<b>25.2</b> These include material (taken) / given on loan from the following related parties:			
	Note	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
Sui Southern Gas Company Limited		1,807	1,995
Pakistan Petroleum Limited		(1,197)	(1,196)
		610	799
<b>26. STOCK-IN-TRADE</b>			
- Gas in pipelines		11,028,298	8,260,923
- Gas in floating storage regasification unit (FSRU)	26.1	8,017,263	9,986,120
		19,045,561	18,247,043
<b>26.1</b> This represents gas purchased by the Company that is yet to be delivered by Engro Elengy Terminal (Private) Limited ('EETL').			

# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

	Note	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
<b>27. TRADE DEBTS</b>			
Due from customers - secured	27.1 & 27.3	121,343,849	111,980,725
Due from customers - unsecured	14.5, 27.1 & 27.3	194,677,656	211,313,518
Deferred gas sales		(827,146)	(914,548)
		315,194,359	322,379,695
Less: Loss allowance	27.2	32,015,006	28,451,467
		283,179,353	293,928,228

**27.1** These include amounts due from the following related parties/associated companies:

	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
Sui Southern Gas Company Limited	28,807,113	37,463,423
State Life Insurance Corporation of Pakistan	1,461	1,073
Pak-Arab Refinery Company Limited (PARCO)	107,917	274,270
National Power Parks Management Company (Private) Limited	45,724,864	50,304,669
Quaid-e-Azam Thermal Power (Private) Limited	25,277,106	29,021,913
Fauji Fertilizer Company Limited	10,466	2,367
Lahore University of Management Sciences	(3,418)	(1,644)
Northern Power Generation Company Limited	33,605,910	37,587,788
Mari Energies Limited (formerly Mari Petroleum Company Limited)	211	116
State Bank of Pakistan	101	72
Nishat Mills Limited	-	6,307,712
Oil and Gas Development Company Limited (OGDCL)	7	-
Pakistan International Airlines Corporation Limited	405	-
Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited (PTCL)	5,095	-
Service Global Footwear Limited	1,356	-
Service Industries Limited	92,376	-
Saif Textile Mills Limited	3,647,366	-
Kohat Textile Mills Limited	1,280,271	-
Saif Power Limited	4,150,724	-
Saif Healthcare Limited	8,751	-
Interloop Limited	202,683	-
Packages Convertors Limited	(3,472)	-
Ellicot Spinning Mills Limited	581,470	-
	143,498,763	160,961,759

**27.1.1** Ageing of related party/associated companies balances is as follows:

	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
Not yet due	41,544,855	47,114,215
1 to 180 days	92,410,667	102,281,571
More than 180 days	9,543,241	11,565,973
	143,498,763	160,961,759

		2024	2023
	Note	(Rupees in thousand)	
<b>27.2</b>	<b>Loss allowance</b>		
	The reconciliation of the carrying amount is as follows:		
	Opening balance	28,451,467	26,478,006
	Charge for the year	41	3,563,539
	Closing balance	32,015,006	28,451,467

**27.2.1** For amounts due directly or ultimately from the Government of Pakistan, an exemption is allowed by the SECP, as further explained in note 2.2.3 to these financial statements. The Company is adhering to the requirements of IAS 39 concerning these receivable balances. Based on an assessment conducted by management, there is no incurred loss related to these balances.

**27.3** Included in trade debts are amounts receivable from government-owned power generation companies, independent power producers, and Sui Southern Gas Company Limited (SSGCL), totaling Rs 117,782.889 million (2023: Rs 167,259.944 million), along with interest of Rs 68,296.668 million (2023: Rs 42,637.466 million) due to delayed payments.

Trade and other payables, as referred to in note 14, include an amount of Rs 1,034,180.565 million (2023: Rs 963,630.890 million) due to Pakistan Petroleum Limited, SSGCL, Oil and Gas Development Company Limited, Pakistan State Oil Company Limited, Pakistan LNG Limited, and Government Holdings (Private) Limited against gas purchases. This amount also includes interest accrued on delayed payments of Rs 24,841.653 million (2023: Rs 24,919.146 million) and interest on delayed payments of the Gas Development Surcharge amounting to Rs 4,101.732 million (2023: Rs 4,101.732 million) payable to the Government of Pakistan, as referred to in note 15.

OGRA while acknowledged the liabilities in respect of interest payable to gas creditors in its various determinations but has not included in the determined shortfall till the eventual payment or settlement of circular debt by the Government of Pakistan. This unpaid interest of Rs 356,534.960 million (2023: Rs 217,317.015 million) payable to government-owned and other entities has not been recognized in these financial statements. The settlement of both principal and interest on delayed payments is contingent upon the resolution of inter-corporate circular debt by the Government of Pakistan. Furthermore, the recoverability of amounts totaling Rs 530,702.747 million (2023: Rs 432,210.524 million) and Rs 334,694.507 million (2023: Rs 303,252.464 million), as referred to in note 31, depends on settlements made by the Government of Pakistan—directly or indirectly—which may include increases in future gas prices, subsidies, or alternate mechanisms.

**27.4** The Company in the past has recognized take-or-pay (ToP) revenue of Rs 10,367 million from M/s Quaid-e-Azam Thermal Power (Private) Limited ('QATPL'). QATPL is owned by the Provincial Government of Punjab. ToP revenue recognized by the Company represents the ToP payment required under the Gas Supply Agreement ('GSA'), adjusted for amounts recovered from domestic consumers from the diversion of gas not taken.

The Company initially partially recovered the ToP amounts by withdrawing Rs 3,265 million from the escrow account of QATPL against the ToP invoices raised under the ToP arrangement. The net receivable balance as of the period end amounts to Rs 7,102 million (2023: Rs 7,102 million). QATPL attempted to stop the Company from encashing the security provided under the GSA by initiating proceedings in the Civil Court. This attempt failed, resulting in QATPL filing a writ petition before the Honorable Lahore High Court ('LHC'). The LHC order dated June 22, 2018, provided that the dispute should be dealt with in accordance with the dispute resolution mechanism available in the GSA. In light of section 18.1 of the GSA, various attempts were made to settle this dispute through mutual discussions, however, the matter remained unresolved. As required under section 18.2 of the GSA, the dispute was thereafter referred to an Expert, after mutual agreement of the parties involved, on October 09, 2018. The Expert was a retired Judge of the Supreme Court of Pakistan.



# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

The Company filed claims against QATPL before the Expert on March 15, 2019, and the proceedings were completed during September 2019. The Expert's recommendation was issued in favor of the Company. Thereafter, QATPL initiated arbitration under the Rules of the London Court of International Arbitration (LCIA) since it did not accept the Expert's decision. The Company also initiated arbitration proceedings under LCIA Rules but only to the extent of the Expert's failure to decide one of the issues related to the provision of security to the Company.

The Sole Arbitrator of the LCIA decided in favor of the Company for all months except November 2017 and December 2017 against which the previously recognised revenue amounting to Rs 1,079.490 million has been written off in these financials statements, and the Company was awarded Rs 5,901 million, being the sum due after encashment of security plus interest. The Company was also awarded legal costs. QATPL has challenged the Award dated August 2, 2022, granted in favor of the Company in the High Court of England and Wales. Meanwhile, the Company has filed a petition with the Honorable Lahore High Court, Lahore, for recognition and enforcement of the said Award.

The Company, under the terms of the license granted by OGRA, the guidelines issued by the Federal Government via the decision of the Economic Coordination Committee of the Cabinet ("ECC") dated May 11, 2018, and as per the determination of the 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. Considering the above, it is believed that the decision regarding QATPL will not impact the profitability of the Company.

	Note	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
<b>28. LOANS AND ADVANCES</b>			
Current portion of loans to employees:			
Executives	23	85	233
Other employees	23	301,444	268,028
		301,529	268,261
Advances:			
- Employees		766,002	3,077,460
- Suppliers and contractors	28.1	73,420	51,723
Advances to suppliers and contractors		3,227	3,227
Less: Impairment loss		3,227	3,227
		-	-
		1,140,951	3,397,444

**28.1** These include amounts due from the following related parties/associated companies:

	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
Ghandhara Tyre & Rubber Company Limited	-	709
Pakistan State Oil Company Limited	4,884	-
Sui Southern Gas Company Limited	1,299	1,299
	6,183	2,008

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

		2024	2023
		(Rupees in thousand)	
28.1.2	Ageing of related party/associated company balance		
	One to six months	4,884	36
	More than six months	1,299	1,972
		6,183	2,008
29.	TRADE DEPOSITS AND SHORT TERM PREPAYMENTS		
	Trade deposits and short term prepayments	200,882	542,106
	Impairment loss on prepayment	(22,290)	(22,290)
		178,592	519,816
30.	ACCRUED INTEREST		
	This represents interest accrued on the amounts deposited in bank saving accounts of the Company at rates ranging from 10% to 21% (2023: 8% to 20%) per annum.		
		2024	2023
		(Restated)	
	Note	(Rupees in thousand)	
31.	OTHER RECEIVABLES		
	Excise duty recoverable	108,945	108,945
	Less: Provision for impairment	(108,945)	(108,945)
		-	-
	Tariff adjustment (indigenous)	27.3 & 31.1	530,702,747
	Tariff adjustment (RLNG)	27.3 & 31.2	334,694,507
	Current account with Sui Southern Gas Company Limited	31.3	34,566
	Others	31.4	656,292
		866,088,112	736,162,841
31.1	Tariff adjustment (indigenous gas)		
	Opening balance	432,210,524	313,314,690
	Differential margin determined for the year:		
	- Recognized in statement of profit or loss	35	98,492,223
	Closing balance	31.1.1	530,702,747

# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

- 31.1.1** This includes an amount as mentioned below, consisting of various expenses which have either been deferred or disallowed by the OGRA on various grounds, however, the Company has recognized tariff adjustment 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 and or pended such expenses till its resolution by Federal Government. Accordingly, the Company has filed a review appeal against the Final Revenue Requirements (FRR) decision by the OGRA and is confident of favourable outcome. Detailed break up of the deferred and / or disallowed (income)/expenses is as follows:

	Note	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
Depreciation - net of ROA	31.1.1.1	19,000	-
Impact of Super Tax on the Rate of Return (ROA)	31.1.1.2	744,000	400,000
Excess cost of gas sales allowed	31.1.1.3	(264,557)	-
Operating cost	31.1.1.4	81,382	-
		579,825	400,000

- 31.1.1.1** This represents the depreciation net of ROA inadvertently disallowed by the OGRA, against which the Company is in the process of filing a review appeal and is confident of a favourable outcome.
- 31.1.1.2** This represents the impact of the super tax on the Rate of Return. The Company has recognized its impact and will address the matter with OGRA, following the precedent set by OGRA in its decision for the Motion for Review of FRR 2021-22. Accordingly, the Company is in the process of filing a review appeal against the Final Revenue Requirements (FRR) decision by OGRA and is confident of a favorable outcome.
- 31.1.1.3** This represents the cost of gas sold inadvertently excess allowed by the OGRA, which will be offered back by the Company in the Motion for Review of FRR 2023-2024.
- 31.1.1.4** This represents the gas internally consumed inadvertently disallowed by the OGRA, against which the Company is in the process of filing a review appeal and is confident of a favourable outcome.

	Note	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023 (Restated)
<b>31.2 Tariff adjustment (RLNG)</b>			
Opening balance		303,252,464	165,032,746
Recognised for the year	35 & 36	59,694,554	165,332,715
Received from GoP		(28,252,510)	(27,112,997)
Closing balance	31.2.1	334,694,508	303,252,464

- 31.2.1** The balance of RLNG tariff adjustment 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, 2024. The settlement of this amount is expected to materialize in the shape of adjustment to future sale price of RLNG by OGRA.

This also represents the difference of average cost of RLNG and the average sale price of system gas of the diverted RLNG volumes to system gas consumers. During the year, 57,063,753 MMBTUs (2023: 57,813,314 MMBTUs) of RLNG were diverted and sold as system gas. The tariff adjustment receivable resulting from RLNG sold as system gas will be adjusted upon directional changes in tariff adjustments in future periods to be determined by the OGRA. During the year, the Federal Government released subsidy amounting to Rs 28,252.510 million (2023: Rs 27,112.997 million).

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 them on historical weighted average cost. Thereafter, SSGCL shall record sales as per relevant applicable OGRA notified rates. The gain / loss amounting to Rs 6,376.963 million owing to the difference between the current and historical rates is required to be passed on to the Company. The tariff adjustment includes impact of such gain /loss to be realized / adjusted in the OGRA's future price adjustments.

This includes an amount as mentioned below, consisting of various expenses which have either been deferred or disallowed by the OGRA on various grounds, however, the Company has recognized tariff adjustment on such deferrals / disallowances in these financial statements. Accordingly, the Company has filed a review appeal against the Final Revenue Requirement (FRR) decision by the OGRA and is confident of a favourable outcome. Detailed break up of the deferred and / or disallowed expenses is as follows:

	Note	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
Gas internally consumed / transportation		-	41,000
Take or pay adjustment relating to prior years	31.2.1.1	14,847,602	13,768,112
Finance cost on encashment of security	31.2.1.2	5,056,909	5,056,909
LPS income on take or pay adjustment	31.2.1.3	(6,950,945)	-
Finance cost on short term borrowing		-	9,702,480
LPS Gas creditors		-	148,000
Operating cost	31.2.1.4	245,000	320,000
		13,198,566	29,036,501

**31.2.1.1** This represents the take-or-pay adjustment of prior years for the diversion of RLNG to domestic sector consumers. This amount has not been disallowed by OGRA; instead, it has been pended until the conclusion of matters pending with the Honorable Lahore High Court for enforcement and recovery of Awards under the Recognition and Enforcement Act 2017. It also includes an amount of Rs 1,079.490 million pertaining to Take or pay adjustment of prior years for diversion of RLNG to domestic sector consumers.

**31.2.1.2** This represents the finance cost on the encashment of security of M/s National Power Parks Management Company (Private) Limited ("NPPMCL") against the take-or-pay invoices. This amount has not been disallowed by OGRA; instead, it has been pended until the conclusion of matters pending with the Honorable Lahore High Court for enforcement and recovery of Awards under the Recognition and Enforcement Act 2017.

**31.2.1.3** This represents the LPS income recoverable from M/s Quaid-e-Azam Thermal Power (Private) Limited ("QATPL") against the take-or-pay invoices. This amount has not been disallowed by OGRA; instead, it has been pended until the conclusion of matters pending with the Honorable Lahore High Court for enforcement and recovery of Awards under the Recognition and Enforcement Act 2017.

**31.2.1.4** This represents the operating cost incurred by the Company in respect of take-or-pay cases with Government-owned Power Producers (GPPs). This amount has not been disallowed by OGRA; instead, it has been pended until the conclusion of matters pending with the Honorable Lahore High Court for enforcement and recovery of Awards under the Recognition and Enforcement Act 2017.

**31.3** This represents amount receivable from Sui Southern Gas Company Limited on account of certain facilities provided to their employees.



# Notes to the Financial Statements

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- 31.4** This includes an amount of Rs 309.394 million in respect of bank guarantees encashed by the Customs Authorities as explained in note 18.1.2 (b) and Rs 135 million in respect of bank guarantees encashed by PDIL as explained in note 18.1.2 (c).

## 32. CONTRACT ASSETS

	Note	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
This represents due from customers against construction contracts. Reconciliation of the carrying amount is as follows:			
Opening balance		12,029	-
Additions during the year		4,268	12,029
Closing balance		16,297	12,029

## 33. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

At banks:			
On deposit accounts	33.1 & 33.3	9,913,385	7,825,722
On current accounts	33.4	157,985	157,476
		10,071,370	7,983,198
Collection accounts	33.4	8,161,837	8,249,398
In hand		1,648	1,160
		18,234,855	16,233,756
Loss allowance	41	(490,308)	-
	33.2	17,744,547	16,233,756

- 33.1** The rate of mark-up on these accounts ranges from 8% to 20% (2023: 8% to 20%) per annum.

	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
<b>33.2 Balance with related parties/associated companies</b>		
Askari Bank Limited	-	15,140
Soneri Bank Limited	-	1,224
Dubai Islamic Bank Pakistan Limited	14,604	-
	14,604	16,364

- 33.3** 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 therefrom and until then, these funds amounting to Rs 7,728.567 million (2023: Rs 6,270.621 million) are not used for the normal treasury operations of the Company. Any profit earned thereon is credited to the funds instead of accounting for as Company's income.

- 33.4** This includes the amounts collected by the General Post Office (GPO) against gas bills amounting to Rs 8,131.067 million (2023: Rs 6,551.129 million). Out of this, Rs 5,167.088 million (2023: Rs 5,167.088 million) pertains to collections made during the period from January 2022 to March 2022, which were not remitted by the GPO to the Company. The Company has taken up the matter with the Ministry of Energy (Petroleum Division) and the ECC. Subsequent to the year-end, the GPO has commenced the disbursement of these funds to the Company.

	Note	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
<b>34. REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS</b>			
Gross sales - Indigenous gas		519,391,607	278,688,714
Gross sales - RLNG	27.4	1,097,725,379	981,288,811
Gross sales - LPG air mix		8,401	-
		1,617,125,387	1,259,977,525
Sales tax - Indigenous gas		(69,844,701)	(42,682,285)
Sales tax - RLNG		(172,554,955)	(135,765,001)
Sales tax - LPG air mix		(1,289)	-
		(242,400,945)	(178,447,286)
	34.1	1,374,724,442	1,081,530,239
<b>34.1 Disaggregated revenue information</b>			
<b>Type of goods:</b>			
- Indigenous gas		449,546,906	236,006,429
- RLNG		925,170,424	845,523,810
- LPG air mix		7,112	-
		1,374,724,442	1,081,530,239
<b>Timing of revenue recognition:</b>			
- Revenue recognized at a point in time		1,374,724,442	1,081,530,239
<b>Region wise revenue:</b>			
- Multan		58,838,552	41,672,295
- Bahawalpur		60,526,176	51,805,187
- Sargodha		27,344,371	30,139,241
- Faisalabad		346,247,653	232,589,452
- Sahiwal		7,624,252	3,293,850
- Sheikhpura		178,176,622	191,029,334
- Lahore - East and West		295,360,190	271,395,600
- Sialkot		10,969,729	5,673,810
- Gujranwala		50,141,191	54,021,759
- Gujrat		9,039,031	3,866,603
- Islamabad and Rawalpindi		71,399,727	37,919,337
- Mardan		43,912,748	22,940,590
- Peshawar and Karak		58,969,764	33,168,202
- Abbottabad		33,119,181	19,188,345
- Head office		123,055,255	82,826,634
		1,374,724,442	1,081,530,239

# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

	2024	2023
	(Rupees in thousand)	
<b>Category wise revenue:</b>		
- Domestic	229,654,927	104,325,294
- Commercial	26,119,188	22,087,541
- General industry	120,868,516	97,009,825
- Fertilizers	50,403,471	62,190,288
- Power sector	584,295,059	555,469,670
- CNG	66,738,816	36,102,965
- Cement sector	109,736	87,498
- SSGCL	123,055,255	82,826,635
- Captive power	157,195,399	92,634,782
- Textile	16,284,075	28,795,741
	1,374,724,442	1,081,530,239
Trade debts	283,179,353	293,928,228
Contract assets	16,297	12,029
Contract liabilities	36,871,764	32,434,512

		2024	2023
		(Rupees in thousand)	
	Note		(Restated)
<b>35. DIFFERENTIAL MARGIN / TARIFF ADJUSTMENT</b>			
Indigenous gas	35.1 & 31.1	98,492,223	118,895,834
RLNG	31.2	59,694,554	165,332,715
		158,186,777	284,228,549

- 35.1** This represents receivable from Government of Pakistan (GOP) under the provisions of the license for transmission and distribution of natural gas granted to the Company by OGRA. 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. WACC was computed at 17.43% for financial year 2018-19 till 2020-21. OGRA in its decision dated August 17, 2021 has in line with the tariff regime in vogue, reworked the Rate of Return on Average Net Assets (ROA) for the year 2022-23 at 16.60%.

OGRA in its decision dated March 28, 2025 for Final Revenue Requirement (FRR) for FY 2023-24 has reworked the Rate of Return on Average Net Assets (ROA) for the year 2023-24 at 26.22% as compared to the previous ROA rate of 16.60% determined for FY 2022-23.

As per the tariff regime, the Company is required to earn an annual return of not less than the 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 OGRA.

During the year, the Company could not meet the benchmarks prescribed by the OGRA and as a result the return for the year on the aforesaid basis works out to be 19.6% (2023: 12.09%). 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 1,198 million (2023: Rs 3,074 million), which is in excess of the new UFG prescribed benchmark of 0.36% (2023: 0.36%) for transmission segment and 7.248% (2023: 7.185%) for distribution segment.

	Note	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
<b>36. COST OF GAS SALES</b>			
Opening stock of gas in pipelines / held with third party		18,247,043	12,496,985
Gas purchases:			
Southern system		331,975,632	158,986,136
Northern system		159,933,028	149,292,362
RLNG	36.1	956,710,670	994,265,873
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)		12,957	-
		1,448,632,287	1,302,544,371
		1,466,879,330	1,315,041,356
Less:			
- Gas internally consumed		14,804,450	14,196,776
- Gas in pipelines	26	11,028,298	8,260,923
- Gas in floating storage and regasification unit (FSRU)	26	8,017,263	9,986,120
		33,850,011	32,443,819
Distribution cost	36.3	55,467,439	48,987,954
		1,488,496,758	1,331,585,491
<b>36.1 Gas purchases - RLNG</b>			
Cost of RLNG		898,528,467	959,288,110
Cost of regasification		31,567,775	26,070,782
Service cost and margin		9,066,181	8,906,981
Cost of regasification - PPL		17,548,247	-
		956,710,670	994,265,873

- 36.2** 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 comprise 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 which is worked out at 2.248% (2023: 2.185%) in the Final Revenue Requirement for FY 2023-24. UFG for each region of SNGPL network is given below in terms of volume and percentage.



# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

Sr. No.	Region / Area	Number of consumers as on June 30, 2024	UFG (Indigenous gas only)		UFG including RLNG (Overall)	
			2024		2024	
			MMCF	%	MMCF	%
1	Multan	608,416	1,770	4.71	2,530	5.36
2	Bahawalpur	303,662	329	0.50	386	0.57
3	Sargodha	297,465	33	0.25	127	0.61
4	Faisalabad	840,543	1,257	3.56	2,583	2.15
5	Sahiwal	273,043	102	1.49	138	1.53
6	Lahore / Sheikhpura	1,594,729	5,339	6.68	7,616	3.98
7	Sialkot	339,207	473	4.72	484	4.76
8	Gujranwala	600,647	963	5.15	1,072	3.89
9	Gujrat	304,156	457	5.81	508	6.00
10	Islamabad/Rawalpindi	1,193,975	5,080	10.57	5,236	10.48
11	Mardan	296,973	2,019	8.51	2,040	8.50
12	Peshawar	489,886	4,746	14.07	4,768	14.03
13	Karak	28,410	2,249	71.90	2,249	71.90
14	Abbottabad	200,107	243	1.59	275	1.71
15	Transmission system	-	708	0.21	1,305	0.21
	Total	7,371,219	25,768	6.41	31,317	4.93

Sr. No.	Region / Area	Number of consumers as on June 30, 2023	UFG (Indigenous gas only)		UFG including RLNG (Overall)	
			2023		2023	
			MMCF	%	MMCF	%
1	Multan	612,219	1,683	3.61	1,825	4.27
2	Bahawalpur	304,263	304	0.38	359	0.45
3	Sargodha	299,243	127	1.37	230	1.32
4	Faisalabad	842,840	1,095	7.69	2,895	3.04
5	Sahiwal	273,917	136	2.12	164	1.42
6	Lahore / Sheikhpura	1,600,994	5,083	11.64	8,066	4.22
7	Sialkot	339,815	376	3.50	395	3.59
8	Gujranwala	602,711	826	4.76	1,081	3.41
9	Gujrat	305,249	422	5.37	492	5.64
10	Islamabad/Rawalpindi	1,196,427	4,910	9.39	5,059	9.35
11	Mardan	298,228	2,010	8.01	2,026	8.01
12	Peshawar	499,605	5,528	14.65	5,549	14.62
13	Karak	17,115	3,015	79.08	3,015	79.08
14	Abbottabad	200,316	21	0.13	74	0.43
15	Transmission system	-	768	0.21	1,358	0.21
	Total	7,392,942	26,304	7.34	32,588	5.15

RLNG diversion has been factored in the indigenous gas pricing since November 2023. while calculating the UFG percentage for overall indigenous gas UFG , OGRA has determined the UFG percentage of 7.47% by not taking the impact of diversion volumes in the denominator. However, it has no impact on the UFG disallowance since correct impacts have been calculated separately for transmission and distribution segments.

	Note	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
<b>36.3 Distribution cost</b>			
Salaries, wages and benefits	36.3.1	14,270,556	11,871,616
Employees medical and welfare		1,112,169	914,074
Stores and spare parts consumed		1,222,259	1,014,431
Fuel and power		14,960,528	14,178,422
Repairs and maintenance		2,404,874	2,029,967
Rent, rates, electricity and telephone		458,856	307,728
Insurance		237,998	218,344
Travelling and conveyance		94,719	90,174
Stationery and postage		23,841	20,354
Transportation charges		1,335,296	1,171,475
Professional services		4,005	7,824
Provision for obsolete stores and spares		274,557	68,334
Security expenses		1,736,869	1,581,449
Advertisement		33,636	23,706
Depreciation on operating fixed assets	19.1.3	16,738,265	15,249,810
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	21.2	3,445,382	3,644,261
Others		1,322,387	1,189,229
		59,676,197	53,581,198
Allocated to fixed capital expenditure		(4,208,758)	(4,593,244)
		55,467,439	48,987,954

**36.3.1** Included in salaries, wages and benefits are Rs 415.672 million (2023: Rs 417.348 million) in respect of the Company's contribution to the employees provident fund.

	Note	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
<b>37. OTHER INCOME</b>			
Interest income on late payment of gas bills	37.1	43,789,368	26,969,042
Interest on staff loans and advances		80,504	100,609
Return on bank deposits		1,791,018	1,318,326
Gain on initial recognition of financial liabilities at fair value		2,798	3,572
Net gain on disposal of fixed assets		107,079	32,026
Meter rentals and repair charges		4,142,517	4,123,940
Amortization of deferred credit	11 & 12	2,597,270	2,480,053
Insurance claim		244	858
Sale of tender documents		14,188	10,979
Sale of scrap		151,084	25,359
Liquidated damages recovered		195,723	332,369
Gain on construction contracts		297,022	299,042
Bad debts recovered		2,244	6,422
Gas transportation income		1,423,974	525,735
Miscellaneous		48,073	59,437
		54,643,106	36,287,769

# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

		2024	2023	
	Note	(Rupees in thousand)		
37.1	This includes interest income on late payment of gas bills from other consumers:			
	Interest on gas sales arrears	37.1.1	6,023,774	4,593,888
	Surcharge on late payments	37.1.2	4,608,710	2,131,951
			10,632,484	6,725,839

**37.1.1** This represents interest charged on gas sales arrears at the rate of 1.5% (2023: 1.5%) per month up to one year and thereafter 2% (2023: 2%) per month from other than domestic consumers.

**37.1.2** Late payment surcharge is charged to domestic consumers on over due amounts at the rate of 10% (2023: 10%) charged once.

		2024	2023
	Note	(Rupees in thousand)	
38.	SELLING COSTS		
Salaries, wages and benefits	38.1	8,684,340	7,195,799
Employees medical and welfare		610,057	481,645
Stores and spare parts consumed		2,302	2,586
Repairs and maintenance		637,725	553,826
Rent, rates, electricity and telephone		54,439	51,459
Travelling and conveyance		40,612	33,050
Stationery and postage		215,737	300,245
Dispatch of gas bills		363,871	262,541
Transportation charges		325,113	321,201
Gathering charges of gas bills collection data		12,167	50,000
Gas bills collection charges		559,440	563,272
Advertisement		167,033	194,595
Depreciation on operating fixed assets	19.1.3	310,727	221,104
Others		58,425	63,613
		12,041,988	10,294,936
Allocated to fixed capital expenditure		(645,309)	(768,157)
		11,396,679	9,526,779

**38.1** Included in salaries, wages and benefits is Rs 251.837 million (2023: Rs 250.517 million) in respect of the Company's contribution to the employees provident fund.

		2024	2023
	Note	(Rupees in thousand)	
<b>39. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES</b>			
Salaries, wages and benefits	39.1	8,797,956	7,220,716
Employees medical and welfare		566,065	443,246
Stores and spare parts consumed		17,834	59,711
Fuel and power		81,494	84,859
Repairs and maintenance		288,455	211,256
Rent, rates, electricity and telephone		181,900	203,910
Insurance		24,767	19,682
Travelling and conveyance		45,308	34,519
Stationery and postage		38,888	35,941
Transportation charges		232,584	203,759
Professional services	39.2	201,653	610,457
Security expenses		407,940	346,703
OGRA fee and expenses		561,070	365,587
Advertisement		4,830	12,789
Depreciation on operating fixed assets	19.1.3	310,727	283,215
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	21.2	54,129	51,694
Amortization of intangible assets	20	196,168	262,836
Others		813,032	429,458
		12,824,800	10,880,338
Allocated to fixed capital expenditure		(868,227)	(949,181)
		11,956,573	9,931,157

**39.1** Included in salaries, wages and benefits is Rs 252.784 million (2023: Rs 253.364 million) in respect of the Company's contribution to the employees provident fund.

		2024	2023
		(Rupees in thousand)	
<b>39.2 Professional services</b>			
The charges for professional services include the following in respect of auditors' services excluding applicable taxes for:			
Statutory audit and review of compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance			
		18,000	4,994
Half yearly review		6,500	1,676
Other certifications and services		10,263	3,627
Taxation services		7,435	-
Out of pocket expenses		3,000	750
		45,198	11,047



# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

	Note	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
<b>40. OTHER EXPENSES</b>			
Exchange loss - net		959,242	4,773,070
Workers' Profit Participation Fund	14.6	1,570,700	830,113
Provision for loss due to theft/embezzlement	40.1	-	418,356
Loss on initial recognition of financial assets at fair value		156,292	-
		2,686,234	6,021,539

**40.1** This represents provision against an event involving misappropriation of certain store items detected at Central Base Store Manga.

		2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
<b>41. NET IMPAIRMENT LOSS ON FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>			
Loss allowance on trade debts	27.2	3,563,539	1,973,461
Loss allowance on cash and cash equivalents	33	490,308	-
		4,053,847	1,973,461

		2024	2023 (Restated)
			(Rupees in thousand)
<b>42. FINANCE COST</b>			
Interest and mark up including commitment charges/(reversal) on			
- Long term finances - secured		6,584,710	5,103,705
- Long term finances - unsecured		19,592	18,947
- Short term borrowing		26,313,456	11,364,628
- Late payment to gas suppliers		(77,493)	148,460
- Encashment of security		-	5,056,909
- Lease liabilities		3,774,675	4,165,000
- Security deposits		2,187,075	1,932,455
Bank charges		31,258	9,538
		38,833,273	27,799,642
Allocated to fixed capital expenditure	42.1	(791,827)	(563,657)
		38,041,446	27,235,985

**42.1** This represents the amount of borrowing cost capitalised during the year in respect of specific borrowing for qualifying asset.

		2024	2023
		(Rupees in thousand)	
43.	<b>INCOME TAX</b>		
	<b>Current</b>		
	For the year	4,627,068	3,672,656
	Prior years	(137,422)	156,828
		4,489,646	3,829,484
	<b>Deferred</b>	(1,653,245)	(3,529,301)
		2,836,401	300,183

		2024	2023
		Percentage (%)	
43.1	<b>Tax charge reconciliation</b>		
	Numerical reconciliation between the average effective tax rate and the applicable tax rate		
	Applicable tax rate as per Income Tax Ordinance, 2001	29.00	29.00
	Impact of super tax	3.73	2.83
	Tax effect of amounts that are:		
	- Effect of changes in current and deferred tax of prior years	(3.01)	0.99
	- Change in tax rate	6.37	(1.12)
	- Amounts that are not deductible for tax purposes	0.40	0.00
	- Others	(0.08)	1.32
		3.68	1.19
	Average effective tax rate charged to the statement of profit or loss	36.41	33.02

43.2 Reconciliation of current tax charged as per tax laws for the year, with current tax recognised in the statement of profit or loss is as follows:

		2024	2023
		(Rupees in thousand)	
	Current tax liability for the year as per applicable tax laws	12,657,425	8,580,914
	Portion of current tax liability as per tax laws, representing income tax under IAS 12	(4,627,068)	(3,672,656)
	Portion of current tax computed as per tax laws, representing levy in terms of requirements of IFRIC 21 / IAS 37	(8,030,357)	(4,908,258)
	Difference	-	-

43.3 This represents minimum tax under section 113 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, representing levy in terms of the requirements of IFRIC 21 / IAS 37.

		Note	2024	2023
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44. **EARNINGS PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED**

Profit for the year	Rupees in thousand		18,976,540	10,563,704
Average ordinary shares in issue	Numbers of shares	5	634,216,665	634,216,665
Basic earnings per share	Rupees		29.92	16.66

No figure for diluted earnings per share has been presented because the Company has not issued any instruments with options that would impact basic earnings per share when exercised.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

	Note	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
<b>45. CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS</b>			
Profit before minimum tax and income tax		29,843,298	15,772,145
<b>Adjustment for non-cash charges and other items:</b>			
Depreciation on operating fixed assets	19.1.3	17,359,719	15,754,129
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	21	3,499,511	3,695,955
Amortization on intangible assets	20	196,168	262,836
Provision for employee benefit obligations	13.13	4,395,595	3,992,848
Amortization of deferred credit	37	(2,597,270)	(2,480,053)
Net gain on sale of fixed assets	37	(107,079)	(32,026)
Finance cost	42	38,041,446	27,235,985
Return on bank deposits	37	(1,791,018)	(1,318,326)
Net impairment loss on financial assets	41	4,053,847	1,973,461
Loss on initial recognition of financial assets at fair value	40	156,292	-
Gain on initial recognition of financial liabilities at fair value	37	(2,798)	(3,572)
Loss/(gain) on initial recognition of financial assets / financial liabilities at fair value		153,494	(3,572)
Unwinding of discounting adjustment on deferred grant - net		(52,515)	(61,675)
Working capital changes	45.2	(18,914,026)	(92,915,269)
Charge for obsolete/slow-moving stores and spares		274,557	59,485
		74,355,727	(28,064,077)
<b>45.1 Non-cash investing and financing activities</b>			
Acquisition of right-of-use assets	21	106,754	242,886
<b>45.2 Working capital changes</b>			
(Increase) / decrease in current assets:			
Stores and spare parts		(875,230)	649,536
Stock-in-trade		(798,518)	(5,750,058)
Trade debts		6,695,028	11,998,652
Loans and advances		2,289,761	(872,578)
Trade deposits and short term prepayments		341,224	(403,982)
Other receivables		(151,438,276)	(307,537,067)
		(143,786,011)	(301,915,497)
<b>Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities:</b>			
Trade and other payables		121,910,353	209,975,494
Contract liabilities		2,961,632	(975,266)
		(18,914,026)	(92,915,269)
<b>45.3 Cash and cash equivalents</b>			
Cash and bank balances	33	17,744,547	16,233,756
Short term borrowings	16	(140,209,138)	(118,179,300)
		(122,464,591)	(101,945,544)

#### 46. 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		Executives	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	(Rupees in thousand)			
Remuneration	47,051	23,052	7,166,185	4,780,900
Contribution to provident, pension and gratuity fund	3,056	2,011	2,571,653	1,677,002
Housing and utilities	25,878	12,679	5,712,128	3,513,214
Medical reimbursement	125	87	399,546	338,691
Conveyance and other allowances	8,736	-	3,173,194	2,322,959
Leave encashment	13,346	-	53,550	23,186
Notice Pay	-	11,625	-	-
Club subscription	109	73	3,281	3,940
	98,301	49,527	19,079,537	12,659,892
Number of persons including those who worked part of the year	1	1	3,440	2,289

- 46.1** In addition, the Chief Executive and certain executives are provided with free transport vehicle subject to certain specified limits for fuel consumption, residential telephone/mobile facilities for both business and personal use and free medical facilities.
- 46.2** The aggregate amount charged in the financial statements in respect of directors' fee to twenty one (2023: fifteen) non-executive directors was Rs 35.100 million (2023: Rs 47.800 million) including the casual vacancies created. Total number of Directors as at year end are Eleven (2023: Twelve).
- 46.3** The aggregate amount charged in the financial statements in respect of honorarium paid to Chairperson / Chairman was Rs 1.084 million (2023: Rs. 1.200 million). Moreover, Chairperson/Chairman has been provided with free transport subject to certain specified limits for fuel consumption.
- 46.4** The aggregate amount charged in the financial statements in respect of medical reimbursement to one (2023: one) director was Rs 0.489 million (2023: Rs 0.025 million).

# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

## 47. RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

	Note	Lease liabilities	Dividend	Long term financing from financial institutions	
				Secured	Unsecured
		(Rupees in thousand)			
As at July 1, 2022 (including current portion shown under current liabilities)					
		33,678,391	182,875	31,596,895	297,226
Cash inflows		-	-	675,000	-
Cash outflows		(6,986,123)	(4,708,973)	(6,182,806)	(18,628)
Others	47.1	4,407,887	4,756,625	-	9,638
As at June 30, 2023 (including current portion shown under current liabilities)					
		31,100,155	230,527	26,089,089	288,236
Cash inflows		-	-	10,000,000	(18,627)
Cash outflows		(6,784,519)	(950,143)	(6,620,134)	-
Others	47.1	3,881,431	951,325	-	8,306
As at June 30, 2024 (including current portion shown under current liabilities)		28,197,067	231,709	29,468,955	277,915

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

## 48. CAPACITY AND ACTUAL PERFORMANCE

The average daily gas transmitted during the year was 1,732 MMCFD (2023: 1,856 MMCFD) against the designed capacity of 2,540 MMCFD (2023: 2,540 MMCFD). 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.

## 49. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The related parties include the related parties on the basis of common directorship, government entities, key management personnel and post employment benefit plans. Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that Company. 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. Related party transactions carried out during the year, along with the relationship to the Company and their nature, are as follows:



	2024	2023
	(Rupees in thousand)	
<b>Related parties</b>		
(i) <b>Gas sales</b>		
Askari Bank Limited	20	-
Ellcot Spinning Mills Limited	2,236,194	-
Fauji Fertilizer Company Limited	29,117	12,663
Interloop Limited	5,066,584	-
Khalis Fibre (Private) Limited	39,195	-
Kohat Textile Mills Limited	746,661	-
Lahore University of Management Sciences	441	4,450
Mari Energies Limited (formerly Mari Petroleum Company Limited)	2,819	1,364
National Power Parks Management Company (Private) Limited	338,831,563	296,818,522
Nishat Mills Limited	2,900,538	10,571,860
Northern Power Generation Company Limited	2,302,617	10,874,444
Oil and Gas Development Company Limited (OGDCL)	295	-
Packages Convertors Limited	672	-
Pak-Arab Refinery Company Limited (PARCO)	4,534,464	4,832,673
Pakistan International Airlines Corporation Limited	9,903	-
Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited (PTCL)	66,748	-
Quaid-e-Azam Thermal Power (Private) Limited	91,730,384	104,314,503
Saif Healthcare Limited	18,508	-
Saif Power Limited	1,018,657	-
Saif Textile Mills Limited	1,675,452	-
Service Global Footwear Limited	5,801	-
Service Industries Limited	137,308	-
Sheikh CNG	-	118
State Bank of Pakistan	1,756	762
State Life Insurance Corporation of Pakistan	8,724	5,884
Sui Southern Gas Company Limited	125,673,462	88,788,779
Residential gas sales to directors	3,090	409
Residential gas sales to key management personnel	735	270
	577,041,708	516,226,701
(ii) <b>Purchase of gas, regasification and transportation</b>		
Sui Southern Gas Company Limited	47,631,502	34,972,269
Government Holdings (Private) Limited	19,616,605	17,161,910
Pakistan Petroleum Limited	75,028,751	81,770,136
Oil and Gas Development Company Limited	100,456,238	82,941,590
Mari Energies Limited (formerly Mari Petroleum Company Limited)	59,854,009	39,861,755
Pakistan State Oil Company Limited	1,035,459,268	968,146,551
Pakistan LNG Limited	71,970,214	30,703,376
Saif Energy Limited	1,668,242	-
	1,411,684,829	1,255,557,587
(iii) <b>Purchase of materials</b>		
Ghandhara Tyre & Rubber Company Limited	-	4,167
Sui Southern Gas Company Limited	2,078,094	8,725
Pakistan State Oil Company Limited	3,426,257	3,253,517
	5,504,351	3,266,409

# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

	2024	2023
	(Rupees in thousand)	
<b>(iv) Purchase of services</b>		
Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited	149,520	29,324
State Life Insurance Corporation of Pakistan	40,031	22,360
Petroleum Institute of Pakistan	-	7
Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited	1,105	-
CDC Share Registrar Services Limited	6,183	-
Pakistan Cricket Board	4,017	-
Media Times Limited	1,115	-
Saif Healthcare Limited	282	-
Attock Refinery Limited	23	-
	202,276	51,691
<b>(v) (Reversal of finance cost)/finance cost</b>		
Pakistan LNG Limited	(77,493)	148,460
	(77,493)	148,460
<b>(vi) Profit received on bank deposits</b>		
Askari Bank Limited	24,905	45,886
Soneri Bank Limited	6,579	4,993
Dubai Islamic Bank Pakistan Limited	11,592	-
	43,076	50,879
<b>(vii) Dividend paid</b>		
Sui Southern Gas Company Limited	3,078	15,390
National Investment Trust	45,273	214,938
Askari Bank Limited	5,243	22,463
Soneri Bank Limited	-	17,625
The President of Pakistan	301,397	1,506,984
SNGPL Employees Empowerment Trust	34,935	143,848
Directors	7	72
	389,933	1,921,320
<b>(viii) Insurance expenses</b>		
National Insurance Company Limited	351,957	304,997
State Life Insurance Corporation of Pakistan	221,325	210,128
	573,282	515,125
<b>(ix) Insurance claim received</b>		
National Insurance Company Limited	12,105	13,735
State Life Insurance Corporation of Pakistan	307,846	181,163
	319,951	194,898
<b>(x) Capital commitment</b>		
Sui Southern Gas Company Limited	8,369,014	16,227
Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited	48,093	82,721
	8,417,107	98,948
<b>(xi) Post employment benefit plans</b>		
Contribution to defined contribution plan	897,177	714,090
Contribution to defined benefit plans	4,665,080	4,103,557

	2024	2023
	(Rupees in thousand)	
(xii) <b>Others:</b>		
Transmission charges - Pakistan Petroleum Limited	7,190	6,568
Payment against Joint Shared Services - Pakistan Petroleum Limited	69,206	31,972
Remuneration of key management personnel	375,662	313,614
Finance cost on Loan - Askari Bank Limited	458,215	958,368
Distribution Margin – SSGC LPG (Private) Limited	14,167	43,253

The Company continues to have a policy, whereby, all transactions with related parties and common control companies (group companies) are carried out at mutually agreed terms and conditions.

**49.1** The maximum aggregate outstanding balance from related parties at the end of any month is as below:

	2024	2023
	(Rupees in thousand)	
<b>Included in trade debts (refer to Note 27.1)</b>		
Sui Southern Gas Company Limited	41,583,434	60,025,819
State Life Insurance Corporation of Pakistan	2,213	1,722
Pak-Arab Refinery Company Limited (PARCO)	199,990	274,270
Sheikh CNG	-	789
National Power Parks Management Company (Private) Limited	71,617,153	91,553,135
Quaid-e-Azam Thermal Power (Private) Limited	32,002,145	43,263,551
Fauji Fertilizer Company Limited	10,466	2,367
Lahore University of Management Sciences	(1,586)	1,189
Northern Power Generation Company Limited	36,461,436	37,587,788
Mari Energies Limited (Formerly Mari Petroleum Company Limited)	548	216
State Bank of Pakistan	386	97
Nishat Mills Limited	-	6,382,646
Oil and Gas Development Company Limited (OGDCL)	82	-
Pakistan International Airlines Corporation Limited	1,872	-
Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited (PTCL)	12,049	-
Service Global Footwear Limited	1,413	-
Service Industries Limited	123,556	-
Saif Textile Mills Limited	3,647,366	-
Kohat Textile Mills Limited	1,280,271	-
Saif Power Limited	6,064,368	-
Saif Healthcare Limited	30,212	-
Interloop Limited	375,799	-
Packages Convertors Limited	(3,472)	-
Ellcot Spinning Mills Limited	621,685	-
<b>Included in loans and advances (refer to Note 28.1)</b>		
Ghandhara Tyre & Rubber Company Limited	-	709
Pakistan State Oil Company Limited	4,884	-
Sui Southern Gas Company Limited	1,299	1,299

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

**49.3** Following are the particulars of the related parties of the Company with whom the Company had entered into transactions or had agreements and/or arrangements in place during the current year:

# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

Name of the related party	Basis of relationship	Percentage of shareholding in the Company
Fauji Fertilizer Company Limited	Government entity	None
National Insurance Company Limited	Government entity	None
Northern Power Generation Company Limited	Government entity	None
Pak-Arab Refinery Company Limited (PARCO)	Government entity	None
Pakistan International Airlines Corporation Limited	Government entity	None
Pakistan LNG Limited	Government entity	None
GoP represented by the President of Pakistan	Government entity	31.68%
Quaid-e-Azam Thermal Power (Private) Limited	Government entity	None
State Bank of Pakistan	Government entity	None
Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited (PTCL)	Government entity	None
State Life Insurance Corporation of Pakistan	Government entity	None
National Power Parks Management Company (Private) Limited	Government entity/Common Directorship	None
Government Holdings (Private) Limited	Government entity/Common Directorship	None
National Investment Trust Limited	Government entity/Common Directorship	None
Oil and Gas Development Company Limited (OGDCL)	Government entity/Common Directorship	None
Mari Energies Limited	Government entity/Common Directorship	None
Pakistan Petroleum Limited	Government entity/Common Directorship	None
Pakistan State Oil Company Limited	Government entity/Common Directorship	None
Sui Southern Gas Company Limited	Government entity/Common Directorship	0.38%
SSGC LPG (Private) Limited	Government entity/Common Directorship	None
Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited	Common Directorship	None
CDC Share Registrar Services Limited	Common Directorship	None
Khalis Fibre (Private) Limited	Common Directorship	None
Service Global Footwear Limited	Common Directorship	None
Service Industries Limited	Common Directorship	None
Askari Bank Limited	Common Directorship	None
Pakistan Cricket Board (PCB)	Common Directorship	None
Saif Textile Mills Limited	Common Directorship	None
Kohat Textile Mills Limited	Common Directorship	None
Saif Power Limited	Common Directorship	None
Saif Energy Limited	Common Directorship	None
Saif Healthcare Limited	Common Directorship	None
Attock Refinery Limited	Common Directorship	None
Interloop Limited	Common Directorship	None
Packages Convertors Limited	Common Directorship	None
Ellicot Spinning Mills Limited	Common Directorship	None
Dubai Islamic Bank Pakistan Limited	Common Directorship	None
National Management Foundation	Common Directorship	None
Nishat Mills Limited	A Director's spouse holds directorship in this related party	None
Media Times Limited	A Director's daughter holds directorship in this related party	None

Name of the related party	Basis of relationship	Percentage of shareholding in the Company
Mr. Muhammad Ismail Qureshi	Chairman	0.00%
Ms. Roohi Raees Khan*	Chairperson	0.00%
Mr. Amer Tufail	Managing Director / Chief Executive	None
Mr. Abrar Ahmed Mirza****	Director	None
Mr. Ahmad Aqeel**	Director	None
Mr. Ahmad Ateeq Anwer****	Director	0.00%
Mr. Ahmed Chinoy	Director	0.00%
Mr. Ali Tahir***	Director	None
Mr. Arif Saeed	Director	0.00%
Ms. Faaria Rehman Salahuddin	Director	0.00%
Mr. Hassan Mehmood Yousafzai	Director	None
Mr. Manzoor Ahmed**	Director	0.00%
Mr. Mohammad Haroon*	Director	0.00%
Mr. Muhammad Ramzan	Director	None
Mr. Muhammad Sualeh Ahmad Faruqi***	Director	None
Mr. Osman Saifullah Khan	Director	0.00%
Mr. Saadat Ali Khan	Director	0.00%
Ms. Saira Najeeb Ahmed	Director	None
Mr. Shahbaz Tahir Nadeem****	Director	None
Dr. Sohail Razi Khan*	Director	0.00%
Mr. Syed Akhtar Ali*	Director	0.00%
Mr. Tariq Iqbal Khan	Director	0.00%
Mr. Faisal Iqbal	Key Management Personnel	None
Mr. Saqib Arbab	Key Management Personnel	None
Mr. Azam Khan Wazir	Key Management Personnel	None
Mr. Syed Jawad Naseem	Key Management Personnel	None
Mr. Imran Yousaf Khan	Key Management Personnel	None
Mr. Qaiser Masood	Key Management Personnel	None
Mr. Shahzad Iqbal Laun	Key Management Personnel	None
Mr. Abdul Rauf Awan	Key Management Personnel	None
Mr. Shaheryar Qazi	Key Management Personnel	None
Mr. Masroor Ahmed Khan*****	Key Management Personnel	None
Mr. Taj Ali Khan	Key Management Personnel	None
Mr. Kamran Akram	Key Management Personnel	None
Mr. Farrukh Majeed Bala	Key Management Personnel	None
Mr. Imtiaz Mehmood	Key Management Personnel	None
<b>Employee retirement benefit funds:</b>		
Sui Northern Executive Staff Gratuity Fund	Post employment benefit plan	None
Sui Northern Non-Executive Staff Gratuity Fund	Post employment benefit plan	None
Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited		
Superannuation Compensated Absence Subordinate Fund	Post employment benefit plan	None
Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited		
Superannuation Compensated Absence Executive Fund	Post employment benefit plan	None
Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited		
Superannuation Free Gas Executive Fund	Post employment benefit plan	None



# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

Name of the related party	Basis of relationship	Percentage of shareholding in the Company
Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited		
Superannuation Free Gas Subordinate Fund	Post employment benefit plan	None
Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited		
Superannuation Medical Executive Fund	Post employment benefit plan	None
Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited		
Superannuation Medical Subordinate Fund	Post employment benefit plan	None
Sui Northern Senior Staff Pension Fund	Post employment benefit plan	None
Sui Northern Junior Staff Pension Fund	Post employment benefit plan	None
Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited		
Employee's Provident Fund Trust	Post employment benefit plan	None

\* These directors ceased to hold the office effective from August 07, 2023.

\*\* These directors retired effective from September 30, 2023.

\*\*\* These directors resigned effective from March 09, 2024.

\*\*\*\* These directors temporarily held office during the year to fill a casual vacancy.

\*\*\*\*\* This key management personnel retired effective from September 14, 2023.

**49.4** 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.

**49.5** The review report submitted by Internal Audit department to BAC/BOD on the investigation of related party transactions of Mr. Ahmad Aqeel was submitted to SECP and External Agency. The External Agency has closed the matter while certain observations were raised by SECP on the report which have been responded to. Necessary action, if any, will be taken once the matter is concluded.

## 50 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

### 50.1 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.

The Board of Directors (BoD) has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The BoD has empowered the Board Audit Committee (BAC), which oversees compliance with the Company's risk management framework and policies in relation to risks faced by the Company. The BAC regularly reports to the BoD on its activities.

The Company's overall risk management procedures to minimise the potential adverse effects of financial market on the Company's performance are as follows:

(a) **Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprise of three types of risks: currency risk, price risk, and cash flow and fair value interest rate risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within an acceptable range.

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 through tariff adjustment, due to the reason more fully explained in note 4.24 to the financial statements therefore it does not impact the profit before tax of the Company.

The following significant exchange rates were applied during the year:

	2024 (Rupees per US Dollar)	2023
Average rate	283.24	247.99
Year end spot rate	278.34	285.99

ii) **Price risk**

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 instruments traded in the market. The Company is not exposed to commodity and equity price risk as it does not have any exposure in commodities or equity securities.

iii) **Cash flow and fair value 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.

The Company analyses its interest rate exposure on a dynamic basis. Various scenarios are simulated taking into consideration refinancing, renewal of existing positions, alternative financing and hedging. Based on these scenarios, the Company calculates the impact on profit or loss of a defined interest rate shift. The scenarios are run only for liabilities that represent the major interest-bearing positions.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

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

	2024	2023
	(Rupees in thousand)	
<b>Fixed rate instruments</b>		
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Loans to employees	1,514,057	1,346,024
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Long term financing	(286,662)	(301,672)
<b>Net asset exposure</b>	1,227,395	1,044,352
<b>Floating rate instruments</b>		
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Bank balances - deposit accounts	9,913,385	7,825,722
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Long term financing	(29,498,253)	(26,119,481)
Security deposit	(35,852,066)	(31,730,165)
Short term borrowings	(140,209,138)	(118,179,300)
Lease liabilities	(28,197,067)	(31,100,155)
<b>Net liability exposure</b>	(223,843,139)	(199,303,379)

## Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Company does not account for any significant 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

At June 30, 2024, if interest rates on floating rate borrowings had been 3% higher/lower with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year would have been Rs 1,014.496 million (2023: Rs 915.438 million) lower/higher, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating rate borrowings. 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 of financial loss being caused if counter party fails to discharge an obligation.

Credit risk of the Company arises from deposits with banks and other financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions. The management assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the Board. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with a strong credit rating are accepted.

i) **Exposure to credit risk**

	2024	2023
	(Rupees in thousand)	
<b>Financial assets at amortised cost</b>		
Loans to executives and other employees	2,280,059	4,423,484
Deposits	679,445	621,058
Trade debts	283,179,353	293,928,228
Interest accrued	75,278	75,461
Other receivables	690,858	699,853
Contract assets	16,297	12,029
Bank balances	10,071,370	7,983,198
	296,992,660	307,743,311

ii) **Impairment of financial assets**

The Company's financial assets are subject to the expected credit losses model excluding financial assets due or ultimately due from Government of Pakistan due to exemption granted by SECP as more fully explained in note 2.2.3 above.

**Trade debts**

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade debts.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. These trade receivables are netted off with liquid collateral obtained from these customers to calculate the net exposure towards these customers.

The expected loss rates are based on the corresponding historical credit losses experienced by the Company over the past 10 years. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the trade debts. The Company has identified the Gross Domestic Product of the country to be the most relevant factor, and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in this factor.

The analysis of ages of trade debts and loss allowance using the aforementioned approach as at June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023 was determined as follows:

	2024	2023
	(Rupees in thousand)	
Not yet due	48,006,595	53,902,818
1 to 180 days	108,882,729	114,738,948
More than 180 days	158,305,035	153,737,929
	267,187,764	268,476,877
	315,194,359	322,379,695

# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

As at June 30, 2024, trade debts of Rs 143,498.763 million (2023: Rs 160,961.759 million) 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:

	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
Not yet due	41,544,855	47,114,215
1 to 180 days	92,410,667	102,281,571
More than 180 days	9,543,241	11,565,973
	101,953,908	113,847,544
	143,498,763	160,961,759

	Total trade debts (Rupees in thousand)	Expected credit loss (Percentage)	Rate of expected credit loss (Percentage)
<b>As at June 30, 2024</b>			
<b>Category</b>			
Fertilizer	19,127,200	140,448	1%
General industry	67,992,813	17,865,493	26%
Commercial	8,258,960	5,065,378	61%
Domestic	35,429,362	7,872,863	22%
Bulk domestic	11,042,104	1,070,824	10%
Receivable from entities under circular debt [refer note 2.2.3(b)]	175,020,832	ECL is not applicable	
	316,871,271	32,015,006	

## As at June 30, 2023

<b>Category</b>			
Fertilizer	2,829,319	79,037	3%
General industry	44,401,528	16,283,184	37%
Commercial	7,372,605	4,798,175	65%
Domestic	23,952,983	6,391,586	27%
Bulk domestic	2,636,251	899,485	34%
Receivable from entities under circular debt [refer note 2.2.3(b)]	241,187,009	ECL is not applicable	
	322,379,695	28,451,467	

As at June 30, 2024, expected credit loss amounts to Rs 32,015.006 million (2023: Rs 28,451.467 million) against trade debts. The ageing analysis of these trade debts is as follows:

	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
1 to 180 days	2,669,080	970,080
More than 180 days	29,345,926	27,481,387
	32,015,006	28,451,467



Customer credit risk is managed subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and controls relating to customer credit risk management. Credit limits are established for all customers based on internal rating criteria. Credit quality of the customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

A default on a financial asset occurs when the counterparty's gas supply is disconnected, which can be on account of multiple reasons leading to breach of contract. 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. This definition is consistent with the company's internal credit risk management policy.

In case the counterparty takes corrective actions leading to the reconnection of the gas supply, the corresponding impairment loss is reversed.

### iii) Credit quality of financial assets

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 these balances. Following are the credit ratings of banks and another entity with which balances are held or credit lines available:

Party	Rating			2024	2023
	Short Term	Long Term	Agency	Carrying amount (Rupees in thousand)	
MCB Bank Limited	A-1+	AAA	PACRA	764,057	38,424
National Bank of Pakistan	A-1+	AAA	PACRA	7,907,501	6,327,180
Habib Bank Limited	A-1+	AAA	VIS	115,861	72,054
United Bank Limited	A-1+	AAA	VIS	99,452	66,592
Allied Bank Limited	A-1+	AAA	PACRA	41,286	102,991
Askari Bank Limited	A-1+	AA+	PACRA	31,071	15,140
Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited	A-1+	AA+	PACRA	16,233	19,505
Bank Al-Habib Limited	A-1+	AAA	PACRA	2,829	25,365
Faysal Bank Limited	A-1+	AA	VIS	1,096	129,579
Bank Alfalah Limited	A-1+	AA+	PACRA	882,786	961,607
Soneri Bank Limited	A-1+	AA-	PACRA	1,641	1,224
The Bank of Punjab	A-1+	AA+	PACRA	92,018	80,717
Citi Bank N.A.	P-1	Aa3	Moody's	-	-
First Women Bank Limited	A-2	A-	PACRA	5,910	60,163
Standard Chartered Bank (Pakistan)	A-1+	AAA	PACRA	4,763	3,098
Al Baraka Bank (Pakistan) Limited	A-1	A+	VIS	65	64
Bank Makramah Limited	A-3	BBB-	VIS	2,199	4,075
JS Bank Limited	A-1+	AA	PACRA	1,893	1,489
Bank Islami Pakistan Limited	A-1+	AA	PACRA	613	129
Samba Bank Limited	A-1	AA	VIS	1,064	1,633
The Bank of Khyber	A-1	A+	PACRA	2,179	1,076
Punjab Provincial Co-operative Bank	Not available			49,112	523
Sindh Bank Limited	A-1+	AA-	VIS	11	9
Dubai Islamic Bank Pakistan Limited	A-1+	AA	VIS	14,604	1,293
Silk Bank Limited	A-2	A-	VIS	28,013	67,179
Meezan Bank Limited	A-1+	AAA	VIS	5,113	2,089
General Post Office	B	B-	Fitch Ratings	8,131,067	6,551,129
				18,202,437	14,534,327

# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

As at June 30, 2024, impairment loss amounts to Rs 490,308 thousand (2023: Nil) against collection accounts in respect of amounts not remitted by General Post Office to the Company. The amounts are outstanding for more than 6 months.

## (c) Liquidity risk

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

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash and bank balances and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. At June 30, 2024, the Company has borrowing limits available from financial institutions as disclosed in note 16, and cash and bank balances as disclosed in note 33. The Company follows an effective cash management and planning policy to ensure availability of funds and to take appropriate measures for new requirements.

Management monitors the forecasts of the Company's cash and cash equivalents (note 44.2 to these financial statements) on the basis of expected cash flow. This is generally carried out in accordance with the practice and limits set by the Company. These limits vary by location to take into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates. In addition, the Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in each quarter and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet its liabilities, monitoring liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

The following table shows the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities:

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Contractual cash flows	Carrying Amount
(Rupees in thousand)					
<b>As at June 30, 2024</b>					
Security deposits	-	62,712,055	-	62,712,055	62,712,055
Unclaimed dividend	231,709	-	-	231,709	231,709
Interest / mark-up accrued					
on loans and other payables	45,093,225	-	-	45,093,225	45,093,225
Long term financing	12,583,869	29,032,291	4,528,286	46,144,446	29,746,870
Trade and other payables	1,153,710,291	-	-	1,153,710,291	1,153,710,291
Short term borrowings	140,209,138	-	-	140,209,138	140,209,138
Lease liabilities	7,804,760	23,692,730	10,702,155	42,199,645	28,197,067
	1,359,632,992	115,437,076	15,230,441	1,490,300,509	1,459,900,355
<b>As at June 30, 2023</b>					
Security deposits	-	58,227,213	-	58,227,213	58,227,213
Unclaimed dividend	176,736	-	-	176,736	176,736
Unpaid dividend	53,791	-	-	53,791	53,791
Interest / mark-up accrued					
on loans and other payables	43,795,727	-	-	43,795,727	43,795,727
Long term financing	11,316,400	23,385,125	3,094,271	37,795,796	26,377,325
Trade and other payables	1,037,202,437	-	-	1,037,202,437	1,037,202,437
Short term borrowings	118,179,300	-	-	118,179,300	118,179,300
Lease liabilities	7,988,351	24,349,295	16,307,023	48,644,669	31,100,155
	1,218,712,742	105,961,633	19,401,294	1,344,075,669	1,315,112,684

## 51. FAIR VALUE ESTIMATION

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e. an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. 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).

		At amortised cost	
		2024	2023
		(Rupees in thousand)	
<b>51.1</b>	<b>Financial instruments by categories</b>		
	<b>As at June 30, 2024</b>		
	<b>Assets</b>		
	Loans and advances	2,280,059	4,423,484
	Trade deposits	679,445	621,058
	Trade debts	283,179,353	293,928,228
	Interest accrued	75,278	75,461
	Other receivables	690,858	699,853
	Contract assets	16,297	12,029
	Cash and bank balances	17,744,547	16,233,756
		304,665,837	315,993,869
	<b>Total non-current</b>	2,092,491	1,892,382
	<b>Liabilities</b>		
	Long term financing	29,746,870	26,377,325
	Security deposit	62,712,055	58,227,213
	Accrued mark-up	45,093,225	43,795,727
	Short term borrowings	140,209,138	118,179,300
	Lease liabilities	28,197,067	31,100,155
	Unpaid dividend	-	53,791
	Unclaimed dividend	231,709	176,736
	Trade and other payables	1,153,710,291	1,037,202,437
		1,459,900,355	1,315,112,684
	<b>Total current</b>	1,350,417,388	1,211,179,414
	<b>Total non-current</b>	109,482,967	103,933,270

# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2024

## 52. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders or issue new shares.

Consistent with others in the industry and the requirements of the lenders, the Company monitors the capital structure on the basis of gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total debt and equity (as shown in the statement of financial position). Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including current and non-current borrowings) including bank overdraft less cash and bank balances.

The gearing ratios as at June 30, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	Note	2024 (Rupees in thousand)	2023
Borrowings	7, 8, 9, 16 & 17	198,153,075	175,656,780
Less: Cash and bank balances		17,744,547	16,233,756
Net debt		180,408,528	159,423,024
Equity		64,192,818	45,585,595
Gearing ratio		74%	78%

### a) 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 year.

## 53. PROVIDENT FUND

The investments by the provident fund in collective investment schemes, listed equity and debt securities have been made in accordance with the provisions of section 218 of the Companies Act, 2017 and the conditions specified thereunder.

	As at June 30, 2024	Average during the year	As at June 30, 2023	Average during the year
<b>54. NUMBER OF PERMANENT EMPLOYEES</b>				
Operations	7,724	7,863	8,079	8,191
Projects	280	294	199	196
Total	8,004	8,157	8,278	8,387

## 55. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

- 55.1 The Board of Directors have proposed a final dividend for the year ended June 30, 2024 of Rs 7.50 per share amounting to Rs 4,756.625 million at their meeting held on April 26, 2025 for approval of the members at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting (AGM). 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.

## 56. CORRESPONDING FIGURES

Corresponding figures have been rearranged and reclassified, wherever considered necessary, for the purposes of comparison, better presentation and to better reflect the substance of the transactions/balances as follows:

From	To	Amount (Rupees in thousand)
Loans and advances	Capital work in progress	163,845
Trade and other payables	Sales tax recoverable	207,435

## 57. DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements were authorized for issue on April 26, 2025 by the Board of Directors of the Company.



**Kamran Akram**  
Chief Financial Officer



**Amer Tufail**  
Managing Director / CEO



**Muhammad Ismail Qureshi**  
Chairman



## حصص کی صورت حال (ShareWatch)

مالی سال کے آغاز میں کمپنی کا حصص 42.32 روپے پر کھلا اور مالی سال کے اختتام پر 63.47 روپے پر بند ہوا۔ زیر غور مدت کے دوران حصص کی بلند ترین قیمت 81.50 روپے اور کم ترین قیمت 39.15 روپے رہی۔ مالی سال کے آخری روز مارکیٹ کیپٹلائزیشن 40 ہزار 254 ملین روپے رہی۔

## پیش بینی

مستقبل پر نظر رکھتے ہوئے، آپ کی کمپنی کی توجہ اپنی آپریشنل کارکردگی اور بنیادی ڈھانچے کی بہتری کو بڑھانے پر مرکوز ہے۔ مالی سال 2025-26 میں کمپنی کا ہدف ٹی بی ایس کی سطح پر پیکائش کی سہولیات سے لیس مائیکرو مینیجمنٹ کے نفاذ کے تاریخی منصوبے کی تکمیل ہے۔ کمپنی اپنے جی آئی ایس مینجنگ منصوبے کے B-1 مرحلے کو مکمل کرنے کا بھی ارادہ رکھتی ہے، جس کا مقصد راولپنڈی، اسلام آباد، فیصل آباد اور ملتان سمیت اہم شہری مراکز میں پائپ لائن نیٹ ورک کی مکمل ڈیجیٹلائزیشن ہے۔ ٹی بی ایس کی سطح پر پیکائش کی سہولیات کے مائیکرو مینیجمنٹ کے ساتھ مل کر یہ اقدامات منصوبہ بندی، نگرانی اور نقصان پر قابو پانے کے طریقہ کار کو نمایاں طور پر بہتر بنائیں گے، جس سے براہ راست یو ایف جی مینیجمنٹ پر بہتر حکمرانی فراہم ہوگی۔ مزید برآں سکاڈا اور بروقت ڈیش بورڈز میں متوازی پیش رفت آپریشنل نگرانی اور نظام کی جوابدہی کو مزید بہتر بنائے گی۔

کمپنی نے کوٹ پلک ترسیلی گیس پائپ لائن پروجیکٹ شروع کیا ہے جس کا مقصد قومی گرڈ میں مزید مقامی گیس شامل کرنا ہے۔ منصوبے کے پہلے مرحلے میں ویل ہیڈ سے کوٹ پالک سے پہلے ہی ڈی آئی خان ٹرانسمیشن لائن تک 77 کلومیٹر ٹرانسمیشن لائن شامل ہے۔ اس منصوبے میں داؤد خیل سے ڈھولیاں تک موجودہ ٹرانسمیشن نیٹ کے کام میں اضافہ بھی شامل ہے جس میں 84 کلومیٹر، 18 انچ لائن کی تعمیر شامل ہے۔

کمپنی نے آئی او ٹی پی پریشٹر ٹرانسڈوسر پائلٹ پروجیکٹ کی کامیابی تکمیل کے بعد اس طرح کے مزید 400 پریشٹر ٹرانسڈوسر نصب کرنے کا منصوبہ بنایا ہے تاکہ ڈسٹری بیوشن نیٹ ورک ٹیبل اینڈ پر کم دباؤ کی نشاندہی کی جاسکے۔ اس کا مقصد نظام کے دباؤ کا تجزیہ کرنا ہے جو نہ صرف صارفین کی شکایات کو دور کرے گا بلکہ مستقبل کی منصوبہ بندی اور نظام میں اضافے میں بھی مدد کرے گا۔

واجب الادا گردش قرضوں کے اثرات کو کم کرنے کے لیے کمپنی موجودہ ٹریف ایڈجسٹمنٹ کے حل کے لیے وفاقی حکومت کے ساتھ قریبی رابطے جاری رکھے گی جس میں قانون میں نئی تبدیلیاں اور گیس کی قیمتوں میں مسلسل ترامیم شامل ہیں، ایس این جی پی ویل کو پالیسی سپورٹ جاری رہنے کی توقع ہے۔ کمپنی نے اگلے بارہ مہینوں میں دانشمندانہ نقد بہاؤ کے انتظام کو نافذ کرنے اور بجلی کے شعبے سے قابل ذکر رقم کی وصولی کے ذریعے مالی استحکام کو بہتر بنایا ہے۔

ایس این جی پی ویل نئے ای پی سی معاہدوں پر عمل درآمد کے ذریعے اپنی کاروباری تنوع کی سرگرمیوں کو بھی وسعت دے رہا ہے، جس میں ایم او ویل پاکستان کے ساتھ منصوبے اور ویل پی جی لیئر کس منصوبے میں توسیع شامل ہے۔

آپ کی کمپنی نے 1,915 کلواٹ کی مشترکہ صلاحیت کے ساتھ 12 فعال مقامات کی سولر انزیشن کا آغاز کیا ہے۔ اسلام آباد ریجنل آفس میں ایک سائٹ پہلے ہی قائم ہے، کمپنی کا مقصد مالی سال 2025-26 کی چوتھی سہ ماہی تک بقیہ تمام تنصیبات مکمل کرنا ہے، اس طرح گرڈ بجلی پر انحصار کم ہوگا اور اس کے کاربن فٹ پرنٹ کو کم کیا جائے گا۔

چیلنجنگ میکرو اکنامک ماحول اور بدلتے ہوئے ریگولیٹری منظر نامے کے باوجود آپ کی کمپنی محتاط طور پر پرامید ہے۔ آپریشنل کارکردگی کو بڑھانے، بنیادی کاروبار کو مضبوط بنانے اور مقامی اور بین الاقوامی سطح پر ترقی کے نئے مواقع تلاش کرنے کے لئے اسٹریٹجک اقدامات کیے جارہے ہیں۔ کمپنی کا مقصد صارفین کے تجربے اور مسابقت کو بڑھانے کے لئے ڈیجیٹل تبدیلی، جدت طرازی اور عمل کی اصلاح کا فائدہ اٹھانا ہے۔ جسے داران کے لئے پائیدار اور طویل مدتی قدر کی تخلیق کو یقینی بنانے کے لئے پائیدار طریقوں، مالی نظم و ضبط اور رسک مینیجمنٹ پر مسلسل توجہ دی جائے گی۔

کمپنی قانونی تقاضوں کے مطابق مقررہ وقت کے اندر مالی سال 2024-25 کے لئے اپنے سالانہ مالی نتائج کا اعلان کرنے کی ہر ممکن کوشش کر رہی ہے۔ اس سلسلے میں ایک جامع منصوبہ تیار کر لیا گیا ہے اور اس پر سختی سے عمل درآمد کیا جا رہا ہے۔ بورڈ آنے والے سالوں میں غیر یقینی صورتحال سے نمٹنے اور ابھرتے ہوئے مواقع سے فائدہ اٹھانے کی کمپنی کی صلاحیت پر اعتماد رکھتا ہے۔

## اظہارِ تشکر

بورڈ کارکردگی، گورننس، شفافیت کو بڑھانے اور آپ کی کمپنی کے کامیاب آپریشنز کے لئے اسٹریٹجک سمت فراہم کرنے کے لئے وقف ہے۔

آپ کے ڈائریکٹرز جسے داران اور ہمارے قابل قدر صارفین سے ملنے والی غیر متزلزل حمایت اور سرپرستی کے لئے اپنی خلصانہ تشکر کا اظہار کرتے ہیں۔ ہم ان تمام ملازمین کی لگن اور عزم کا اعتراف کرتے ہیں جنہوں نے کمپنی کی فعالیت کو برقرار رکھنے کے لئے قابل قدر خدمات فراہم کی ہیں۔

ہم حکومت پاکستان، وزارت توانائی (پیٹرولیم ڈویژن) اور آئل اینڈ گیس ریگولیٹری اتھارٹی (اوگرا) کی جانب سے فراہم کی جانے والی مسلسل رہنمائی اور معاونت کو خلوص دل سے تسلیم کرتے ہیں اور ان کی شکر گزار ہیں۔

منجانب بورڈ،

(محمد اسماعیل قریشی)

چیئرمین، بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز

(حامد طفیل)

منیجنگ ڈائریکٹر

لاہور

12 اپریل 2025

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

9. گزشتہ چھ سالوں کے کلیدی آپریٹنگ اور مالیاتی اعداد و شمار خلاصہ کی شکل میں اس سالانہ رپورٹ کا ایک حصہ ہیں۔

10. 30 جون 2024ء تک ادا کی جانے والی ٹیکسوں، ڈیوٹیوں، لیویز اور چارجز کی مد میں تمام قانونی ادائیگیوں کو سال کے اختتام تک ادا کر دیا گیا ہے۔

11. 30 جون 2024ء کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لئے فنڈز کے آڈٹ شدہ اکاؤنٹس کی بنیاد پر ملازمین کے ریٹائرمنٹ فنڈز میں سرمایہ کاری کی قیمت درج ذیل ہے۔

		(Rs. in '000)
1	ہلس این سینئر اسٹاف پنشن فنڈ	7,648,005
2	ہلس این جونیئر اسٹاف پنشن فنڈ	35,149,897
3	ہلس این ایگزیکٹو اسٹاف گریجویٹ فنڈ	215,602
4	ہلس این نان ایگزیکٹو اسٹاف گریجویٹ فنڈ	11,473,605
5	ہلس این جی پی ڈبل ٹریڈز پروویڈنٹ فنڈ	24,455,062
6	ہلس این جی پی ڈبل کی ریٹائرمنٹ فری گیس ایگزیکٹو فنڈ	272,932
7	ہلس این جی پی ڈبل ریٹائرمنٹ فری گیس ماتحت فنڈ	11,756,869
8	ہلس این جی پی ڈبل کی ریٹائرمنٹ نے ایگزیکٹو فنڈ کی عدم موجودگی کی تلافی کی	1,173,266
9	ہلس این جی پی ڈبل کی ریٹائرمنٹ نے ماتحتوں کے فنڈ کی عدم موجودگی کی تلافی کی	2,415,655
10	ہلس این جی پی ڈبل ریٹائرمنٹ میڈیکل ایگزیکٹو فنڈ	9,927,682
11	ہلس این جی پی ڈبل ریٹائرمنٹ میڈیکل ماتحت فنڈ	19,376,982
12	ہلس این جی پی ڈبل ملازمین کی حادثاتی موت کا انڈومنٹ فنڈ	15,461
13	ہلس این جی پی ڈبل ورکرز پرافٹ پارٹنرشپ فنڈ	7,770,140
		131,651,158

17. قانون کے مطابق ظاہر کردہ لین دین کے علاوہ ڈائریکٹرز، چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر، چیف فنانشل آفیسر، مینیجنگ ڈائریکٹر (ایگزیکٹو) اور اس سے اوپر، ان کے شریک حیات اور نابالغ بچوں کی جانب سے حصص کی کوئی ٹریڈنگ نہیں کی گئی۔ اس رپورٹ کے حصے داران کے زمرے میں ان کے پاس موجود حصص کی تعداد، اگر کوئی ہے، ظاہر کی گئی ہے۔

### بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی جانب سے ہلس اوپریٹنگ 2023 کی دفعہ 25(3) کے تحت اعلامیہ

بورڈ کی رائے ہے کہ اس بات پر یقین کرنے کے لئے معقول بنیادیں موجود ہیں کہ کمپنی اپنی مالی ذمہ داریوں کو پورا کرنے کے قابل ہوگی جب وہ واجب الادا ہوں گی۔ تاہم گردش قرضوں سے متعلق واجبات کا تصفیہ حکومت پاکستان کی جانب سے گردش قرضوں سے متعلق وصولیوں کی وصولی پر منحصر ہے۔ یہ براہ راست یا بالواسطہ طور پر ہو سکتا ہے، بشمول مستقبل میں گیس کی قیمتوں میں اضافے، سبسڈی کی فراہمی، یا حکومت کی طرف سے متعارف کرائے گئے کسی دوسرے متبادل طریقہ کار کے ذریعے۔

یہ مالیاتی گوشوارے ہلس او ای ایکٹ 2023، کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017 کے تقاضوں کے مطابق اور پاکستان میں لاگو اکاؤنٹنگ اور رپورٹنگ کے معیار کے مطابق تیار کیے گئے ہیں۔ قابل اطلاق اکاؤنٹنگ اور رپورٹنگ کے معیارات میں شامل ہیں:

انٹرنیشنل اکاؤنٹنگ اسٹینڈرڈز بورڈ (آئی اے ایس بی) کی جانب سے جاری کردہ انٹرنیشنل فنانشل رپورٹنگ اسٹینڈرڈز (آئی ایف آر ہلس اسٹینڈرڈز)، جیسا کہ کمپنیز قانون، 2017 کے تحت نوٹیفائی کیا گیا ہے۔ اور کمپنیز قانون، 2017 اور سرکاری ملکیت والے انٹرپرائزز (گورننس اینڈ آپریشنز) قانون، 2023 کے تحت جاری کردہ دفعات اور ہدایات جہاں کمپنیز قانون 2017 اور اسٹیٹ اوٹھ انٹرپرائزز (گورننس اینڈ آپریشنز) قانون 2023 کے تحت جاری کی گئی دفعات اور ہدایات آئی ایف آر ہلس کی ضروریات سے مختلف ہیں، وہاں کمپنیز قانون، 2017 اور اسٹیٹ اولڈ انٹرپرائزز (گورننس اینڈ آپریشنز) قانون، 2023 کے تحت جاری کردہ ہدایات اور ہدایات پر عمل کیا گیا ہے۔

### آڈیٹرز

چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس اے ایف فرگوسن اینڈ کمپنی کو 21 اگست 2024 کو منعقدہ سالانہ جنرل میٹنگ میں مالی سال 24-2023 کا آڈٹ کرنے کے لئے کمپنی کے بیرونی آڈیٹرز کے طور پر مقرر کیا گیا تھا۔ بورڈ نے بورڈ آڈٹ کمیٹی کی سفارش پر مالی سال 25-2024 کے لئے چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس کو کمپنی کے آڈیٹرز کے طور پر دوبارہ تعینات کرنے کی تجویز پیش کی ہے۔

### سال کے دوران شوکانوٹس جاری

کمپنیز قانون 2017 کی دفعہ 132 اور اس کی دفعہ 479 کے تحت ہلس ای سی پی کی جانب سے مالی سال 2024 کے لیے اے جی ایم منعقد نہ کرنے پر کمپنی کو 23 دسمبر 2024 کو شوکانوٹس جاری کیا گیا تھا اور سماعت کی تاریخ مقرر کی گئی تھی۔ اس سلسلے میں کمپنی نے 03 دسمبر 2024 کو ہلس ای سی پی کے ایپلٹ بیچ کے سامنے اس معاملے کو اٹھا دیا تھا اور اے جی ایم کے انعقاد نہ کرنے کی تفصیلی وجہ بیان کی تھی۔ ہلس ای سی پی ایڈجوڈیکیشن ڈپارٹمنٹ سے استدعا کی گئی تھی کہ وہ سپریم کورٹ کی سماعت ملتوی کرے کیونکہ یہ معاملہ کمیشن کے ایپلٹ بیچ کے سامنے زیر سماعت تھا جسے ہلس ای سی پی کے ایڈجوڈیکیشن ڈپارٹمنٹ نے قبول کر لیا تھا۔ اب تک کیس میں کوئی تبدیلی نہیں آئی ہے۔

12. اس رپورٹ کے ادارتی نظم و نسق سیکشن میں سال کے دوران منعقد ہونے والے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز اور کمیٹیوں کے اجلاسوں کی تعداد اور ہر ایک کی حاضری کا اکتشاف کیا گیا ہے۔

13. بورڈ اور اس کی کمیٹیوں میں ڈائریکٹرز کے ناموں کے ساتھ ساتھ مرد اور خواتین ڈائریکٹرز، ایگزیکٹو، نان ایگزیکٹو اور انڈیپنڈنٹ ڈائریکٹرز کی تعداد کے بارے میں اکتشافات اس رپورٹ کی تعمیل کے بیان میں کیے گئے ہیں۔

14. کمپنی ڈائریکٹرز ٹریننگ پروگرام کے حوالے سے لسٹڈ کمپنیز (کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس) ریگولیشنز، 2019 اور ہلس اوپریٹنگ 2023 کی مکمل تعمیل کرتی ہے سوائے اس کے کہ تعمیل کے بیان میں بیان کیا گیا ہے۔

15. 30 جون 2024ء تک شیئر ہولڈنگ کابینہ اور زمرے اس سالانہ رپورٹ کے ایک علیحدہ سیکشن میں دیئے گئے ہیں۔

16. کسی بھی قرض / قرض کے معاملات کے سلسلے میں کوئی ڈیفالٹ یا ڈیفالٹ کا امکان نہیں تھا۔

## نوٹ:

1. چیئر پرسن ہونے کے ناطے، محترمہ روجی رئیس خان ماہانہ 100,000 روپے اعزازیہ کی حقدار تھیں (اعزازیہ کے طور پر ٹیکس کو منہا کر کے 80,000 روپے کی رقم ادا کی گئی تھی)، کمپنی کی طرف سے گاڑی کے لیے ایندھن اور مفت طبی سہولت فراہمی بھی شامل ہے۔ ادائیگی میں مشترکہ / خصوصی ذیلی کمیٹیوں کے 103 اجلاسوں میں شرکت کی وجہ سے ادا کی جانے والی فیس بھی شامل ہے۔
  2. چیئر مین ہونے کے ناطے جناب محمد اسماعیل قریشی ایک لاکھ روپے ماہانہ اعزازیہ کے حقدار ہیں (انہیں اعزازیہ کے طور پر ٹیکس کو منہا کر کے 80,000 روپے کی رقم ادا کی گئی)، کمپنی کی طرف سے گاڑی کے لیے ایندھن اور مفت طبی سہولت فراہمی بھی شامل ہے۔ ادائیگی میں مشترکہ / خصوصی ذیلی کمیٹیوں کے 104 اجلاسوں میں شرکت کی وجہ سے ادا کی جانے والی فیس بھی شامل ہے۔
  3. جناب احمد عقیل کی رکنیت ان کی مدت کے اختتام تک ذیلی کمیٹیوں سے معطل رہی۔ تاہم اس عرصے کے دوران انہوں نے خصوصی دعوت پر پی اے سی کے ایک اجلاس میں شرکت کی۔ ادائیگی میں مشترکہ / خصوصی ذیلی کمیٹیوں کے 104 اجلاسوں میں شرکت کی وجہ سے ادا کی جانے والی فیس بھی شامل ہے۔
  4. ادائیگی میں مشترکہ / خصوصی ذیلی کمیٹیوں کے 102 اجلاسوں میں شرکت کی وجہ سے ادا کی جانے والی فیس شامل ہے۔
  5. ادائیگی میں مشترکہ / خصوصی ذیلی کمیٹیوں کے 103 اجلاسوں میں شرکت کی وجہ سے ادا کی جانے والی فیس بھی شامل ہے۔
  6. ادائیگی میں مشترکہ / خصوصی ذیلی کمیٹیوں کے 103 اجلاسوں میں شرکت کی وجہ سے ادا کی جانے والی فیس بھی شامل ہے۔
  7. ادائیگی میں مشترکہ / خصوصی ذیلی کمیٹیوں کے 102 اجلاسوں میں شرکت کی وجہ سے ادا کی جانے والی فیس شامل ہے۔
  8. ادائیگی میں مشترکہ / خصوصی ذیلی کمیٹیوں کے 103 اجلاسوں میں شرکت کی وجہ سے ادا کی جانے والی فیس بھی شامل ہے۔
  9. ادائیگی میں مشترکہ / خصوصی ذیلی کمیٹیوں کے 106 اجلاسوں میں شرکت کی وجہ سے ادا کی جانے والی فیس بھی شامل ہے۔
- ڈائریکٹرز کی فی اجلاس شرکت فیس ایک لاکھ روپے (بشمول ٹیکس) نان ایگزیکٹیو ڈائریکٹرز کو ادا کی جاتی تھی، اس کے علاوہ اجلاس کے مقام سے پاکستان میں ان کی معمول کی رہائش گاہ تک بزنس کلاس / کلب کلاس ریئر لنڈر کرایہ کے ساتھ ساتھ سفر، بورڈنگ اور رہائش کی سہولیات بھی فراہم کی جاتی تھیں۔
- ڈائریکٹرز کو ادا کی جانے والی فیس اور سی ای او کے معاوضے کی تفصیلات مالی گوشواروں کے نوٹ 46 میں ظاہر کی گئی ہیں۔

## احوال بعد از میزانیہ

ڈائریکٹرز کو 26 اپریل 2025 تک مالیاتی گوشوارہ جات کی تاریخ پر موجود اہم شرائط کے بارے میں کوئی معلومات موصول نہیں ہوئی ہیں، سوائے مالی گوشواروں میں ظاہر کردہ شرائط کے، جو پیش کردہ مالی گوشواراجات پر اثر انداز ہوتی ہیں۔

## ادارتی نظم و نسق

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے لسٹڈ کمپنیز (کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس) ریگولیشنز، 2019 اور ایس او ایز ایکٹ، 2023 میں بیان کردہ کارپوریٹ گورننس کے متعلقہ اصولوں کی تعمیل کی ہے۔

## حدرائے تعریف ”ایگزیکٹو“

پی ایس ایکس ریگولیشنز کی شق 5.6.1 اور 5.6.4 کی تعمیل میں چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر، چیف فنانشل آفیسر، ہیڈ آف انٹرئل آڈٹ اور کمپنی سیکریٹری کے علاوہ بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے ”ایگزیکٹو“ کی تعریف کے لیے گریڈ 7 (یعنی چیف آفیسر) اور اس سے اوپر کی حد مقرر کی ہے تاکہ وہ اپنے مفاد کی معلومات مہیا کر سکیں۔

## کارپوریٹ اور مالیاتی رپورٹنگ فریم ورک کے بارے میں بیان

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز 30 جون 2024 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لئے اعلان کرتے ہیں:

1. کمپنیز ایکٹ، 2017 کے چوتھے شیڈول کے مطابق مالیاتی گوشواراجات اور اس پر نوٹ تیار کیے گئے ہیں۔ یہ گوشواراجات کمپنی کے معاملات، اس کے آپریشنز کے نتائج، نقد بہاؤ اور لیویٹی میں تبدیلیوں کو منصفانہ طور پر پیش کرتے ہیں۔
2. کمپنی کے اکاؤنٹس کو احسن طریقے سے برقرار رکھا گیا ہے۔
3. مالی گوشواراجات کی تیاری میں مناسب اکاؤنٹنگ پالیسیوں کو مستقل طور پر لاگو کیا گیا ہے اور اکاؤنٹنگ کے تجزیے معقول اور دانشمندانہ فیصلے پر مبنی ہیں۔
4. بین الاقوامی مالیاتی رپورٹنگ کے معیارات پر، جیسا کہ پاکستان میں لاگو ہوتے ہیں، مالی گوشواراجات کی تیاری میں عمل کیا گیا ہے اور وہاں سے کسی بھی اخراج کو مناسب طور پر ظاہر اور وضاحت کی گئی ہے۔
5. اندرونی کنٹرول کا نظام اپنی وضع میں مضبوط ہے اور مؤثر طریقے سے نافذ اور نگرانی کی گئی ہے۔
6. بورڈ کے چیئر مین اور دیگر ممبران کی تقرری اور ان کی تقرری کی شرائط کے ساتھ ساتھ اپنی گئی معاوضہ پالیسی کمپنی کے بہترین مفاد کے ساتھ ساتھ بہترین طریقوں کے مطابق ہے۔
7. بطور ”ایک کامیاب ادارہ“ کمپنی کی اہلیت کے تسلسل پر کوئی ابہام نہیں ہے۔ بورڈ پر اعتماد ہے کمپنی کے وسائل مستقبل میں آپریشنز جاری رکھنے کے لیے کافی ہیں۔ کمپنی کے مالیاتی گوشوارہ جات بطور ”ایک کامیاب ادارہ“ کی بنیاد پر تیار کیے گئے ہیں
8. گزشتہ سال کے آپریشننگ نتائج سے نمایاں انحراف کو جائزہ چیئر مین اور ڈائریکٹرز کی رپورٹ اور اس رپورٹ کے ساتھ منسلک گوشواراجات کے نقاط میں مناسب بتا دیا گیا ہے۔

تشخیص کے موجودہ نظام کو اپنایا جائے یا سی ایم یو کی طرف سے جاری کردہ رہنما اصول کے تحت کارکردگی کا جائزہ لیا جائے۔ سی ایم یو نے 27 فروری 2025 کو وزارت توانائی (پیٹرولیم ڈویژن) کے ذریعے واضح کیا کہ بورڈ کی کارکردگی کا جائزہ لینے کے لئے ایس او ایز ایکٹ 2023 کے تحت 31 اکتوبر 2024 کو جاری کردہ رہنما خطوط میں دیئے گئے طریقہ کار پر عمل کیا جائے۔ وزارت توانائی کی حالیہ ہدایت کی روشنی میں بورڈ اور بورڈ آڈٹ کمیٹی کی کارکردگی کا جائزہ لیا جا رہا ہے۔

مزید برآں، کمپنی کے نیٹنگ ڈائریکٹر اور سینئر مینجمنٹ کی سالانہ کارکردگی کی تشخیص کے لئے ایک جامع پرفارمنس مینجمنٹ سسٹم بھی موجود ہے۔

## مالی سال 2023-24 کے دوران ڈائریکٹرز کا معاوضہ

Name of Director	After Tax Remuneration (Rupees)	Board of Directors			Board Audit Committee			Finance, Procurement and Business Diversification Committee			Human Resource Remuneration & Nomination Committee		
		Member	Total No. of Meetings	No. of Meetings Attended	Member	Total No. of Meetings	No. of Meetings Attended	Member	Total No. of Meetings	No. of Meetings Attended	Member	Total No. of Meetings	No. of Meetings Attended
Ms. Roohi Raees Khan <sup>1</sup>	560,000	✓	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	01	01
Mr. Muhammad Ismail Qureshi <sup>2</sup>	3,427,097	✓	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	11	11
Mr. Abrar Ahmed Mirza	800,000	✓	06	06	✓	01	01	-	-	-	✓	01	01
Mr. Ahmad Aqeel <sup>3</sup>	720,000	✓	04	04	✓	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Ahmad Atteeq Anwer <sup>4</sup>	1,680,000	✓	12	10	✓	01	01	-	-	-	✓	07	07
Mr. Ahmed Chinoy <sup>5</sup>	2,560,000	✓	13	13	✓	01	01	-	-	-	✓	11	11
Mr. Ali Tahir	1,600,000	✓	14	14	-	-	-	✓	04	04	-	-	-
Syed Akhtar Ali	400,000	✓	01	01	✓	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Arif Saeed <sup>6</sup>	1,840,000	✓	16	13	-	-	-	✓	06	04	-	03	03
Ms. Faaria Rehman Salahuddin <sup>7</sup>	2,480,000	✓	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	11	11
Mr. Hassan Mehmood Yousufzai	2,000,000	✓	11	11	✓	04	04	-	-	-	✓	10	10
Mr. Manzoor Ahmed	560,000	✓	04	04	✓	01	01	-	-	-	✓	01	01
Mr. Mohammad Haroon <sup>8</sup>	640,000	✓	01	01	✓	01	01	-	-	-	✓	01	01
Mr. Muhammad Ramzan	480,000	✓	04	03	-	-	-	✓	02	02	-	-	-
Mr. Muhammad Sualeh Ahmed Faruqi	640,000	✓	14	08	✓	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Osman Saifullah Khan	960,000	✓	13	06	-	-	-	✓	06	02	-	-	-
Mr. Sadaat Ali Khan	2,000,000	✓	16	16	✓	05	05	-	-	-	✓	02	02
Ms. Saira Najeeb Ahmed	320,000	✓	02	02	-	-	-	✓	02	02	-	-	-
Mr. Shahbaz Tahir Nadeem	1,520,000	✓	13	13	-	-	-	✓	03	03	-	-	-
Dr. Sohail Razi Khan	480,000	✓	01	01	✓	01	01	-	-	-	✓	01	01
Mr. Tariq Iqbal Khan <sup>9</sup>	3,280,000	✓	13	13	✓	05	05	✓	06	06	✓	11	11

Name of Director	Risk Management & UFG Control Committee			Risk Management Committee			UFG Control Committee			IT / Digitization Committee		
	Member	Total No. of Meetings	No. of Meetings Attended	Member	Total No. of Meetings	No. of Meetings Attended	Member	Total No. of Meetings	No. of Meetings Attended	Member	Total No. of Meetings	No. of Meetings Attended
Ms. Roohi Raees Khan <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	01	01	-	-	-
Mr. Muhammad Ismail Qureshi <sup>2</sup>	✓	02	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Abrar Ahmed Mirza	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	01	01	✓	01	01
Mr. Ahmad Aqeel <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Ahmad Atteeq Anwer <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	01	01
Mr. Ahmed Chinoy <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	02	02
Mr. Ali Tahir	✓	01	01	-	-	-	✓	01	01	-	-	-
Syed Akhtar Ali	-	-	-	✓	01	01	✓	01	01	✓	01	01
Mr. Arif Saeed <sup>6</sup>	✓	02	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ms. Faaria Rehman Salahuddin <sup>7</sup>	✓	02	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Hassan Mehmood Yousufzai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Manzoor Ahmed	-	-	-	✓	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Mohammad Haroon <sup>8</sup>	-	-	-	✓	01	01	✓	01	01	-	-	-
Mr. Muhammad Ramzan	✓	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Muhammad Sualeh Ahmed Faruqi	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	01	00	✓	01	00
Mr. Osman Saifullah Khan	✓	02	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	02	02
Mr. Sadaat Ali Khan	✓	02	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ms. Saira Najeeb Ahmed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Shahbaz Tahir Nadeem	✓	01	01	✓	01	01	-	-	-	✓	01	01
Dr. Sohail Razi Khan	-	-	-	✓	01	01	✓	01	01	✓	01	01
Mr. Tariq Iqbal Khan <sup>9</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



## اندرونی کنٹرول سسٹم

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز ایک مضبوط اندرونی کنٹرول سسٹم کو برقرار رکھنے کے لئے پرعزم ہے جو موثر گورننس، رسک مینجمنٹ اور تعمیل کو یقینی بناتا ہے۔ اگرچہ مجموعی نگرانی بورڈ پر منحصر ہے، اندرونی کنٹرول کوڈیز ان کے نافذ کرنے اور نگرانی کی ذمہ داری انتظامیہ کو تفویض کی گئی ہے۔

کمپنی کے اندرونی کنٹرول فریم ورک کو اس طرح تشکیل دیا گیا ہے:

1. آپریشنل کارکردگی اور تاثیر کو یقینی بنائیں۔
2. قابل اعتماد اندرونی اور بیرونی مالیاتی رپورٹنگ فراہم کریں۔
3. قابل اطلاق قوانین، قواعد و ضوابط اور پالیسیوں کی تعمیل کریں۔
4. کارپوریٹ اثاثوں اور اسٹیک ہولڈرز کے مفادات کی حفاظت کریں۔
5. فعال تشخیص اور کنٹرول اقدامات کے ذریعے ابھرتے ہوئے خطرات کو کم کریں۔

## اندرونی پڑتال کا کردار

انٹرنل آڈٹ فنکشن اندرونی کنٹرول کی مناسبت اور تاثیر کا آزادانہ طور پر جائزہ لے کر اندرونی کنٹرول سسٹم کو مضبوط بنانے میں اہم کردار ادا کرتا ہے۔ یہ اندرونی کنٹرول، گورننس اور رسک مینجمنٹ کو بہتر بنانے کے مقصد سے معروضی یقین دہانی اور مشاورتی خدمات فراہم کرتا ہے۔

بورڈ سے منظور شدہ چارٹر کے تحت آزادانہ طور پر کام کرتے ہوئے انسٹی ٹیوٹ آف انٹرنل آڈیٹرز (آئی آئی اے)، لسٹڈ کمپنیز (کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس) ریگولیشنز، 2019 اور ہلس او ایز ایکٹ 2023 کے ذریعے طے کردہ بہترین طریقوں کی پیروی کرتا ہے۔

کنٹرول کی کمزوریوں کی نشاندہی کر کے اور اضافے کی سفارش کر کے، انٹرنل آڈٹ فنکشن اندرونی کنٹرول سسٹم میں مسلسل بہتری لاتا ہے، شفافیت، تعمیل اور پائیدار ترقی کے لئے کمپنی کے عزم کو تقویت دیتا ہے۔

## بورڈ میں تبدیلیاں اور ڈائریکٹرز کا انتخاب

سال کے دوران جناب محمد اسماعیل قریشی، محترمہ فاریہ رحمان صلاح الدین، جناب سعادت علی خان، جناب عارف سعید اور جناب احمد عتیق انور کو محترمہ روحی رئیس خان، جناب سید اختر علی، جناب محمد ہارون، جناب ڈاکٹر سہیل راضی خان اور ایک خالی اسامی کی جگہ ڈائریکٹر مقرر کیا گیا۔

سال کے دوران شیئر ہولڈرز کی ایک غیر معمولی جنرل میٹنگ (ای او جی ایم) 30 ستمبر 2023ء کو منعقد ہوئی جس میں بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کا انتخاب ہوا اور ایک نیا بورڈ جس میں چیئرمین جناب محمد اسماعیل قریشی، جناب ابرار احمد مرزا، جناب احمد عتیق انور، جناب احمد چنائے، جناب علی طاہر، جناب عارف سعید، محترمہ فاریہ رحمان صلاح الدین، جناب محمد صالح احمد فاروقی، جناب عثمان

سیف اللہ خان، جناب سعادت علی خان، جناب شہباز طاہر ندیم اور جناب طارق اقبال خان کو تین سال کی مدت کے لیے منتخب کیا۔

اس کے علاوہ جناب ابرار احمد مرزا، جناب شہباز طاہر ندیم اور جناب علی طاہر کی جگہ جناب حسن محمود یوسفزی، جناب محمد رمضان اور محترمہ سائرہ نجیب احمد کو ڈائریکٹر مقرر کیا گیا ہے۔ تاہم جناب احمد عتیق انور اور جناب محمد صالح احمد فاروقی کے استعفوں کے نتیجے میں بورڈ میں دو عارضی عہدے خالی ہوئے۔ مزید برآں، جناب عامر طفیل، جو قائم مقام نیجنگ ڈائریکٹر کی حیثیت سے خدمات انجام دے رہے تھے، 05 جنوری، 2024 کو تین سالہ کارکردگی کے معاہدے پر باقاعدہ نیجنگ ڈائریکٹر مقرر کیا گیا۔

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز بورڈ کے سبکدوش ہونے والے ممبران کی بطور ڈائریکٹر ان کی مدت کار کے دوران ان کی سخت محنت، قابل قدر رہنمائی اور غیر متزلزل حمایت پر ان کا تہ دل سے شکریہ ادا کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔

## بورڈ کی تشکیل

اس سال کے دوران کمپنی کے بورڈ میں چیئرمین جناب محمد اسماعیل قریشی، چیئرمین محترمہ روحی رئیس خان، نیجنگ ڈائریکٹر جناب عامر طفیل، جناب ابرار احمد مرزا، جناب احمد عقیل، جناب احمد عتیق انور، جناب احمد چنائے، جناب سید اختر علی، جناب علی طاہر، جناب عارف سعید، محترمہ فاریہ رحمان صلاح الدین، جناب حسن محمود یوسفزی، جناب منظور احمد، جناب محمد ہارون، جناب محمد رمضان، جناب محمد صالح احمد فاروقی، جناب عثمان سیف اللہ خان، جناب سعادت علی خان، محترمہ سائرہ نجیب احمد، جناب شہباز طاہر ندیم، جناب ڈاکٹر سہیل راضی خان اور جناب طارق اقبال خان ڈائریکٹرز شامل رہے۔

اس وقت بورڈ میں چیئرمین جناب محمد اسماعیل قریشی، نیجنگ ڈائریکٹر جناب عامر طفیل، جناب عارف سعید، جناب احمد چنائے، محترمہ فاریہ رحمان صلاح الدین، جناب جواد پال خواجہ، جناب محمد رمضان، جناب عثمان سیف اللہ خان، جناب سعادت علی خان، محترمہ سائرہ نجیب احمد اور جناب طارق اقبال خان شامل ہیں۔

## ڈائریکٹرز کے لئے تعارفی پروگرام

ڈائریکٹرز کو سال کے دوران کمپنی کے کاروبار، آپریشنز اور ماحولیات کے بارے میں بریفنگ دی گئی۔

## بورڈ، بورڈ آڈٹ کمیٹی، نیجنگ ڈائریکٹر / سی ای او اور سینئر مینجمنٹ کی کارکردگی کا جائزہ

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی کارکردگی کی جانچ پڑتال کا طریقہ کار سی ایم یو کی جانب سے ہلس او ایز ایکٹ 2023 کے تحت فراہم کیا جاتا تھا۔ تاہم 30 جون 2024 تک ایسا کوئی طریقہ کار فراہم نہیں کیا گیا تھا اور اس کے نتیجے میں مالی سال کے دوران بورڈ کی کارکردگی کا جائزہ نہیں لیا گیا۔

31 اکتوبر 2024 کو سی ایم یو کی جانب سے گائیڈ لائنز جاری ہونے کے بعد بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی کارکردگی کی تشخیص سے متعلق معاملہ سینٹرل مانیٹرنگ یونٹ کے سامنے وضاحت کے لیے اٹھایا گیا تھا کہ یا تو پی آئی سی جی کے ذریعے کارکردگی کی



ریگولیٹری چیلنجز							
خطرے کی قسم	فطرت	ماخذ	امکان	اثر	خطرے کی سطح	خطرے کی بھوک	خطرے کی رواداری
تعمیل	وسط مدتی	خارجہ	نایاب	تباہ کن	درمیانہ	درمیانہ	اونچا
خطرہ	آپ کی کمپنی متعلقہ قوانین، ضوابط اور پالیسیوں کے ساتھ ایک انتہائی ریگولیٹری منظر نامے کے تابع ہے۔ متضاد ریگولیٹری طریقوں سے کمپنی کے منافع اور آپریشنل کارکردگی پر اثر پڑ سکتا ہے۔ کوئی بھی منفی ریگولیٹری پیش رفت یا پالیسی کے نفاذ میں تاخیر کمپنی کی مالی کارکردگی کے لئے خطرہ پیدا کر سکتی ہے۔			تحقیق کی حکمت عملی	آپ کی کمپنی فعال طور پر ریگولیٹرز اور وفاقی حکومت کے ساتھ رابطے میں رہتی ہے تاکہ اس بات کو یقینی بنایا جاسکے کہ کمپنی کے بہترین مفادات کا تحفظ اور مناسب نمائندگی کی جائے۔		
	جمع شدہ گردش قرضہ						
خطرے کی قسم	فطرت	ماخذ	امکان	اثر	خطرے کی سطح	خطرے کی بھوک	خطرے کی رواداری
مالی	طویل مدتی	خارجہ	تقریباً یقینی	تباہ کن	اونچا	درمیانہ	اونچا
خطرہ	ماضی میں وفاقی حکومت کی جانب سے گیس کی قیمتوں میں بروقت نظر ثانی میں ناکافی اور تاخیر اور پاور سیکٹر کی جانب سے ادائیگیوں میں تاخیر کی وجہ سے کمپنی اپنے گیس قرض دہندگان کو ادائیگیاں روکنے پر مجبور ہے جس کے نتیجے میں گردش قرضے جمع ہو رہے ہیں۔			تحقیق کی حکمت عملی	فروری 2024 سے وفاقی حکومت نے صارفین کی فروخت کی قیمتوں پر نظر ثانی کی ہے اور اس کے نتیجے میں گردش قرضوں کے جمع ہونے پر توجہ دی گئی ہے۔ آپ کی کمپنی سرفٹ ڈیٹ اسٹاک کے مسئلے کو حل کرنے کے لئے مختلف اختیارات کے لئے فعال طور پر ایف جی کی پیروی کر رہی ہے۔		
	سائبر سکیورٹی کا خطرہ						
خطرے کی قسم	فطرت	ماخذ	امکان	اثر	خطرے کی سطح	خطرے کی بھوک	خطرے کی رواداری
آپریشنل	وسط مدتی	خارجہ	امکان	اہم	اونچا	درمیانہ	اونچا
خطرہ	سائبر سکیورٹی کی خلاف ورزیاں یا معلومات کی حفاظت کے واقعات رازداری، سالمیت، یا احساس معلومات کی دستیابی پر سمجھوتہ کر سکتے ہیں۔ نئی اور ابھرتی ہوئی ٹیکنالوجیز ہیکنگ اور سائبر حملوں کے بے مثال خطرات لاسکتی ہیں۔			تحقیق کی حکمت عملی	آپ کی کمپنی نے تمام اہم بنیادی ڈھانچے میں معلومات کی حفاظت کو مؤثر طریقے سے منظم کیا ہے۔ ملٹی فیکٹر تصدیق اور معمول کے سیکورٹی اسکین سمیت مضبوط دفاع کے ساتھ، حفاظتی اقدامات نے مستقل طور پر تنظیمی اثاثوں کی حفاظت کی ہے۔ ہمارا آئی ٹی / ایم آئی ڈیٹا سینٹر بھی آئی ڈیٹا او 27001 سرٹیفائیڈ ہے۔ گھبرانی کے آؤٹ آئی ڈیٹا او 27001 معیار کی تعمیل کو یقینی بنانے کے لئے مسلسل تشخیص کے عمل کا ایک حصہ ہیں۔ سائبر سکیورٹی ٹیم کو موجودہ اور ابھرتے ہوئے سیکورٹی خطرات سے نمٹنے اور ان کو کم کرنے کے لئے مزید مضبوط کیا جا رہا ہے، جس سے انفارمیشن سیکورٹی کے ابھرتے ہوئے منظر نامے کے مطابق مسلسل بہتری اور مطابقت کو یقینی بنایا جا رہا ہے۔		

رہسک مینجمنٹ فریم ورک اور عمل کو ڈیزائن کرنے اور نافذ کرنے میں تمام خطرے کے مالکان کی مدد اور رہنمائی فراہم کرتا ہے۔ رہسک مینجمنٹ ڈپارٹمنٹ موجودہ خطرات اور بڑھتے ہوئے خطرات کے ممکنہ نتائج کے لئے خطرے کی پروفائل کی بھی نگرانی کرتا ہے۔ مزید برآں، رہسک مینجمنٹ ڈپارٹمنٹ، مینجمنٹ کے ضروری جائزے اور منظوری کے بعد بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز (بی او ڈی) / رہسک مینجمنٹ کمیٹی کو کمپنی کے اہم خطرات کی اطلاع کو یقینی بناتا ہے۔

### بیس این جی پی لیل کے سب سے اہم خطرات اور تحقیف کی حکمت عملی

بیس این جی پی لیل کو اسٹریٹجک، آپریشنل اور مالی محاذوں پر متعدد چیلنجز کا سامنا ہے۔ رہسک مینجمنٹ ڈپارٹمنٹ کے تعاون سے رہسک ڈپارٹمنٹس مینجمنٹ اور بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی رہسک مینجمنٹ کمیٹی کی رہنمائی میں ان خطرات سے نمٹنے کے لئے فعال طور پر کوششیں کر رہے ہیں۔

طلب اور رسد میں عدم توازن							
خطرے کی رواداری	خطرے کی بھوک	خطرے کی سطح	اثر	امکان	ماخذ	فطرت	خطرے کی قسم
اونچا	درمیانہ	درمیانہ	اہم	ناممکن ہے	خارجہ	طویل مدتی	سٹرینج
آپ کی کمپنی آر لیل این جی کو دوسرے شعبوں میں منتقل کر کے اور اپ سٹریم معاہدوں میں دستیاب معاہدوں کے اختیارات کا استعمال کر کے اس کا انتظام کر رہی ہے، بشمول نیچے کی چمک اور خالص آمدنی۔			خطرہ	مقامی گیس کے ذخائر میں مسلسل کمی کی وجہ سے کمپنی کو گیس کی طلب اور رسد میں فرق کا سامنا ہے۔ گرتے ہوئے ذخائر کے متبادل کے طور پر آر لیل این جی درآمد کی جا رہی ہے۔ پاور سیکٹر کی کھپت میں فرق اور کیپیٹیو پاور پلانٹس کو متبادل توانائی کے ذرائع پر منتقل کرنے کی وجہ سے کچھ آر لیل این جی سرپلس دیکھا جا رہا ہے۔			
ٹیکس کے معاملات							
خطرے کی رواداری	خطرے کی بھوک	خطرے کی سطح	اثر	امکان	ماخذ	فطرت	خطرے کی قسم
اونچا	درمیانہ	اونچا	تباہ کن	تقریباً یقینی	اندرونی	وسط مدتی	مالی
سال کے آخر کے بعد ٹھوس کوششوں کے ساتھ، آپ کی کمپنی ان ہنگامی حالات کی بڑی مقدار کو اپنے حق میں محفوظ کرنے میں کامیاب ہو گئی ہے اور دیگر ٹیکس ہنگامی حالات کے حوالے سے سازگار فیصلے کے لئے پر اعتماد ہے۔			خطرہ	آپ کی کمپنی کے پاس ٹیکس معاملات کے سلسلے میں اہم ہنگامی ذمہ داریاں ہیں، جو ایسیلیٹ حکام کے ساتھ مختلف سطحوں پر زیر التوا ہیں۔			
یو ایف جی							
خطرے کی رواداری	خطرے کی بھوک	خطرے کی سطح	اثر	امکان	ماخذ	فطرت	خطرے کی قسم
اونچا	درمیانہ	درمیانہ	متوازن	ممکن	اندرونی	طویل مدتی	فعالیت
آپریٹس ایکسیلنس اور ٹیم سے چلنے والی ثقافت کے ذریعے، آپ کی کمپنی تمام خطوط میں یو ایف جی کنٹرول پروگراموں کو فعال طور پر نافذ کر رہی ہے، جس میں بی بی ایس سطح کے گیس سپلائی تجزیہ، کیلج کنٹرول، پیپائش غلطی کنٹرول، اور چوری کنٹرول پروگراموں کا مائیکرو مینجمنٹ شامل ہے۔ بورڈ کی سطح پر ایک وقف کردہ یو ایف جی کنٹرول کمیٹی انتظامیہ کے ذریعہ نافذ کیے جانے والے یو ایف جی کنٹرول پروگراموں کی نگرانی کر رہی ہے۔			خطرہ	بے حساب گیس (یو ایف جی) آپ کی کمپنی کے لئے بڑے خطرات میں سے ایک ہے۔ اس سے کمپنی کے منافع پر اثر پڑتا ہے اور ملک میں قدرتی گیس کے وسائل کی دستیابی متاثر ہوتی ہے۔			

## قانونی مقدمات کا حل

آپ کی کمپنی قانونی مقدمات کی مسلسل نگرانی کر رہی ہے اور مالی سال 2023-24 کے دوران کمپنی نے 4.1 ارب روپے کی رقم پر مشتمل 3868 ریکوری مقدمات کو کامیابی سے نمٹایا ہے اور محکمہ قانون نے صارفین کی جانب سے دائر 1302 عدالتی مقدمات میں بھی سازگار فیصلے حاصل کیے ہیں۔ آپ کی کمپنی گیس چوری قانون کی شق کو استعمال کرنے کی کوشش کر رہی ہے اور اس نے متعدد ڈیفاٹ شدہ جائیدادوں کو منسلک کیا ہے اور انہیں لیڈریو کے اثاثہ جات قرار دے کر نیلامی کے عمل میں ہے۔

## کاروباری تنوع اور ترقی

کمپنی دوسرے گاہکوں کو ای پی سی خدمات فراہم کر کے کمپنی کے کاروبار کو وسعت دینے کے لئے مسلسل کوشش کر رہی ہے۔ ہلس این جی پی لیل گزشتہ بیس سالوں سے ایم او لیل پاکستان کے مختلف گیس فیلڈز کے لئے ضلع کوہاٹ / ہنگو میں ایم او لیل پاکستان کی فلو لائنز / ٹرنک لائنز اور فابریک آپٹیکل کیمبلز کی پائپ لائن انجینئرنگ اور تعمیراتی کام کر رہی ہے۔ ایم او لیل پاکستان نے گیس ان پٹ سپلائی کو مضبوط بنانے میں بہت اہم کردار ادا کیا ہے۔ ہلس این جی پی لیل کے ذریعہ ایم او لیل کی 8 انچ قطر 2.5x کلومیٹر ماکوری ایسٹ 6-لوپ لائن کی تعمیر کے لئے مئی 2024 میں ایم او لیل اور ہلس این جی پی لیل کے مابین ایک معاہدے پر دستخط کیے گئے ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ 8 قطر 7x کلومیٹر (تولانج ویسٹ 2- سے ای پی ایف تیلنج تک) لوپ لائن اور 10 قطر 13x کلومیٹر (رازیگیر 1- سے تولانج ویسٹ 2-) لوپ لائن کی تعمیر کے ساتھ ساتھ رازیگیر 1- پروجیکٹ کے لیے ایف او سی بچھانے کا منصوبہ بھی ایم او لیل کے ساتھ معاہدے کے تحت بنایا گیا ہے۔ سنگل بولی کی بنیاد پر ایم او لیل کے ذریعہ پروجیکٹ کا ایوارڈ ہلس این جی پی لیل کے ذریعہ برقرار تعمیراتی خدمات کے اعلیٰ معیار پر اعتماد کو ظاہر کرتا ہے۔

ہلس این جی پی لیل کے دفاتر کے سولر انزیشن پروجیکٹ کے حوالے سے 1915 کلوواٹ کی کل گنجائش والے 12 مقامات کا انتخاب کیا گیا ہے۔ ریجنل آفس اسلام آباد میں 210 کلوواٹ صلاحیت کی ایک سائٹ پہلے ہی کامیابی کے ساتھ شروع کی جا چکی ہے جبکہ باقی سائٹس پر کام جاری ہے۔

## رиск گورننس اور انٹرئل کنٹرول سسٹم

ہلس این جی پی لیل میں رиск مینجمنٹ کو کارپوریٹ گورننس کے اصولوں اور ضابطہ اخلاق کے ایک اہم پہلو کے طور پر تسلیم کیا جاتا ہے جس کا مقصد کاروباری سرگرمیوں میں گورننس کے طریقوں کو بہتر بنانا ہے۔ رиск مینجمنٹ کو مضبوط مینجمنٹ کے طریقوں کا ایک لازمی حصہ سمجھا جاتا ہے اور کمپنی کی تنظیمی ثقافت، پالیسیوں کے طریقہ کار اور کاروباری طریقوں میں بغیر کسی رکاوٹ کے

ضم کیا جاتا ہے۔ اسے انتظامیہ کی تمام سطحوں پر اجتماعی ذمہ داری سمجھا جاتا ہے اور اسے ایک علیحدہ سرگرمی کے طور پر نہیں دیکھا یا اس پر عمل نہیں کیا جاتا چاہئے۔

ہلس این جی پی لیل میں رиск گورننس اور انٹرئل کنٹرولز کی نگرانی بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز (بی او ڈی) اپنی مختلف کمیٹیوں کے ذریعے اپنے ٹی او آر کے مطابق کرتے ہیں۔ تاہم، رиск گورننس اور داخلی کنٹرول بنیادی طور پر رиск مینجمنٹ کمیٹی اور بورڈ آڈٹ کمیٹی کے ذریعہ حل کیے جاتے ہیں۔ یہ ڈھانچہ کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017 اور حکومتی ملکیت والے انٹرپرائزز (گورننس اینڈ آپریشنز) ایکٹ 2023 کے مطابق ہے۔ انتظامیہ رиск مینجمنٹ کے عمل کے موثر نفاذ کی ذمہ دار ہے جس میں بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز یا اس کی متعلقہ کمیٹیوں کو، جہاں قابل اطلاق ہو، ان کے غور و خوض، رہنمائی اور فیصلے کے لئے اہم خطرات / معلومات کے بارے میں حساسیت سے آگاہ کرنا شامل ہے، جیسا بھی معاملہ ہو۔

## رиск مینجمنٹ فریم ورک

ہلس این جی پی لیل کا رиск مینجمنٹ فریم ورک بہترین بین الاقوامی طریقوں اور اسپانسرنگ آرگنائزیشنز کمیٹی (سی او ہلس او) اور آئی ہلس او 31000- کی طرف سے فراہم کردہ رہنما اصولوں پر مبنی ہے۔ فریم ورک پالیسیوں، اور اصول و ضوابط پر توجہ مرکوز کرتا ہے جو تمام متعلقہ خطرات پر غور کرتے ہوئے فیصلہ سازی اور کاروباری مقاصد کے حصول میں ہلس این جی پی لیل کی مدد کرتے ہیں۔ رиск مینجمنٹ کا عمل چار (04) مراحل پر مشتمل ہے۔ خطرے کی شناخت، خطرے کی تشخیص اور ترجیحات، خطرے کے علاج اور کنٹرول، اور خطرے کی نگرانی اور جائزہ۔ فریم ورک واضح گورننس اور رپورٹنگ کی ضروریات کے ساتھ کمپنی بھر میں خطرات کا انتظام کرنے کے لئے ایک منظم اور جامع رиск مینجمنٹ نقطہ نظر فراہم کرتا ہے۔



رиск مینجمنٹ ڈیپارٹمنٹ خطرے کی شناخت، تجزیہ اور کم کرنے کے لئے موثر

## ایس این جی پی ڈیل میں صنفی تنخواہ کا فرق

ایس این جی پی ڈیل میں ایگزیکٹو اور ماتحت دونوں کیڈرز کے لئے گریڈ کے لحاظ سے پے اسکیل ہیں جو بورڈ کی طرف سے منظور شدہ ہیں۔ اس بات کی تصدیق کی گئی ہے کہ سروس کے معاملات میں صنف، علاقے، مذہب یا نسلی اصل کی بنیاد پر ملازمین کے درمیان کوئی امتیازی سلوک نہیں کیا جاتا ہے۔ ملازمین کی تنخواہ کارکردگی اور سروس کی لمبائی کی بنیاد پر مختلف ہو سکتی ہے تاہم صنف کی بنیاد پر کوئی امتیاز نہیں ہے۔ کارکردگی، قابلیت اور سروس کی لمبائی وہ واحد عوامل ہیں جو ایک ہی گریڈ کے ملازمین کی تنخواہ میں کسی بھی فرق کا سبب بن سکتے ہیں۔

ایس این جی پی ڈیل میں کل وقتی ملازمین کی تنخواہ کی بنیاد پر موجودہ صنفی تنخواہ کا فرق (مرد سے خواتین) کیا ہے؟

فریم	اوسط صنفی تنخواہ کا فرق	اوسط صنفی تنخواہ کا فرق
افسران	11%	10%
ماتحت	37%	41%

ماتحت درجے میں فیصد کا فرق زیادہ ہے کیونکہ یہ وائٹ کالر اور بلیو کالر دونوں کاموں کا احاطہ کرتا ہے اور یہ کیڈر بنیادی طور پر مرد ملازمین (ماتحت کیڈر میں 98 فیصد) پر مشتمل ہے کیونکہ خواتین ملازمین بلیو کالر / فیلڈ ورک میں مصروف نہیں ہیں۔

## تربیت اور ترقی

آپ کی کمپنی نے 2005 میں لاہور میں سوئی ناردرن گیس ٹریننگ انسٹی ٹیوٹ (ایس این جی پی ڈی) قائم کیا، جو جامع تربیت اور ترقیاتی اقدامات کے ذریعے ملازمین کی مہارت اور تنظیمی کارکردگی کو بڑھانے میں اہم کردار ادا کرتا ہے۔ اعلیٰ تعلیم یافتہ ٹرینرز کی ایک ٹیم کے ساتھ، انسٹی ٹیوٹ نوزمروں میں تربیتی پروگراموں کی ایک وسیع رینج پیش کرتا ہے، جس میں مکمل کی اور سافٹ اسکلز، لازمی پروموشن پروگرامز، سرٹیفیکیشنز اور ٹریڈ ٹیسٹ شامل ہیں۔ مالی سال 2023-24 میں ایس این جی پی ڈی نے 451 کورسز کا انعقاد کیا جس میں 4403 ملازمین کو مختلف طریقوں جیسے لیکچرز، ورکشاپس، عملی مشق اور عملی تشخیص کے ذریعے تربیت دی گئی۔ ڈیجیٹل ٹیکنالوجی کے تبدیلی کے کردار کو تسلیم کرتے ہوئے، ایس این جی پی ڈیل نے 2020 میں ”سوئی ناردرن گیس ورچوئل لرننگ پلیٹ فارم“ (ایس این جی وی ڈیل پی) بھی لانچ کیا، جس میں وبائی حالات کے باوجود مسلسل سیکھنے اور صلاحیت سازی کی حمایت کے لئے 67 آن لائن کورسز پیش کیے گئے ہیں۔

کر رہائش شامل ہے، جیسے ان کی رہائش گاہوں کے قریب آپریشنل سائنس پر فرائض تفویض کرنا، انہیں موثر اور آرام سے اپنا کردار ادا کرنے کے قابل بنانا۔ فی الحال، 26 ڈی اے پی ایگزیکٹو عہدوں پر فائز ہیں، جبکہ 52 کمپنی کے اندر ماتحت کرداروں میں خدمات انجام دے رہے ہیں۔

## ی. کاروباری اخلاقیات اور انسداد بد عنوانی کا طریقہ کار

ایس این جی پی ڈیل کاروباری اخلاقیات اور دیانت داری کے اعلیٰ ترین معیارات کو برقرار رکھنے کے لئے پرعزم ہے اور ہر قسم کی بد عنوانی کے خلاف صفر رواداری کی پالیسی پر عمل پیرا ہے۔ ہم اپنے تمام آپریشنز میں ایمانداری، شفافیت اور احتساب کو تسلیم کرتے ہیں، ترجیح دیتے ہیں اور تسلیم کرتے ہیں۔ ان اصولوں کو برقرار رکھنے کے لئے، ہم نے بد عنوانی اور غیر اخلاقی طریقوں کی روک تھام کے لئے ڈیزائن کردہ ایک جامع تادیبی پالیسی نافذ کی ہے۔ ہم فعال طور پر شفافیت اور احتساب کے کلچر کو فروغ دیتے ہیں، ملازمین اور متعلقین کو انتظامی کارروائی کے خوف کے بغیر کسی بھی تشویش یا مشتبہ بد سلوکی کی اطلاع دینے کے لئے محفوظ چینل فراہم کرتے ہیں۔

ہماری بروقت آگاہی کی حکمت عملی ان لوگوں کے لئے رازداری کی ضمانت دیتی ہے جو خدشات کا اظہار کرتے ہیں اور اس بات کو یقینی بناتے ہیں کہ کسی بھی رپورٹ کردہ مسائل کو حل کرنے کے لئے مناسب اقدامات کیے جائیں۔ یہ اقدامات کمپنی کے اندر بد عنوانی، بد انتظامی، یا کسی بھی دوسرے غیر قانونی یا غیر اخلاقی طرز عمل کو ختم کرنے کے لئے حفاظتی اور رازداری طریقہ ہائے کار دونوں کے طور پر کام کرتے ہیں۔

## 2024 کے سرکلر 10 کے تحت صنفی فرق کے اعداد و شمار

آپ کی کمپنی مساوی مواقع فراہم کرنے والا آج ہے اور صنفی تنوع اور شمولیت پر یقین رکھتا ہے۔ آپ کی کمپنی اپنے ملازمین سے طاقت حاصل کرتی ہے جو پاکستان بھر کے تمام علاقوں سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں۔ مختلف علاقہ جات، اصناف، مذاہب اور ذات پات سے تعلق رکھنے والے ملازمین تنظیمی مقاصد کے حصول کے لئے مل کر کام کرتے ہیں۔

## صنفی تنوع اور شمولیت

تمام پالیسیوں اور طریقہ کار کا مقصد اس بات کو یقینی بنانا ہے کہ تقریوں، ترقیوں، تبادلوں، تربیت کے مواقع اور کارکردگی کے جائزے سے متعلق تمام فیصلے مکمل طور پر صرف میرٹ پر کیے جائیں۔ اس بات کو یقینی بنایا جاتا ہے کہ کسی بھی ملازم کو ان کی نسل، قومیت، نسلی / معاشرتی اصل، مذہبی یا سیاسی عقائد، عمر، جنس، ازدواجی حیثیت یا معذوری کی بنیاد پر امتیازی سلوک کا سامنا نہ کرنا پڑے۔

ہدایت پر عمل کرنے اور جبری مشقت اور انسانی اسمگلنگ سے پرہیز کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔

## ۱. صنفی تنوع

آپ کی کمپنی ایک متنوع اور جامع کام کی جگہ کو فروغ دے کر بہترین کارکردگی کی تلاش میں ثابت قدم رہتی ہے۔ اس عزم کی حمایت کے لیے شعبہ انسانی وسائل نے انتہائی احتیاط سے پالیسیاں اور طریقہ کار وضع کیے ہیں تاکہ اس بات کو یقینی بنایا جاسکے کہ تفریوں، ترقیوں، تبادلوں سے متعلق فیصلے صرف اہلیت کی بنیاد پر ہوں۔ ہم سینئر مینجمنٹ سمیت تمام تنظیمی سطحوں پر خواتین کے لئے مساوی روزگار اور ترقی کے مواقع فراہم کرنے کے لئے وقف ہیں۔

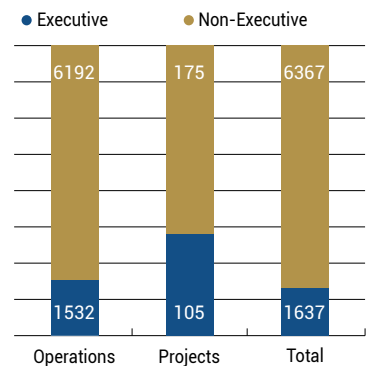
ہم یقین رکھتے ہیں کہ متنوع افرادی قوت نئے نقطہ نظر لاتی ہے، جدت طرازی کو جنم دیتی ہے، اور مجموعی تنظیمی کارکردگی میں اضافہ کرتی ہے۔ ڈے کیئر کی سہولیات تک رسائی فراہم کرنا، اور زچگی کے حوالے سے رخصت کی منظوری دینا صنفی شمولیت کی پالیسیوں کی چند مثالیں ہیں۔ اس نقطہ نظر سے رہنمائی کرتے ہوئے، ہمیں یہ اطلاع دیتے ہوئے فخر ہے کہ کمپنی بھر میں صنفی تنوع کو فروغ دینے میں گزشتہ سالوں میں اہم پیش رفت ہوئی ہے۔ مستقبل میں ملازمت کے لیے مختلف سطحوں اور محکموں میں خواتین کی نمائندگی میں خاطر خواہ اضافہ متوقع ہے۔

مزید برآں، ایس این جی پی ڈیل ہر انسانی کے حوالے سے صفر رواداری کی پالیسی پر عمل پیرا ہے اور تمام ملازمین کے حقوق اور فلاح و بہبود کے تحفظ کے لئے ہمارے عزم کا اعادہ کرتی ہے۔

## د. ملازمین کی تعداد (ایگزیکٹوز اور نان ایگزیکٹوز دونوں آپریشنز کے لحاظ سے اور پروجیکٹس کے لحاظ سے)

30 جون، 2024 تک آپریشنز کے لحاظ سے اور پروجیکٹس کے لحاظ سے ایگزیکٹوز اور نان ایگزیکٹوز کی تعداد درج ذیل ہے:

## کل افرادی قوت



## ز. ضابطہ اخلاق

ایس این جی پی ڈیل میں ضابطہ اخلاق ملازمین کے طرز عمل کے لئے رہنما دستاویز کے طور پر کام کرتا ہے، ہر سطح پر دیاننداری، شفافیت اور احترام کو فروغ دیتا ہے۔ ملازمین سے توقع کی جاتی ہے کہ وہ اعلیٰ ترین اخلاقی معیارات کو برقرار رکھیں، مفادات کے ٹکراؤ سے بچیں، رازداری برقرار رکھیں، کمپنی کے اثاثوں کی حفاظت کریں، اور کسی بھی قسم کی بدسلوکی سے گریز کریں۔

ایس این جی پی ڈیل کے ضابطہ اخلاق میں ریگولیٹری تعمیل، بیرونی متعلقین کے ساتھ ذمہ دارانہ بات چیت، مالی معاملات میں شفافیت، ماحولیاتی انتظام، کام کی جگہ کی حفاظت اور ہر انسانی یا امتیازی سلوک سے پاک ماحول کو برقرار رکھنے پر بھی زور دیا گیا ہے۔

## ج. صنعتی تعلقات

شعبہ انسانی وسائل اجتماعی مفادات کے معاہدے (سی بی اے) کے ساتھ مثبت اور تعاون پر مبنی تعلقات کو برقرار رکھنے کے لئے پرعزم ہے تاکہ کام کے سازگار ماحول کو یقینی بنایا جاسکے اور تنظیم کے اندر صنعتی ہم آہنگی کو فروغ دیا جاسکے۔ انتظامیہ اور سی بی اے دونوں کی مخلصانہ کوششوں کے ذریعے، صنعتی امن کو بغیر کسی رکاوٹ کے برقرار رکھا گیا تھا۔

متعدد چیلنجوں کے باوجود، سی بی اے کی طرف سے پیش کردہ چارٹر آف ڈیمانڈز پر فعال مذاکرات کیے گئے۔ سی بی اے معاہدہ 2021-2023، جس کا مالی اثر 3.806 ارب روپے ہے، کو کامیابی کے ساتھ حتمی شکل دی گئی تاکہ تنظیم کے اندر ہم آہنگی کو یقینی بنایا جاسکے۔

اس دوران موجودہ ملازمین کے بچوں کو 118 اسکالرشپس دی گئیں جو ان کی پیشہ ورانہ تعلیم کے حصول کی حوصلہ افزائی اور سہولت فراہم کرتی ہیں۔

مجموعی طور پر 219 ملازمین کو ان کی سناریٹی (سروس کے سال) اور بہتر قابلیت کی بنیاد پر ایگزیکٹو کیڈر میں ترقی دی گئی۔ یہ اقدام ایس این جی پی ڈیل میں افرادی قوت کو پچھاننے اور حوصلہ افزائی کرنے میں ایک اہم کردار ادا کرتا ہے، جس سے انہیں کمپنی کی کامیابی میں زیادہ مؤثر طریقے سے حصہ ڈالنے کی ترغیب ملتی ہے۔

## ط. مختلف (خصوصی) افراد کاروزگار

کمپنی ایک جامع افرادی قوت کو فروغ دینے کے وسیع تر معاشرتی مقصد میں حصہ ڈالنے پر فخر محسوس کرتی ہے، منفرد مہارتوں اور نقطہ نظر کو تسلیم کرتی ہے جن کے تحت خصوصی افراد ہماری تنظیم میں لاتے ہیں۔ کمپنی معذور ملازمین کے لئے معاون کام کا ماحول پیدا کرنے کے لئے پرعزم ہے۔ اس میں سوچ سمجھ



فروغ دینے کے لئے وقف رہے جس کا مقصد ان کی مہارتوں، علم اور مجموعی فلاح و بہبود کو بڑھانا ہے۔

بورڈ کی انسانی وسائل اور نامزدگی کمیٹی کی سرپرستی میں شعبہ انسانی وسائل کمپنی کے اسٹریٹجک مقاصد کے حصول کے لئے سازگار ماحول پیدا کرنے میں اہم کردار ادا کر رہا ہے۔ ہماری افرادی قوت کے اندر اعلیٰ سطح کی مصروفیت اور حوصلہ افزائی کو برقرار رکھنے کے عزم کے ساتھ، محکمہ ترقی پذیر ضروریات کے مطابق ایچ آر پالیسیوں کا مستقل جائزہ لیتا ہے اور ان کو بہتر بناتا ہے۔

مالی سال 2023-24 کے دوران انسانی وسائل کی ترقی پر ہماری توجہ مضبوط رہی کیونکہ ہم نے مہارت کی کمی اور بہتری کے شعبوں کی نشاندہی کرنے کے لئے جامع تربیتی ضروریات کا جائزہ لیا۔ تکنیکی کارکردگی کے علاوہ، ہماری حکمت عملی کا مرکز مستقبل کے رہنماؤں کو فروغ دینے اور بااختیار بنانے کے لئے وضع کردہ اندرونی قیادت کے تربیتی پروگراموں کا بروقت نفاذ تھا، جو کمپنی کی درجہ بندی کے اندر اوپر کی تحریک کی حمایت کرتا تھا۔

کیئریر کی پیش رفت اسماٹ کے پی آئیز کی کامیابی کے ساتھ ساتھ منتخب گریڈز میں معروف ایچ آر کنسلٹنٹ کی جانب سے ممکنہ تشخیص کے ذریعے اچھی کارکردگی کا نتیجہ رہی۔ ان جائزوں نے صلاحیتوں کی ایک وسیع رینج کا جائزہ لیا، جس کے نتیجے میں تفصیلی رپورٹس سامنے آئیں جن میں ترقی کے لئے طاقت اور علاقوں کی نشاندہی کی گئی۔ ان بصیرت کی بنیاد پر، مسلسل ترقی اور ترقی کی حمایت کرنے کے لئے اپنی مرضی کے مطابق تربیتی اقدامات کو نافذ کیا گیا تھا۔ اس عرصے کے دوران مجموعی طور پر 1404 ایگزیکٹوز کو اگلے گریڈ میں ترقی دی گئی۔

### ب. بہتر ادارتی نظم و نسق کے لئے ادارتی ثقافت کی تبدیلی

ایس این جی پی ڈی لبل تسلیم کرتا ہے کہ اس کی طویل مدتی کامیابی ایک مضبوط تنظیمی ثقافت اور مضبوط صلاحیتوں پر منحصر ہے، خاص طور پر تیزی سے ترقی پذیر اور مسابقتی توانائی کے شعبے میں اس کی حمایت کے لئے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز اور انتظامیہ ایک مربوط تنظیمی ترقیاتی حکمت عملی پر عمل پیرا ہیں جس کا مقصد ایچ آر کے بہترین طریقوں اور جدید انتظامی صلاحیتی تکنیکیوں کو اپنانے کے ذریعے ادارتی ثقافت کو فروغ دینا ہے۔ یہ نقطہ نظر افرادی قوت اور کام کی جگہ کے ماحول کو بہتر بناتے ہوئے مثبت کام کو فروغ دینے کے لئے وضع کیا گیا ہے۔

کمپنی کی مطلوبہ ثقافت اس کی اقدار ”رویہ جات“ طرز عمل اور متعلقین سے گہرے تعلق پر مشتمل ہے۔ ایس این جی پی ڈی لبل، صداقت، معروضیت، دیانت داری اور دیانت داری کے اصولوں کی پاسداری کرتا ہے۔ کارپوریٹ گورننس کے اعلیٰ ترین معیارات کو برقرار رکھنے کے لئے، کمپنی نے بنیادی اقدار کا ایک سیٹ نافذ کیا ہے جو اخلاقی طرز عمل اور اعلیٰ کارکردگی کی ثقافت کو فروغ

دیتا ہے، اپنی پالیسیوں اور طریقہ کار کے دوران مثبت طرز عمل اور طریقوں کو تقویت دیتا ہے۔

گزشتہ ایک سال کے دوران، کمپنی کی ثقافت کے پہلوؤں کا فعال طور پر جائزہ لینے اور بہتر بنانے کی کوششیں کی گئیں ہیں، جس کا مقصد جدید تنظیمی ترقیاتی اقدامات کے ذریعے روایتی ایچ آر طریقوں کو جدید بنانا ہے جو صنعت کے بہترین طریقوں سے مطابقت رکھتے ہیں۔ یہ اقدامات ملازمین کی حوصلہ افزائی، اعتماد، آسان رابطہ، باہمی تعاون، جدت طرازی، ساکھ، معیار اور قیادت کو بڑھانے پر مرکوز ہیں۔ مزید برآں، ایس این جی پی ڈی لبل نے مستقل طور پر اندرونی اور بیرونی تجزیات کا انعقاد بھی کرتی ہے ان میں حصہ بھی لیتی ہے، بشمول ادارتی ماحول، ایچ آر کے رائج بہترین طریقہ ہائے کار، معاوضہ جات، اور ڈیجیٹل تیاری سروے صنعت کے معیاروں، مارکیٹ کے رجحانات اور کام کی جگہ کے ارتقا پذیر طریقوں کے ساتھ صف بندی کو یقینی بنایا جاتا ہے۔

### ج. شکایات کے ازالے کا طریقہ کار

ایس این جی پی ڈی لبل میں، ہم تسلیم کرتے ہیں کہ ایک موثر شکایات کے ازالے کا طریقہ کار نہ صرف شفاف، غیر جانبدار اور معاون کام کی جگہ کے کلچر کو برقرار رکھنے کے لئے ضروری ہے بلکہ تمام کارروائیوں میں شفاف اور منصفانہ طریقوں کو یقینی بنانے کے لئے بھی ضروری ہے۔ تمام متاثرہ فریقوں کو شکایات کے ازالے کے لئے مخصوص فورمز تک رسائی حاصل ہے۔ ملازمین منظم، خفیہ چینلز کے ذریعہ کام کی جگہ کے حالات، ہرسانی، امتیازی سلوک، یا کمپنی کی پالیسیوں کی کسی بھی خلاف ورزی سے متعلق اپنے خدشات یا شکایات اٹھا سکتے ہیں۔ شکایات کے ازالے کی کمیٹیاں تمام درخواستوں کا غیر جانبدار جائزہ لیتی ہیں اور قابل اطلاق قواعد و ضوابط کے مطابق بروقت اور منصفانہ حل کو یقینی بناتی ہیں۔ ایس این جی پی ڈی لبل تمام شکایت کنندگان کی رازداری کی ضمانت دیتا ہے اور کسی بھی قسم کی انتقامی کارروائی کی ممانعت کرتا ہے، اس طرح ایک ایسی ثقافت کو اپناتا ہے جہاں تمام آوازوں کو سنا جاتا ہے، احترام کیا جاتا ہے، اور جہاں بھی ممکن ہونا فائدہ کیا جاتا ہے۔

### د. انسانی حقوق میں کارپوریٹ ذمہ داری

ایس این جی پی ڈی لبل بین الاقوامی انسانی حقوق کے معیارات کو برقرار رکھنے، کاروبار اور انسانی حقوق کے بارے میں اقوام متحدہ کے رہنما اصولوں اور آئی لبل اوکو ر کنونشنز کے ساتھ ہم آہنگ ہونے کے لئے پرعزم ہے۔ کمپنی کسی بھی شکل میں جبری مشقت، چائلڈ لیبر اور امتیازی سلوک کی سختی سے ممانعت کرتی ہے، جبکہ ایسوسی ایشن کی آزادی اور منصفانہ کام کے حالات کے حق کی فعال طور پر حمایت کرتی ہے۔ افرادی قوت / مزدوری فراہم کرنے والے ٹھیکیداروں / تھرڈ پارٹیز اور / یا تفویض کردہ آؤٹ سورس ملازمتوں / افعال کو بھی ان

کرنے کے لئے اسٹریٹجک اقدام تھا جس سے سالانہ نمایاں مالی بچت ہوتی ہے۔ یہ نہ صرف لاگت کی کارکردگی کے لئے کمپنی کے عزم کی عکاسی کرتا ہے بلکہ ماحولیاتی استحکام کے لئے ہماری لگن کی بھی عکاسی کرتا ہے۔ کمپنی ہر ماہ تقریباً 7.3 ملین صارفین کے ماہانہ گیس بلوں کی پروسیسنگ اور پرنٹنگ کر رہی ہے۔

**جدید بلیگ طریقہ کار:** آپ کی کمپنی نے شیئر اور ٹرانسپورٹ صارفین کے لئے ایک جدید بلیگ طریقہ کار متعارف کرایا، انہیں تیسرے فریق کے معاہدوں کے ساتھ ہم آہنگ کیا۔ یہ نظام بروقت اور درست بلیگ کو یقینی بناتا ہے، جس سے آپریشنل عموماً کے لئے ہمارے عزم کو تقویت ملتی ہے۔

**لبل پی جی ایئر مکس بلیگ میں توسیع:** آپ کی کمپنی نے لبل پی جی ایئر مکس صارفین کو شامل کرنے کے لئے بلیگ سسٹم میں توسیع کی، جسے گلگت میں کامیابی سے شروع کیا گیا۔ یہ نئی سہولت ہمارے سی سی اینڈ بی سسٹم میں بلا تعطل ضم کر دی گئی ہے، جو صارفین کی متنوع ضروریات کے جواب میں اپنانے اور جدت طرازی کرنے کی ہماری صلاحیت کا مظاہرہ کرتی ہے۔

**آئی ٹی انفراسٹرکچر میں اضافہ:** 7.3 ملین سے زیادہ صارفین کی بلیگ کی ضروریات اور سیکڑوں آپریشنل اور اسٹریٹجک رپورٹس اور ڈیٹا بوریڈز کی پیداوار کی حمایت کرنے کے لئے، کمپنی اپنے بنیادی ڈھانچے کو بڑھانے کے لئے مسلسل کام کرتی ہے۔ ہم نے جدید ترین اسٹوریج سسٹم اور اعلیٰ کارکردگی والے کمپیوٹنگ وسائل کو نافذ کیا ہے، جو ایک مضبوط بیک اپ سسٹم کی تکمیل ہے۔ یہ سیٹ اپ غیر متوقع واقعات کے خلاف پلک کو یقینی بناتا ہے اور ایک نئی کلاؤڈ کو برقرار رکھتا ہے جو سیکورٹی اور اعلیٰ دستیابی کی ضمانت دیتا ہے۔

**آئی ایس ایم ایس (ISMS) سرٹیفیکیشن:** ہم نے فخر سے اپنے آئی ایس او 27001:2013 سرٹیفیکیشن کو برقرار رکھا اور آئی ایس او 27001:2022 سرٹیفیکیشن کے عمل کا آغاز کیا، انفارمیشن سیکورٹی مینجمنٹ کے اعلیٰ ترین معیارات کے لئے اپنی وابستگی کی تصدیق کی۔

## بلیگ

کمپنی اپنے 7.3 ملین سے زائد صارفین کے لئے درست، شفاف اور بروقت بلیگ خدمات کو یقینی بنانے کے لئے مکمل طور پر عزم ہے، جس میں نان بلیگ کیس کا تناسب 0.05 فیصد سے بھی کم ہے۔ کمپنی نے 1500 ارب روپے سے زائد کا بل دیا اور آٹومیشن اور ای بلیگ سسٹم کے نفاذ کے ذریعے صارفین کی سہولت میں اضافہ کیا۔ زیر غور سال کے دوران میٹر ریڈنگ ٹیموں کی جانب سے 20 لاکھ سے زائد فیلڈ رپورٹس تیار کی گئیں جس کے نتیجے میں 4 لاکھ 50 ہزار میٹر انسپکشن رپورٹس اور 850 ایم ایم سی ایف سے زائد چوری اور 5 ہزار 500 ایم ایم سی ایف غیر چوری کے حجم کا سراغ لگایا گیا جس کے نتیجے میں 15 ارب روپے

سے زائد کی ریکوری ہوئی۔ کمپنی نے اوگرا کے مقررہ ہدف میں 98.18 فیصد اسکور حاصل کیا جو گیس چوری کی روک تھام میں اس کی کامیابی کی عکاسی کرتا ہے۔ مختلف فورمز سے صارفین کی شکایات کے بروقت حل کو یقینی بنانے کے لئے کوششیں تیز کر دی گئیں اور ریکوری کو بہتر بنانے کے لئے توجہ مرکوز کی گئی۔ اس کے نتیجے میں پاور سیکٹر کی وصولیوں میں 11 ارب 87 کروڑ روپے کا اضافہ ہوا۔ کمپنی کے مالی مفادات کے تحفظ کے لئے لینڈ ریونیو اتھارٹیز کی مدد سے گیس (چوری کنٹرول اور ریکوری) ایکٹ، 2016 کا اطلاق کر کے بازیابی کی کوششوں کو مزید تقویت دی گئی۔

## مائع پٹرولیم گیس (لبل پی جی) بزنس اور ایئر مکس

قدرتی گیس کی شدید قلت اور سسٹم گیس کے نئے کنکشن پر پابندی کے جواب میں ایس این جی پی لبل نے اسٹریٹجک طور پر لبل پی جی سلنڈر ڈسٹری بیوٹن اور سنٹھیک نیچرل گیس (ایس این جی) جسے لبل پی جی ایئر مکس بزنس بھی کہا جاتا ہے، میں تنوع پیدا کیا تاکہ ٹیل اینڈ، کم پریشر اور آف گرڈ صارفین کے لیے توانائی کی دستیابی کو یقینی بنایا جاسکے۔ ابتدائی طور پر آٹھ ڈسٹری بیوٹن ریجنز میں شروع کیے گئے لبل پی جی سلنڈر منصوبے کو ایک مضبوط سپلائی چین کے ذریعے موثر طریقے سے منظم کیا گیا ہے، جس میں میسرز ایس ایس جی سی-لبل پی جی (ایس لبل لبل) اور ان ہاؤس فلیٹ سے بلا تعطل لاجسٹکس کے لئے سپلائی کا فائدہ اٹھایا گیا ہے۔

اپنے فرخ پائز علاقے میں صاف محفوظ توانائی کی فراہمی کے عزم کے تحت آپ کی کمپنی نے گلگت میں ملک کا سب سے بڑا جدید ترین لبل پی جی ایئر مکس پلانٹ کامیابی کے ساتھ شروع کیا ہے جس کی گنجائش 300 ایم ایم بی ٹی یو/فی گھنٹہ ہے جو تقریباً 14,000 صارفین کو خدمات فراہم کرے گا۔ او جی ڈی سی لبل کے ساتھ لبل پی جی سپلائی معاہدے کی مدد سے یہ فلیگ شپ منصوبہ توانائی کی ضروریات کو پورا کرنے، سماجی و اقتصادی ترقی کی حمایت کرنے اور بلا آلودگی والے متبادل ایندھن کی فراہمی کے ذریعے جنگلات کی کٹائی اور آب و ہوا کی تبدیلی کو کم کرنے کی سمت میں ایک اہم قدم ہے۔ یہ نہ صرف خدمات صارف میں اضافہ کریں گے بلکہ ایس این جی پی لبل کو ترقی پذیر توانائی کے منظر نامے میں مسلسل ترقی اور پلک کے لئے بھی تھرا کریں گے۔

## ہیومن ریسورس

### انسانی وسائل کی ترقی میں شراکت

ایس این جی پی لبل میں، ہم پختہ یقین رکھتے ہیں کہ ہمارے لوگ سب سے قیمتی اثاثہ ہیں۔ 2023-24 میں ہم اپنے انسانی وسائل کی ترقی اور ترقی کو

- ایس این جی پی لیل کی نمائندگی کرنے والے جناب اشرف حسین سدپارہ نے دنیا کی دوسری بلند ترین چوٹی کے ٹوکو کامیابی سے سر کیا۔ کمپنی کے لئے ایک قابل فخر لمحے میں، ایس این جی پی لیل کا پرچم 2-K کی چوٹی پر لہرایا گیا، جو ہمت، عزم اور قومی فخر کی علامت ہے۔

### سالانہ اسپورٹس گالا-لاہور

ملازمین کی فلاح و بہبود اور ٹیم ورک کو فروغ دینے کے لئے ایس این جی پی لیل نے لاہور میں سالانہ اسپورٹس گالا کا انعقاد کیا جس میں مختلف علاقوں سے تعلق رکھنے والے تقریباً 350 مرد و خواتین ملازمین نے شرکت کی۔ مقابلوں میں ایتھلیٹکس، ٹیبل ٹینس، بیڈمنٹن، والی بال اور رسہ کشی شامل تھی۔ اس تقریب نے صحت مند طرز زندگی کی حوصلہ افزائی کرنے اور معمول کے کام سے ہٹ کر عملے کے درمیان ہم آہنگی پیدا کرنے کے لئے ایک پلیٹ فارم فراہم کیا۔

### انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی اور ایچ ایم سیٹلائزیشن

آپ کی کمپنی نے قابل ذکر عزم اور جدت طرازی کا مظاہرہ کیا ہے، تکنیکی ڈھانچے اور فعال کارکردگی میں نمایاں پیش رفت کی ہے۔

**صارفین کا تجربہ:** صارفین کے تجربے کو نمایاں طور پر بہتر بنانے کے لئے، آپ کی کمپنی نے صارفین اور کاروباری صارفین دونوں کی بہتر خدمت کرنے کے لئے اپنی ویب سائٹ اور موبائل ایپ کی فعالیت کو بہتر بنایا ہے۔ اہم خصوصیات میں سیکورٹی ڈپازٹس کے دوبارہ کنکشن اور خود کار حساب کتاب کے لئے ہموار عمل شامل ہیں، آسانی اور کارکردگی کی سہولت فراہم کرتے ہیں۔ صارفین کی ایپلی کیشنز اور ورک فلو پر بروقت اپ ڈیٹس نے الگ الگ رپورٹوں کی ضرورت کو کم کر دیا ہے، جس سے آپریشنز میں تیزی آئی ہے۔ موبائل ایپ میں سوشل میڈیا پلیٹ فارمز کے ساتھ انضمام، شٹ ڈاؤن شیڈول پر بروقت اپ ڈیٹس اور ٹیرف کی معلومات تک رسائی شامل ہے۔ ایپ میں ایک بل تخمینہ کار بھی ہے، جو صارفین کو اپنی مالی منصوبہ بندی کو زیادہ مؤثر طریقے سے منظم کرنے کے لئے باختیار بناتا ہے۔

**بروقت ادائیگی کا اندراج:** صارفین کی آسانی کے لئے، کمپنی کی سافٹ ویئر ڈویلپمنٹ ٹیم نے انتھک محنت کی ہے اور مرحلہ وار طریقے سے ادائیگی کے بروقت اندراج کو متعارف کروایا ہے، جس نے ادائیگی کے عمل کو تبدیل کر دیا، فوری ٹرانزیکشن اپ ڈیٹس پیش کیے اور تاخیر کو ختم کیا، اس طرح صارف کی ادائیگی کے تجربے کو بہتر بنایا۔ آپ کی کمپنی اب اس سہولت کو ضم کرنے کے لئے بینکوں سے روابط کر رہی ہے جس سے وصولی میں نمایاں اضافہ ہو گا اور صارفین کے تجربے میں بہتری آئے گی۔

**بل چھپائی کی لاگت کو بہتر بنانا:** سال کی سب سے بڑی خصوصیت اے 4 سے اے 5 کاغذ کے سائز میں منتقلی کے ذریعے بل پرنٹنگ کے اخراجات کو کم

کر کے قومی اہمیت کے خصوصی پروجیکٹ کے لئے اپنی حمایت میں اضافہ کیا ہے۔

### اعزازات:

فائر سیفٹی، ماحولیات اور کارپوریٹ سماجی ذمہ داری کے شعبے میں کمپنی کے ایچ ایم سیٹلائزیشن سسٹم کی شرکت کے اعتراف میں ایس این جی پی لیل کو مندرجہ ذیل ایوارڈز سے نوازا گیا ہے۔

1. نیشنل فورم فار انوائرنمنٹ اینڈ ہیلتھ (این ایف ای ایچ) 16 واں سالانہ کارپوریٹ سماجی ذمہ داری ایوارڈ 2024۔
2. نیشنل فورم فار انوائرنمنٹ اینڈ ہیلتھ (این ایف ای ایچ) 20 واں سالانہ ماحولیات ایکسیلینس ایوارڈز 2023۔
3. نیشنل فورم فار انوائرنمنٹ اینڈ ہیلتھ (این ایف ای ایچ) 13 ویں سالانہ فائر سیفٹی ایوارڈز 2023۔

### ایس این جی پی لیل اسپورٹس

آپ کی کمپنی پاکستان میں کھیلوں کو فروغ دینے کی ایک قابل فخر روایت رکھتی ہے جس میں کھلاڑیوں کو باعزت روزگار اور مدد فراہم کی جاتی ہے، تاکہ وہ اپنے کھیلوں میں مہارت حاصل کر سکیں اور قومی اور بین الاقوامی سطح پر اپنی صلاحیتوں کا مظاہرہ کر سکیں۔ ایس این جی پی لیل نہ صرف پیشہ ور کھلاڑیوں کی حمایت کرتا ہے بلکہ اپنے ملازمین میں کھیلوں کو بھی فروغ دیتا ہے، جس سے انہیں مختلف کھیلوں کی سرگرمیوں میں مشغول ہونے کے مواقع ملتے ہیں۔ ایسا کرتے ہوئے ایس این جی پی لیل ایک مضبوط کھیلوں کی ثقافت کو فروغ دینے، نوجوانوں کی صلاحیت کو فروغ دینے اور پورے معاشرے میں ٹیم ورک، نظم و ضبط اور فلاح و بہبود جیسی اقدار کی حوصلہ افزائی میں فعال کردار ادا کرتا ہے۔

ایس این جی پی لیل کی کرکٹ ٹیم مقامی کرکٹ کا پاور ہاؤس بنی ہوئی ہے، جس نے مصباح الحق، محمد حفیظ، ظہیر علی، محمد رضوان (موجودہ پاکستانی کپتان) اور بہت سے دیگر بین الاقوامی کھلاڑی پیدا کیے ہیں۔ مالی سال 2023-24 میں حکومت پاکستان کی جانب سے ادارتی کرکٹ کی بحالی کے ساتھ ایس این جی پی لیل نے پریزیڈنٹ ٹرائی (فرسٹ کلاس ٹورنامنٹ) اور پریزیڈنٹ کپ 2024 دونوں جیت کر اپنی روایات کا اعادہ کیا، جس سے کمپنی کے وقار میں مزید اضافہ ہوا اور اعلیٰ درجے کے کرکٹ صلاحیت کو پروان چڑھانے میں اس کا اہم کردار بڑھا۔ کرکٹ کے علاوہ، ایس این جی پی لیل ٹینس، اسکواش، بیڈمنٹن، کوہ پیما کی فعال طور پر حمایت کرتا ہے۔ سال کے دوران اہم کامیابیوں میں شامل ہیں:

- ایس این جی پی لیل اسکواش کھلاڑی محمد عاصم خان نے 19 ویں ایشین گیمز 2023 میں اسکواش ٹیم ایونٹ میں سلور میڈل جیتا۔ 19 ویں ایشین گیمز 2023 میں پاکستان نے واحد سلور میڈل جیتا۔

## روشنی کے معیار کا سروے

زیر غور سال کے دوران، کام کی جگہ پر روشنی کی شدت کی پیمائش کرنے کے لئے روشنی سروے یا لکس لیول سروے کیا گیا تھا تاکہ کام کی جگہ پر ملازمین کو مناسب روشنی فراہم کی جاسکے جس سے ان کی کارکردگی اور مہارت میں اضافہ ہوگا۔

## آرکائیو سنیٹر

موثر ریکارڈ مینجمنٹ کے لئے، کمپنی نے کمپنی کے ریکارڈ کو برقرار رکھنے اور محفوظ کرنے کے لئے ایک آرکائیو کی سہولت قائم کی ہے۔ یہ سہولت ریکارڈ کی شناخت، دیکھ بھال، برقرار رکھنے، اسٹوریج، رسائی اور ڈسپوزل کے لئے ڈیزائن کی گئی ہے۔ فی الحال کمپنی بھر کے مختلف محکموں کے ریکارڈز پر مشتمل 138000 نمبر (تقریباً) فائلیں مانگا آفس میں کمپنی کے آرکائیو میں رکھی گئی ہیں۔

## حادثات کی آن لائن رپورٹنگ

حادثہ کی آن لائن رپورٹنگ کمپنی کے عہدیداروں کو حادثات کی بروقت رپورٹنگ تک رسائی فراہم کرتی ہے، جس کے نتیجے میں خطرات کا جلد پتہ لگانے اور ان کو کم کرنے میں مدد ملتی ہے۔

### حادثات کے اعداد و شمار 2023-24

سیریل نمبر	زمرہ	نمبرز
1	چوٹ کی وجہ سے کام کے دن کا نقصان	2
2	آگ کا حادثہ	4
3	گاڑی کا حادثہ	27
4	تیسرے فریق کو نقصان	7
5	پُر خطر امکان	135
کل		175

واقعات کی تحقیقات کی جاتی ہیں تاکہ بعد میں تخفیف کیلئے بنیادی وجوہات کی نشاندہی کی جاسکے اور ان کے مطالعہ اور ضروری مداخلت کے لئے مناسب سطح پر اضافہ کیا جاتا ہے۔ مزید برآں، موثر نگرانی اور کنٹرول کے لئے، بنیادی وجوہات اور مطلوبہ تخفیف کے اقدامات کو سیکھنے کے واقعات کی شکل میں کمپنی بھر میں شیئر کیا جاتا ہے جو مستقبل میں آگاہی پھیلانے اور اس سے بچنے کے واقعے کی نوعیت اور شدت پر منحصر ہے۔

## ادارتی سماجی ذمہ داری

کمپنی میں ادارتی سماجی ذمہ داری کا باقاعدہ آغاز 2013 میں ہوا، آپ کی کمپنی اپنی بورڈ کی منظور شدہ سی ایس آر پالیسی کے مطابق صحت، تعلیم اور ماحولیات

میں موثر اقدامات کے ذریعہ پسماندہ طبقوں کی ترقی کے لئے پرعزم ہے۔ بین الاقوامی بہترین طریقوں، ایس ای سی پی گائیڈ لائنز، اوگرا کے ٹیرف فریم ورک اور متعلقہ ایس ڈی جیز کے ساتھ منسلک اقوام متحدہ کے عالمی جامع اصولوں کی رہنمائی میں کمپنی اس بات کو یقینی بناتی ہے کہ اس کے کاروباری طریقوں سے مثبت سماجی اور ماحولیاتی اثرات پیدا ہوں۔ گیس فیلڈز کے 15 کلومیٹر کے دائرے میں آبادی کو ترجیح دیتے ہوئے ایس این جی پی لیبل پائیدار ترقی کو فروغ دینے کے لیے حکومتی اداروں، این جی اوز اور مقامی متعلقین کے ساتھ شراکت داری کو فروغ دیتا ہے۔

## صحت

اپنے سی ایس آر اقدامات کے ایک حصے کے طور پر آپ کی کمپنی نے ڈی ایچ کیو کوہاٹ، گورنمنٹ گرلز ڈگری کالج ڈی ڈی شاہ کرک اور گورنمنٹ گریجویٹ کالج بغداد روڈ بہاولپور میں پینے کے صاف پانی تک رسائی کو یقینی بناتے ہوئے 1000 لیٹر فی گھنٹہ (لیٹل پی ایچ) گنجائش کے آر او پلانٹس فراہم کیے۔ مزید برآں پاکستان ریڈ کریسنٹ سوسائٹی اسلام آباد کے تحت علاقائی مراکز رضا کارانہ خون کو ضروری سامان کی فراہمی اور ملتان انسٹی ٹیوٹ آف کڈنی ڈیزیز (ایم آئی کے ڈی) کو ایک ڈائلاز مشین اور ایک ڈائلاز چیئر کی فراہمی کے ذریعے طبی امداد فراہم کی گئی جس سے پسماندہ افراد کے لیے صحت کی سہولیات میں اضافہ ہوا۔

## ماحول

ایم این ایس یونیورسٹی آف ایگریکلچر ملتان کے تعاون سے جالاپیر والا اور ملتان کیمپس میں 11000 پودے لگائے۔

## تعلیم

سال کے دوران، آپ کی کمپنی نے یو ای ٹی بنوں، یو ای ٹی مردان اور اسلامیہ یونیورسٹی بہاولپور میں چھ چھ طلباء کو اسکالرشپس دے کر تعلیم اور ہنرمندی کی ترقی کے لئے اپنے عزم میں اضافہ کیا۔ مزید برآں، اس نے تعلیمی کارکردگی کے اعتراف میں این ایف سی ملتان اور انسٹ اسلام آباد میں گولڈ میڈلز اسپانسر کیے۔ تکنیکی تربیت کی جانب ایک اہم قدم اٹھاتے ہوئے کمپنی نے قابل تجدید توانائی کی مہارت اور پیشہ ورانہ ترقی کو فروغ دینے کے لیے گورنمنٹ پولی ٹیکنیک انسٹی ٹیوٹ (ٹیوٹا) کرک میں سولر پی وی الیکٹریشن لیب بھی قائم کی۔

راشن کی تقسیم کی مہم: ملک میں معاشی سست روی اور افراط زر کے پیش نظر آپ کی کمپنی نے اپنے دائرہ کار علاقے میں ضرورت مند اور مستحق شہریوں کو تقریباً 16500 کی تعداد میں راشن بیگز کی فراہمی کے لئے راشن کی تقسیم کی مہم شروع



لئے بہترین طریقوں کے منظم نفاذ کے لئے موجود ہے۔

متعدی اور غیر متعدی بیماریوں کے بارے میں آگاہ کیا جاسکے۔

سال کے دوران کمپنی کے مختلف مقامات پر گرد و غبار، دھوئیں، شور اور تابکاری کی زد میں آنے والے ملازمین سمیت نامزد عملے کے لئے 24 پیشہ ورانہ صحت اسکریمنگ کمیٹیوں کا انعقاد کیا گیا اور تقریباً 3302 ملازمین کی اسکریمنگ کی گئی۔

### آر او پلانٹس:

پینے کے صاف پانی کی قلت ملک کے بیشتر حصوں میں ایک بڑا چیلنج ہے۔ ملازمین کو پینے کے صاف پانی کی فراہمی کو یقینی بنانے کے لئے کمپنی کے مختلف مقامات پر 17 نمبر آر او پلانٹس نصب کیے گئے۔

### آگ کی روک تھام:

قیمتی انسانی جانوں اور قیمتی کمپنی کے اثاثوں کو بچانے کے لحاظ سے آگ بجھانے اور آگ کی روک تھام کی بہت اہمیت ہے۔ نئے فائر ہائیڈرنٹ سسٹم کی تنصیب کے ذریعے کپریس اسٹیشن سی سی 3، گلی جاگیر کی آگ بجھانے کی صلاحیتوں کو مضبوط کیا گیا اور باقاعدگی سے اور خصوصی فائر مشقوں اور ملازمین کی تربیت کے ذریعے آگ بجھانے کی صلاحیتوں کو مسلسل آزمایا گیا۔

### ذاتی حفاظتی سامان:

اپنے ملازمین کو ممکنہ چوٹوں سے بچانے کے لئے ایس این جی پی لیبل حفاظتی ہیلٹ، کورول، جوتے، دستانے، فیس شیلڈ وغیرہ سمیت پی پی ای فراہم کرتا ہے۔ 2023-24 کے دوران تقریباً 8905 نمبر پی پی ای عملے میں تقسیم کیے گئے۔

### ماحولیاتی نگرانی:

آلودگی کی روک تھام اور ماحولیات کا تحفظ ایک عالمی موضوع بن گیا ہے۔ اس سلسلے میں جدید ترین ٹیسٹنگ آلات بشمول TESTO-350 اور کریسٹن اخراج تجزیہ کاروں کے ذریعے 2390 نمبر گاڑیوں اور 825 اسٹیک / مشینوں / آلات کے اخراج کی جانچ کی گئی ہے۔

ماحولیاتی اثرات کا جائزہ باقاعدگی سے کیا جاتا ہے تاکہ اس بات کو یقینی بنایا جاسکے کہ ایس این جی پی لیبل کی سرگرمیوں کے نتیجے میں ماحول کی متزلزل نہ ہو۔

### صوتی میٹر کے ذریعے شور کی نگرانی:

کمپنی کی مختلف تنصیبات پر شور کی شدت کی پیمائش کرنے کے لئے شور کی سطح کی نگرانی کی جاتی ہے۔ شور کی سطح کی نگرانی سے جمع کردہ اعداد و شمار رجحانات کو سمجھنے میں مدد کرتے ہیں اور شور کی آلودگی کو کم کرنے کے لئے بعد میں کی جانے والی کارروائی کرتے ہیں۔

آئی ایس او 14001:2015 / آئی ایس او 45001:2018 معیارات کی تعمیل اور صنعت کے بہترین طریقوں کی نگرانی ششماہی بنیاد پر کسی تیسرے فریق کے ذریعہ مسلسل پڑتال کے نظام کے ذریعے کی جاتی ہے۔ ان مسلسل پڑتال کا کامیاب نفاذ آئی ایس او معیارات کے مطابق کمپنی کے لیے مستقل سرٹیفیکیشن کے ساتھ ایچ ایس ای مینجمنٹ سسٹم کی اثر پذیری کو ظاہر کرتا ہے۔ تیسرے فریق کے پڑتال کنندگان بھی ایچ ایس ای کے لیے آپ کی کمپنی کی وابستگی کے انتہائی معترف ہیں۔

### تربیت:

ایچ ایس ای تربیت کمپنی کے افسران اور عملے کو فراہم کی جاتی ہے جس کا بنیادی مقصد ان کے ایچ ایس ای علم اور مہارتوں کو بڑھانا، اور اپ ڈیٹ کرنا ہے۔ یہ تربیت کام پر ایچ ایس ای کی کارکردگی میں مسلسل بہتری کو ممکن بناتی ہے اور خطرات، غیر محفوظ افعال اور حالات کی بروقت شناخت اور اصلاح کے لئے ایک فعال قدم کے طور پر کام کرتی ہے۔ اس سال ملازمین کو ایچ ایس ای ماڈیولز پر تربیت دی گئی جس میں خطرات کی شناخت اور خطرے کی تشخیص، ایچ ایس ای آگاہی، روڈ سیفٹی، محفوظ ڈرائیونگ، فرسٹ ایڈ، فائر فائٹنگ اور ایمرجنسی رسپانس پلاننگ کے بارے میں آگاہی شامل ہے۔ ایس این جی پی لیبل نیشنل سیفٹی کونسل، کارکن ہے، جو ایک غیر منافع بخش تنظیم ہے جس کا مقصد کام پر، گھروں میں اور معاشرے میں چوٹوں اور اموات کو روک کر زندگیاں بچانا ہے۔

مزید برآں، ایچ ایس ای انجینئرز کے لئے بین الاقوامی طور پر تسلیم شدہ کورسز کا اہتمام کیا گیا ہے تاکہ ان کی صلاحیتوں کو بڑھایا جاسکے اور ایچ ایس ای فیلڈ میں عالمی ترقی اور بہترین طریقوں سے باخبر رہیں۔

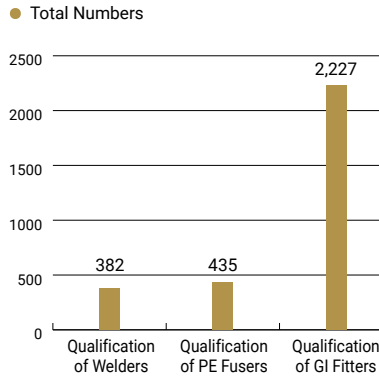
### پیشہ ورانہ صحت پر نظر:

پیشہ ورانہ صحت کی نگرانی کے کمیٹیوں کے ذریعے ملازمین کی موقع پر صحت کی اسکریمنگ ایک اہم اقدام رہا ہے۔ صحت کی دیکھ بھال کے بارے میں آگاہی کو فروغ دینے کے لئے، اس سرگرمی کو کمپنی کی طرف سے باقاعدگی سے منظم کیا جاتا ہے۔ پیشہ ورانہ صحت کی نگرانی کے نتائج موجودہ ماحول کی مناسبت کے لئے راہنمائی فراہم کرتے ہیں اور یہ تجویز کرتے ہیں کہ صحت مند پیداواری افرادی قوت اور محفوظ کام کی جگہ کو برقرار رکھنے کے لئے مزید کون سے کنٹرول کی ضرورت ہے۔

اس کے علاوہ ذیابیطس، ہائی بلڈ پریشر اور میپائٹائٹس بی اور سی کے میڈیکل اسکریمنگ ٹیسٹ بھی باقاعدگی سے کیے جاتے ہیں تاکہ کارکنوں کو کسی بھی



### ترتیب شدہ ملازمین کی تعداد



### شعبہ برقی روابط (Telecommunication)

ہلس این جی پی لمل اپنے انتہائی دباؤ والے پائپ لائن نظام میں آواز، ڈیٹا، بصری اور اسکاڈا خدمات کی حمایت کرنے والا ایک وسیع ڈیجیٹل مائیکروویو ریڈیو کمیونیکیشن (DMC) نظام چلاتا ہے، جس میں 86 مائیکروویو ریپیٹر اور ٹرینل اسٹیشن شامل ہیں۔ مائیکروویو لنک پلاننگ اور آپٹیکل فائبر پروجیکٹس میں اندرونی مہارت کے ساتھ شعبہ برقی روابط نے ترسیل سے تقسیم تک خدمات میں توسیع کی۔ مالی سال 2023-24 میں، نیٹ ورک نے صفر بندش حاصل کی، جبکہ اہم پشرفٹوں میں 8 مائیکروویو لنکس (100 MBPS) سے 800 MBPS) پر بینڈوٹھ کو اپ گریڈ کرنا، شمال کی طرف شیوا اور بیتانی تک توسیع کرنا، اور 265 نئے TBS کو SCADA کے ساتھ ضم کرنا شامل تھا۔ مکمل ہونے والے منصوبوں میں سکاڈا پر 4 ہلس ایم ہلس اور 2 گیس ذرائع کا آغاز، 190، 2 مزید یونٹس کی تنصیب کے منصوبوں کے ساتھ سائبر لاک پروجیکٹ پر عمل درآمد اور 900 صنعتی صارفین کے لئے خود کار بلنگ کو ممکن بنانا شامل ہے۔ ان ہاؤس R&D کے نتیجے میں یو ایف جی کو کم کرنے میں مدد کے لئے آئی او ٹی پر مبنی پریشر سینسر اور ٹرانسمیٹر موجود تھے۔ کمپنی نے بڑی پائپ لائنوں کے لئے SCADA اور ٹیلی کام نیٹ ورک کی منصوبہ بندی بھی کی، چھ مقامات پر سینٹلائٹ پر مبنی SCADA اور مواصلات فراہم کی، اور بروقت ہلس ایم ہلس۔ ٹی بی ہلس مفاہمت کے لئے ڈیش بورڈ لانچ کیے۔ محکمہ آئی ہلس او 2013: 27001 سرٹیفیکیشن برقرار رکھتا ہے اور لوڈ مینجمنٹ اور ٹی پی اے معاہدوں کی تعمیل کے لئے روزانہ اسکاڈا کی نگرانی اور رپورٹنگ کو یقینی بناتا ہے۔

### صحت، حفاظت اور ماحول

آئی ہلس او 2015: 14001 اور آئی ہلس او 2018: 45001 معیارات پر مبنی ایک مربوط ایچ ہلس ای مینجمنٹ سسٹم (آئی ایم ہلس) کمپنی کے تمام افعال کے

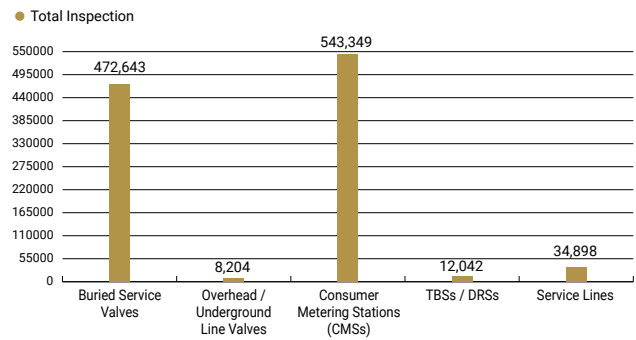
مرمت کے لیے مخصوص ٹیسٹنگ سہولت اور خصوصی ٹیم کے ساتھ کام کر رہا ہے، جس سے خود انحصاری اور آپریشنل مہارت پر اپنی توجہ کو تقویت ملتی ہے۔

### معیار کی یقینی دہانی

آپ کی کمپنی آئی ہلس او 2015: 9001 معیار کے تحت تصدیق شدہ ایک جامع کوالٹی مینجمنٹ سسٹم (QMS) کے تحت کام کرتی ہے۔ کمپنی متعلقہ قومی اور بین الاقوامی معیارات کے نفاذ کو یقینی بناتی ہے، بشمول اے ہلس ایم ای اور اے پی آئی معیارات، حکمانہ مینونکس، منظور شدہ طریقہ کار، اور کمپنی بھر میں واضح طریقہ کار۔ کمپنی کا مقصد ایک جامع کوالٹی ایشرورنس منصوبہ (QAP) کے ذریعے گیس ترسیل و تقسیم پائپنگ نظام کی تعمیر، فعالیت اور بحالی کی سرگرمیوں میں مسلسل بہتری لانا ہے۔

مالی سال 2023-24 میں کوالٹی ایشرورنس پلان (QAP) سے کمپنی کی کوالٹی ایشرورنس سرگرمیوں کے لیے رہنما اصول وضع کیے۔ خدمات صارفین سمیت تمام انجینئرنگ محکموں میں تکنیکی پڑتال کی گئی تاکہ طے شدہ معیارات کی پاسداری کو یقینی بنایا جاسکے۔ مزید برآں، گیس کی ترسیل و تقسیم کے نظام کا سخت معائنہ کیا گیا، جس میں مندرجہ ذیل سرگرمیاں شامل ہیں:

### معیار کو برقرار رکھنے کے لئے نگرانی کی سرگرمیاں



ہر منصوبہ شعبہ یقینی معیارات کی طرف سے معائنہ کے تابع ہے اور فعال شعبوں کو منتقلی ہر منصوبہ کے تفصیلی معائنے کے بعد ہی کی جاتی ہے۔

ملازمین کی تربیت اور اہلیت کو ترجیح دی گئی، عملے کو تمام 15 نمبروں پر تربیت اور تصدیق کی گئی۔ علاقائی تربیتی مراکز (RTC) مالی سال کے تربیتی اعداد و شمار میں شامل ہیں:

تصنیعیات کو یقینی بنایا جاتا ہے، جبکہ بیڑی کی صلاحیت کے میسٹرز اور اپڈیٹس میٹر اہم اجزاء کی صحت اور عمر کا اندازہ لگانے میں مدد کرتے ہیں۔ ڈی ایم آئی ہلس سندر میں ایک جدید ترین سونک نوزل پرووور (جی 6-گنجائش) نصب کیا گیا ہے تاکہ مقامی میٹر کے بہاؤ کو چیک کیا جاسکے۔ مزید برآں، میٹر شاپس آر لینڈ ڈی کے اقدامات میں فعال طور پر مصروف ہیں جیسے انلیٹ پروٹیکشن گریڈنگ کے ساتھ ہائی پریشر ڈیافرام میٹرز کی ترمیم اور بڑی گنجائش والے میٹرز کے لئے مشینی مرمت اسکینرز کی ترقی، جدت طرازی اور آپریشنل کارکردگی کے لئے کمپنی کے فعال نقطہ نظر کو ظاہر کرتی ہے۔

### کمپریشن

آپ کی کمپنی پاکستان میں گیس ٹربائنوں کا سب سے بڑا بیڑا چلاتی ہے، جس میں 226,200 ایچ پی کی مجموعی انسٹال صلاحیت کے ساتھ 69 کمپریسر پیکج شامل ہیں، جس نے مالی سال 2023-24 میں 102,367 مجموعی آپریٹنگ گھنٹوں کے دوران 782 بی سی ایف آر لیل این جی اور مقامی گیس کے کمپریشن کو یقینی بنایا۔ ان آپریٹرز نے نظام کے استحکام کو برقرار رکھنے میں اہم کردار ادا کیا، خاص طور پر اتار چڑھاؤ کے دباؤ اور رسد کے ذرائع کے ساتھ۔ کمپنی نے اسٹریٹجک جدید کاری کی کوششوں کے ذریعے اہم سنگ میل حاصل کیے، جیسے ایک مرحلہ وار منصوبے کے تحت پرانے سینٹر 47-کمپریسر پیکجیز کی کامیاب ترمیم و آرائش اور کنٹرول سسٹم اپ گریڈ، بہتر ایندھن کی کارکردگی، بہتر حفاظت، اور توسیع شدہ سامان کی زندگی فراہم کرنا۔ اضافی اقدامات میں اے پی آئی 616-کے مطابق گیس ٹربائن انجنوں کی اوور ہالنگ، سینٹری فیوگل کمپریسرز کی فیلڈ اوور ہالنگ اور کمپریسر اسٹیشن اے سی 8-میں پی لیل سی پر مبنی ایمر جنسی شٹ ڈاؤن سسٹم اپ گریڈ جیسے اہم حفاظتی اقدامات شامل ہیں۔ مزید برآں، اسی اسٹیشن پر متغیر فریکوئنسی ڈرائیوز (وی ایف ڈیز) اور 100 کے وی اے آر پاور فیکٹر کریکشن سسٹم انسٹال کر کے توانائی کی کارکردگی میں اضافہ کیا گیا۔

آپ کی کمپنی ہیڈ آفس کے لئے ایک جامع ایچ وی اے سی اور پاور جزیشن اپ گریڈ منصوبے پر کام کر رہی ہے تاکہ بنیادی ڈھانچے کی کارکردگی کو مزید بڑھایا جاسکے، جس میں ہیڈ آفس کے تہہ خانے سے سسٹم کو منتقل کرنے کے لئے ایک نئی ملحقہ عمارت کی تعمیر شامل ہے۔ ڈیزائن کا کام مکمل ہو چکا ہے، اور منظوری کے بعد تعمیری کام جلد شروع ہونے کا امکان ہے۔ کمپنی اپنے آئی ہلس اور 9001:2015 سرٹیفیکیشن کو بھی برقرار رکھتی ہے جو معیار کے انتظام اور بین الاقوامی معیارات کی پاسداری کے لئے اپنے عزم کو ظاہر کرتی ہے۔ قابل ذکر بات یہ ہے کہ کمپنی صلاحیتوں میں خود کفیل انجینئرنگ اور جدت طرازی کی قیادت جاری رکھے ہوئے ہے، پاکستان میں واحد مجاز ادارہ ہے جو گیس ٹربائنز کی

بچانے کے لئے پر عزم ہے۔ مجموعی طور پر 1,965 سی پی ایسٹیشن، جن کی نگرانی 38,704 میسٹ پوائنٹس کے ذریعے کی جاتی ہے، نفسی و ترسیلی نظام میں کام کر رہے ہیں، جن میں ٹرانسفارمر / ریکٹی فائر یونٹس، سولر سسٹمز، تھر مو الیکٹرک جزیٹرز اور بیڑی بیک اپ کے امتزاج کی مدد حاصل ہے۔ کوٹ لکھپت، لاہور میں آئی ہلس او 9001:2015 سرٹیفائیڈ خوردگی کنٹرول سینٹر ان ہاؤس فیبریکیشن، مرمت اور R&D سپورٹ فراہم کرتا ہے۔ پائپ لائن کی سالمیت کو برقرار رکھنے کے لئے مسلسل فیلڈ انسپشن اور سروے - بشمول ڈائریکٹ کرنٹ وولٹیج گریڈینٹ (DCVG)، کلوز انٹرول پوٹینشل (CIP)، پائپ لائن کرنٹ میپ (PCM) اور غیر تخریبی ٹیسٹنگ (NDT) منعقد کیے جاتے ہیں، جبکہ بحالی اور مرمت کی سرگرمیاں بیرونی / اندرونی خوردگی، تناؤ، HVAC اور HVDC مداخلت جیسے خطرات سے نمٹتی ہیں۔ زیر زمین رساؤ کا پتہ لگانے اور نظام کو مستعد و بحال رکھنے کے پروگرام کے تحت متبادل بحالی کے لئے 3,876 کلومیٹر پائپ لائن کی شناخت اور تبدیلی سے یو ایف جی میں کمی لانے میں مدد ملی۔ R&D پر زور دینے سے کمپنی کی اندرونی صلاحیتوں کو موثر اور کم لاگت بنانے میں تقویت ملی۔

### پیمائش (METERING)

آپ کی کمپنی سخت معائنہ، کیلیبریشن، بہاؤ ثابت کرنے، اور میٹروں اور (EVC) کی تشکیل کے ذریعے گیس کی درست پیمائش کو یقینی بنانے کے لئے پر عزم ہے، بین الاقوامی معیار کے مطابق۔ مالی سال 2023-24 میں مرکزی علاقائی میٹر شاپس نے مختلف درجوں کے 117,000 میٹر سے زائد میٹرز بھیجے اور 467,000 سے زائد انسپشن رپورٹس تیار کیں، جو منقطع اور تبدیل شدہ میٹرز کے تجربے کے ذریعے چوری کی نشاندہی کر کے یو ایف جی نقصانات کو کم کرنے میں اہم کردار ادا کر رہی ہیں۔ کمپنی گھریلو میٹروں کے معائنہ کے لئے 11 مقامی میٹر انسپشن شاپس (ڈی ایم آئی ہلس) بھی چلاتی ہے۔ ISO سرٹیفیکیشن میں نمایاں پیش رفت ہوئی ہے، مرکزی اور علاقائی میٹر شاپس (فیصل آباد، اسلام آباد اور ملتان) کو آئی ہلس او 9001:2015 کے تحت دوبارہ سرٹیفائیڈ کیا گیا ہے اور ایک شاپ آئی ہلس او 17020:2012 کے تحت منظور شدہ ہے جبکہ آئی ہلس او 17025 اور 17020 کے تحت مزید منظوری حاصل کی جارہی ہے۔ پانچ انجینئروں نے آئی ہلس اولیڈ آڈیٹر کورس مکمل کیا ہے، جس سے محکمہ کی معیار کی یقین دہانی کی صلاحیت میں اضافہ ہوا ہے۔

آپ کی کمپنی جدید آلات اور ٹیکنالوجی کے حصول اور استعمال کے ذریعے اپنی تکنیکی صلاحیتوں کو بھی بڑھا رہی ہے۔ گاؤس میٹرز کو میٹرز میں مقناطیسی مداخلت کا پتہ لگانے کے لئے استعمال کیا جاتا ہے، جس سے چھپر چھاڑ سے پاک

جاری تعمیر شامل ہے۔ یہ اپ گریڈ سسٹم کی کارکردگی کو بہتر بنانے، یو ایف جی نقصانات کو کم کرنے اور رسد کے بہاؤ کو بہتر بنانے کے لئے ڈیزائن کیے گئے ہیں۔

مردان اور پشاور میں موسم سرما کی رسد کی رکاوٹوں کو دور کرنے کے لئے کمپنی پہلے ہی دو لوپ لائنز یعنی 10 انچ قطر کی 27.75 کلومیٹر (چارسدہ آفٹیک-چارسدہ) اور 10 انچ ڈی ایکس 20.80 کلومیٹر (چارسدہ-خزانہ) شروع کر چکی ہے اور فیروز ٹو میں 24 کلومیٹر طویل نئی چارسدہ تنگی لوپ لائن کی تعمیر کے لیے سرگرم عمل ہے۔

مزید برآں قادر پور والو اسمبلی (QV-2) سے فوجی فریلائزر پلانٹ، میرپور ماٹھیلو تک 20 انچ قطر کی 13.60 کلومیٹر طویل پائپ لائن بچھانے کا منصوبہ بنایا گیا ہے جس سے آر لیل این جی کے 105 ایم ایم سی ایف ڈی کو 100 فیصد لاگت حصے داری کی بنیاد پر فراہم کیا جائے گا۔ تعمیر کا کام جاری ہے۔ کمپنی نے کوٹ پلک سی پی ایف سے ڈی آئی خان تک 12 انچ قطر کی 77 کلومیٹر پائپ لائن اور CV-25 سے ادھی روات نیٹ ورک تک 24 انچ قطر کی 63.50 کلومیٹر پائپ لائن کے لئے کام مکمل کر لیا۔

### جغرافیائی معلوماتی نظام (GIS)

آپ کی کمپنی تقسیمی پائپ لائن نظام کے نقشہ جات کو مکمل کرنے کے لئے تیزی سے کام کر رہی ہے۔ جی آئی ایس مسینگن پروجیکٹ کا پہلا مرحلہ B-1 جولائی 2023 میں شروع کیا گیا تھا اور اب تک 30 فیصد کام مکمل ہو چکا ہے۔ لاہور اور پشاور کے شہروں کا مکمل نقشہ تیار کر لیا گیا ہے جبکہ راولپنڈی، اسلام آباد، فیصل آباد اور ملتان شہروں کے اگلے مالی سال تک مکمل ہونے کی توقع ہے۔ نقشہ جات کی سرگرمیوں کے ساتھ ساتھ کمپنی آہستہ آہستہ جی آئی ایس کو ایس این جی پی لیل کے کاروباری عمل کے ساتھ جوڑ رہی ہے جس میں کاروبار پر مرکوز ایپس اور ڈیش بورڈز لانچ کیے گئے ہیں تاکہ چُلی سطح پر انتظام اور نگرانی میں مدد مل سکے۔ TBS لیول ڈیش بورڈ پر مائیکرو مینجمنٹ مالی سال 2023-24 نمایاں رہی، یو ایف جی سے متعلق تمام اہم عوامل اور ڈیٹا بیس اس ڈیش بورڈ میں ضم ہیں جن میں TBS سروس ایریا کی حدود، ڈسٹری بیوشن پائپ لائنز، ٹیم لیڈرز، فیڈنگ ایریاز، نیٹ ورک کی لمبائی، صارفین کی تعداد، گیس ان پٹ، گیس کی فروخت اور یو ایف جی حجم کے ساتھ نقصان کی وجوہات اور یو ایف جی کے معاون عوامل شامل ہیں۔

### خوردگی کا تدارک (Corrosion Control)

آپ کی کمپنی جدید کوٹنگز اور کیمتھوڈک پروٹیکشن (سی پی) سسٹم کے اطلاق کے ذریعے اپنے زیر زمین سٹیل (MS) پائپ لائن نیٹ ورک کو زنگ سے

ہیں، جس میں 454,668 میٹر کی تبدیلی سے پیمائش شدہ حجم میں 5,546 ایم ایم سی ایف حاصل ہوا ہے، SCADA کے ذریعے صنعتی صارفین کی ریموٹ نگرانی، CMS رسائی کو قابو کرنے کے لئے سائبر لاک کا استعمال، نیٹ ورک پر پریشر ٹرانسڈیوسرز کی تنصیب، اور فیلڈ سرگرمیوں کی حقیقی نگرانی کے لئے کمپیوٹر پر مبنی ڈیش بورڈز کا استعمال شامل ہے۔ ان جامع اور مربوط اقدامات سے گیس کے نقصانات کو کم سے کم کرنے اور فعال کارکردگی کو بڑھانے کے لئے کمپنی کے عزم کو تقویت ملی ہے۔

### منصوبے اور سنگ میل

مالی سال کے دوران، آپ کی کمپنی نے 123 کلومیٹر ترسیلی لائنیں شروع کیں اور 920 کلومیٹر تقسیمی لائن بچھائیں۔ ان کوششوں کا مقصد نیٹ ورک کی ترسیل کو بڑھانا، نئے علاقوں میں فراہمی کو بڑھانا، اور بالآخر کمپنی کے آپریشنل علاقوں میں صارفین کے اطمینان کو بہتر بنانا تھا۔ حاصل کردہ اہم سنگ میل میں متعدد بڑی ٹرانسمیشن پائپ لائنوں کا کامیاب آغاز شامل ہے۔ ان میں قابل ذکر ہیں

8 انچ قطر کی 22.50 کلومیٹر شیخ ڈھیری-یار حسین پائپ لائن (دسمبر 2023) ضلع صوابی کے این اے 12 کے دیہاتوں کو گیس فراہم کرتی ہے۔ مردان اور پشاور میں موسم سرما کے کم دباؤ کے مسائل کو حل کرنے کے لئے مرحلہ وار حل کا حصہ 10 انچ 20.80 کلومیٹر خزانہ آف ٹیک-ایس ایم ایس خزانہ لائن (مئی 2024) ہے۔ اور لاہور نیٹ ورک اضافی پروجیکٹ کے فیروز ٹو کے تحت 8 انچ 16.00 کلومیٹر طویل ایس ایم ایس برکی-ایس ایم ایس ڈیال پائپ لائن (جون 2024) ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ سال کے دوران 8 نئے سیلز میٹر اسٹیشنز (SMS) شروع کیے گئے جن میں ایس ایم ایس ڈیال اور ایس ایم ایس فیروز پور روڈ شامل ہیں۔

### حال اور مستقبل کے منصوبہ جات

کمپنی اپنے ترسیلی اور تقسیمی نظام کو مضبوط بنانے کے لئے متعدد اسٹریٹجک منصوبوں پر سرگرمی سے عمل پیرا ہے۔ MEL کے شیڈولنگ اور آئل اینڈ گیس ڈیولپمنٹ کمپنی لمیٹڈ (OGDCL) کے بیٹانی / ولی کنوؤں کو داؤد خیل سے ملانے والی 18 انچ قطر کی 230 کلومیٹر ترسیلی پائپ لائن پر تعمیراتی کام جاری ہے۔ پائپ لائن بچھانے کا کام مکمل ہو چکا ہے اور 130 کلومیٹر کا کام پہلے ہی شروع ہو چکا ہے۔

لاہور تقسیمی نظام میں مزید توسیع کا عمل جاری ہے، جس میں 8 انچ قطر کی 16 کلومیٹر ایس ایم ایس برکی-ایس ایم ایس ڈیال پائپ لائن کی کامیابی سے تکمیل اور 16 انچ قطر کی 3 کلومیٹر چاہ تبولی-سندر انڈسٹریل اسٹیل لوپ لائن کی

سے جوڑا گیا۔ کمپنی کے نظام پر اب کل 5567 قصبہ جات، دیہات، ضلعی مراکز اور تحصیل مراکز موجود ہیں۔ کمپنی اپنے وژن اور مشن بیانات کے مطابق اپنے صارفین کو موثر خدمات فراہم کر کے ان کے معیار زندگی کو بہتر بنانے کی کوشش کرتی ہے۔ زیر غور سال کے دوران، آپ کی کمپنی نے آر لیل این جی پر مبنی 18،152 نئے گیس کنکشن فراہم کیے۔

### تدارک برائے غیر محسوب گیس

غیر محسوب گیس کا کمپنی کے لئے ایک اہم اسٹریٹجک ترجیح ہے۔ سال کے دوران مجموعی طور پر یو ایف جی 5.15 فیصد سے کم ہو کر 4.93 فیصد رہ گئی ہے جو کہ 32,588 ایم ایم سی ایف سے کم ہو کر 31,319 ایم ایم سی ایف رہ گئی ہے۔ جو کہ 1,269 ایم ایم سی ایف کی بہتری ہے۔ قابل ذکر بات یہ ہے کہ کمپنی کے سترہ میں سے پانچ علاقوں میں یو ایف جی کی سطح 4 فیصد سے کم ریکارڈ کی گئی۔ یہ کامیابی بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی مسلسل نگرانی، انتظامیہ کی جانب سے باحکمت ہدایت اور علاقائی فیلڈ ٹیموں کی محنت اور کوششوں کی وجہ سے ممکن ہوئی۔

ریگولیٹری دائرہ کار کے مطابق آئل اینڈ گیس ریگولیٹری اتھارٹی (اوگرا) نے کمپنی کی حتمی محصولات کی ضروریات کا تعین کرتے ہوئے ترسیلی و تقسیمی نظام کے لیے الگ الگ یو ایف جی اہداف نافذ کرنے کی اپنی روایت کو برقرار رکھا اور مقامی گیس کے لیے، غیر محسوب برائے گیس ترسیلی نظام کے لیے 0.21 فیصد اور تقسیمی نظام کے لیے 7.73 فیصد مقرر کیا۔ بہتر فعال کارکردگی کی وجہ سے سال کے دوران کمپنی کی مجموعی یو ایف جی صورت حال 1,348 ملین روپے رہی جو گزشتہ 18 سالوں میں سب سے کم ہے۔

سال کے دوران بمطابق اہداف یو ایف جی کنٹرول اقدامات کا ایک سلسلہ انجام دیا گیا۔ ان میں زیادہ نقصان والے علاقوں میں نیٹ ورکس کی بحالی اور توسیع شامل تھی۔ ٹاؤن بارڈر اسٹیشنز (TBS) کی سطح پر مائیکرو مانیٹنگ کی کوششوں کے ایک حصے کے طور پر، پانچ بڑے شہروں میں 1,470 میٹر کی تنصیب، اور نظام کی سالمیت کو مضبوط بنانے کے لئے لاہور، اسلام آباد اور راولپنڈی میں بڑے پیمانے پر رکاوٹوں کو دور کرنے کے منصوبے شروع کیے گئے۔ دیگر اہم اقدامات میں سیلز میٹر اسٹیشن (CMS) کلسٹرز کی تقسیم، 1,376 کلو میٹر رساؤ والی پائپ لائنوں کی تبدیلی، تقریباً 50,000 زیر زمین رساؤ کا پتہ لگانے والی اصلاحات اور چوری پر قابو پانے کے فعال اقدامات شامل ہیں جس کے نتیجے میں چوری کے 579،69 مقدمات کے خلاف 899 ایم ایم سی ایف کی بنگلہ اور 322 ایف آئی آر کا اندراج شامل ہے۔

غیر محسوب گیس میں کمی کے لئے تکنیکی اقدامات بھی مرکزی حیثیت رکھتے

بر آں حکومت نے جنوری 2023، نومبر 2023 اور فروری 2024 میں گیس کی قیمتوں میں بھی اضافہ کیا اور گھریلو گیس کی قیمتوں میں آر لیل این جی کی منتقلی کو بھی شامل کیا۔ حکومت کے یہ اقدامات ایس این جی پی لیل کو گردش قرضوں کے بہاؤ پر قابو پانے میں مدد دینے کی سمت میں ایک اہم قدم ہیں۔

کمپنی نے حکومت کے ساتھ گردش قرضوں کے معاملات کو اعلیٰ سطح پر اٹھایا ہے اور آنے والے سالوں میں ان مسائل کے حل کے لئے پرامید ہے۔

### خدمات برائے سہولت صارفین

صارفین کا اطمینان ایس این جی پی لیل کے کاروباری فلسفے کا ایک سنگ بنیاد ہے، جیسا کہ اس کے وژن اور مشن میں بھی شامل ہے۔ 7.3 ملین سے زائد صارفین کو موثر طریقے سے خدمات فراہم کرنے کے لئے، کمپنی پنجاب، خیبر پختونخوا، دارالخلافہ اسلام آباد، آزاد جموں و کشمیر اور گلگت بلتستان میں 17 علاقائی دفاتر، 37 ذیلی علاقائی دفاتر، 41 مراکز خدمات صارفین اور 87 شکایات مراکز پر مشتمل ایک وسیع نظام چلاتی ہے۔ یہ مراکز صارفین کی شکایات کو فوری اور موثر طریقے سے وصول کرنے اور ان کا ازالہ کرنے کے لئے پر عزم ہیں۔

شکایات کے مراکز ہنگامی حالات سے نمٹنے اور فوری رد عمل کو یقینی بنانے کے لئے سال بھر چوبیس گھنٹے کام کرتے ہیں۔ مزید برآں، ایک 24/7 کال سینٹر سروس، جو ہیلپ لائن 1199 کے ذریعہ قابل رسائی ہے، شکایت کے اندراج کی سہولت فراہم کرتی ہے اور مسائل کو حل کے لئے متعلقہ دفاتر کو بھیجتی ہے۔ مزید برآں، ہماری سروس کے معیار کو مسلسل بہتر بنانے کے لیے، آپ کی کمپنی ایس ایم ایف کے ذریعے صارفین کی رائے اکٹھی کرتی ہے اور واک ان، فون، ویب سائٹ، سوشل میڈیا (فیس بک، ٹویٹر، انسٹاگرام)، موبائل ایپ ”ایس این جی پی لیل کنیکٹ آن“ اور وزیراعظم ڈیلیوری یونٹ (PMDU) سمیت متعدد پلیٹ فارمز کے ذریعے شکایات بھی قبول کرتی ہے۔

تمام شکایات کو اوریکل پر مبنی کسٹمر کیئر اینڈ بنگ (CC&B) نظام کے ذریعے منظم کیا جاتا ہے، جو ہر صارف کے لئے شکایت کی ایک تفصیلی تاریخ برقرار رکھتا ہے۔ ایس این جی پی لیل کے شکایات مراکز ضروری نقل و حمل کے آلات سے لیس ہیں، جو آئل اینڈ گیس ریگولیٹری اتھارٹی (اوگرا) کی طرف سے مقرر کردہ معیارات برائے خدمات کی تعمیل بھی کرتے ہیں۔

### جائزہ فعالیت

کمپنی نے اپنے ترسیلی نظام میں 6 انچ سے 42 انچ قطر کی 9,320 کلو میٹر انتہائی دباؤ والی پائپ لائنوں کی توسیع کی ہے۔ مالی سال کے دوران 67 نئے قصبہ جات و دیہات کو 2177 کلو میٹر ڈسٹری بیوشن مین اور سروس لائن چھجا کر موجودہ نظام



بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز اپنی 61 ویں سالانہ رپورٹ معہ پڑتال شدہ مالیاتی گوشواراجات مختتمہ مالی سال 30 جون 2024 بمسرت پیش کرتے ہیں جس میں 30 جون 2024 کو ختم ہونے والے مالی سال کے لئے آپ کی کمپنی کے پڑتال کنندہ مالی گوشوارہ جات کی رپورٹ بھی شامل ہے۔

## مالیاتی جائزہ

آئل اینڈ گیس ریگولیٹری اتھارٹی (اوگرا) کی جانب سے سال 2023-24 کے لیے جاری کردہ کمپنی کی حتمی مالیاتی ضروریات (ایف آر آر) کے تعین کو شامل کرنے کے بعد ہمیں 30 جون 2024 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے آپ کی کمپنی کے پڑتال شدہ مالیاتی گوشوارے پیش کرنے پر خوشی ہے۔ آپ کی کمپنی نے اب تک کا سب سے زیادہ منافع حاصل کیا ہے اور 29,843 ملین روپے کا قبل از محاصل منافع کمایا ہے۔ سال کے دوران بعد از محاصل منافع 18,977 ملین روپے جو کہ 29.92 روپے فی حصص بتا ہے۔ جبکہ گزشتہ سال کے اسی عرصے کے دوران بعد از محاصل منافع 10,564 ملین روپے اور فی حصص 16.66 روپے فی حصص تھا۔

زیر نظر سال کے مالی نتائج کا خلاصہ درج ذیل ہے:

(ملین روپے میں)	
29,843	منافع قبل از محاصل
(10,866)	محصولات
18,977	منافع بعد از محاصل

کچھ اہم عوامل جنہوں نے آپ کی کمپنی کو اب تک کا سب سے زیادہ منافع حاصل کرنے میں مدد کی وہ ذیل میں بیان کیے گئے ہیں:

غیر محسوب برائے گیس (یو ایف جی) کی شرح 7.34 فیصد سے کم ہو کر 6.41 فیصد اور حجم 26 بی سی ایف سے کم ہو کر 25 بی سی ایف ہو گیا۔ کمپنی کی مجموعی یو ایف جی 5.15 فیصد سے کم ہو کر 4.93 فیصد اور حجم 33 بی سی ایف سے کم ہو کر 31 بی سی ایف رہ گیا۔ اس کے نتیجے میں یو ایف جی کی عدم منظوری 3,074 ملین روپے سے کم ہو کر 1,198 ملین روپے رہ گئی۔ کمپنی کے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی جانب سے ایک واضح ہدف مقرر کرنے اور اس کے حصول کے لیے انتظامیہ کی مربوط کوششوں کی وجہ سے خاطر خواہ کمی ممکن ہوئی۔ ان تمام کوششوں کے نتائج مذکورہ بالا یو ایف جی میں خاطر خواہ کمی کے نتیجے میں سامنے آئے۔ آپ کی کمپنی کئی اقدامات اٹھا رہی ہے، جن میں ٹاؤن بارڈر اسٹیشنوں (ٹی بی ایس)

کی مائیکرو مینجمنٹ کے ذریعے نگرانی میں اضافہ، خاص طور پر گیس چوری کے خطرے والے علاقوں کی نگرانی، رساؤ کا بروقت پتہ لگانا اور اس کی درستگی اور مسلسل نگرانی اور پیمائش کی سہولیات کی بہتری شامل ہیں۔

کمپنی آئل اینڈ گیس ریگولیٹری اتھارٹی (اوگرا) کے جاری کردہ لائسنس کے تحت کام کرتی ہے جس کے تحت اثاثہ جات پر منافع سرمائے کی مجموعی اوسط ماڈل کے تحت فراہم کیا جاتا ہے جس کی بنیاد پر سال کے لئے شرح منافع 26.22 فیصد تھی جس سے کمپنی کا منافع تاریخ کی بلند ترین سطح پر پہنچ گیا۔ ریگولیٹر کی جانب سے کی جانے والی تمام ردوبدل کے بعد سال کے لیے منافع کی مؤثر شرح 19.60 فیصد بنتی ہے جو پچھلے سال 12.09 فیصد تھی۔ اوگرا نے مالی سال 2023-24 کے لیے حتمی مالی ضروریات (ایف آر آر) سے متعلق اپنے فیصلوں کے تحت مختلف مدتوں میں 13 ہزار 778 ملین روپے کی رقم یا تو موخر کر دی ہے یا اسے مسترد کر دیا ہے۔ کمپنی نے ان مالیاتی گوشواروں میں اس طرح کی تاخیر / انکار کے اثرات کو تسلیم نہیں کیا ہے کیونکہ کمپنی کا موقف ہے کہ اس طرح کی تاخیر / عدم اجازت یا تو جزوقتی اختلافات ہیں یا کمپنی کے پاس ایک مضبوط کیس ہے اور اس کا موقف ہے کہ اوگرا اپنے جائزے / بعد کے فیصلوں میں ان کی اجازت دے گا۔ اس سلسلے میں ایک تفصیلی وضاحت ان مالی گوشوارہ جات کے نوٹ 31.1.1 سے 31.2.1 میں ذکر کی گئی ہے۔ کمپنی اوگرا کے فیصلے کے خلاف اپیل دائر کرنے کے عمل میں ہے اور اسے سازگار نتائج کا یقین ہے۔

رواں سال کے دوران کمپنی نے اپنے مقامی گیس قرض دہندگان بالخصوص حکومت کے زیر انتظام ایکسپلوریشن اینڈ پروڈکشن (E&P) کمپنیوں کو مالی سال 19-20 سے آئل اینڈ گیس ریگولیٹری اتھارٹی (اوگرا) کی جانب سے موخر کی جانے والی رقم پر موخر ادائیگی جرمانہ (لنل پی ایس) کو تسلیم کرنے کی پالیسی میں تبدیلی کی ہے۔ یہ تبدیلی ریگولیٹری اصول و ضوابط سے ہم آہنگ کرنے کے لئے کی گئی ہے، جس میں اوگرا نے مسلسل اس طرح کے اخراجات کی شناخت کو موخر کیا ہے جب تک کہ وہ اصل میں ادا نہیں کیے جاتے۔ ان مالی گوشوارہ جات کے نوٹ 2.1.2 میں، ایک تفصیلی وضاحت کا ذکر کیا گیا ہے۔

آپ کی کمپنی شعبہ گیس کے گردشی قرضوں کا حصہ ہے جس کی بنیادی وجہ مقامی گیس اور آر لنل این جی شعبوں میں 865 ارب روپے کی ٹیرف ردوبدل کا جمع ہونا ہے۔ ان رقوم کی وصولی کا انحصار حکومت پاکستان کی جانب سے براہ راست یا بالواسطہ تصفیے پر ہے جس میں مستقبل میں گیس کی قیمتوں، سبسڈیز یا متبادل طریقہ کار میں اضافہ شامل ہو سکتا ہے۔

سال کے اختتام پر کمپنی کو آر لنل این جی کے لیے 28.53 ارب روپے کی نقد سبسڈی موصول ہوئی جو کم شرح پر گھریلو صارفین کو منتقل کی گئی۔ مزید



لئے ایک ٹھوس عزم بھی دیکھا گیا۔ ہم نے معلوماتی تحفظ (آئی ایس او 27001)، پیشہ ورانہ صحت اور حفاظت (آئی ایس او 45001) اور کوالٹی مینجمنٹ (آئی ایس او 9001) سمیت متعدد شعبہ جات میں آئی ایس او سرٹیفیکیشن کو برقرار رکھا، جو عالمی معیارات کے لئے ہماری وابستگی کی تصدیق کرتا ہے۔

بورڈ نے مستقل طور پر سرکاری ملکیت والے ادارہ جات کے قانون (ایس او ای) اور اس کے بنیادی پالیسی حکمت عملی کے مطابق کام کیا ہے۔ اپنے دائرہ کار کے مطابق، بورڈ نے ایک جامع تجارتی منصوبہ اپنایا، جس میں حکمت عملی کی واضح سمت فراہم کی گئی اور پائیدار ترقی کو آگے بڑھانے کے لئے مالی اور غیر مالیاتی کارکردگی دونوں کے اقدامات پیش کیے گئے۔ ان مقاصد کے حصول کے لیے بورڈ نے اپنے عمل کا تفصیلی جائزہ لیا تاکہ اس بات کو یقینی بنایا جاسکے کہ اس کے نظم و نسق کے طریقوں کو کارکردگی، احتساب اور شاندار فعالیت کے وسیع تر اہداف کے ساتھ مکمل طور پر ہم آہنگ کیا جاسکے۔ اس اقدام کے ایک حصے کے طور پر، بورڈ نے شعوری طور پر حکمت عملی کے معاملات پر اپنی توجہ مرکوز کی، جبکہ بہتر نتائج اور مجموعی کارکردگی کو بڑھانے کے لئے تنظیم کو مختلف سطحوں پر منظم طریقے سے اختیارات تفویض کیے۔

اس نقطہ نظر کا ایک ٹھوس نتیجہ خریداری کے عمل کو نمایاں طور پر ہموار کرنا تھا۔ زیر غور مالی سال کے دوران انتظامیہ کی جانب سے 99.68 فیصد خریداری کے احکامات پر عملدرآمد کیا گیا۔ مالیاتی کمیٹی نے صرف 0.17 فیصد خریداری کے احکامات نمٹائے جبکہ بورڈ کو خود صرف 0.15 فیصد خریداری کے معاملے پر براہ راست غور و خوض اور فیصلہ کرنے کی ضرورت تھی۔ اختیارات کی تفویض کے اس خدو خال نے نہ صرف فیصلہ سازی کو تیز کیا بلکہ آپریشنل مائیکرو مینجمنٹ کے بجائے حکمت عملی کی نگرانی پر بورڈ کی توجہ کو بھی تقویت دی۔

آپ کی کمپنی نے صحت، تعلیم اور ماحولیاتی استحکام پر توجہ مرکوز کرتے ہوئے اپنی کاروباری سماجی ذمہ داری (سی ایس آر) کے اقدامات کو جاری رکھا۔ آر او پلائٹس، وظائف اور صحت کی دیکھ بھال کے آلات کی فراہمی کے ساتھ ساتھ بڑے پیمانے پر شجر کاری اور پیشہ ورانہ تربیت، ہماری سماجی شراکت کی صرف چند مثالیں ہیں۔ آپ کی کمپنی توانائی کی پیداوار کے لئے زمین سے حرارت کا استعمال کر کے جیو تھرمل ٹیکنالوجیز کے آپشن کی بھی تلاش کر رہی ہے، بشمول بجلی کی پیداوار اور براہ راست ہیٹنگ / کولنگ اپیلی کمیشنز۔ ایک پائلٹ پروجیکٹ شروع کیا جا رہا ہے۔

اگرچہ ہماری مالی کارکردگی قابل ستائش ہے، لیکن آر لیل این جی کی طلب اور

رسد کا حل طلب معاملہ ادارے کے لئے بڑا خطرہ بنا ہوا ہے۔ آپ کی کمپنی آر لیل این جی کی کھپت کو بڑھانے اور آر لیل این جی کارگو کو مؤخر / فروخت کرنے کے لئے متعدد اقدامات اٹھا رہی ہے تاکہ آر لیل این جی سپلائی چین مشکلات کے اثرات کو کم کیا جاسکے۔ آپ کی کمپنی گردش قرضوں کے اسٹاک اور ریگولیٹری عدم اجازت کے دیرینہ مسائل کو ترجیحی بنیادوں پر سنبھال رہی ہے اور ان کے بروقت حل کی توقع کرتی ہے۔ وفاقی حکومت پہلے ہی گردش قرضوں کے بہاؤ کو کنٹرول کرنے کے لئے متعدد اقدامات کر چکی ہے اور توقع ہے کہ تمام متعلقین کی مربوط کوششوں سے مستقبل قریب میں گردش قرضوں اور طلب کی فراہمی کی مشکلات کا مسئلہ حل ہو جائے گا۔ دور اندیشی کے ساتھ ان اقدامات سے ہمیں یقین ہے کہ یہ شعبہ پاکستان کی توانائی سپلائی چین کی شہ رگ کے طور پر بحال اور پھلے پھولے گا۔ میں اپنے حصے داران کی غیر متزلزل حمایت، ہمارے قابل قدر صارفین کے اعتماد، اور ہمارے ملازمین کی لگن کا معترف ہوں۔ میں وفاقی حکومت، وزارت توانائی (پٹرولیم ڈویژن)، اوگرا اور ہمارے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کا بھی مشکور ہوں،

حکمت عملی میں رہنمائی اور نگرانی کے لئے مل کر، ہم ایک مضبوط، زیادہ فعال ایس این جی پی لیل کی تعمیر کے لیے سرگرم ہیں جو قابل قدر اور قومی خدمت کی فراہمی جاری رکھے ہوئے ہے۔



(محمد اسماعیل قریشی)

چیئر مین، بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز

لاہور

126 اپریل 2025



جی پر بڑھتے ہوئے انحصار جیسے درپیش چیلنجوں کے باوجود، کمپنی نے فعالیت کو متنوع اور برقرار رکھنے کے لئے جرات مندانہ تزویراتی اقدامات کیے۔ لیل پی جی سلنڈر کی تقسیم کے کاروبار میں اضافہ اور گلگت میں ملک کے سب سے بڑے لیل پی جی لیسرکس پلانٹ کے آغاز نے کم دباؤ اور بغیر گڑھا صارفین کے لئے توانائی تک رسائی کو یقینی بنانے کی سست میں اہم پیش رفت کی نشاندہی کی۔ یہ اقدامات اقتصادی ترقی اور آب و ہوا میں تبدیلی کے قومی اہداف کے لئے ہمارے عزم سے بھی مطابقت رکھتے ہیں۔

صارفین کی خدمات سے ہماری وابستگی کو بروقت شکایات کے حل کے طریقہ کار، اپ گریڈ شدہ موبائل ایپلی کیشن اور مالیاتی اداروں کے ساتھ بروقت ادائیگی انضمام کے ذریعے مزید تقویت ملی۔ ”پہلے صارف“ پروچ پاکستان بھر میں 7.3 ملین سے زائد صارفین کو بڑھتی ہوئی رد عمل اور شفافیت کے ساتھ خدمات فراہم کرنے کی بنیادی ترجیح رہی۔ ملازمین کے معاملے میں، ایچ آر کے عمل کی ڈیجیٹلائزیشن، لیس این جی ٹی آئی اور ورچوئل لرننگ پلیٹ فارم کے ذریعہ بہتر تربیتی پروگراموں، اور صنفی تنوع اور شمولیت پر ہماری از سر نو توجہ جیسے اقدامات، جدید، مساوی اور مستعد افرادی قوت کی تعمیر کے ہمارے وژن کی عکاسی کرتے ہیں۔

اس سال میٹرنگ کے بنیادی ڈھانچے، اسکاڈا نظام، سائبر سیکیورٹی اقدامات اور ادارتی وسائل کی مینجمنٹ میں خاطر خواہ اضافے کے ساتھ تکنیکی تبدیلی کے

بورڈ کی جانب سے، میں 30 جون 2024ء کو ختم ہونے والے مالی سال کے لیے کمپنی کی کارکردگی کو انتہائی اطمینان کے ساتھ پیش کرتا ہوں۔ یہ سال غیر معمولی مالی کارکردگی، آپریشنل کارکردگی، اور باحکمت دور اندیشی کے ساتھ نمایاں رہا ہے کیونکہ آپ کی کمپنی نے ایک متحرک اور مقابلہ جاتی توانائی کے ماحول میں راستہ بنایا ہے۔ ہم نے سال کا اختتام 30 ارب روپے کے سب سے زیادہ قبل از محاصل منافع اور 19 ارب روپے کے بعد از محاصل منافع کے ساتھ کیا جو گزشتہ سال کے مقابلے میں تقریباً 80 فیصد زیادہ ہے۔ اس غیر معمولی تبدیلی کی بنیاد مضبوط آپریشنل نظم و ضبط، باحکمت ریگولیشنری تعمیل اور مضبوط ادارتی نظم و نسق تھی۔

اس سال کی ایک قابل ذکر بات غیر محسوب گیس میں نمایاں کمی تھی، جس میں مجموعی نقصانات 5.15 فیصد سے کم ہو کر 4.93 فیصد ہو گئے، جس کے نتیجے میں 18 سالوں میں سب سے کم عدم اجازت ہوئی۔ ٹیکنالوجی کو اپنانے، فعال فیلڈ مداخلت اور سخت نگرانی کے ذریعے، ہم نے 1 اہم ایم سی ایف سے زیادہ گیس کی بچت کی، جس سے کارکردگی اور ماحولیاتی انتظام کے لئے ہمارے عزم کو تقویت ملی۔ اثاثوں پر منافع کو بہتر بنانے پر ہماری مسلسل توجہ، جس کا ثبوت 16.60% سے بڑھ کر 26.22% تک اضافہ ہے، ہماری سرمائے کی تعیناتی کی حکمت عملی کی تاثیر کو مزید اجاگر کرتا ہے۔

مقامی گیس کے ذخائر میں کمی، گردشی قرضوں کے جمع ہونے اور آر لیل این

[illegible]

# 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 60<sup>th</sup> Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held  
on Thursday, May 22, 2025 at 11:00 a.m. at Avari Hotel, Lahore and /or at any adjournment thereof.

Signed under my/our hand this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2025.

**Signature on  
appropriate value  
of Revenue Stamp**

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

## WITNESSES:

1. Signature: _____	2. Signature: _____
Name: _____	Name: _____
_____	_____
Address: _____	Address: _____
_____	_____
CNIC / Passport No. _____	CNIC / Passport No. _____
Dated: _____	

## NOTES:

1. All members, entitled to attend and vote at the general meeting, are entitled to appoint another person 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.

میں مسی/مسماٹ \_\_\_\_\_

ساکن \_\_\_\_\_

بحیثیت ممبر سوئی ناردرن گیس پائپ لائنز لمیٹڈ (کمپنی) حامل \_\_\_\_\_  
تعداد حصص (شیرز) \_\_\_\_\_

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

مسی/مسماٹ \_\_\_\_\_ ساکن \_\_\_\_\_ کو بطور مختار (پراکسی) مقرر کرتا/کرتی ہوں بصورت عدم موجودگی

مسی/مسماٹ \_\_\_\_\_ ساکن \_\_\_\_\_

کو بطور مختار (پراکسی) مقرر کرتا/کرتی ہوں تاکہ وہ میری جگہ کمپنی کے ساٹھواں سالانہ اجلاس عام، جو بتاریخ 22 مئی 2025ء بروز جمعرات بوقت 11:00 بجے صبح آواری ہوٹل، لاہور میں منعقد ہو رہا ہے یا اس کے ملتوی شدہ اجلاس میں شرکت کر سکیں اور ووٹ ڈال سکیں۔

مورخہ: \_\_\_\_\_

جگہ برائے درست قیمت  
کے رسیدی ٹکٹ  
اور ان پر حصے دار کے  
درج شدہ (رجسٹرڈ) دستخط

گواہان:

1.

دستخط:

نام گواہ:

پتہ:

2.

دستخط:

نام گواہ:

پتہ:

شناختی کارڈ / پاسپورٹ نمبر:

شناختی کارڈ / پاسپورٹ نمبر:

مورخہ:







WWW.**SNGPL**.COM.PK  
HELPLINE: **1199**



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