

In the name of Allah, most Gracious, most Merciful. This is by the Grace Of Allah.

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International Steels Limited Company Information

Chairman (Non-Executive)

Mr. Kemal Shoaib

Independent Directors

Mr. Tariq Iqbal Khan Mr. Kamran Y. Mirza Syed Salim Raza

Non-Executive Directors

Mr. Kamal A. Chinoy Mr. Mustapha A. Chinoy Mr. Riyaz T. Chinoy Mr. Kazuteru Mihara

Executive Directors

Mr. Towfiq H.Chinoy - Advisor Mr. Samir M. Chinoy

Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Yousuf H. Mirza

Chief Financial Officer Mr. Mujtaba Hussain

Company Secretary

Mr. Salman K. Ghauri

Group Chief Internal Auditor

Ms. Asema Tapal

External Auditors

M/s KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co.

Bankers Allied Bank Limited

Bank Al Habib Limited
Bank Alfalah Limited
Dubai Islamic Bank Limited
Faysal Bank Limited
Habib Bank Limited
Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited
MCB Bank Limited
MCB Islamic Bank Limited
Meezan Bank Limited
Samba Bank Limited

Standard Chartered Bank (Pakistan) Limited

Legal Advisor(s)

United Bank Limited

Ms. Sana Shaikh Fikree

Registered Office

101, Beaumont Plaza, 10 Beaumont Road,

Karachi - 75530

Phone: +9221-35680045-54, UAN: 021-111-019-019

Fax: +9221-35680373,

E-mail: salman.ghauri@isl.com.pk

Lahore Office

Chinoy House, 6 Bank Square, Lahore - 54000 Phone:+9242-37229752-55, UAN:+9242-111-019-019

Fax: +9242-37249755 E-mail: lahore@isl.com.pk

Islamabad Office

3rd Floor, Evacuee Trust,

Plot No. 4, Aga Khan Road, F-5/1, Islamabad Telephone Nos: +9251-2524650, +9251-4864601-2

Multan Office

Office No. 708-A, "The United Mall", Plot No. 74, Abdali Road, Multan

Factory

399 - 404, Rehri Road, Landhi, Karachi.

Phone: +9221-35013104-5 Fax: +9221-35013108 E-mail: info@isl.com.pk

Website

www.isl.com.pk

Investor Relations Contact

Shares Registrar

THK Associates (Pvt.) Ltd 40-C, Block-6, P.E.C.H.S, Off Shahrah-e-Faisal, Karachi Phone: +9221-111-000-322 Fax: +9221-34168271 E-mail: secretariat@thk.com.pk

Assistant Company Secretary

Mr. Mohammad Irfan Bhatti 101 Beaumont Plaza, 10 Beaumont Road, Karachi. UAN: +9221-111-019-019, Fax: +9221-35680373 E-mail: irfan.bhatti@isl.com.pk

International Steels Limited Directors' Report

As at 31 March 2019

The Directors of your company are pleased to present the condensed interim financial statements for the nine month period ended 31st March 2019.

Economic growth is set to decelerate this fiscal year as the country grapples with a large current account deficit, fragile government finances and limited international reserves. Austerity measures to alleviate these problems, coupled with waning investor confidence, are likely to restrain growth. Tightening of Monetary Policy, exchange rate adjustments, reduction in PSDP spending and regulatory measures have impacted domestic economic activity. Macroeconomic challenges in the form of rising inflationary pressures, elevated levels of twin deficits and low foreign exchange reserves have resulted in an increase of policy rate by 50 bps in March 2019 taking the policy rate to 10.75%. Inspite of these challenges, your company managed to increase its market share.

Steel prices have shown increased volatility on supply concerns about iron ore. This has resulted in an increase in prices in the short run. However imports from China and Russia continued to increase at significantly lower prices putting pressure on domestic prices. The anti-dumping duties on Company's products could not be enforced due to legal challenges in various High Courts.

Inspite of the domestic economic challenges, steel prices decline and import at lower prices, your Company's sales during the nine month period ended 31 March 2019 recorded a growth of 16% at Rs. 40.5 billion as compared to Rs.34.8 billion for the same period last year. The gross margin remained under pressure due to fluctuations in exchange rate and volatility in international steel prices. The finance cost for the quarter increased mainly due to hike in interest rates. These challenges had an impact on margins and profitability of the Company and profit after tax for the nine months period and earnings per share stood at Rs. 2,360 million and Rs. 5.42 per share compared to Rs. 3,234 million and Rs. 7.43 per share for the same period last year.

The Company expanded cold rolled capacity has continued to operate satisfactorily, enabling the Company to meet the demand in both local and international markets as well help the economy in terms of import substitution. The finishing capacity for cold rolled products will be further enhanced with the commissioning of additional annealing furnaces in Q4 2018-19.

Future Outlook

The domestic manufacturers face tough competition from imported products, particularly from China, Russia and Ukraine. Local manufacturing needs government protection in the form of antidumping duties on imports. ISL has a strong market share and can compete in markets where quality steel is needed. CPEC is a huge demand driver not just in construction industry but in the automotive and other manufacturing industries. Meanwhile, as industries grow and expand, the demand for flat products will grow as well. Having achieved expanded capacity of 1 million tons, the Company is continuously striving to increase its market share by further improving its operational efficiencies, optimizing utilization of its available resources and servicing potential market opportunities. Keeping in view the foregoing, the Company is positive about future prospects and expects to perform well in the ensuing years.

On behalf of Directors, we would like to extend our gratitude to all our stakeholders for their continued support. We also thank management and staff for their commitment, hard work and pray to Almighty Allah for the continued success of your Company.

Dated: 16 April 2019 Karachi. For & behalf of International Steels Limited

> Kemal Shoaib Chairman

International Steels Limited Condensed Interim Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 March 2019

ASSETS Non-automatic scotts	Note	31 March 2019 (Un-audited) (Rupees	30 June 2018 (Audited) in '000)
Non-current assets Property, plant and equipment	5	18,991,346	18,262,610
Intangible assets	5	1,561	2,565
Long term deposit with Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited		100	100
		18,993,007	18,265,275
Current assets Stores and spares		538,551	438,997
Stock-in-trade	6	14,240,363	14,132,742
Trade debts - considered good	7	496,672	644,790
Receivable from K-Electric Limited (KE) - unsecured, considered good		20,994	32,663
Advances, trade deposits and short-term prepayments	8	62,595	65,761
Sales tax receivable		1,990,426	1,485,402
Taxation		181,939	427,137
Cash and bank balances		576,179	99,822
		18,107,719	17,327,314
Total Assets	;	37,100,726	35,592,589
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital and reserves Authorised capital			
500,000,000 (2018: 500,000,000) ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each		5,000,000	5,000,000
Share capital Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital		4,350,000	4,350,000
Revenue reserve Unappropriated profit		6,950,274	6,532,704
Capital Reserve Revaluation surplus on property, plant and equipment		926,985	942,304
Total Shareholders' equity	•	12,227,259	11,825,008
LIABILITIES Non-current liabilities			
Long term financing - secured	9	6,503,990	6,768,281
Deferred taxation		1,550,700	1,708,232
Current liabilities		8,054,690	8,476,513
Trade and other payables	10	6,078,877	4,503,754
Contract liabilities	11	1,237,229	954,379
Short term borrowings - secured	12	7,598,914	8,462,310
Unpaid dividend		652,500	9,540
Unclaimed dividend		9,234	2,917
Current portion of long term financing - secured	9	1,032,166	1,201,679
Accrued markup		209,857	156,489
		16,818,777	15,291,068
Total liabilities		24,873,467	23,767,581
Contingencies and Commitments	13		
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		37,100,726	35,592,589
		,0,,0	,-,2,007

The annexed notes from 1 to 25 form an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements.

Tariq Iqbal Khan Director & Chairman Board Audit Committee Mujtaba Hussain Chief Financial Officer

D Yousuf H. Mirza Chief Executive Officer

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International Steels Limited Condensed Interim Profit and Loss Account (Un-audited)

For the nine and three months period ended 31 March 2019

	Note	Nine months p	eriod ended	Three months p	period ended
	•	31 March	31 March	31 March	31 March
		2019	2018	2019	2018
			(Rupees i	n '000)	
Net sales	14	40,522,480	34,817,652	15,741,585	12,627,981
Cost of sales	15	(35,902,841)	(29,003,643)	(14,188,770)	(10,612,794
Gross profit		4,619,639	5,814,009	1,552,815	2,015,187
Selling and distribution expenses	16	(470,411)	(316,866)	(227,528)	(110,659
Administrative expenses	17	(197,824)	(167,811)	(62,639)	(50,932
	•	(668,235)	(484,677)	(290,167)	(161,591
Finance cost	18	(1,009,812)	(357,931)	(417,969)	(125,615
Other operating expenses	19	(248,234)	(515,448)	(83,801)	(280,175
		(1,258,046)	(873,379)	(501,770)	(405,790
Other income	20	124,783	63,172	41,397	31,201
Profit before taxation	•	2,818,141	4,519,125	802,275	1,479,007
Taxation	21	(458,390)	(1,284,904)	(190,986)	(426,329
Profit after taxation for the perio	d	2,359,751	3,234,221	611,289	1,052,678
			(Rupe	es)	
Earnings per share - basic and di	luted	5.42	7.43	1.94	2.42

The annexed notes from 1 to 25 form an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements.

Tariq Iqbal Khan Director & Chairman Board Audit Committee Mujtaba Hussain Chief Financial Officer

Yousuf H. Mirza
Chief Executive Officer

Condensed Interim Statement of Comprehensive Income (Un-audited) For the nine and three months period ended 31 March 2019

_	Nine months p	period ended	Three months	period ended
	31 March 2019			31 March 2018
			2019 in '000)	
Profit for the period	2,359,751	3,234,221	611,289	1,052,678
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	2,359,751	3,234,221	611,289	1,052,678

The annexed notes from 1 to 25 form an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements.

Director & Chairman **Board Audit Committee**

Mujtaba Hussain Chief Financial Officer

Chief Executive Officer

International Steels Limited Condensed Interim Cash Flow Statement (Un-audited) For the nine months period ended 31 March 2019

	_	Nine months period ended		
	Note	31 March	31 March	
		2019	2018	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		(Rupees in	'000)	
Profit before taxation		2,818,141	4,519,125	
Adjustments for:		2,010,141	1,517,125	
Depreciation	5	773,251	629,794	
Amortization	,	1,004	1,004	
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	20	(3,104)	(7,164)	
Provision for obsolescence against spares		11,811	-	
Provision for staff gratuity		14,337	15,723	
Provision for compensated absences		5,365	11,120	
Income on bank deposits	20	(631)		
Finance cost	18	1,009,812	357,931	
	[1,811,845	1,008,408	
Changes in working capital	22	1,298,107	(5,708,596	
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	-	5,928,093	(181,063)	
Finance cost paid	Ī	(956,444)	(335,836	
Income on bank deposits received		631	-	
Payment for staff gratuity		(14,337)	(39,301	
Compensated absences paid		(6,556)	(6,620	
Income tax paid		(370,724)	(431,240	
	_	(1,347,430)	(812,997)	
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities		4,580,663	(994,060)	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	Ī	(1,507,564)	(4,196,308)	
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		8,681	18,202	
Net cash used in investing activities	_	(1,498,883)	(4,178,106	
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from long term financing		500,000	4,100,000	
Repayment of long term financing		(933,804)	(1,407,401	
(Repayments of) / proceeds from short term borrowings - net		(402,563)	3,672	
Dividend paid		(1,308,223)	(707,834	
Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities		(2,144,590)	1,988,437	
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	-	937,190	(3,183,729	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	_	(5,075,660)	(2,378,005	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	=	(4,138,470)	(5,561,734)	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS COMPRISE OF:				
Cash and bank balances		576,179	11,989	
Short term borrowings - running finance (secured)	12	(4,714,649)	(5,573,723)	
	_	(4,138,470)	(5,561,734	

The annexed notes from 1 to 25 form an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements.

Tariq Iqbal Khan Director & Chairman **Board Audit Committee**

International Steels Limited Condensed Interim Statement of Changes in Equity (Un-audited) For the nine months period ended 31 March 2019

Note	Issued, subscribed & paid-up capital	Revenue Reserve - Unappropriated profit	Capital Reserve - Revaluation surplus on property, plant and equipment n '000)	Total Equity
		(Kuptes i	11 000)	
Balance as at 01 July 2017	4,350,000	3,246,005	958,242	8,554,247
Profit for the period	-	3,234,221	-	3,234,221
Other comprehensive income for the period Total comprehensive income for the period	-	3,234,221	-	3,234,221
Transactions with owners recorded directly in equity - distributions Dividend:				
- Final dividend @ 10.00% (Rs. 1.00 per share) for the year ended 30 June 2017	-	(435,000)	-	(435,000)
- Interim dividend @ 15.00% (Rs. 1.50 per share) for the period ended 31 December 2017	-	(652,500)	-	(652,500)
Total transactions with owners of the Company - distributions	-	(1,087,500)	-	(1,087,500)
Transferred from revaluation surplus on property, plant and equipment on account of incremental depreciation - net of tax	-	15,320	(15,320)	-
Balance as at 31 March 2018	4,350,000	5,408,046	942,922	10,700,968
Balance as at 01 July 2018	4,350,000	6,532,704	942,304	11,825,008
Profit for the period	-	2,359,751	-	2,359,751
Other comprehensive income for the period Total comprehensive income for the period	-	2,359,751		2,359,751
Transactions with owners recorded directly in equity - distributions Dividend:				
- Final dividend @ 30.00% (Rs. 3.00 per share)	-	(1,305,000)	-	(1,305,000)
for the year ended 30 June 2018 - Interim dividend @ 15.00% (Rs. 1.50 per share)	-	(652,500)		(652,500)
for the period ended 31 December 2018 Total transactions with owners of the Company - distributions	-	(1,957,500)	<u> </u>	(1,957,500)
Transferred from revaluation surplus on property, plant				
and equipment on account of incremental depreciation - net of tax	-	15,319	(15,319)	-

The annexed notes from 1 to 25 form an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements.

Director & Chairman **Board Audit Committee** Mujtaba Hussain Chief Financial Officer

Yousuf H. Mirza

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements (Un-audited)

For the nine months period ended 31 March 2019

1. STATUS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

International Steels Limited ('the Company') was incorporated on 03 September 2007 as a public unlisted company limited by shares under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 and is domiciled in the province of Sindh. The Company was listed on the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited on 01 June 2011. The Company is subsidiary of International Industries Limited (Holding Company) which holds 245,055,543 (30 June 2018: 245,055,543 shares) shares of the Company as at 31 March 2019 representing 56.3% (30 June 2018: 56.3%) of the shareholding of the Company.

The net assets of the Steel Project Undertaking of International Industries Limited (the Holding Company), amounting to Rs. 4,177.167 million determined as at 23 August 2010 (day immediately preceding the completion date) in accordance with the Scheme of Arrangement, were transferred to the Company on 24 August 2010. In consideration of transferring to and vesting the Steel Project Undertaking in the Company, 417,716,700 fully paid-up ordinary shares were issued at par value to the Holding Company.

The primary activity of the Company is the business of manufacturing of cold rolled, galvanized and colour coated steel coils and sheets. The Company commenced commercial operations on 01 January 2011. The registered office of the Company is situated at 101, Beaumont Plaza, 10 Beaumont Road, Civil Lines, Karachi - 75530.

The manufacturing facility of the Company is situated at 399-405, Rehri Road, Landhi Industrial Area, Karachi and having sales offices located at Lahore, Islamabad and Multan.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

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

- International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34 'Interim Financial Reporting issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB) as notified under the Companies Act, 2017; and
- Provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act 2017.

Where the provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act 2017 differ with the requirements of IAS 34, the provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act 2017 have been followed.

2.2 Basis of measurement

These condensed interim financial statements has been prepared under the historical cost convention except for the Company's liability under defined benefit plan (gratuity) that is determined based on the present value of defined benefit obligation less fair value of plan assets, freehold land & buildings thereon that are stated at fair values determined by an independent valuer and derivative financial instruments which are stated at fair value.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These condensed interim financial statements are presented in Pakistani Rupees which is also the Company's functional currency and all financial information presented has been rounded-off to the nearest thousand Rupee except where stated otherwise.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 The accounting policies and the methods of computation adopted in the preparation of these condensed interim financial statements are the same as those applied in the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018 except for the adoption of new standards effective as of 1 July 2018 as referred to in note 3.4 to these condensed interim financial statements.

3.2 New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted by the Company

The Company has initially adopted IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' and IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' from 1 July 2018. The impact of the adoption of these standards and the new accounting policies are disclosed in note 3.4 below. A number of other new standards are effective from 1 July 2018 but they do not have a material effect on the Company's condensed interim financial statements.

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

There are certain new standards, interpretations and amendments to the approved accounting standards that will be mandatory for the Company's annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2019. However, currently management considers that these new standards, interpretations and amendments will not have any significant impact on the financial reporting of the Company and, therefore, have not been disclosed in these condensed interim financial statements.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statement (Un-audited)

For the nine months period ended 31 March 2019

3.4 Changes in accounting policies

The below note explains the impact of the adoption of IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' and IFRS 9 Financial Instruments' on the Company's condensed interim financial statements and also discloses the new accounting policies that have been applied from 1 July 2018, where they are different to those applied in prior periods.

3.4.1 IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'

IFRS 15 replaced IAS 18 Revenue, IAS 11 Construction Contracts and related interpretations. The Company has applied the modified retrospective method upon adoption of IFRS 15 as allowed under the Standard. This method requires the recognition of the cumulative effect (without practical expedients) of initially applying IFRS 15 to retained earnings. Accordingly, the information presented for 2017 has not been restated i.e. it is presented, as previously reported under IAS 18 and related interpretations.

The Company manufactures and contracts with customers for the sale of cold rolled, galvanized and colour coated steel coils and sheets which generally include single performance obligation. Management has concluded that revenue from sale of goods be recognised at the point in time when control of the product has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer. Invoices are generated and revenue is recognised on delivery of products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to / or and delivered to the customer's destination / specific location, the risks of loss have been transferred to the customer and the customer has accepted the product either as per the sales contract or lapse of acceptance provision or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied. Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer, net of estimated sales commission and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

The Company provides retrospective commission to its customers on all products purchased by the customer once the quantity of products purchased during the period exceeds a threshold specified in the contract. A contract liability is recognised for expected sales commission payable to customers in relation to sales made until the end of the reporting period. Further the Company receives short term advances from its customers. Prior to adoption of IFRS 15, a provision for sales commission and advance consideration received from customers was included in 'Trade and other payables' which now is reclassified in 'Contract liabilities' presented separately on statement of financial position. In addition, reclassification has been made from 'Trade and other payables' to 'Contract liabilities' for outstanding balance of advance from customers and sales commission for prior year to provide comparison. A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

The above is generally consistent with the timing and amounts of revenue the Company recognised in accordance with the previous standard, IAS 18. Therefore, the adoption of IFRS 15 did not have an impact on the timing and amounts of revenue recognition of the Company.

Apart from providing more extensive disclosures, the application of IFRS 15 has not had a significant impact on the financial position and/or financial performance of the Company for the reasons described above. Accordingly there was no adjustment to retained earnings on application of IFRS 15 at 1 July 2018.

3.4.2 IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 replaces the provisions of IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' that relates to the recognition, classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities, derecognition of financial instruments, impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting.

The details of new significant accounting policies and the nature and effect of the changes to previous accounting policies are set out below:

Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

IFRS 9 largely retains the existing requirements in IAS 39 for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities. However, it eliminates the previous IAS 39 categories for financial assets of held to maturity, loans and receivables and available for sale.

Under IFRS 9, on initial recognition, 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 entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at fair value through profit or loss:

it is held within business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statement (Un-audited)

For the nine months period ended 31 March 2019

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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 investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

The classification and measurement under IFRS 9 does not have any impact on Company's accounting policy. Trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents that were classified as loans and receivables under IAS 39 are now classified at amortised cost. Trade receivable is initially measured at transaction price and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, net of impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment

IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with an 'expected credit loss' (ECL) model. IFRS 9 introduces a forward looking expected credit losses model, rather than the current incurred loss model, when assessing the impairment of financial assets in the scope of IFRS 9. The new impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortised cost, contract assets and debt investments at FVOCI, but not to investments in equity instruments.

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables and contract assets. Impairment losses related to trade and other receivables, including contract assets, are presented separately in the statement of profit or loss. Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Management used actual credit loss experience over past years to base the calculation of ECL on adoption of IFRS 9. Given the Company's experience with customers having good collection history with no historical loss rates / bad debts and normal receivable ageing, the move from an incurred loss model to an expected loss model has not had an impact on the financial position and / or financial performance of the Company.

4. ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, JUDGEMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

- 4.1 The preparation of condensed interim financial statements requires the management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.
- 4.2 The significant judgements made by management in applying the Company's accounting policies and the key sources of estimating the uncertainty were the same as those that applied to the audited annual financial statements as at and for the year ended 30 June 2018.
- 4.3 The financial risk management objectives and policies adopted by the Company are consistent with those disclosed in the audited annual financial statements as at and for the year ended 30 June 2018.

э.	PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	assets	in progress	Total
			(Rupees in '000)	
	Cost / revalued amount			
	Opening balance	18,784,955	3,551,329	22,336,284
	Additions	1,722,009	1,444,977	3,166,986
	Disposal / transfer	(11,405)	(1,659,422)	(1,670,827)
		20,495,559	3,336,884	23,832,443
	Accumulated depreciation			
	Opening balance	(4,073,674)	-	(4,073,674)
	Charge for the period	(773,251)	-	(773,251)
	Disposal / transfer	5,828	-	5,828
		(4,841,097)		(4,841,097)
	Written down value as at 31 March 2019 (Un-audited)	15,654,462	3,336,884	18,991,346
	Written down value as at 30 June 2018 (Audited)	14,711,281	3,551,329	18,262,610

Capital work

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statement (Un-audited)

For the nine months period ended 31 March 2019

			31 March 2019	30 June 2018
6.	STOCK-IN-TRADE		(Un-audited) (Rupees in	(Audited)
0.			` •	,
	Raw material - in hand - in transit		3,195,300 3,050,988	5,930,245 4,453,970
	Work-in-process		2,442,623	1,187,243
	Finished goods		5,417,335	2,504,609
	By Products		7,817	7,292
	Scrap material		126,300	49,383
			14,240,363	14,132,742
7.	TRADE DEBTS - considered good			
	- Secured	7.1	115,446	183,933
	- Unsecured		381,226	460,857
			496,672	644,790
7.1	Related party from whom debt is due is as under:			
	-Sumitomo Corporation			43,320
8.	ADVANCES, TRADE DEPOSITS AND SHORT PREPAYMENTS	TERM		
	Advances to suppliers- considered good		20,893	29,629
	Trade deposits		19,421	10,904
	Margin against shipping guarantee		-	13,949
	Short term prepayments		22,281	11,279
			62,595	65,761
9.	LONG TERM FINANCES - secured			
	Conventional			
	Long Term Finance Facility (LTFF)	9.1	1,495,878	1,708,848
	Long term finance	9.2 & 9.3	311,111	544,445
	Islamic			
	Long term finance	9.4, 9.5, 9.6 & 9.7	5,729,167	5,716,667
	Current portion of long term finances shown under current liabilities		7,536,156	7,969,960
	Conventional			
	Long Term Finance Facility (LTFF)		(237,721)	(240,568
	Long term finance		(177,778)	(277,778
	Islamic			
	Long term finance		(616,667)	(683,333
			(1,032,166)	(1,201,679
			6,503,990	6,768,281

- 9.1 This finance has been obtained from commercial banks and is secured by way of pari passu charge over fixed assets of the Company.
- 9.2 Long term finance amounting to Rs. 311.11 million (30 June 2018: Rs. 444 million) has been obtained from a commercial bank and is secured by way of pari passu charge over fixed assets of the Company.
- 9.3 Long term finance amounting to Rs. nil (30 June 2018: Rs.100 million) was obtained from a commercial bank and is secured by way of pari passu charge over fixed assets of the Company.
- 9.4 Long term finance amounting to Rs. 312.5 million (30 June 2018: Rs.500 million) has been obtained from Islamic window of a commercial bank and is secured by way of pari passu charge over fixed assets of the Company.
- 12 International Steels Limited

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statement (Un-audited) For the nine months period ended 31 March 2019

- Long term finance amounting to Rs. 166.67 million (30 June 2018: 416.67 million) has been obtained from Islamic window of a commercial bank and is secured by way of pari passu charge over fixed assets of the Company. 9.5
- Long term finance amounting to Rs. 450 million (30 June 2018: 500 million) has been obtained from Islamic window of a commercial bank and is secured by way of pari passu charge over fixed assets of the Company. 9.6
- Long term finance amounting to Rs. 4,800 million (30 June 2018: 4,300 million) has been obtained from Islamic window of a commercial bank and is secured by way of ranking charge over fixed assets of the Company. 9.7

10.	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		31 March 2019 (Un-audited) (Rupees	30 June 2018 (Audited) in '000)
	Trade creditors	10.1	2,832,525	2,029,925
	Payable to provident fund		641	3,164
	Accrued expenses		1,741,130	1,360,709
	Provision for infrastructure cess	10.2	981,893	774,813
	Provision for government levies		328	230
	Short term compensated absences		10,737	11,928
	Workers' Profit Participation Fund		151,571	24,171
	Workers' Welfare Fund		325,970	265,342
	Others		34,082	33,472
			6,078,877	4,503,754
10.1	Related party to whom payment is due is as under:			
	-Sumitomo Corporation		744,337	1,072,790
10.2	Movement of infrastructure cess			
	Opening balance		774,813	519,204
	Provided during the period		207,080	255,609
	Closing balance		981,893	774,813
11	CONTRACT LIABILITIES			
	Sales commission payable		70,826	60,868
	Advances from customers	11.1	1,166,403	893,511
			1,237,229	954,379
11.1	Advance from customers are unsecured and includes Rs. 1.2 received from a related party for supply of finished goods.	5 million (30 June 20	18: Rs. 0.18 million)	
12.	SHORT TERM BORROWINGS - secured			
	Conventional			
	Running finance under mark-up arrangement	12.1	3,935,649	3,919,725
	Running finance under Export Refinance Scheme	12.2	1,984,265	1,861,675
	Islamic			
	Short term finance under Running Musharakah	12.3	779,000	1,255,757
	Short term finance under Term Musharakah	12.4	900,000	1,425,153
			7,598,914	8,462,310

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statement (Un-audited)

For the nine months period ended 31 March 2019

- 12.1 The facilities for running finance available from various commercial banks are for the purpose of meeting working capital requirements. The rate of mark-up on these finances ranges from 10.71% to 12.05% (30 June 2018: 6.62% to 8.42%) per annum.
- 12.2 The Company has short term running finance facility under Export Refinance Scheme of the State Bank of Pakistan from a commercial bank. The rate of mark-up on this facility ranges from 2.50% to 3% (30 June 2018: 2.1% to 2.15%) ner annum
- 12.3 The Company has obtained facilities for short term finance under Running Musharakah. The rate of mark-up ranges from 10.71% to 10.86% (30 June 2018: 6.34% to 6.63%) per annum. This facility matures within twelve months and is renewable.
- 12.4 The Company has obtained facilities for short term finance under Term Musharakah. The rate of mark-up ranges from 8.37% to 11.05% (30 June 2018: 6.09% to 6.47%) per annum. This facility matures within twelve months and is renewable.
- 12.5 As at 31 March 2019, the unavailed facilities from the above borrowings amounted to Rs. 14,260 million (30 June 2018: Rs. 4,594 million).
- 12.6 The above facilities are secured by way of joint pari passu charge and ranking charge over current and future moveable assets of the Company.

13. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

13.1 Contingencies

- 13.1.1 The Sindh Finance Act, 1994 prescribed an infrastructure fee at the rate of 1% of the C&F value of all goods entering or leaving the province of Sindh via sea or air. The Sindh High Court on petition filed by the petitioner, passed an interim order directing that every company subsequent to 27 December 2006 is required to clear the goods on paying 50% of the fee amount involved and furnishing a guarantee / security for the balance amount. Bank guarantees issued as per the above mentioned interim order amount to Rs. 1,011.5 million (30 June 2018: Rs. 791.5 million), have been provided to the Department. However, a provision to the extent of amount utilized from the limit of guarantee has also been provided for by the Company on prudent basis (Note 10.2). Subsequently through Sindh Finance Act 2015 and 2016, the legislation has doubled the rate of Sindh infrastructure cess. The Company has obtained stay against these and the ultimate dispute has been linked with the previous infrastructure cess case.
- 13.1.2 In 2011, the Gas Infrastructure Development Cess was levied via GIDC Act 2011 and further the rate of cess was amended via Finance Bill 2012 2013 which was challenged in the Supreme Court of Pakistan. The Supreme Court of Pakistan declared GIDC Act 2011 to be unconstitutional and ultra vires on the grounds that GIDC is a 'Fee' and not a 'Tax' and in the alternative it is not covered by any entry relating to imposition or levy of tax under Part-I of the Federal Legislative list and on either counts the 'cess' could not have been introduced through a money bill under the Constitution.

During 2015, the Government passed a new law 'Gas Infrastructure Development Cess Act 2015' ('the Act'), by virtue of which all prior enactments have been declared infructuous. The said Act levies GIDC at Rs. 100 per MMBTU on industrial consumption and Rs. 200 per MMBTU on captive power consumption, effective 01 July 2011. The Company has obtained a stay order on the retrospective application of the Act from the Sindh High Court. The Company is confident of favourable outcome and therefore has not recorded, to the extent of self consumption, a provision of Rs. 380.8 million (from 01 July 2011 till 22 May 2015) in these condensed interim financial statements. However, the Company made a provision of GIDC to the extent of its self consumption from May 2015 onwards. On 26 October 2016, the Sindh High Court held that enactment of GIDC Act 2015 is ultra-vires to the Constitution of Pakistan. Sui Southern Gas Company Limited has filed an intra-court appeal before the Divisional Bench of Sindh High Court. This appeal filed before the Divisional Bench of Sindh High Court was dismissed on the ground that Learned Single Judge while passing the impugned judgement has considered all the material facts and also the relevant provisions of Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority (OGRA) and has correctly applied the factual position. On 31 May 2017, separate petition filed by another company in the Peshawar High Court challenging the vires of the GIDC Act 2015 was dismissed for the reason that the Act has been passed by the Parliament strictly in accordance with the legislative procedures contained in the Constitution of Pakistan and therefore no procedural defect in the Act which could be made as a ground for its annulment. Such decision has been challenged on appeal before Supreme Court of Pakistan, wherein the Company is not the party and decision is pending. In light of aforementioned developments, the Company on prudent basis, continue to recognise provision after the passage of the Act

Further the Company has not recognized GIDC amounting to Rs. 912.34 million (30 June 2018: Rs. 850 million) pertaining to period from 01 July 2011 to 31 March 2019 with respect to its captive power plant from which power generation is supplied to K-Electric Limited. Management considers that, in the event such levy is imposed, it shall recover GIDC from K-Electric Limited through fuel adjustments after getting requisite approval from National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (NEPRA).

13.1.3 Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority (OGRA) revised the gas tariff to Rs. 600 Per MMBTU vide its notification dated 30 December 2016, increasing the rate by Rs. 112 per MMBTU disregarding the protocol laid down in OGRA Ordinance, 2002. The Company filed a suit before the Sindh High Court (the Court) challenging the increase in gas tariff. The Court granted a stay, subject to submission of security for the differential amount with the Nazir of the court. The Company has issued cheques amounting to Rs. 424.8 million (2018: Rs. 348.3 million) in favour of the Nazir of the Court upto September 2018. The Company, on prudent basis, has also accrued this amount int these condensed interim financial statements. OGRA has further revised the gas tariff to Rs. 780 per MMBTU vide its notification dated 04 October 2018, further increasing the rate by Rs. 180 per MMBTU. The Company has filed a

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statement (Un-audited)

For the nine months period ended 31 March 2019

petition before the court challenging such further revision and the matter is partially heard. Pending the decision on the matter, the Company is settling the bills at the revised rate.

- 13.1.4 Sindh Revenue Board (SRB) issued a notice to the Company for payment of Sindh Workers Welfare Fund under the Sindh Workers Welfare Fund Act, 2014. The Company filed a constitutional petition in the Sindh High Court, challenging the said unlawful demand on the ground that the Company is a trans-provincial establishment operating industrial and commercial activities across Pakistan. The Sindh High Court granted stay order in favor of the Company declaring exemption on the basis that the Company being a trans-provincial establishment is liable to pay Workers Welfare Fund under Federal Workers Welfare Fund Ordinance, 1971. In a separate case, the Sindh High Court has dealt on the subject of trans-provisional establishment in its judgement. A similar view is likely to be taken in this case as well where the liability will have to be discharged in the respective province.
- 13.1.5 The Model Collectorate of Customs (MCC), Peshawar stopped the exports of the Company goods to Afghanistan under the pretext that SRO 190(I) / 2002 dated 2 April 2002 on the account of non-payment of 17% sales tax. A Constitutional Petition in the Sindh High Court (SHC) has been filed on 1 October 2015 arguing that there is no sales tax on exports to Afghanistan as per manufacturing bond rules SRO 450(I) / 2015 and that SRO 190 issued in 2002 were implemented and hence under the Sales Tax Act 1990 no such liability could be raised at this stage. The Court granted a stay order by allowing Company's exports to Afghanistan subject to depositing bank guarantees worth Rs. 2.65 million (30 June 2018: Rs. 2.65 million) (i.e. value of disputed sales tax amount) before the Nazir of the Court. On 30 October 2015 the tax authority issued a clarification as to the applicability of SRO 190(I) / 2002 and stated that exports made to Afghanistan do not attract the levy of sales tax. The same has already been filed before the Court and disposal of the case along with return of the said bank guarantees is awaited.
- **13.1.6** Guarantees issued in favour of Sui Southern Gas Company Limited by the bank amounted to Rs. 404.67 million (30 June 2018: Rs. 269.74 million) as a security for supply of gas.
- 13.1.7 Guarantees issued in favour of Pakistan State Oil Company Limited issued by bank on behalf of the Company amounted to Rs. 53 million (30 June 2018: Rs. 12 million).
- **13.1.8** Guarantees issued in favour of K-Electric Limited issued by bank on behalf of the Company amounted to Rs. 8.67 million (30 June 2018: Rs. 8.67 million).
- **13.1.9** Guarantees issued in favour of Wah Industries issued by bank on behalf of the Company amounted to Rs. 79.30 million (30 June 2018: Rs. 21.80 million).
- **13.1.10** Guarantees issued in favour of Nazir High Court issued by bank on behalf of the Company amounted to Rs. 2.65 million (30 June 2018: Rs. 2.65 million).
- **13.1.11** Guarantees issued in favour of Collector of Customs issued by bank on behalf of the Company amounted to Rs. 4.39 million (30 June 2018: Rs. 4.61 million).

13.2 Commitments

- 13.2.1 Capital expenditure commitments outstanding as at 31 March 2019 amounted to Rs. 443.05 million (30 June 2018: Rs. 581.3 million).
- **13.2.2** Commitments under Letters of Credit for raw materials and spares as at 31 March 2019 amounted to Rs. 8,653.6 million (30 June 2018: Rs. 9,538 million).
- 13.2.3 The unavailed facilities for opening Letters of Credit and Guarantees from banks as at 31 March 2019 amounted to Rs. 14,853 million (30 June 2018: Rs. 10,199.52 million) and Rs. 1,236 million (30 June 2018: Rs. 59.31 million) respectively.

14.	NET SALES	Nine months pe	riod ended	Three months p	eriod ended
		31 March	31 March	31 March	31 March
		2019	2018	2019	2018
			(Un-au	dited)	
			(Rupees	in '000)	
	Local	45,280,014	37,531,783	17,290,070	13,683,467
	Export	2,582,376	3,345,768	1,251,536	1,139,035
		47,862,390	40,877,551	18,541,606	14,822,502
	Sales tax	(6,802,791)	(5,625,974)	(2,595,224)	(2,045,365)
	Trade discounts	(28,063)	(26,115)	(6,413)	(9,032)
	Sales commission	(509,056)	(407,810)	(198,384)	(140,124)
		(7,339,910)	(6,059,899)	(2,800,021)	(2,194,521)
		40.522.480	34.817.652	15,741,585	12,627,981

15.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statement (Un-audited) For the nine months period ended 31 March 2019

DISAGGREGATION OF REVENUE 14.1

As required for the condensed interim financial statements, the Company disaggregated revenue recognised from contracts with customers into categories that depict how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors.

In the following table, revenue is disaggregated by primary geographical markets and major product lines:

-	Nine months per		Three months p	
	31 March	31 March	31 March	31 March
	2019	2018	2019	2018
		(Un_9	udited)	
		`	es in '000)	
Primary geographical markets:		(Kupec	.s III 000)	
Local	37,940,104	31,471,884	14,490,049	11,488,9
United States	1,022,532	1,347,247	351,957	1,347,2
Africa	222,002	600,571	106,031	600,5
Afghanistan	279,138	611,359	150,468	611,3
Middle East	515,111	508,884	327,426	508,8
Others	543,593	277,707	315,654	(1,929,0
	40,522,480	34,817,652	15,741,585	12,627,9
Major Product Lines:				
Cold Rolled	14,268,653	11,837,922	6,558,630	4,367,0
Galvanized Product	25,977,654	22,488,693	9,083,023	7,908,2
Bi-product	276,173	491,037	99,932	352,7
	40,522,480	34,817,652	15,741,585	12,627,9
COST OF SALES				
Opening stock of raw material and work-in-process	7,117,488	4,219,066	6,463,401	3,186,4
Purchases	36,836,179	32,375,093	13,589,336	17,055,4
Salaries, wages and benefits	414,502	342,043	139,171	115,1
Electricity, gas and water	997,766	748,944	354,231	267,6
Insurance	20,246	14,792	3,501	4,0
Security and janitorial	21,709	16,103	7,733	4,8
Depreciation and amortisation	692,699	560,387	246,721	185,9
Stores and spares consumed	89,621	67,052	30,840	17,4
Provision for obsolescence against spares	11,811	07,032	2,933	17,-
Repairs and maintenance	78,616	61,494	30,592	17,8
Postage, telephone and stationery	5,841	4,918	1,631	1,8
Vehicle, travel and conveyance	25,593	10,138	6,541	4,4
Internal material handling	37,082	8,596	14,192	2,0
Environment controlling expense	1,764	1,347	461	2,0
Computer stationery and software support fees	4,591	3,801	1,546	1,2
Sundries	12,961	8,495	3,788	1,8
Recovery from sale of scrap	(1,837,537)	(1,138,039)	(835,021)	(402,6
,r	44,530,932	37,304,230	20,061,597	20,463,8
Closing stock of raw material and work-in-process	(5,637,923)	(9,398,998)	(5,637,923)	(9,398,9
Cost of goods manufactured	38,893,009	27,905,232	14,423,674	11,064,8
Finished goods:				
Opening stock	2,561,284	3,505,587	5,316,548	1,955,1
Closing stock	(5,551,452)	(2,407,176)	(5,551,452)	(2,407,1
-	(2,990,168)	1,098,411	(234,904)	(452,0
	35,902,841	29,003,643	14,188,770	10,612,7

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statement (Un-audited) For the nine months period ended 31 March 2019

	<u>-</u>	Nine months per		Three months p	
		31 March	31 March	31 March	31 March
		2019	2018	2019	2018
16.	CELLING AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES		(Un-au (Rupees	in '000)	
0.	SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES		()	,	
	Salaries, wages and benefits	69,004	59,057	25,576	19,389
	Rent, rates and taxes	22,140	8,540	11,472	2,90
	Electricity, gas and water	2,005	1,861	493	43
	Insurance	994	569	439	16
	Depreciation	5,743	4,790	1,958	1,70
	Postage, telephone and stationery	2,988	2,053	1,528	1,09
	Vehicle, travel and conveyance	20,016	10,238	4,387	3,60
	Freight and forwarding charges	256,471	186,988	145,204	59,91
	Sales promotion Others	83,923	36,179	32,190 4,278	19,35 2,08
	Others	7,127 470,411	6,591 316,866	227,528	110,65
7.	ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES				
		44.540	400 505	24.00	21.00
	Salaries, wages and benefits	114,619	103,727	36,895	31,86
	Rent, rates and taxes	3,602	3,696	1,135	1,20
	Electricity, gas and water	1,693	1,592	416	33
	Insurance	1,981	1,547	796	60
	Security and janitorial services	484	395	197	11
	Depreciation	4,454	4,439	1,543 293	1,44 57
	Printing and stationery Postage and communication	4,503 1,111	4,393 1,831	262	24
	Vehicle, travel and conveyance	6,718	5,355	2,328	1.88
	Legal and professional charges	45,630	27,320	15,128	8,38
				572	3
	Certification and registration charges Directors' fee	3,100 3,525	3,591 2,850	1,350	75
	Others	6,404	7,075	1,724	3,49
		197,824	167,811	62,639	50,93
3.	FINANCE COST				
	Conventional				
	- Interest on long term finances	84,847	121,633	30,130	36,88
	 Interest on short term borrowings 	499,872	100,983	184,575	41,35
	_	584,719	222,616	214,705	78,24
	Islamic				
	- Mark-up on long term finances	284,317	82,747	136,361	26,84
	- Mark-up on short term borrowings	131,889	47,427	65,862	17,72
		416,206	130,174	202,223	44,56
	Interest on Workers' Profit Participation Fund	1,053	-	-	-
	Bank charges	7,834	5,141	1,041	2,80
	=	1,009,812	357,931	417,969	125,61
) .	OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES				
	Auditors' remuneration	2,259	1,802	362	45
	Donations	33,777	47,900	23,053	28,10
	Workers' Welfare Fund	60,628	97,185	17,253	31,80
	Workers' Profit Participation Fund	151,570	242,964	43,133	79,51
	Loss on derivative financial instruments	-	2,054	-	-
			100.540		140.20
	Exchange loss		123,543		140,29

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statement (Un-audited)

For the nine months period ended 31 March 2019

			Nine months period ended		Three months period ended	
			31 March	31 March	31 March	31 March
		Note	2019	2018	2019	2018
			(Un-audited)			
20.	OTHER INCOME		(Rupees in '000)			
	Income from power generation	20.1	18,227	23,945	8,206	4,705
	Gain on sale of property, plant and e	equipment	3,104	7,164	1,521	4,740
	Rental income		1,461	1,455	487	484
	Exchange gain		65,911	-	10,024	-
	Others		35,449	30,608	20,588	21,272
	Income on bank deposit - convention	nal	631	<u> </u>	571	-
			124,783	63,172	41,397	31,201
20.1	Income from power generation				_	_
	Net sales		291,477	319,239	87,864	100,872
	Cost of electricity produced	_	(273,250)	(295,294)	(79,658)	(96,167)
		=	18,227	23,945	8,206	4,705
21.	TAXATION					
	- Current	Γ	(615,922)	(1,084,744)	(242,990)	(373,765)
	- Prior		-	(10,850)	-	(3,000)
	- Deferred		157,532	(189,310)	52,004	(49,564)
		_	(458,390)	(1,284,904)	(190,986)	(426,329)

21.1 Under section 5A of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 a tax shall be imposed at the rate of 5% of its accounting profit before tax on every public company, other than a scheduled bank or a modaraba, that derives profit for a tax year but does not distribute atleast 20% of its after tax profits within six months of the end of the tax year through cash. However, no provision has been made for tax on undistributed profit as the Board of Directors of the Company intend to distribute sufficient dividend for the year ending 30 June 2019, so that such tax is not required to be paid.

22.	CHANGES IN WORKING CAPITAL	31 March 2019	31 March 2018	
	(Increase) / decrease in current assets:	(Un-au	(Un-audited) (Rupees in '000)	
	Stores and spares	(111,365)	(92,887)	
	Stock-in-trade	(107,621)	(4,081,521)	
	Receivable from K-Electric Limited	11,669	4,250	
	Trade debts	148,118	(1,515)	
	Advances, trade deposits and short-term prepayments	3,166	(27,364)	
	Sales tax receivable	(505,024)	(681,859)	
	Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities:	(561,057)	(4,880,896)	
	Trade and other payables	1,859,164	(827,700)	
		1,298,107	(5,708,596)	

23. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Related parties comprise the Holding Company, associated undertakings, directors of the Company, key management personnel and staff retirement funds. The Company continues to have a policy whereby transactions with related parties are entered into at commercial terms, approved policy and at rates agreed under a contract / arrangement / agreement. The contribution to defined contribution plan (provident fund) are made as per the terms of employment and contribution to the defined benefit plan (gratuity fund) are made on the basis of latest actuarial advice. Remuneration of key management personnel are in accordance with their terms of engagement.

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company. The Company considers its Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Company Secretary, Non-Executive Directors and departmental heads to be its key management personnel. There are no transactions with key management personnel other than their terms of employment / entitlement. Rental income is recognized on straight line basis over the term of the respective lease agreement.

Details of transactions with related parties, other than those which have been specifically disclosed elsewhere in these condensed interim financial statements, are as follows:

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statement (Un-audited)

For the nine months period ended 31 March 2019

	Nine months period ended		Three months period ended		
_	31 March	31 March	31 March	31 March	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	
-	(Un-audited)				
-	(Rupees in '000)				
TRANSACTIONS					
Holding company					
Sales	6,495,527	6,535,433	2,533,510	3,010,713	
Purchases	16,895	228,593	2,036	24,263	
Rent	18,036	6,057	10,196	2,019	
Shared resources cost	57,622	58,196	16,663	24,823	
Reimbursement of expenses	5,737	4,205	2,280	879	
Partial manufacturing - sales	54	23	0	-	
Dividend paid	735,167	245,056	735,167	-	
Other related parties					
Sales	431,947	938,331	45,677	216,182	
Purchases	32,065,419	22,667,442	9,471,173	12,984,073	
Dividend paid	118,433	39,478	-	-	
Rental income	1,461	1,455	487	484	
Reimbursement of expenses	1,376	-	659	-	
Services*	54,944	45,281	6,855	19,742	
Remuneration to Key Management Personnel	184,685	188,956	59,028	60,947	
Payment to staff retirement funds	36,163	55,157	14,187	11,358	

^{*} Services includes premium against insurance policies

24. OPERATING SEGMENTS

- **24.1** These condensed interim financial statements has been prepared on the basis of a single reportable segment.
- 24.2 Revenue from sales of steel products represents 99% (30 June 2018: 99%) of total revenue whereas remaining represent revenue from sale of surplus electricity to K-Electric Limited (KE). The Company does not consider sale of electricity to KE as separate reportable segment as the power plant of the Company is installed primarily to supply power to its Cold Rolling, Galvanizing and Colour Coating Plants and currently any excess electricity is sold to KE.
- **24.3** 95% (30 June 2018: 92%) of sales of steel sheets are domestic sales whereas 5% (30 June 2018: 8%) of sales are export sales.

25. GENERAL

- 25.1 Corresponding figures have been rearranged and reclassified, wherever necessary, for the purposes of comparison and better presentation. There have been no significant rearrangements and reclassifications in these condensed interim financial statements.
- 25.2 These condensed interim financial statements was authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 16 April 2019.

Tariq Iqbal Khan
Director & Chairman
Board Audit Committee

Mujtaba Hussain Chief Financial Officer Yousuf H. Mirza Chief Executive Officer