

The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited

Rating Report

Energy Infrastructure Holding (Pvt.) Limited

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Rating History					
Dissemination Date	Long Term Rating	Short Term Rating	Outlook	Action	Rating Watch
26-Jan-2024	A-	A1	Stable	Maintain	-
26-Jan-2023	A-	A1	Stable	Maintain	-
03-Feb-2022	A-	A1	Stable	Maintain	-
03-Feb-2021	A-	A1	Stable	Maintain	1
07-Feb-2020	A-	A1	Stable	Maintain	-
09-Aug-2019	A-	A1	Stable	Maintain	-
08-Feb-2019	A-	A1	Stable	Initial	-

Rating Rationale and Key Rating Drivers

The ratings reflect Energy Infrastructure Holding (Pvt.) Limited's ('EIHPL' or 'the Company') association with its parent company, Jahangir Siddiqui & Co. Ltd. ('JSCL'). The Company has diversified its investments across multiple sectors. EIHPL's portfolio includes holdings in the engineering (JS Engineering Investments 1 Private Limited), LPG storage (JS Petroleum Limited), insurance, sugar, glass, and fertilizer sectors respectively. JS Petroleum Limited, however, is still in process of establishing an LPG storage terminal at Port Qasim and awaiting approval. Being an investment arm of JSCL, investment projects are predominantly funded through equity sourced from the parent company. The Company income stream remained stable with major portion comprised of dividend income received (Constituting ~95%) from insurance and sugar sector. During 9MCY23 the total investment income stood at 210mln (9MCY22: 159mln). The Company has a strategic investment (Constituting ~35%) in the associated company and a trading portfolio (Constituting ~51%) of listed equity investments for steady dividend inflows. The Company has a very strong capital structure with low leveraging of ~0.4% and continues to uphold strong coverage ratios. Materialization of long-term projects and envisioned strategies is anticipated to amplify the financial performance and investments portfolio. The Company has a strong financial profile, represented primarily by equity base and minimal debt.

The ratings are dependent on continued support from the parent company. Realization of the envisioned investment plans and formalization of a strong and effective mechanism for monitoring performance and providing holistic direction as a holding company are critical for the ratings. Strong performance of portfolio companies and stable dividends remains important.

Disclosure				
Name of Rated Entity	Energy Infrastructure Holding (Pvt.) Limited			
Type of Relationship	Solicited			
Purpose of the Rating	Entity Rating			
Applicable Criteria	Methodology Holding Company Rating(Jul-23),Methodology Correlation Between Long-term & Short-term Rating Scales(Jul-23),Methodology Rating Modifiers(Apr-23)			
Related Research	Sector Study Holding Company(Aug-23)			
Rating Analysts	Muhammad Zain Ayaz zain.ayaz@pacra.com +92-42-35869504			



The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited

Holding Company

Profile

Background Energy Infrastructure Holding (Pvt.) Limited ('the Company' or 'EIHPL') is a private limited company incorporated in Pakistan under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now the Companies Act, 2017).

Structural Analysis The Company was incorporated on April 15, 2008. The Company is engaged in investing in energy, petroleum, and infrastructure businesses. The Company's investments comprise 1) Core, 2) Strategic Investments and 3) Short term Investments. The Company also has stake in insurance, sugar, glass and fertilizer sectors. Short-term investments include listed equity investments. Core Investments include subsidiaries, JS Petroleum and JS Engineering. JS Petroleum, a joint venture of three companies, is in the process of getting approval from Port Qasim authority to establish an LPG Storage facility at Port Qasim. The Company is currently evaluating investment opportunities for JS Engineering.

Ownership

Ownership Structure The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Jahangir Siddiqui & Co. Ltd (JSCL), the Holding Company of JS Group.

Stability Ownership of the Company is seen as stable as no change is expected.

Business Acumen JS Group is a renowned business group of Pakistan. The Group has varied interests in the financial sector, including asset management, financial advisory, brokerage, insurance and banking. JS Group also has investments in industries namely textile, energy, infrastructure, media services, telecom and technology. **Financial Strength** The Company, being wholly owned by JSCL, derives its financial strength from the parent company.

Governance

Board Structure BoD comprises three members, all of them are non-executive members, including the CEO. Limited size of the Board and absence of independent oversight indicates room for improvement in the overall governance framework. However, oversight is maintained through common personnel between senior management of JSCL and BoD members of EIHPL.

Members' Profile Mr. Muhammad Babar Din (Chairman), ACMA, has more than 15 years of work experience in Financial Institutions with core strengths in financial reporting, managerial reporting, treasury back office, International accounting standards (IAS) and International financial reporting standards (IFRS) and has been associated with JS Group since 2018. Ms. Noor Ulain, CEO, has more than 8 years of experience in the field of auditing, finance & taxation and has been associated with the Company since June-21. Mr. Furquan Ahmed, is serving as a non-executive director, with over 4 years of overall industry experience.

Board Effectiveness The Board meets on need-basis and attendance remains full.

Transparency External auditors, KPMG, issued an unqualified audit report for FY22

Management

Organizational Structure Currently, the management of JSCL is looking after the affairs of the Company. The subsidiary company, JS Petroleum, has its own CEO that reports directly to the BoD.

Management Team Ms. Noor Ulain, CEO, has more than 8 years of experience in the field of auditing, finance & taxation and has been associated with the Company since June-21. Additionally, Syed Ali Hasham, ACA, (CFO & CS), having over 10 years of experience and has been associated with company since Oct 17.

Management Effectiveness Keeping in view the initial stages of the underlying subsidiaries and limited operations of the Company itself, no management committees are in place. A formal review mechanism to monitor the performance of subsidiaries will be implemented in the future.

Control Environment Management accounts and reports such as variance analysis are solicited from the subsidiaries on a monthly basis and after review, are presented to the ultimate parent company (JSCL) for reporting purposes. Budgets are prepared on an annual basis to define financing requirements for deployment to underlying subsidiaries.

Investment Strategy

Investment Decision-Making The Company's investment decisions are taken by the Board.

Investment Policy The Company has a prudent investment strategy as it focuses on investing in the energy sector mostly. These include investment in LPG storage currently. The Company preserves liquidity through its ample dividend income and short-term listed securities.

Investment Committee Effectiveness The Board is presented an investment dashboard highlighting the performance of investee companies on a quarterly basis. The management has planned new initiatives to strengthen the oversight framework going forward.

Business Risk

Diversification EIHPL's portfolio of investments is categorized into a) Core Investments (13%), b) Strategic Investment (35%) and c) Trading Investments (51%).EIHPL's portfolio includes holdings in the engineering sector (JS Engineering Investments Pvt.), LPG storage (JS Petroleum), insurance, sugar, as well as the glass and fertilizer sectors.

Portfolio Assessment The Company has a well-balanced portfolio. The Company's core investments are in unlisted subsidiaries, strategic investment in listed related party and short-term investments in listed scrips. The marketability/liquidity element of the portfolio constitutes majorly of trading investments with market value of PKR 1.3bln, providing cushion to generate liquidity.

Income Assessment EIHPL's topline comprises of ~90% dividend income from investments. The Company income stream remained stable with major portion comprised of dividend income received (Constituting ~95%) from strategic and trading investments. During 9MCY23 the total investment income stood at 210mln (9MCY22: 159mln). However, the Company's income at net level deteriorated significantly due to Impairment loss on asset classified as held for sale 112mln and posted net income for 9MCY22:9mln (9MCY22:116mln).

Financial Risk

Coverages The Company has incurred finance charges of PKR 2mln during 9MCY23 and PKR 8mln during CY22. Coverage ratio is very strong due to minimal debt on the balance sheet and minimal finance cost and is expected to remain very strong, going forward, as the investments intend to limit debt servicing to the extent of dividend inflow. Moreover, the Company has sufficient liquid assets in its investment book, providing strong liquidity assessment ratio.

Capital Structure The Company after repayment during the year has minimal debt of PKR 15mln as at 9MCY23(CY22: 215mln). The capital structure primarily consists of equity only with leveraging ratio of ~0.4%.

Consolidated Position The Company derives its financial strength from its association with JS Group being wholly subsidiary of JSCL. The group has maintained profitable operations in recent years.



The Pakist	an Credit	Rating	Agency	Limited

Energy Infrastructure Holding (Pvt.) Limited	Sep-23	Jun-23	Mar-23	Dec-22	Sep-22	Jun-22	Mar-22	Dec-21
Holding Company	9M	6M	3M	12M	9M	6M	3M	12M
	Management	Management	Management	Audited	Management	Management	Management	Audited
A BALANCE SHEET								
1 Investments	2,287	2,192	2,182	2,332	2,226	2,184	2,082	2,34
2 Related Party Investments	345	352	352	352	491	486	488	48
3 Non-Current Assets	1,043	1,335	1,336	1,337	1,364	1,363	1,378	1,37
4 Current Assets	256	19	33	33	33	34	89	3
5 Total Assets	3,931	3,898	3,902	4,053	4,114	4,066	4,037	4,22
6 Current Liabilities	13	7	2	3	3	4	6	
7 Borrowings	15	15	15	215	18	40	127	18
8 Related Party Exposure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9 Non-Current Liabilities	-	-	22	23	25	26	25	2
10 Net Assets	3,903	3,877	3,864	3,811	4,068	3,997	3,879	4,00
11 Shareholders' Equity	3,903	3,877	3,864	3,811	4,068	3,997	3,879	4,00
INCOME STATEMENT								
1 Total Investment Income	210	137	39	182	159	118	85	25
a Cost of Investments	(115)	(1)	(1)	(187)	(8)	(6)	(4)	(75
2 Net Investment Income	95	136	38	(5)	151	112	81	(50
a Other Income	-	-	-	7	0	0	0	
b Operating Expenses	(14)	(10)	(4)	(17)	(12)	(8)	(4)	(.
4 Profit or (Loss) before Interest and Tax	81	126	34	(15)	139	103	77	(4'
a Taxation	(72)	(42)	(6)	(31)	(23)	(17)	(13)	(4
6 Net Income Or (Loss)	9	85	28	(46)	116	86	64	(52
C CASH FLOW STATEMENT								
a Total Cash Flow	123	(28)	34	141	139	103	77	24
b Net Cash from Operating Activities before Working Capital Changes	121	(28)	34	130	139	103	77	24
c Changes in Working Capital	(1,012)	(1)		(9)	-	-		
1 Net Cash provided by Operating Activities	(892)	(29)	34	121	139	103	77	24
2 Net Cash (Used in) or Available From Investing Activities	1,153	231	JT -	(126)	137	103	- 11	(4'
3 Net increase (decrease) in long term borrowings	1,133	231	-	(120)	_	-	-	(1
4 Net Cash (Used in) or Available From Financing Activities	(224)	(200)		15				18
5 Net Cash generated or (Used) during the period	37	2	34	10	139	103	77	(4
5 ret cash generated of (Osta) during the period	J1	<u> </u>	J1	10	137	103		(1
RATIO ANALYSIS								
1 Performance								
a Asset Concentration (Market Value of Largest Investment / Market Value	47.1%	41.6%	41.4%	57.6%	41.9%	47.6%	45.4%	43.2%
b Core Investments / Market Value of Equity Investments	13.1%	14.3%	13.9%	63.5%	13.3%	13.5%	14.1%	12.3%
c Marketable Investments / Total Investments at Market Value	86.9%	90.5%	87.7%	40.0%	82.0%	81.8%	81.0%	81.7%
2 Coverages								
a TCF / Finance Cost	65.5	-20.2	40.2	16.5	18.2	16.1	18.4	41.9
b TCF / Finance Cost + CMLTB	19.6	-7.4	17.5	10.7	12.9	12.0	14.6	41.9
c Loan to Value (Funding / Market Value of Equity Investments)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
3 Capital Structure (Total Debt/Total Debt+Equity)								
a Leveraging [Funding / (Funding + Shareholders' Equity]	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	5.4%	0.4%	1.0%	3.2%	4.4%
b (Funding + Off Balance Sheet Exposure) / Shareholders' Equity	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	5.7%	0.4%	1.0%	3.3%	4.6%



Corporate Rating Criteria

Scale

Credit Rating

Credit rating reflects forward-looking opinion on credit worthiness of underlying entity or instrument; more specifically it covers relative ability to honor financial obligations. The primary factor being captured on the rating scale is relative likelihood of default.

	Long-term Rating
Scale	Definition
AAA	Highest credit quality. Lowest expectation of credit risk. Indicate exceptionally strong capacity for timely payment of financial commitments
AA+	
AA	Very high credit quality. Very low expectation of credit risk. Indicate very strong capacity for timely payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.
AA-	
A +	
A	High credit quality. Low expectation of credit risk. The capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be vulnerable to changes in circumstances or in economic conditions.
<u>A</u> -	
BBB+	
ввв	Good credit quality. Currently a low expectation of credit risk. The capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is considered adequate, but adverse changes in circumstances and in economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.
BBB-	
BB+	Moderate risk. Possibility of credit risk developing. There is a possibility of credit risk
ВВ	developing, particularly as a result of adverse economic or business changes over time; however, business or financial alternatives may be available to allow financial commitments to be met.
BB-	Commitments to be medi
\mathbf{B} +	
В	High credit risk. A limited margin of safety remains against credit risk. Financial commitments are currently being met; however, capacity for continued payment is contingent upon a sustained, favorable business and economic environment.
B-	
CCC	Very high credit risk. Substantial credit risk "CCC" Default is a real possibility.
CC	Capacity for meeting financial commitments is solely reliant upon sustained, favorable business or economic developments. "CC" Rating indicates that default of some kind appears probable. "C" Ratings signal imminent default.
C	appears probable. C. Ratings signal infinitient default.
D	Obligations are currently in default.

Short-term Rating Scale **Definition** The highest capacity for timely repayment. A1+ A strong capacity for timely **A1** repayment. A satisfactory capacity for timely repayment. This may be susceptible to **A2** adverse changes in business. economic, or financial conditions An adequate capacity for timely repayment. **A3** Such capacity is susceptible to adverse changes in business, economic, or financial The capacity for timely repayment is more susceptible to adverse changes in business, economic, or financial conditions. Liquidity may not be sufficient.



*The correlation shown is indicative and, in certain cases, may not hold.

Outlook (Stable, Positive, Negative, Developing) Indicates the potential and direction of a rating over the intermediate term in response to trends in economic and/or fundamental business/financial conditions. It is not necessarily a precursor to a rating change. 'Stable' outlook means a rating is not likely to change. 'Positive' means it may be raised. 'Negative' means it may be lowered. Where the trends have conflicting elements, the outlook may be described as 'Developing'.

Rating Watch Alerts to the possibility of a rating change subsequent to, or, in anticipation of some material identifiable event with indeterminable rating implications. But it does not mean that a rating change is inevitable. A watch should be resolved within foreseeable future, but may continue if underlying circumstances are not settled. Rating watch may accompany rating outlook of the respective opinion.

Suspension It is not possible to update an opinion due to lack of requisite information. Opinion should be resumed in foreseeable future. However, if this does not happen within six (6) months, the rating should be considered withdrawn.

Withdrawn A rating is withdrawn on a) termination of rating mandate, b) the debt instrument is redeemed, c) the rating remains suspended for six months, d) the entity/issuer defaults., or/and e) PACRA finds it impractical to surveill the opinion due to lack of requisite information.

Harmonization A change in rating due to revision in applicable methodology or underlying scale.

Surveillance. Surveillance on a publicly disseminated rating opinion is carried out on an ongoing basis till it is formally suspended or withdrawn. A comprehensive surveillance of rating opinion is carried out at least once every six months. However, a rating opinion may be reviewed in the intervening period if it is necessitated by any material happening.

Note. This scale is applicable to the following methodology(s):

- a) Broker Entity Rating
- b) Corporate Rating
- c) Debt Instrument Rating
- d) Financial Institution Rating
- e) Holding Company Rating
- f) Independent Power Producer Rating
- g) Microfinance Institution Rating
- h) Non-Banking Finance Companies Rating

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Regulatory and Supplementary Disclosure

(Credit Rating Companies Regulations, 2016)

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(1) Rating is just an opinion about the creditworthiness of the entity and does not constitute recommendation to buy, hold or sell any security of the entity rated or to buy, hold or sell the security rated, as the case may be | Chapter III; 14-3-(x)

2) Conflict of Interest

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- ii. PACRA, the analysts involved in the rating process and members of its rating committee, and their family members, do not have any conflict of interest relating to the rating done by them | Chapter III; 12-2-(e) & (k)
- iii. The analyst is not a substantial shareholder of the customer being rated by PACRA [Annexure F; d-(ii)] Explanation: for the purpose of above clause, the term "family members" shall include only those family members who are dependent on the analyst and members of the rating committee

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Conduct of Business

- (6) PACRA fulfills its obligations in a fair, efficient, transparent and ethical manner and renders high standards of services in performing its functions and obligations; | Chapter III; 11-A-(a)
- (7) PACRA uses due care in preparation of this Rating Report. Our information has been obtained from sources we consider to be reliable but its accuracy or completeness is not guaranteed. PACRA does not, in every instance, independently verifies or validates information received in the rating process or in preparing this Rating Report | Clause 11-(A)(p).
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- (13) PACRA does not provide consultancy/advisory services or other services to any of its customers or to any of its customers' associated companies and associated undertakings that is being rated or has been rated by it during the preceding three years unless it has adequate mechanism in place ensuring that provision of such services does not lead to a conflict of interest situation with its rating activities; | Chapter III; 12-2-(d)
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- (19) PACRA reviews all the outstanding ratings periodically, on annual basis; Provided that public dissemination of annual review and, in an instance of change in rating will be made; | Chapter III | 17-(b)
- (20) PACRA initiates immediate review of the outstanding rating upon becoming aware of any information that may reasonably be expected to result in downgrading of the rating; | Chapter III | 17-(c)
- (21) PACRA engages with the issuer and the debt securities trustee, to remain updated on all information pertaining to the rating of the entity/instrument; Chapter III | 17-(d)

Probability of Default

(22) PACRA's Rating Scale reflects the expectation of credit risk. The highest rating has the lowest relative likelihood of default (i.e., probability). PACRA's transition studies capture the historical performance behavior of a specific rating notch. Transition behavior of the assigned rating can be obtained from PACRA's Transition Study available at our website. (www.pacra.com). However, actual transition of rating may not follow the pattern observed in the past; | Chapter III | 14-3(f)(vii)

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