

The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited

Rating Report

Zahir Khan & Brothers

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Rating History							
Dissemination Date	Long Term Rating	Short Term Rating	Outlook	Action	Rating Watch		
10-Mar-2021	A	A2	Stable	Maintain	-		
10-Mar-2020	A	A2	Stable	Maintain	-		
30-Aug-2019	A	A2	Stable	Maintain	-		
01-Mar-2019	A	A2	Stable	Initial	-		

Rating Rationale and Key Rating Drivers

The ratings reflect Zahir Khan & Brothers' (ZKB) financial & business strength. ZKB is known for undertaking large infrastructure projects in collaboration with different JV partners. Over the years, ZKB has delivered huge projects, of which the completion spanned a number of years. The company faced aperiod of low contracting activity partly due to muted growth in the construction industry and later on due to outbreak of Covid-19. In the recent period, the company has added a number of projects to its pipeline. Some projects are inevitable, though in terms of revenues, they are not comparable to the previous projects undertaken by the company. The management is confident that future flow of business is improving. ZKB is led by Zahir Khan and family - a name well known in the construction industry. ZKB has experience of decades that brings expertise in understanding of business dynamics and various risks prevalent in this business. The business funding needs has historically been met by non-funded lines of banks and supplier credit but the company has procured short term borrowing lines to support working capital requirements but owing to strong equity base.

The ratings are dependent on the sustainability of the business and financial structure of ZKB. Governance and corporate structure is evolving to be complied with best practices and improved financial transparency. Although management has expressed its mandate to corporatise its structure while improving the reporting frequency of its financial performance on a quarterly and annual basis. Financial metrics need to be upheld as well.

Disclosure		
Name of Rated Entity	Zahir Khan & Brothers	
Type of Relationship	Solicited	
Purpose of the Rating	Entity Rating	
Applicable Criteria	Methodology Corporate Ratings(Jun-20),Methodology Correlation Between Long-Term And Sho Term Rating Scale(Jun-20),Criteria Rating Modifier(Jun-20)	
Related Research	Sector Study Construction(Mar-20)	
Rating Analysts	Anam Waqas Ghayour anam.waqas@pacra.com +92-42-35869504	



The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited

Construction

Profile

Legal Structure Zahir Khan & Brothers (ZKB) is a Partnership Firm established in 1970.

Background ZKB, as an industry leader in construction, currently nurtures projects that span across such diverse segments as transportation, power, road mapping, oil and gas pipeline constructions, irrigation and water supply, utilities, and urban infrastructure, all of which impact the nation of Pakistan. With over 152 projects, ZKB's portfolio has covered the entire spectrum of construction work in every corner of the country. The firm's head office is based in Quetta Cantt.

Operations ZKB is registered with the Pakistan Engineering Council (PEC) and holds the 'CA' class with a 'NO LIMIT', license. It has a huge range of construction equipment such as pavers, power curber, asphalt plants, bitumen distributors, transit mixers, rotary drilling machines, gantry cranes, straddle carriers, milling machines, etc. The firm has permanent staff employees and additional labor is temporarily hired according to the requirement of projects.

Ownership

Ownership Structure ZKB is registered as a Partnership firm and owned by 4 Partners. Mr. Zahir Khan owns 51%, Mr. Mohabbat Khan owns 41%, Mr. Suleman and Mr. Samiullah hold 4% each respectively.

Stability ZKB is majority-owned by Mr. Zahir Khan but it needs to have formal succession planning in order to ensure future prospects are taken care of in the hour of need.

Business Acumen The key founder CEO of ZKB, Mr. Zahir Khan with deep hands-on knowledge has extensive construction industry experience of over 36 years.

Financial Strength ZKB is entirely equity-financed and if the future need arises, the sponsors stand by to support them as they have never applied for any funded facility from the banks. They have a sound financial profile.

Governance

Board Structure The overall control of the firm vests in the 04 partners. Apart from the CEO, three partners have executive roles. The governance structure has room for improvement as currently, ZKB is still a partnership concern.

Members' Profile All of the partners are experienced individuals. Three of them carry six years' experience in the construction industry. Mr. Zahir Khan - CEO of ZKB has over three decades of experience in the construction sector. He is the person behind the success of the firm leading with his visionary leadership.

Board Effectiveness There is as such no board committee. All partners also have management positions in the company which inhabits the room for impartial oversight and strong governance.

Financial Transparency The company has its own internal audit function as well. M/s. RSM Avais Hyder Liaquat Nauman Chartered Accountants is the external auditor of the firm and has given an unqualified opinion on the company's financial statements for the year ended 30th June, 2020.

Management

Organizational Structure A simplified organizational structure exists in ZKB. Operations are segregated into six broad departments, (i) Mechanical Engineering, (ii) Information Technology, (iii) Contract Management, (iv) Project Management, (v) Business Development, and (vi) Finance. Clear lines of responsibility are defined for each department.

Management Team Mr. Zahir Khan (CEO) is involved in key decisions of the firm specifically pertaining to bidding for the contracts from the government. Execution is being carried out by project managers under the supervision of the Director (Technical Services), Mr. Mohabbat Khan, who is a businessman and has 10 years of experience in the construction sector. He is supported by an able core management team having ample experience.

Effectiveness With the support of a qualified and experienced team of professionals, ZKB is building up the business strengths in all the relevant facts of the construction industry. The functions of the management are clear and well-defined to effectively achieve its underlying goals and objectives. The system of internal control is in place and has been effectively implemented.

MIS ZKB is currently using SARAP (ERP/Oracle) software customized for the construction industry. The software keeps track of receivables, payables, accounts, etc.

Control Environment ZKB follow a balanced and environment-friendly growth strategy in all their operations has adopted sustainable growth principles that emphasize diminishing the environmental harms to a minimum and creating social stakeholder values and social values.

Business Risk

Industry Dynamics The construction sector share in GDP for FY19-20 recorded an uptick of 2.85% from the previous year (FY18-19: 2.82%). This status quo contribution is on account of the economic slowdown which was experienced due to the globally declared pandemic - Covid19. There are a number of other factors that have been slowing growth, including GOP insignificant increase in the PSDP funding, growing inflation, and interest rates. However now the Govt. has taken major infrastructure projects under the Naya Lahore scheme and Naya Pakistan Housing Scheme which will kick the economic activity along with CPEC near completion and there will be a lot more clarity on the economy's direction in the upcoming fiscal years.

Relative Position Out of the 10,000+ firms registered with Pakistan Engineering Council as Constructors / Operators, only ~100 (1%), including ZKB, hold the prestigious CA category (no limit) license which enables them to be on the pre-qualifying list of approved constructors.

Revenues During FY20, the entity's revenues witnessed a significant dip of 46% in comparison to the same period the prior year. This was mainly in response to the overall slowdown in economic activity in the wake of macro adjustment policies and sector-specific issues. The underwhelming industrial performance was primarily attributed to cuts in an economic slowdown owing to the devastating impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic. During 1HFY21, reported revenues of PKR ~6bln wherein revenues seem to report approximately the same figure as of FY20 if simulated it to full-year reporting.

Margins Despite the sharp contraction in revenues during 1HFY21, but the company managed to remain a market leader among its peers by capturing a wide market share and showed a slight improvement; the gross margins of the entity stood at 24% (FY20: 17%; FY19: 22.3%). ZKB has incorporated short term financing to support working capital requirement which led to increased finance cost of PKR 127mln (FY20: PKR 120mln; FY19: PKR 73mln) and slight support from operating margins of 19.1% (FY20: 14.7%; FY19: 22.1%) positively supported the bottom line. Hence, the firm's net profit clocked at PKR584mln during 1HFY21 (FY20: PKR 917mln; FY19: PKR 2,992mln).

Sustainability ZKB's management envisages sustainable footing in the market by planning to move to a private limited company structure instead of a partnership in the near future and will continue to work for a sustainable future with more efficient and successful projects with technical competency, experience, quality, speed, high technology, creativity, and corporate responsibility. New projects in the pipeline stand to lift the topline as the firm's eyes geographical diversity in its business stream.

Financial Risk

Working Capital For working capital needs, which are a function of inventory and receivables, and payables. ZKB's trade payable days significantly stretched to 244 (average days), therefore networking capital days showed a negative value of (73)days during the 1HFY21, in line with the previous years' trend (Net Working Capital days; FY20: (105)days; FY19: (70)days. Furthermore, ZKB included short-term borrowing into the processes, however, while considering the strength of the company's internal cashflows there's a sizable cushion for future borrowings.

Coverages In 1HFY21, ZKB's operating cash flows (FCFO) marked at PKR 2,357mln (FY20: PKR 1,288mln; FY19: 2,484mln) on account of gross profit incurred PKR PKR 1,472mln. The firm has not procured long-term debt so far and has been funding the business through its equity, so going forward if circumstances demand ZKB has enough room to procure debt to further fuel its already robust growth. However, ZKB has induced short-term borrowing to finance working capital requirements, therefore, the reported status of short-term borrowing is (1HFY21: PKR 249mln; FY20: PKR 115mln).

Capitalization During 1HFY21, the firm levered its capital structure, with a gearing ratio of 0.44% (FY20: 0.20%). Historically, ZKB has had no reliance on long term debt for its business requirement, however, management has incorporated short-term borrowing into the capital mix. The firm has non funded credit facility mainly in the form of bank guarantees given to project owners. These borrowings are secured against tangible collateral in the form of a mortgage over residential/commercial properties in the name of sponsors.

Zahir Khan & Brothers Mar-21
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The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited	-	-		PKR mlı
Zahir Khan & Brothers	Dec-20	Jun-20	Jun-19	Jun-18
Construction	6M	12M	12M	12M
A BALANCE SHEET				
1 Non-Current Assets	51,738	52,113	39,702	48,224
2 Investments	-	7(0	-	-
3 Related Party Exposure	296	769 17.725	553	476
4 Current Assets a Inventories	13,256 <i>1,323</i>	17,725 1,205	20,887 2,066	27,833 <i>3,141</i>
b Trade Receivables	1,719	7,022	7,416	11,151
5 Total Assets	65,290	70,607	61,142	76,533
6 Current Liabilities	8,969	14,010	15.646	23,409
a Trade Payables	4,322	11,735	13,029	19,443
7 Borrowings	249	115	-	-
8 Related Party Exposure	-	-	-	3,254
9 Non-Current Liabilities	-	-	486	2,528
10 Net Assets	56,072	56,482	45,010	47,342
11 Shareholders' Equity	56,072	56,736	45,010	47,342
B INCOME STATEMENT				
1 Sales	6,012	12,221	22,827	40,298
a Cost of Good Sold	(4,540)	(10,177)	(17,736)	(31,912
2 Gross Profit	1,472	2,044	5,091	8,386
a Operating Expenses	(310)	(251)	(405)	(445
3 Operating Profit	1,162	1,793	4,686	7,941
a Non Operating Income or (Expense)	- 1.162	36	92	88
4 Profit or (Loss) before Interest and Tax	1,162	1,829	4,777	8,029
a Total Finance Cost	(127)	(121)	(73)	(50
b Taxation 6 Net Income Or (Loss)	(451) 584	(790) 917	(1,712) 2,992	(2,955 5,024
1 Net Intolne Of (Loss)	304	717	2,992	3,024
C CASH FLOW STATEMENT				
a Free Cash Flows from Operations (FCFO)	958	1,630	4,857	7,250
b Net Cash from Operating Activities before Working Capital Changes	958	1,630	4,784	7,200
c Changes in Working Capital	1,399	(342)	(2,300)	(3,262
1 Net Cash provided by Operating Activities	2,357	1,288	2,485	3,938
2 Net Cash (Used in) or Available From Investing Activities	-	(161)	7,720	(5,427
3 Net Cash (Used in) or Available From Financing Activities	(2,419)	(1,652)	(10,620)	(1,561
4 Net Cash generated or (Used) during the period	(63)	(525)	(415)	(3,051
O RATIO ANALYSIS				
1 Performance	1.60/	46.50/	42.40/	45.00/
a Sales Growth (for the period)	-1.6%	-46.5%	-43.4%	45.9%
b Gross Profit Margin	24.5% 9.7%	16.7% 7.5%	22.3% 13.1%	20.8% 12.5%
c Net Profit Margin d Cash Conversion Efficiency (FCFO adjusted for Working Capital/Sales)	39.2%	10.5%	11.2%	9.9%
e Return on Equity [Net Profit Margin * Asset Turnover * (Total Assets/Sh	2.0%	1.7%	5.9%	10.6%
2 Working Capital Management	2.070	1.//0	3.770	10.070
a Gross Working Capital (Average Days)	171	264	190	100
b Net Working Capital (Average Days)	-73	-105	-70	-86
c Current Ratio (Current Assets / Current Liabilities)	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2
3 Coverages	- -	-	-	-
a EBITDA / Finance Cost	11.1	19.9	76.3	178.7
b FCFO / Finance Cost+CMLTB+Excess STB	7.5	13.4	66.4	143.9
c Debt Payback (Total Borrowings+Excess STB) / (FCFO-Finance Cost) 4 Capital Structure	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
a Total Borrowings / (Total Borrowings+Shareholders' Equity)	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
b Interest or Markup Payable (Days)	0.0		0.0	



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.

	mancial obligations. The primary factor being captured on the rating scale			
G 1	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 +				
	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.			
A-				
BBB+				
BBB	Good credit quality. Currently a low expectation of credit risk. The capacity for time 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 tir however, business or financial alternatives may be available to allow financial commitments to be met.			
BB-	communents to be met.			
B+				
В	High credit risk. A limited margin of safety remains against credit risk. Financia commitments are currently being met; however, capacity for continued payment contingent upon a sustained, favorable business and economic environment.			
В-				
CCC	Y III WALL GLASSIA TO THE COMPANY OF			
CC	Very high credit risk. Substantial credit risk "CCC" Default is a real possibility. Capacity for meeting financial commitments is solely reliant upon sustained, favorabl business or economic developments. "CC" Rating indicates that default of some kind			
\mathbf{C}	appears probable. "C" Ratings signal imminent default.			
D	Obligations are currently in default.			

Short-term Rating Definition Scale 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. **Short-term Rating A1 A2** AAA AA+ $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}$ AA-Long-term Rating A BBB+ **BBB** BBB-BB+ $\mathbf{R}\mathbf{R}$ BB- \mathbf{R}_{\pm} В B-CCC CC

*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):

Entities

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

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Instruments

- a) Basel III Compliant Debt Instrument Rating
- b) Debt Instrument Rating
- c) Sukuk Rating

Regulatory and Supplementary Disclosure

(Credit Rating Companies Regulations, 2016)

Rating Team Statements

(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

- i. The Rating Team or any of their family members have no interest in this rating | Chapter III; 12-2-(j)
- 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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- (5) PACRA does not make proposals or recommendations regarding the activities of rated entities that could impact a credit rating of entity subject to rating | Chapter III; 10-7-(k)

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.
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- (12) PACRA receives compensation from the entity being rated or any third party for the rating services it offers. The receipt of this compensation has no influence on PACRA's opinions or other analytical processes. In all instances, PACRA is committed to preserving the objectivity, integrity and independence of its ratings. Our relationship is governed by two distinct mandates i) rating mandate signed with the entity being rated or issuer of the debt instrument, and fee mandate signed with the payer, which can be different from the entity
- (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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- (15) PACRA ensures that the rating assigned to an entity or instrument is not be affected by the existence of a business relationship between PACRA and the entity or any other party, or the non-existence of such a relationship | Chapter III; 12-2-(i)
- (16) PACRA ensures that the analysts or any of their family members shall not buy or sell or engage in any transaction in any security which falls in the analyst's area of primary analytical responsibility. This clause shall, however, not be applicable on investment in securities through collective investment schemes. | Chapter III; 12-2-(l)
- (17) PACRA has established policies and procedure governing investments and trading in securities by its employees and for monitoring the same to prevent insider trading, market manipulation or any other market abuse | Chapter III; 11-B-(g)

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- (18) PACRA monitors all the outstanding ratings continuously and any potential change therein due to any event associated with the issuer, the security arrangement, the industry etc., is disseminated to the market, immediately and in effective manner, after appropriate consultation with the entity/issuer; | Chapter III | 18-(a)
- (19) PACRA reviews all the outstanding ratings on semi-annual basis or as and when required by any creditor or upon the occurrence of such an event which requires to do so; | Chapter III | 18-(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 | 18-(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 | 18-(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-(f-VII)

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