

Analysis of Non-Financial & Financial Performance

Non-Financial Performance:

ASML has established itself as a leading quality producer of CRC and GI coils. With a philosophy to create value as a manufacturer, as an employer and as a responsible corporate citizen, it has set and achieved highest customer service and satisfaction standards in the industry. ASML's management ensures the Company's performance to be on track by identifying and monitoring critical performance indicators, which serve as a yardstick in analyzing the Company's performance.

Non-Financial Indicators:

1. High Quality Standards:

ASML is dedicated to manufacturing premium-quality CRC and HDGC. Upholding the highest quality standards remains central to our operations, enabling us to not only meet but consistently surpass customer expectations.

KPIs Monitored: Technological Upgradation and Quality Control Activities

With a state-of-the-art, technologically advanced production facility, the Company delivers superior quality products. A dedicated Quality Control (QC) department ensures rigorous quality standards are maintained across every stage, from procurement to production to packaging.

Future Relevance:

ASML serves a diverse customer base, ranging from large distributors in both domestic and export markets to individual end-users. Our unwavering commitment to quality provides a distinct competitive advantage over other producers and importers of CRC and HDGC. Maintaining superior quality remains critical to sustaining our market leadership.

Resources Allocated:

Manufactured	Human	Intellectual
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2. Operational Efficiencies

The Company's core operational philosophy centers on continuous improvement in productivity, anchored by an unwavering commitment to the highest quality standards. This approach ensures long-term growth, competitiveness, and sustained market leadership.

KPIs Monitored: Capacity Utilisation, Compliances of applicable controls

The Company consistently strives to enhance operational efficiency by identifying and eliminating inefficiencies arising from gaps in departmental synergies and coordination.

Future Relevance:

Continuous improvement in operational efficiency remains essential for maximizing capacity utilisation and sustaining long-term performance.

Resources Allocated:

Human	Intellectual	Manufactured
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3. Market Lead

As a leading quality producer, ASML continuously strives to increase its market share in domestic as well as international market.

KPIs Monitored: Market share, sales volume, customer base, dealer network, new markets reached

ASML's overall local market share improved to approximately 17%, compared to 12% in the previous year, while sales volumes grew significantly by 73% year-on-year. This growth was primarily driven by a revival in demand from the steel sector. The improvement in local producers' market share was further supported by a curtailment in commercial imports, particularly of GI products, following the imposition of sales tax on FATA/PATA. Additionally, the US-Iran conflict led to a marked increase in international steel prices, which, coupled with the Company's improved sales volumes and market share, translated into stronger profit margins during the year.

Future Relevance:

Sustaining and expanding a strong and diversified customer base, ranging from large distributors to individual end-users, will remain critical for preserving and strengthening ASML's market leadership going forward.

Future Relevance Allocated:

Human	Intellectual	Manufactured	Social
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4. Development, Health and Safety

At ASML, the health and safety of our workforce are paramount, as our people are the foundation of the Company's long-term sustainability and success. We recognize that a safe and supportive work environment not only protects our employees but also enhances productivity and operational efficiency. Looking ahead, ASML remains committed to investing in the continuous development of its human capital by assessing evolving training needs and implementing programs that strengthen both technical capabilities and behavioral competencies.

KPIs Monitored: Number of accidents, number of non-compliances of safety guidelines, trainings conducted:

ASML is committed to upholding the highest standards of Environment, Health and Safety (EHS). During the year, a series of EHS trainings were carried out, including mock evacuation drills, safe handling of hazardous materials, Health awareness sessions, and emergency response sessions, to strengthen employees' understanding of safety protocols. In addition, a foreign firm conducted an independent audit of the fire hydrant and firefighting system, following which the Company further enhanced its firefighting resources and equipment.

To support human capital development, ASML organized a range of training programs designed to build both technical and behavioral competencies, aligning with the long-term skill requirements that the Company considers essential for sustainable success.

Future Relevance:

ASML will continue strengthening EHS practices and employee development by focusing on workplace safety, safe handling of hazardous materials, and continuous training, ensuring productivity, compliance, and sustainable growth.

Resources Allocated:

Human	Intellectual	Natural	Social
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5. Fulfilment of Social Responsibilities

ASML recognizes its social responsibilities and remains committed to contributing to the sustainable development of society through its commercial and community-focused initiatives

KPIs Monitored: CSR activities, contributions to national exchequer, compliance of applicable laws

Each year, ASML organizes a blood donation drive at its premises in collaboration with Indus Hospital, reflecting its commitment to community welfare.

ASML also takes its economic responsibilities seriously and consistently discharges its obligations in a transparent, accurate, and timely manner. In 2026, the Company's contribution to the government amounted to Rs. 9.991 billion.

Future Relevance:

ASML takes pride in its role as a responsible corporate citizen and remains committed to fostering sustainable societal development through consistent economic contributions and community-focused initiatives.

Resources Allocated:

Human	Natural	Social
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Financial Performance

Financial Indicators:

(Rs. In Million) 54,235 61% Increase Revenue	(Rs. In Million) 1,756 205% Increase Profit Before Taxation	(Rs. In Million) 5,933 256% Increase Gross Profit	(Rs. In Million) 981 173% Increase Profit After Taxation
(Rs. In Million) 4,429 120% Increase EBITDA	(Ratio) 0:100 FY 2025 3:97 Debt to Equity Ratio	(Percentage) 10.94% 121% Increase Gross Profit Percentage	(Ratio) 13.27 FY 2025 (N/A) Price Earning Ratio
(Rs. In Million) 25,828 25% Increase Shareholder's Equity	(Rupees) 0.99 FY 2025 (1.55) Earning/(Loss) per share – Basic	(Rs. In Million) 51,790 34% Increase Total Assets	(Rupees) 27.76 25% Increase Break-up Value Per Share

Overview of Financial Performance

ASML recorded revenue of Rs. 54,235 million during the year, an increase of 61% over the prior year, reflecting the Company's ability to improve sales volumes amid a challenging operating environment shaped by prevailing geopolitical conditions. Gross profit stood at Rs. 5,933 million, translating into a gross margin of 10.94%. The improvement in margin was primarily driven by the curtailment of commercial imports through sales tax imposition on FATA/PATA imports and the imposition of anti-circumvention duties on steel imports.

The Company reported profit before taxation of Rs. 1,756 million and profit after taxation of Rs. 981 million for the year. The improved results were primarily driven by an increase in sales volume, reduction in finance costs and stable currency movement on imported raw materials.

Export freight expense increased significantly due to of higher sales volume as compared with last year, coupled with rising sea freight rates resulting from the US-Iran conflict.

EBITDA rose to Rs. 4,429 million (2025: Rs. 2,012 million), reflecting the Company's improved operating performance.

During the year, overall finance cost decreased by 37% to Rs. 1,727 million as compared to the previous year, due to a significant decline in average borrowing rates, which reduced both long-term and short-term financing costs. The remaining installments of long-term loans were repaid during the year. Further, a sponsor net injection of Rs. 3,919 million helped reduce average borrowing levels during the year.

Other expenses include a WPPF and WWF provision of Rs. 122 million, recognized on account of the profit recorded by the Company during the year.

Earnings per share for the year stood at Rs. 0.99, as against a loss per share of Rs. 1.55 in the prior year. The improvement in EPS was mainly attributable to increased sales volumes, an upward trend in sales prices, and lower finance costs as compared to the previous year.

Comparison Against Target

ASML closed FY 2025-26 with revenue of approximately Rs. 54,235 million, closely tracking its budgeted revenue of Rs. 60,440 million, reflecting a shortfall of only 10%. During the year, export revenue significantly exceeded budgeted targets, while local revenue remained below expectations.

The Company reported profit after tax of Rs. 981 million, against a budgeted PAT of Rs. 1,271 million. The variance from target was primarily attributable to lower-than-budgeted local sales revenue.

Segmental Reporting of Business Performance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared based on single reportable segment. The Company operates locally and all the sales comprise of local and export sales. As at June 30, 2026, all assets of the company are located within Pakistan.

Significant changes in Financial Position

Property, plant and equipment comprise operating assets, capital work-in-progress, major spare parts, and standby equipment. During the year, net capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 944 million, comprising additions to operating assets of Rs. 428 million, additions to capital work-in-progress of Rs. 91 million, and additions to major spare parts of Rs. 435 million. These additions were partially offset by sale proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment of Rs. 10 million.

Deferred tax asset decreased marginally by Rs. 60 million during the year to Rs. 3,348 million (2025: Rs. 3,408 million; 2024: Rs. 2,651 million). The decrease primarily reflects the utilization/adjustment of carried-forward business losses.

Overall inventories increased by Rs. 10,299 million during the year. Finished goods stock levels rose significantly compared to the prior year, while HRC raw material increased mainly on account of stock in transit as at June 30, 2026.

Sales tax refundable stood at Rs. 712 million as at the reporting date, compared to Rs. 280 million in

FY 2025. The increase is primarily attributable to higher inventory levels at year end to meet future expected demands.

Taxation – payments less provision increased by Rs. 204 million, driven by advance tax paid on imports and local goods amounting to Rs. 929 million and Rs. 217 million, respectively, partly offset by the current year's income tax charge.

Staff retirement benefit obligations increased by Rs. 40 million during the year. A provision of Rs. 70 million was recorded based on the actuarial valuation report, while payments of Rs. 30 million were made during the year in respect of staff retirement.

Accrued mark-up decreased by Rs. 188 million as at FY 2026, due to the significant decline in KIBOR rates during the year. In addition, the expansion loan was fully settled during the year, reflecting continued progress in reducing the Company's financial obligations.

The Company's net worth as at June 30, 2026 stood at Rs. 25,828 million, with a break-up value of Rs. 27.76 per share.

Details of contingencies and commitments are disclosed in the Note 23 of the financial statements.

Above was the brief overview of the Company's performance and the Company's financial position. The same has been further elaborated later in this section from page no. 131 to 160, via detailed analysis along with graphical presentations to increase users' understandability.

Methods and Assumptions Used in Compiling Performance Indicators

Critical performance indicators serve as a yardstick for ASML's management, on the basis of which, it regularly analyses the Company's performance. These are basic indicators of Company's performance and profitability.

Financial

Revenue is a critical factor as it is a primary driver of overall profitability of the Company. ASML currently occupies a significant portion in domestic market of flat steel products and to maintain and grow its market share, gauging sales volume and sales price serves as a key factor.

Gross profit and gross profit margin are critical because it indicates the efficiency of the management in using its direct material, direct labor and direct overhead cost in the production process.

Debt to equity ratio is critical as the Company monitors the debt level it is relying on, to finance its operations. Further, this is also important in evaluating Company's ability to settle debt on timely basis.

Earnings per share measures the net profit of the Company against the total outstanding shares and is critical for the Company, as it drives the shareholders' wealth.

Profitability ratios analyze the Company's financial health and performance.

Non-financial

ASML is dedicated to producing high-quality Cold Rolled Coils (CRC) and Hot Dipped Galvanized Coils (HDGC). Quality remains a cornerstone of our operations, as we consistently aim not only to meet but to exceed customer expectations. A dedicated Quality Control (QC) function ensures that stringent quality standards are upheld across every stage, from procurement through production to final packing.

At ASML, we recognize our human capital as one of our most valuable assets, integral to the long-term sustainability of the Company's success. We provide a safe, clean, and inclusive working environment, while continuously investing in enhancing the skills, knowledge, and motivation of our employees. Through ongoing training programs, open two-way communication, and a performance-based reward system, we foster a culture that empowers individuals to realize their full potential.

The Company remains firmly committed to creating and maximizing value for its shareholders by delivering superior returns, expanding capacities, and driving process efficiencies. These priorities will continue to guide our strategic direction and remain relevant to sustaining our competitive position in the future.

Changes in Indicators and Performance Measures:

There were no changes in indicators and performance measures from the previous year.

Key Operational & Financial Data

Operational Summary

Particulars	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Production	266,476	162,599	159,446	112,635	306,527	365,274
Sales	257,144	148,942	164,732	122,334	306,213	379,622

Summary of Statement of Profit & Loss

Rupees in Millions

Revenue	54,235	33,752	42,750	31,102	64,830	55,116
Cost of sales	(48,303)	(32,084)	(38,919)	(29,089)	(59,317)	(43,931)
Gross profit	5,933	1,667	3,831	2,013	5,513	11,185
Profit from operations	3,644	604	2,815	1,459	4,697	10,590
Profit / (Loss) before taxation	1,756	(1,666)	(797)	(4,841)	1,275	8,588
Profit / (Loss) after taxation	981	(1,352)	(132)	(3,216)	1,146	6,368

Summary of Financial Position

Assets

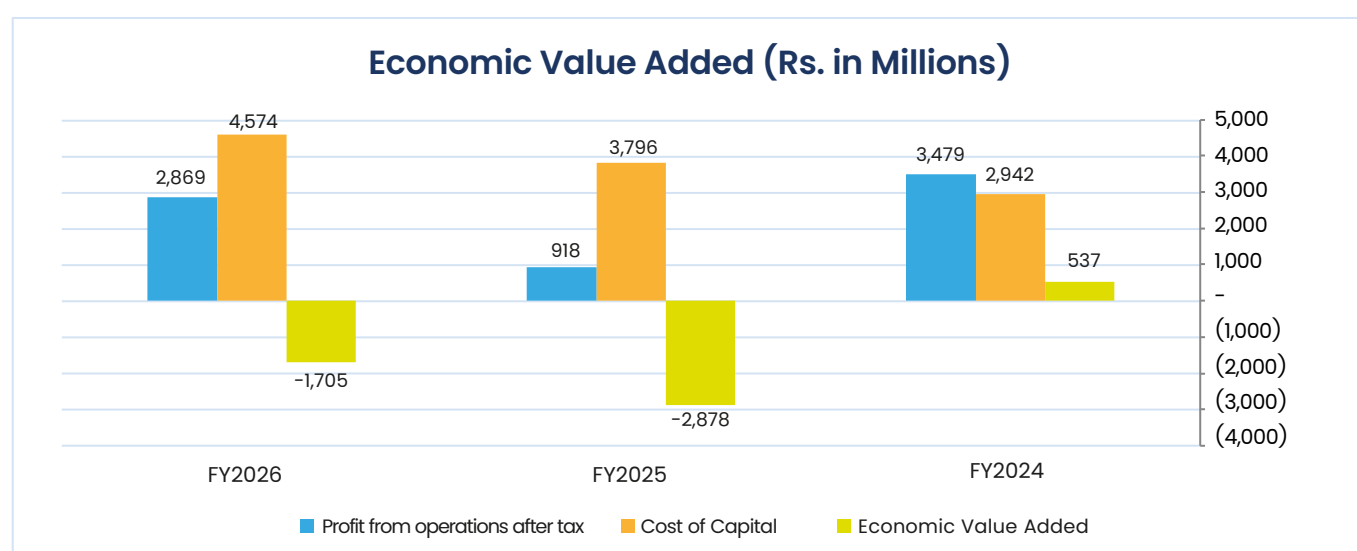
Non-Current Assets	22,987	23,105	22,387	22,265	20,036	19,951
Current Assets	28,802	15,651	18,210	15,781	26,769	16,572
Total Assets	51,789	38,756	40,597	38,046	46,805	36,524

Equity and Liabilities

Shareholders' Equity	25,828	20,616	15,707	15,692	14,036	14,467
Non-Current Liabilities	477	412	942	3,739	5,100	6,274
Current Liabilities	25,484	17,728	23,948	18,615	27,669	15,783
Total Equities and Liabilities	51,789	38,756	40,597	38,046	46,805	36,524

Economic Value Added

	2026	2025	2024
	Rupees in Millions		
Profit from operations after tax	2,869	918	3,479
Cost of Capital	(4,574)	(3,796)	(2,942)
EVA	(1,705)	(2,878)	537
Total Assets	51,789	38,756	40,597
Less: Current Liabilities	(25,484)	(17,728)	(23,948)
Net Capital Invested	26,305	21,028	16,649
WACC %	17.39%	18.05%	17.67%
Cost of Capital	4,574	3,796	2,942



Comments

The Company recorded a negative Economic Value Added (EVA) of Rs. 1,705 million during the year, as compared to a negative EVA of Rs. 2,878 million in the prior year. Although EVA remained negative, the improvement of Rs. 1,173 million reflects the Company's stronger operating performance, with profit from operations after tax rising to Rs. 2,869 million (2025: Rs. 918 million), driven by higher sales volumes and improved gross margins during the year.

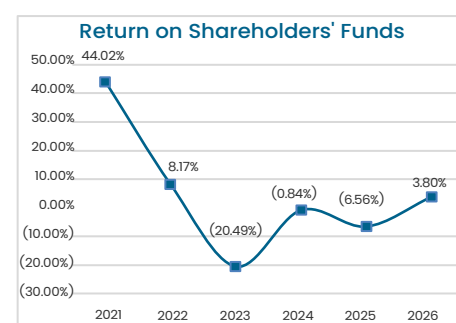
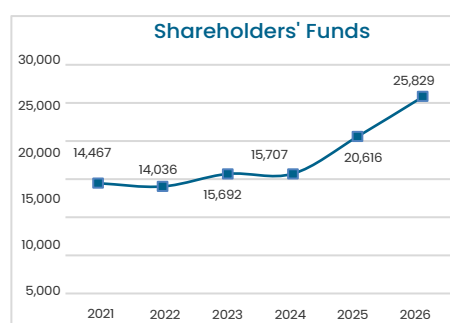
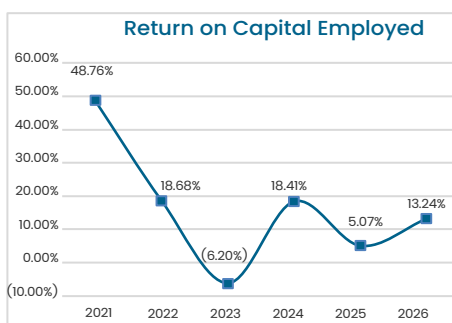
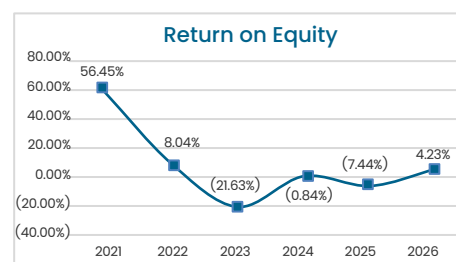
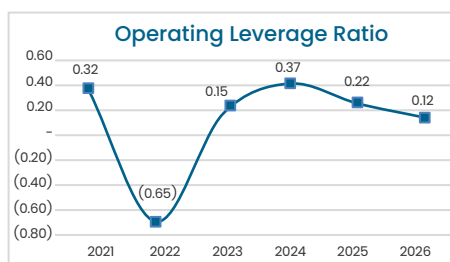
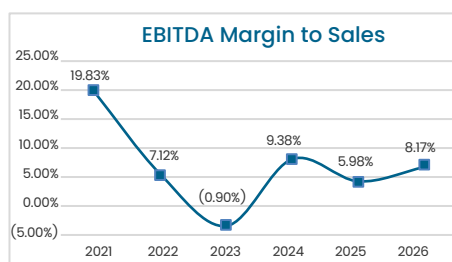
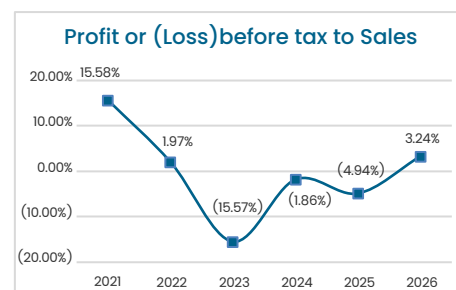
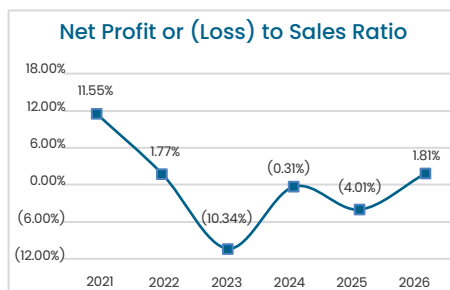
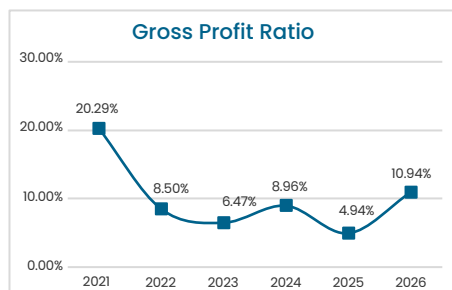
The cost of capital increased to Rs. 4,574 million (2025: Rs. 3,796 million), primarily on account of a higher net capital invested base of Rs. 26,305 million (2025: Rs. 21,028 million). This increase in capital employed was partially offset by a marginal decline in the weighted average cost of capital to 17.39% (2025: 18.05%), largely attributable to the reduction in the Company's average borrowing costs.

Going forward, the Company remains focused on translating its improved operating profitability into positive economic value, by optimizing working capital levels and sustaining the margin gains achieved during the year.

Ratio Analysis

PROFITABILITY RATIOS

Description	Formula	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Gross Profit Ratio (%)	Gross Profit or (Loss) / Net Sales	10.94%	4.94%	8.96%	6.47%	8.50%	20.29%
Net Profit or (Loss) to Sales (%)	Net Profit or (Loss) / Net Sales	1.81%	(4.01%)	(0.31%)	(10.34%)	1.77%	11.55%
Profit or (Loss) Before Tax to Sales (%)	Profit or (Loss) Before Tax / Net Sales	3.24%	(4.94%)	(1.86%)	(15.57%)	1.97%	15.58%
EBITDA Margin to Sales (%)	EBITDA / Net Sales	8.17%	5.98%	9.38%	(0.90%)	7.12%	19.83%
Operating leverage ratio (Times)	Change in EBITDA / Change in Net Sales	0.12	0.22	0.37	0.15	(0.65)	0.32
Return on Equity (%)	Profit or (Loss) After Tax / Average Shareholder's equity	4.23%	(7.44%)	(0.84%)	(21.63%)	8.04%	56.45%
Return on Capital employed (%)	EBIT / Capital employed	13.24%	5.07%	18.41%	(6.20%)	18.68%	48.76%
Shareholders' Funds	Total Assets minus Total Liabilities	25,829	20,616	15,707	15,692	14,036	14,467
Return on Shareholders' Funds (%)	Profit or (Loss) After Tax / Shareholder's equity	3.80%	(6.56%)	(0.84%)	(20.49%)	8.17%	44.02%



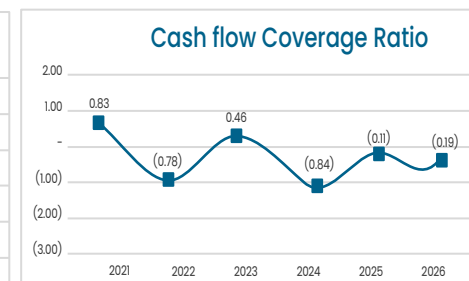
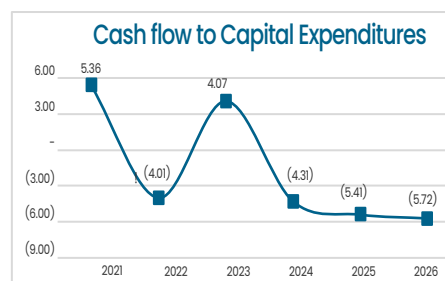
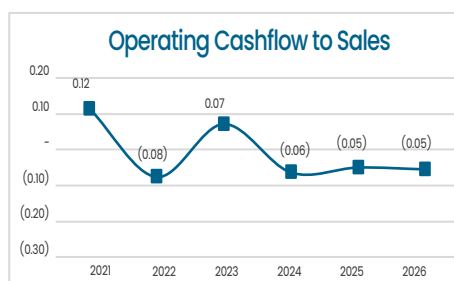
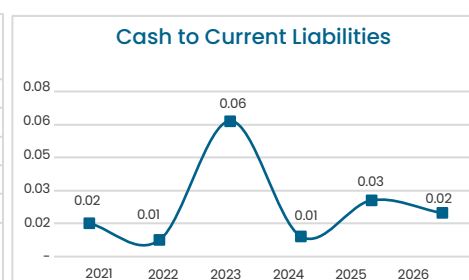
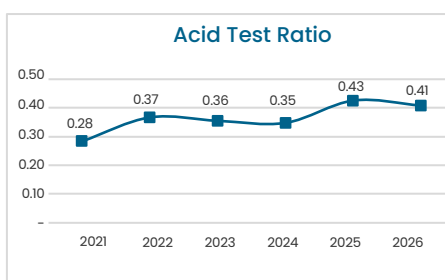
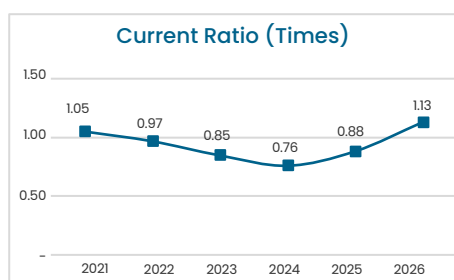
Comments

Profitability improved significantly during FY2025–26, with the Company returning to profit after three consecutive years of losses. The improvement was primarily driven by higher sales volumes, stronger demand and improved margins. Demand in Pakistan's flat steel segment increased by approximately 9%, from 1.04 million tons to 1.13 million tons, while the share of local producers increased from 37% to 48%.

International steel prices also remained supportive during the year, reaching approximately US\$550 by May 2026, with local prices broadly following international market trends. These factors enabled the Company to achieve better margins and resulted in an overall improvement in key profitability ratios.

LIQUIDITY RATIOS

Description	Formula	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Current ratio (Times)	Current Assets / Current Liabilities	1.13	0.88	0.76	0.85	0.97	1.05
Quick / Acid test ratio (Times)	Liquid Assets / Current Liabilities	0.41	0.43	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.28
Cash to Current Liabilities (Times)	Cash and Bank / Current Liabilities	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.02
Cash Flow from Operations to Sales (Times)	Cashflow from Operations / Net Sales	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	0.07	(0.08)	0.12
Cash flow to capital expenditures (Times)	Cashflow from Operations / Capital expenditures	(5.72)	(5.41)	(4.31)	4.07	(4.01)	5.36
Cash flow coverage ratio (Times)	Cashflow from Operations / Total debt	(0.19)	(0.11)	(0.84)	0.46	(0.78)	0.83

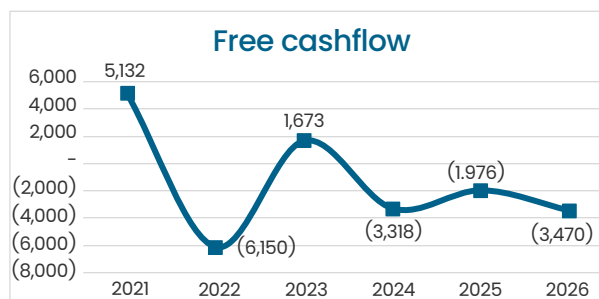
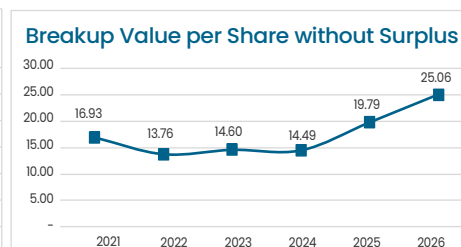
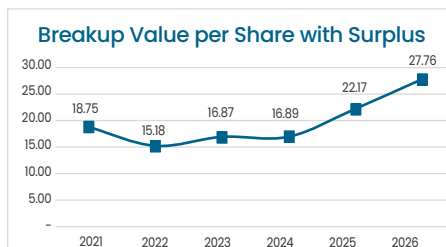
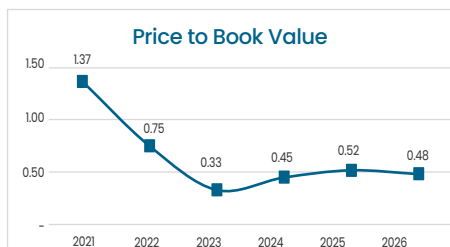
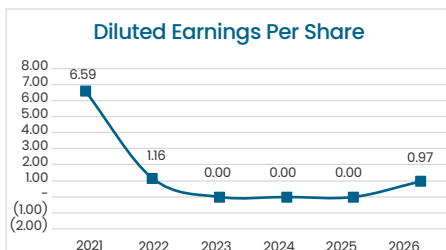
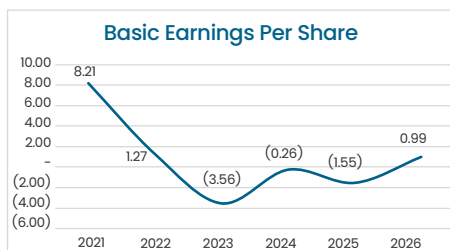


Comments

The Company's liquidity position weakened during FY2025–26. The decline was primarily attributable to higher inventory levels and an increase in short-term borrowings. Inventory was maintained at elevated levels to support anticipated production and sales requirements, resulting in higher inventory days and increased working capital requirements. Consequently, operating cash flows remained under pressure despite the improvement in sales revenue during the year.

INVESTMENT / MARKET RATIOS

Description	Formula	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Basic Earnings / (Loss) per Share (Rs. / Share)	Earnings Attributable to Ordinary Shareholders / Weighted Average Number of Shares	0.99	(1.55)	(0.26)	(3.56)	1.27	8.21
Diluted Earnings / (Loss) per Share (Rs. / Share) (NI)	Diluted Earnings Attributable to Ordinary Shareholders / Weighted Average Number of Shares	0.97	-	-	-	1.16	6.59
Price Earning Ratios (Times) per share	Market Price / Basic Earnings or (Loss) per Share	13.27	-	-	-	8.70	3.03
Price to Book Value Ratio (Times)	Market Price / Book Value per Share	0.48	0.52	0.45	0.33	0.75	1.37
Dividend Yield Ratio	Total Annual Dividend / Market Price	Refer (NI)				8.03%	Refer (NI)
Dividend Payout Ratio	Total Annual Dividend / Annual Income					24.4%	
Cash Dividend per Share	Cash Dividend per Share					2	
Break up Value per Share (with Revaluation Surplus) (Rs. / Share)	Equity including surplus on revaluation of fixed assets / Number of shares	27.76	22.17	16.89	16.87	15.18	18.75
Break up Value per Share (without Revaluation Surplus) (Rs. / Share)	Equity excluding surplus on revaluation of fixed assets / number of shares	25.06	19.79	14.49	14.60	13.76	16.93
Free Cash Flows (Rs. In Millions)		(3,470)	(1,976)	(3,318)	1,673	(6,150)	5,132



Comments

Investment ratios of the Company improved during FY2025-26, supported by the Company's return to profitability and improved operating performance. The Pakistan Stock Exchange also witnessed a strong upward trend during the year, with the KSE-100 Index increasing from 125,627 points as at June 30, 2025 to 180,302 points as at June 30, 2026, representing an increase of approximately 43.5%.

The Company reported a profit after tax of Rs. 981 million during FY2026 compared with a loss of Rs. 1.35 billion in the preceding year, resulting in basic earnings per share of Rs. 0.99 compared with a loss per share of Rs. 1.55 in FY2025. The improved earnings, together with the positive market environment, supported an improvement in the Company's investment indicators during the year.

The Company continues to focus on strengthening its financial and operational performance, which is expected to support sustainable value creation for its shareholders over the longer term.

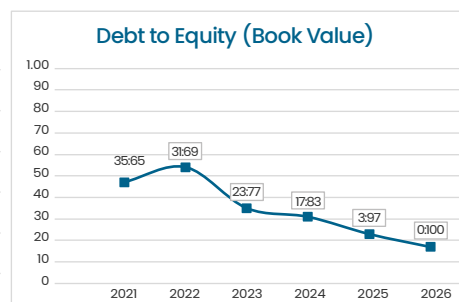
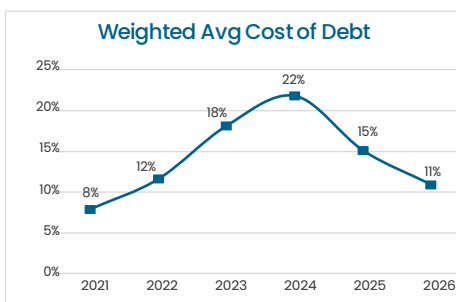
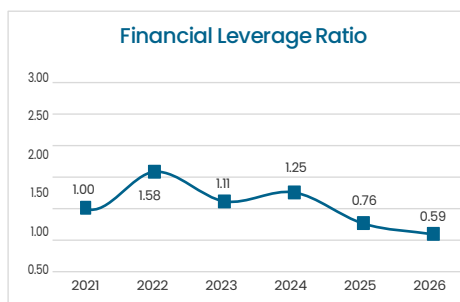
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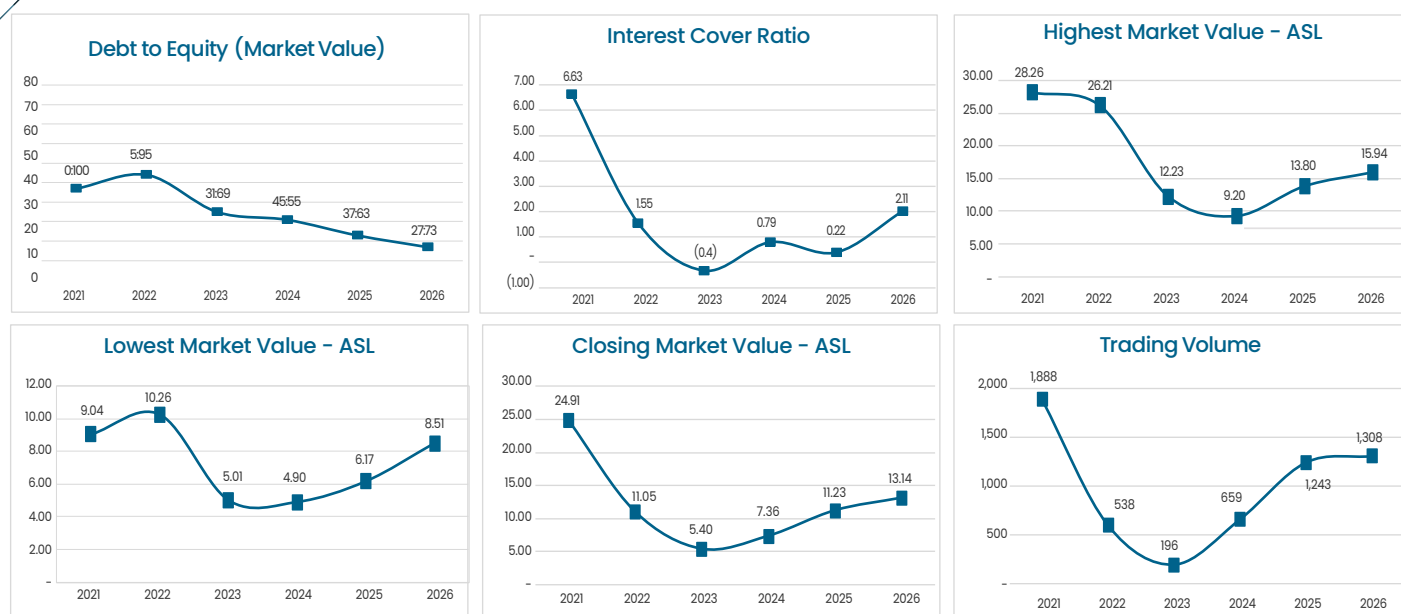
NI – In view of the Company's recovery from three consecutive years of losses, no cash dividend has been declared for ordinary shareholders during the year, therefore, the same has not been disclosed and presented.

The Company continues to focus on strengthening its financial and operational performance, which is expected to support sustainable value creation for its shareholders over the longer term.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE RATIOS

Description	Formula	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Financial Leverage Ratio (Times)	Total Debt / Total Equity	0.59	0.76	1.25	1.11	1.58	1.00
Weighted Average Cost of Debt (%) (NI)	Total Interest / Total Debt	11%	15%	22%	18%	12%	8%
Debt to equity ratio (book value)	Total Long Term Debt / Equity	0:100	3:97	17:83	23:77	31:69	35:65
Debt to equity ratio (market value)	Market Value (MV) of Long Term Debt / MV of Equity	0:100	5:95	31:69	45:55	37:63	27:73
Interest Cover Ratio (Times)	Profit from Operations / Finance Cost	2.11	0.22	0.79	(0.4)	1.55	6.63
Market Value per share (Symbol: ASL)							
- High (Rs. / Share)	N/A	15.94	13.80	9.20	12.23	26.21	28.26
- Low (Rs. / Share)	N/A	8.51	6.17	4.90	5.01	10.26	9.04
- Closing (Rs. / Share)	N/A	13.14	11.23	7.36	5.40	11.05	24.91
Total Volume Traded (Number of shares in million)	N/A	1,308	1,243	659	196	598	1,888





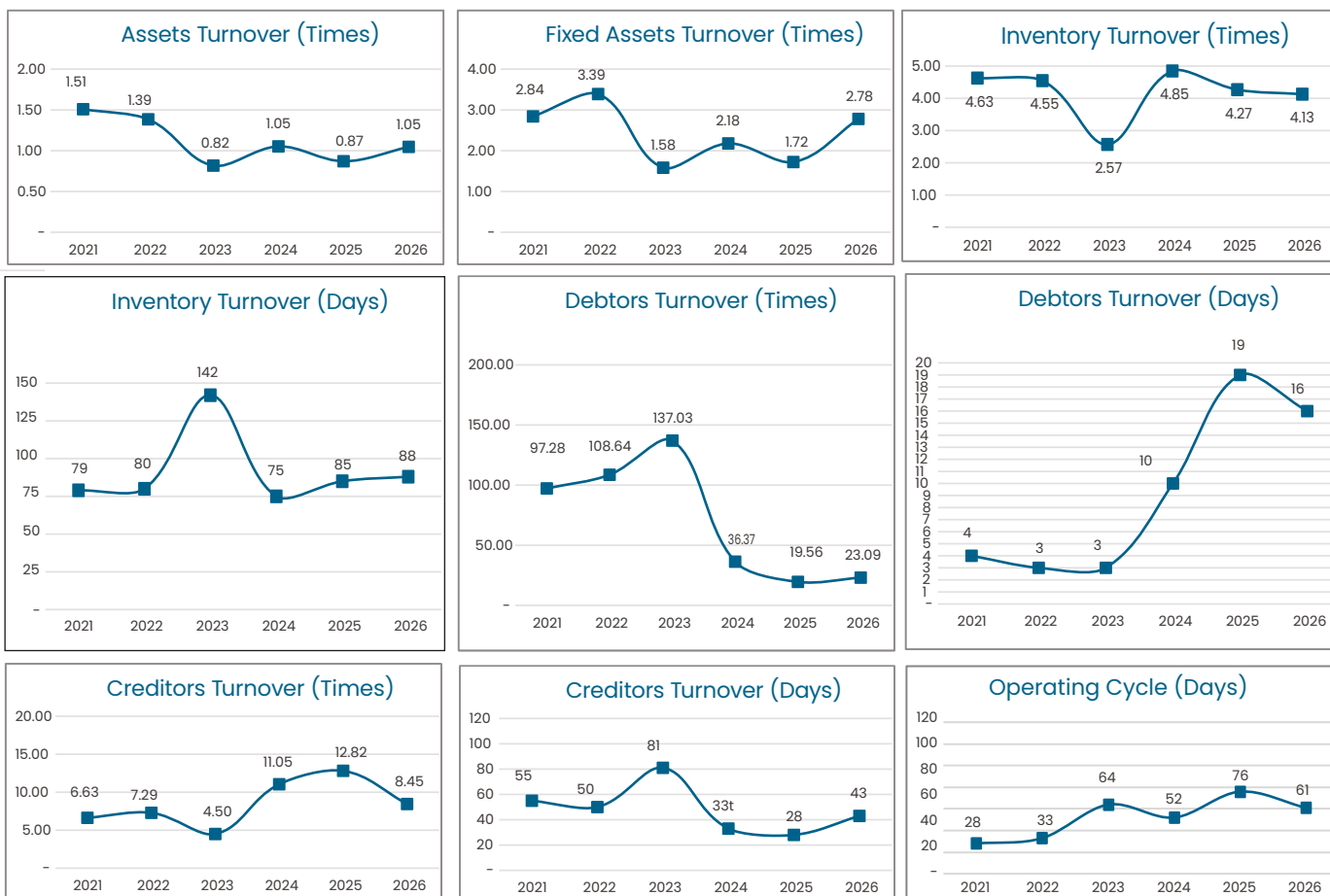
Comments

During FY2025-26, the Company strengthened its capital structure, with the financial leverage ratio improving from 0.76x to 0.59x and the long-term debt-to-equity ratio improving to 0:100. This improvement was supported by better operating profitability arising from improved margins and an expansion in the flat steel market. The weighted average cost of debt also declined from 15% to 11%, reducing the overall financing cost.

Improved profitability strengthened the Company's debt-servicing capacity, with the interest cover ratio increasing from 0.39x to 2.02x. The Company's improved financial performance was also reflected in its market performance. The ASL share price increased from Rs. 11.23 at June 30, 2025 to Rs. 13.14 at June 30, 2026, while total trading volume increased from 1,243 million shares to 1,308 million shares.

ACTIVITY RATIOS

Description	Formula	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Total Assets Turnover Ratio (Times)	Net Sales / Total Assets	1.05	0.87	1.05	0.82	1.39	1.51
Fixed Assets Turnover Ratio (Times)	Net Sales / Total Fixed Assets	2.78	1.72	2.18	1.58	3.39	2.84
Inventory Turnover (Times)	Cost of Goods Sold / Average Inventory	4.13	4.27	4.85	2.57	4.55	4.63
Inventory Turnover (Days)	Average Inventory / Cost of Goods Sold x 365	88	85	75	142	80	79
Debtors Turnover (Times)	Sales / Average Receivable	23.09	19.56	36.37	137.03	108.64	97.28
Debtors Turnover (Days)	Average Receivable / Sales x 365	16	19	10	3	3	4
Creditors Turnover (Times)	Cost of Goods Sold / Average Creditors	8.45	12.82	11.05	4.50	7.29	6.63
Creditors Turnover (Days)	Average Creditors / Cost of Goods Sold x 365	43	28	33	81	50	55
Operating Cycle (Days)	Days in Inventory + Days in Receivables - Days in Creditors	61	76	52	64	33	28



Comments

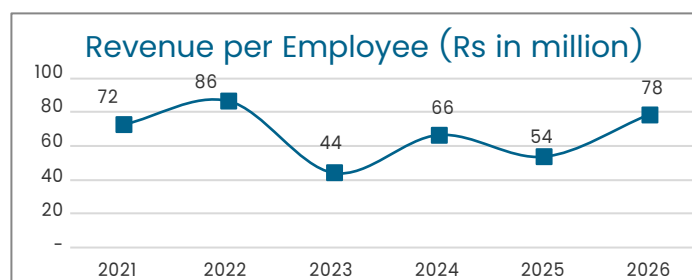
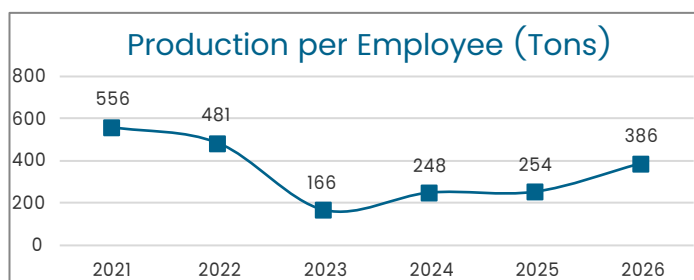
The Company's activity ratios reflect improved asset utilization and a more efficient operating cycle during FY 2025-26. The total assets turnover ratio strengthened to 1.05 times (2025: 0.87 times), while the fixed assets turnover ratio improved significantly to 2.78 times (2025: 1.72 times), reflecting the Company's ability to generate substantially higher sales from its asset base, in line with the 61% growth in revenue achieved during the year.

Inventory turnover stood at 88 days (2025: 85 days), broadly consistent with the prior year, as the Company strategically built up inventory levels to support strong sales growth and capture favorable market opportunities. Debtors turnover improved to 16 days (2025: 19 days), with receivables converting to cash more quickly at 23.09 times (2025: 19.56 times), reflecting continued discipline in the Company's credit and collection practices even as sales volumes expanded significantly.

Creditors turnover extended to 43 days (2025: 28 days), reflecting the Company's effective use of supplier credit terms to efficiently manage its working capital requirements amid higher business activity. As a result, the Company's overall operating cycle improved markedly to 61 days (2025: 76 days), a reduction of 15 days, demonstrating enhanced working capital efficiency and the Company's ability to convert its expanded scale of operations into a leaner, more streamlined cash conversion cycle.

Employee Productivity RATIOS

Employee Productivity Ratios	Formula	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Production per Employee	Production / Average No. of Factory Employees	386	254	248	166	481	556
Revenue per Employee	Net Sales / Average No. of Employees	78	54	66	44	86	72



Others

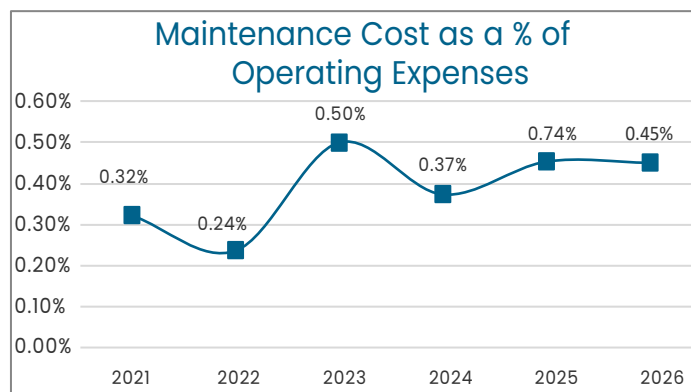
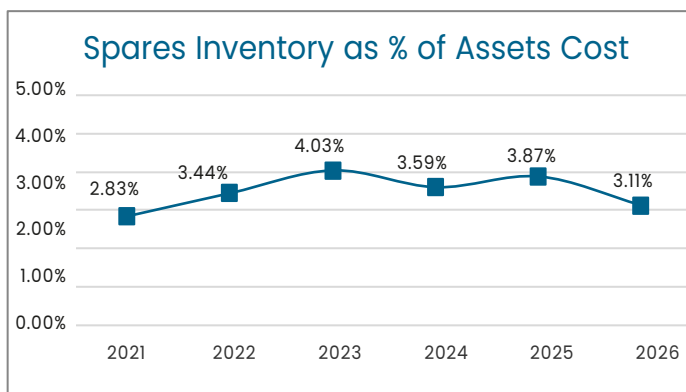
Formula

Spares Inventory as % of Assets Cost
Maintenance Cost as % of Operating Expenses

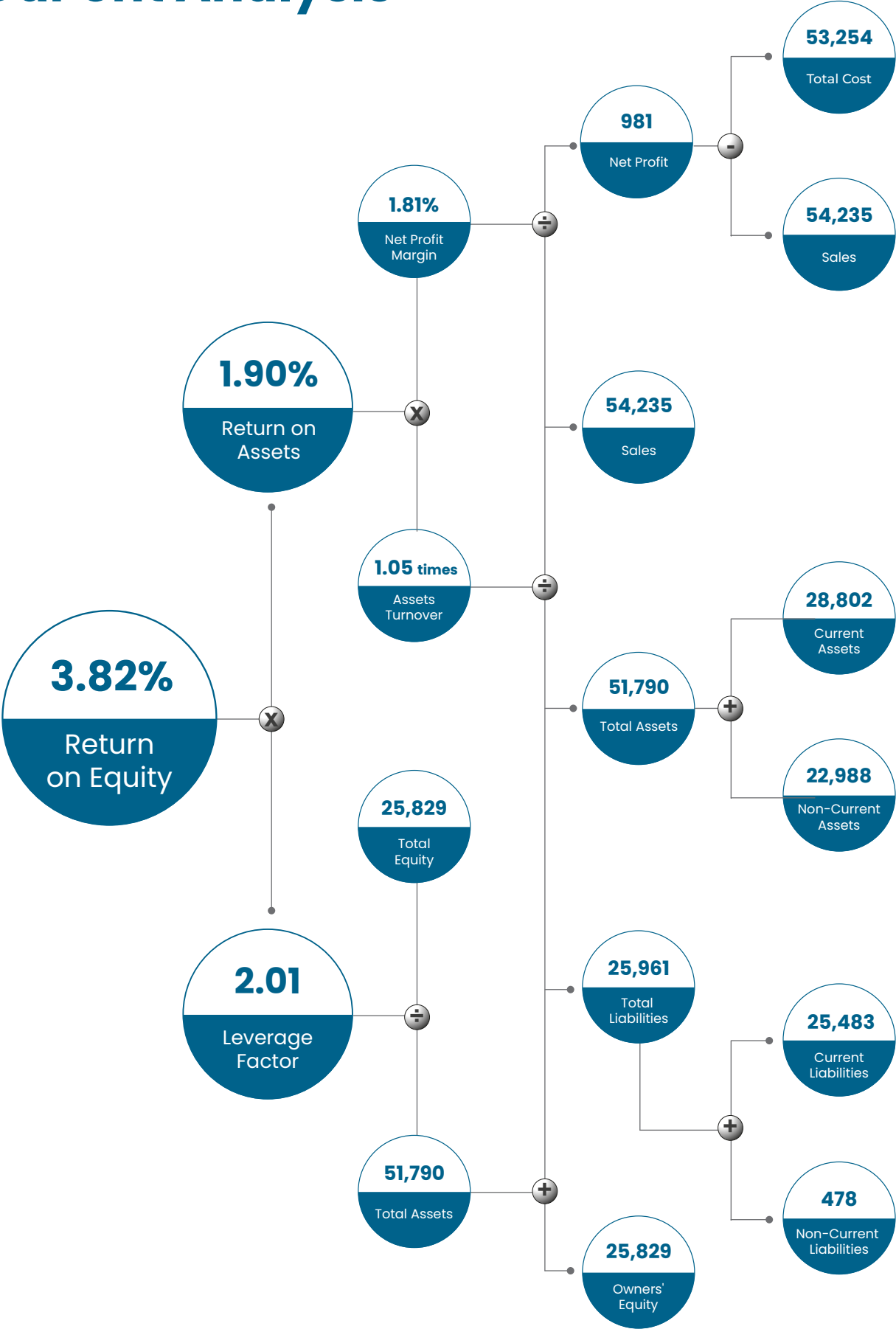
Total Spares / Total Assets

Maintenance Cost / Operating Expenses

2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
3.11%	3.87%	3.59%	4.03%	3.44%	2.83%
0.45%	0.74%	0.37%	0.50%	0.24%	0.32%



DuPont Analysis



DuPont Analysis

DUPONT ANALYSIS (Rs. In Million)		2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
A	Non-current liabilities	477	412	942	3,739	5,100	6,274
B	Current Liabilities	25,484	17,728	23,948	18,615	27,669	15,783
C = A+B	Total Liabilities	25,961	18,140	24,890	22,354	32,769	22,057
D	Non-current Assets	22,987	23,105	22,387	22,265	20,036	19,951
E	Current Assets	28,802	15,651	18,210	15,781	26,769	16,573
F = D + E	Total Assets	51,789	38,756	40,597	38,046	46,805	36,524
G = F - C	Owners' Equity	25,828	20,616	15,707	15,692	14,036	14,467
H	Sales	54,235	33,752	42,750	31,102	64,830	55,116
I	Total Cost	53,254	35,104	42,882	34,318	63,684	48,748
J = H - I	Net Profit / (Loss)	981	(1,352)	(132)	(3,216)	1,146	6,368
K = J / H	Net Profit / Loss Margin (%)	1.81%	(4.01%)	(0.31%)	(10.34%)	1.77%	11.55%
L = H / F	Assets Turnover (Times)	1.05	0.87	1.05	0.82	1.39	1.51
M = F / G	Leverage Factor (Times)	2.01	1.88	2.58	2.42	3.33	2.52
N = K x L	Return on Assets (%)	1.90%	(3.49%)	(0.33%)	(8.45%)	2.45%	17.44%
O = M x N	Return on Equity (%)	3.82%	(6.56%)	(0.84%)	(20.49%)	8.16%	44.02%

The DuPont analysis illustrates the Company's return on equity through its three key components (profit margin, asset turnover, and financial leverage) providing insight into the drivers behind the Company's improved profitability during the year.

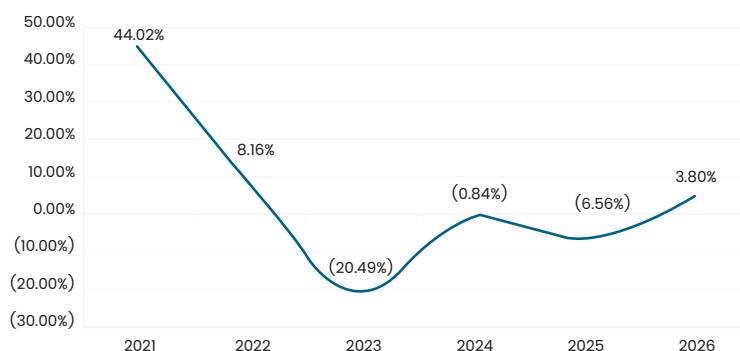
The net profit margin turned positive at 1.81% during FY 2025-26, a marked recovery from the net loss margin of 4.01% recorded in the prior year, driven by improved sales volumes, better gross margins, and reduced finance costs. Asset turnover improved to 1.05 times (2025: 0.87 times), reflecting the Company's enhanced ability to generate sales from its asset base, consistent with the 61% revenue growth achieved during the year. Together, these improvements lifted the return on assets to 1.90% (2025: -3.49%).

The leverage factor stood at 2.01 times (2025: 1.88 times), continuing the Company's multi-year deleveraging trend from a peak of 3.33 times in FY 2022, supported by the sponsor's equity injection and the settlement of the long-term loan during the year. Applying this leverage to the improved return on assets, the Company's return on equity rose to 3.82% (2025: -6.56%), reflecting the combined benefit of stronger operating profitability, more efficient asset utilization, and a progressively strengthened equity base.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the DuPont analysis shows that ASML's ROE recovery to 3.82% in FY 2025-26 was primarily earnings-driven. A return to a positive net margin of 1.81% and improved asset turnover of 1.05 times were the main contributors, while a modest rise in leverage, from 1.88 to 2.01 times, played a secondary role. This reflects a genuine operational recovery and a more sustainable earnings profile going into the coming year.

Dupont Graph (%)



Statement of Financial Position

Total assets grew by 34% to Rs. 51,789 million during FY 2025-26, reversing the declining trend observed in FY 2025 (-5%) and reflecting the Company's expanded scale of operations. This growth was driven by a sharp 84% increase in current assets, largely on account of higher inventory holdings and trade receivables built up to support the year's strong sales growth, while non-current assets remained broadly stable, declining marginally by 1%.

On the equity and liabilities side, shareholders' equity increased by 25% to Rs. 25,828 million, continuing its multi-year growth trajectory and reflecting both the profit earned during the year and the sponsor's equity injection. Non-current liabilities rose by 16% to Rs. 477 million, though this remains substantially below historical levels following the continued repayment of long-term debt in recent years. Current liabilities increased by 44%, broadly in line with the growth in current assets, reflecting higher trade and other payables associated with the year's expanded procurement and production activity. This increase was further supported by a significant rise in advances from customers, which grew to Rs. 1,239 million (2025: Rs. 365 million), reflecting stronger forward order booking and customer confidence amid improving demand conditions.

Statement of Profit or Loss

Revenue grew by 61% to Rs. 54,235 million during the year, marking a strong recovery from the 21% decline recorded in FY 2025 and reflecting a substantial improvement in sales volumes and pricing. Gross profit rose sharply by 256% to Rs. 5,933 million, significantly outpacing revenue growth and reflecting the marked recovery in gross margins during the year.

Selling and distribution costs increased by 244%, largely on account of higher export freight charges linked to increased export volumes and elevated international freight rates, while administrative expenses rose by a more modest 9%, reflecting continued cost discipline. As a result, profit from operations increased by 503% to Rs. 3,643 million.

Finance costs declined by 37% to Rs. 1,727 million, continuing the downward trend from the prior year and reflecting lower average borrowing rates and reduced debt levels following the settlement of long-term loans. This, combined with the strong operating performance, enabled the Company to report a profit before taxation of Rs. 1,756 million, a significant turnaround from the loss of Rs. 1,666 million recorded in FY 2025. After accounting for taxation, the Company reported profit after tax of Rs. 981 million for the year, compared to a net loss of Rs. 1,352 million in the prior year.

Vertical Analysis

Statement of Financial Position

Assets

Non-Current Assets	22,987	44%	23,105	60%	22,387	55%	22,265	59%	20,036	43%	19,951	55%
Current Assets	28,802	56%	15,651	40%	18,210	45%	15,781	41%	26,769	57%	16,573	45%
Total Assets	51,789	100%	38,756	100%	40,597	100%	38,046	100%	46,805	100%	36,524	100%

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Statement of Profit or Loss

Revenue	54,235 (48,303)	100% 89%	33,752 (32,084)	100% 95%	42,750 (38,919)	100% 91%	31,102 (29,089)	100% 94%	64,830 (59,317)	100% 91%	55,116 (43,931)	100% 80%
Cost of sales												
Gross profit	5,933 (1,654) (635)	10.94% (3%) (1%)	1,668 (481) (583)	4.94% (1%) (2%)	3,831 (569) (446)	8.96% (1%) (1%)	2,013 (142) (413)	6.47% 0% (1%)	5,513 (421) (395)	9% (1%) (1%)	11,185 (239) (357)	20% 0% (1%)
Selling and distribution cost												
Administrative expenses												
Profit from operations	3,643 (221) 60	7% 0% 0%	604 (76) 538	2% 0% 2%	2,816 (6) 255	7% 0% 1%	1,458 (2,801) 139	5% (9%) 0%	4,697 (1,208) 86	7% (2%) 0%	10,590 (977) 499	19% (2%) 1%
Other expenses												
Other Income												
Finance cost												
Profit / (Loss) before taxation	1,756 (775)	3% (1%)	(1,666) 314	(5%) 1%	(797) 664	(2%) 2%	(4,843) 1,627	(16%) 5%	1,275 (129)	2% 0%	8,587 (2,219)	16% (4%)
Taxation												
Profit / (Loss) for the year	981 2%	2%	(1,352) (4%)	(4%)	(133) 0%	0%	(3,216) 2%	(10%)	1,146 2%	2%	6,368 12%	12%

Statement of Financial Position

The Company's asset composition shifted notably during FY 2025-26, with current assets rising to 56% of total assets (2025: 40%), driven by the significant build-up in inventory and trade receivables to support the year's strong sales growth. Correspondingly, the share of non-current assets declined to 44% (2025: 60%), reflecting the shift in asset mix toward working capital rather than a reduction in the Company's fixed asset base.

On the equity and liabilities side, shareholders' equity represented 50% of total equity and liabilities (2025: 53%), continuing to form the largest single component of the Company's capital structure, supported by the year's profitability and the sponsor's equity contribution. Non-current liabilities remained minimal at 1% of the total (2025: 1%), continuing a multi-year decline from 17% in FY 2021, reflecting the Company's sustained deleveraging and the full repayment of long-term debt during the year. Current liabilities represented 49% of the total (2025: 46%), rising at a slower pace than current assets, which strengthened the Company's working capital position.

Statement of Profit & Loss

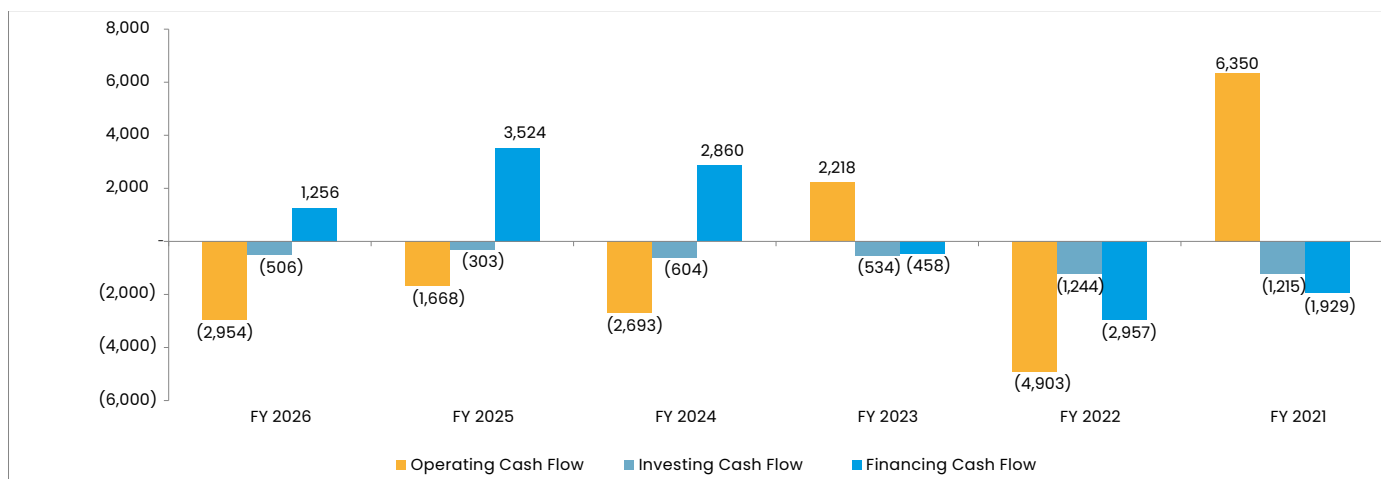
The cost of sales as a percentage of revenue improved to 89% during the year (2025: 95%), translating into a gross margin of 10.94% (2025: 4.94%), the highest level achieved since FY 2021, reflecting the Company's improved pricing and cost efficiency amid a more favorable market environment.

Selling and distribution costs increased to 3% of revenue (2025: 1%), primarily on account of higher export freight charges linked to increased export volumes, while administrative expenses declined to 1% of revenue (2025: 2%), consistent with recent years. As a result, profit from operations improved to 7% of revenue (2025: 2%), returning to levels last seen in FY 2023-2025.

Finance cost as a percentage of revenue declined significantly to 3% (2025: 8%), continuing its downward trend from the elevated levels seen in FY 2023-2025 and reflecting the Company's reduced borrowing levels and lower average interest rates. Consequently, profit before taxation improved to 3% of revenue (2025: -5%), and the Company reported a net profit margin of 2% for the year (2025: -4%).

Summary of Cash Flow Statement

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
	Rs. In Million					
Cash (used in) / generated from operations	(144)	2,308	2,026	6,169	(959)	8,964
Income tax and levies paid	(924)	(589)	(923)	(788)	(1,392)	(1,046)
Mark-up on loans paid	(1,843)	(3,369)	(3,789)	(3,142)	(1,810)	(1,580)
Return on bank deposits received	13	10	21	37	35	33
Employee benefits paid	(26)	(30)	(27)	(17)	(15)	(8)
Workers' welfare fund paid	-	-	-	(18)	(194)	-
Workers' profits participation fund paid	-	-	-	(75)	(516)	-
(Increase) / decrease Increase in long-term deposits	(30)	3	(0)	52	(53)	(13)
Net cash (used in) operating activities	(2,954)	(1,668)	(2,693)	2,218	(4,903)	6,350
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(516)	(308)	(625)	(545)	(1,222)	(1,184)
Purchase of intangibles	-	-	-	-	(24)	(34)
Sale proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	10	5	21	11	3	3
Net cash used in investing activities	(506)	(303)	(604)	(534)	(1,244)	(1,215)
Proceeds from issue of share capital	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long term loan (repaid) / obtained - net	(613)	(2,623)	(1,363)	(1,483)	(1,452)	(1,908)
Contributions received from associated undertaking	6,919	8,281	-	4,000	-	-
Short-term borrowings obtained / (paid)	(2,021)	(103)	4,333	(2,930)	-	-
Repayment of sponsor's Loan	(3,000)	(2,000)	-	-	-	-
Dividend paid	0	(1)	(65)	(1)	(1,475)	-
Increase / (decrease) in liabilities against assets subject to finance leases	(29)	(30)	(45)	(44)	(29)	(21)
Net cash generated / (used in) from financing activities	1,256	3,524	2,860	(458)	(2,957)	(1,929)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(2,204)	1,554	(436)	1,226	(9,103)	3,205
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	(0.021)	(1,554)	(1,120)	(2,345)	(6,558)	(9,764)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	(2,204)	(0.021)	(1,554)	(1,120)	(15,661)	(6,558)



Comments on Cash Flow Analysis

In 2026, net cash used in operating activities stood at Rs. 2,954 million. Cash used in operations amounted to Rs. 144 million; however, after mark-up payments of Rs. 1,843 million and income tax payments of Rs. 924 million, along with other operating cash outflows, net cash used in operating activities amounted to Rs. 2,954 million. This reflects continued working capital requirements despite the Company's return to profitability.

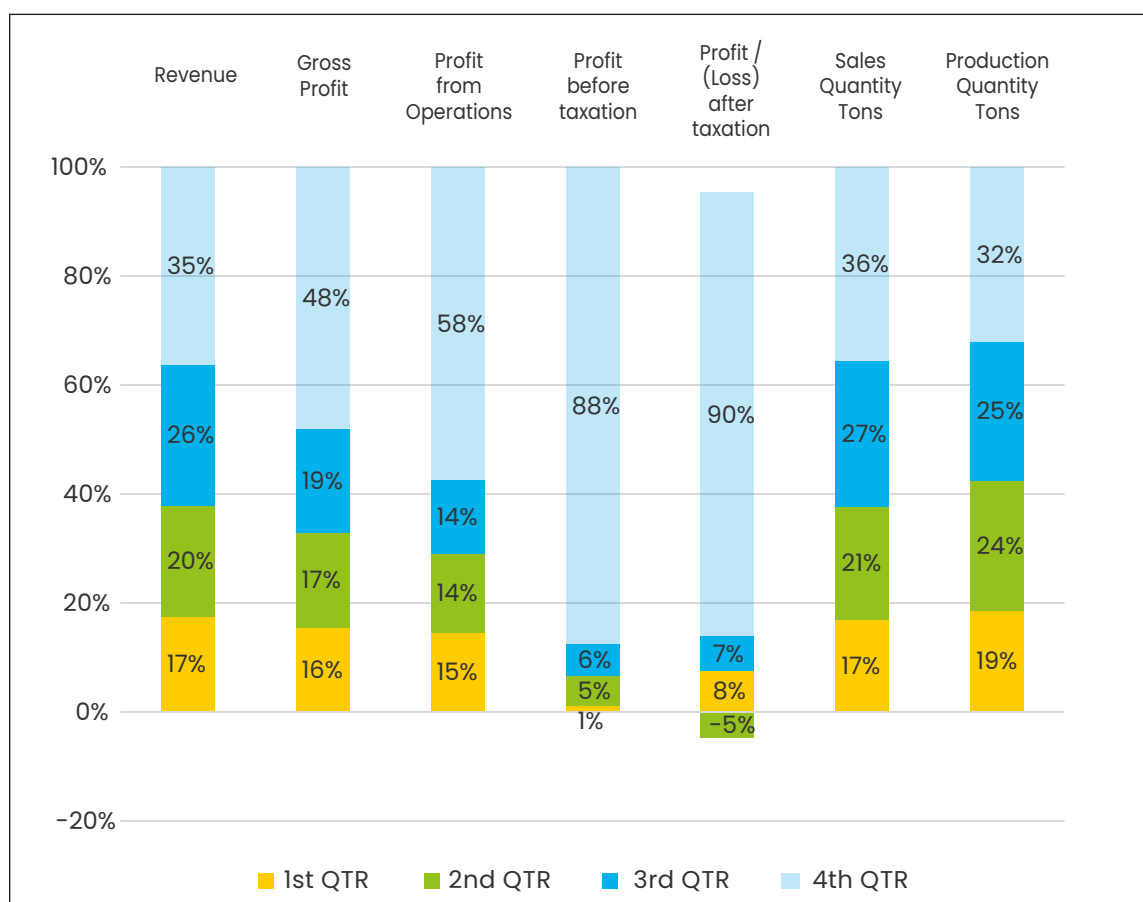
Investing activities resulted in a net cash outflow of Rs. 506 million, primarily due to capital expenditure of Rs. 516 million on property, plant and equipment, partly offset by Rs. 10 million received from the disposal of assets.

Financing activities generated a net inflow of Rs. 1,256 million, primarily due to Rs. 6,919 million received from the sponsor contribution, partly offset by repayment of the sponsor's loan, long-term debt and short-term borrowings.

As a result, cash and cash equivalents decreased by Rs. 2,204 million during the year, reflecting continued working capital requirements and debt-related cash outflows despite the improvement in the Company's operating profitability.

Results Reported in Interim Financial Statements and Final Accounts

	1 st QTR	2 nd QTR	3 rd QTR	4 th QTR	FY 2026
	Rs. In '000				
Revenue	9,462,646	11,105,331	13,985,588	19,681,659	54,235,224
Cost of sales	(8,540,635)	(10,076,302)	(12,859,427)	(16,826,175)	(48,302,539)
Gross profit	922,011	1,029,029	1,126,161	2,855,484	5,932,685
Selling and distribution cost	(244,139)	(347,521)	(480,923)	(581,042)	(1,653,625)
Administrative expenses	(145,533)	(159,502)	(150,967)	(179,181)	(635,183)
Profit from operations	532,339	522,006	494,271	2,095,261	3,643,877
Other expenses	(10,181)	(36,828)	(27,241)	(146,799)	(221,049)
Other income	23,255	19,009	7,719	10,164	60,147
Finance cost	(525,351)	(408,412)	(371,881)	(421,668)	(1,727,312)
Profit before taxation	20,062	95,775	102,868	1,536,958	1,755,663
Taxation	61,978	(146,325)	(35,233)	(654,934)	(774,514)
Profit / (loss) after taxation	82,040	(50,550)	67,635	882,024	981,149
Sales Qty (Tons)	43,474	53,220	68,650	91,800	257,144
Production Qty (Tons)	49,513	63,544	67,908	85,511	266,476



Quarterly Results Analysis

Quarter 1

International steel prices remained largely stable during the July–September quarter. In the flat steel sector, HRC prices fluctuated within a narrow band of around US\$ 475 per ton, FOB China. The trade tensions between the United States and China further intensified during the quarter, with steep tariffs imposed by the United States on multiple countries, including China. Steel exports from Pakistan to the United States became subject to a 50% tariff, up from the previous 25%, rendering exports to that region considerably more challenging. Exports to other regions, however, registered healthy growth during the period.

The total quantity sold during the Jul-Sep 2025 quarter stood at 43,474 tons, as compared to 20,503 tons sold during the corresponding period last year, reflecting a rise of approximately 112%. Exports during the period stood at 5,856 tons, compared to 1,975 tons exported in the corresponding period last year.

The total quantity produced during the period was 49,513 tons, compared to 23,187 tons in the corresponding period last year, marking a growth of approximately 114%.

Quarter 2

HRC prices remained largely stable during the second quarter, hovering around US\$ 465 per ton, FOB China. International trade tensions persisted, with the United States threatening additional tariffs on China over rare earth export restrictions, though this had limited impact on global steel pricing during the quarter. Domestically, economic indicators continued to improve, with steel demand strengthening and the Company's local market share expanding further.

The total quantity sold during the period was 53,220 tons, of which 15,219 tons was exported, compared to 35,904 tons sold in the corresponding period last year, an uptick of approximately 48%. The total quantity produced during the quarter stood at 63,544 tons, compared to 40,221 tons produced in the corresponding quarter last year, representing a growth of approximately 58%.

Quarter 3

HRC prices remained largely stable at the start of the third quarter. However, prices began to climb sharply following the outbreak of the US–Iran conflict, which disrupted regional shipping routes and heightened tensions around the Strait of Hormuz, a critical corridor for global energy and freight movement. This led to a marked increase in energy costs and international freight charges, as shipping lines rerouted vessels and freight insurance premiums rose sharply amid escalating geopolitical risk. The resulting cost pressure fed through into higher international steel prices during the later part of the quarter.

On the domestic front, local demand for CRC and GI products continued to strengthen, supported by improving economic conditions. The Company also benefited from a relatively stable Rupee–Dollar exchange rate during the quarter, which helped contain the cost of imported raw materials despite the volatile international pricing environment.

The total quantity sold during the quarter was 68,650 tons, of which 15,422 tons was exported to several countries, compared to 39,170 tons sold in the corresponding period last year, a rise of approximately 75%. The total quantity produced during the quarter was 67,908 tons, compared to 42,012 tons produced in the corresponding quarter last year, marking a growth of approximately 62%, as production was scaled up to meet the growing demand for CRC and GI.

Quarter 4

The fourth quarter saw a significant escalation in the US-Iran conflict, which intensified into a full-scale confrontation and triggered a sharp rise in international steel prices, with HRC peaking at approximately US\$ 550 per ton, FOB China, in May 2026, the highest level recorded during the year. The conflict continued to disrupt key shipping lanes, keeping freight and energy costs elevated and contributing to sustained upward pressure on international steel prices through the quarter.

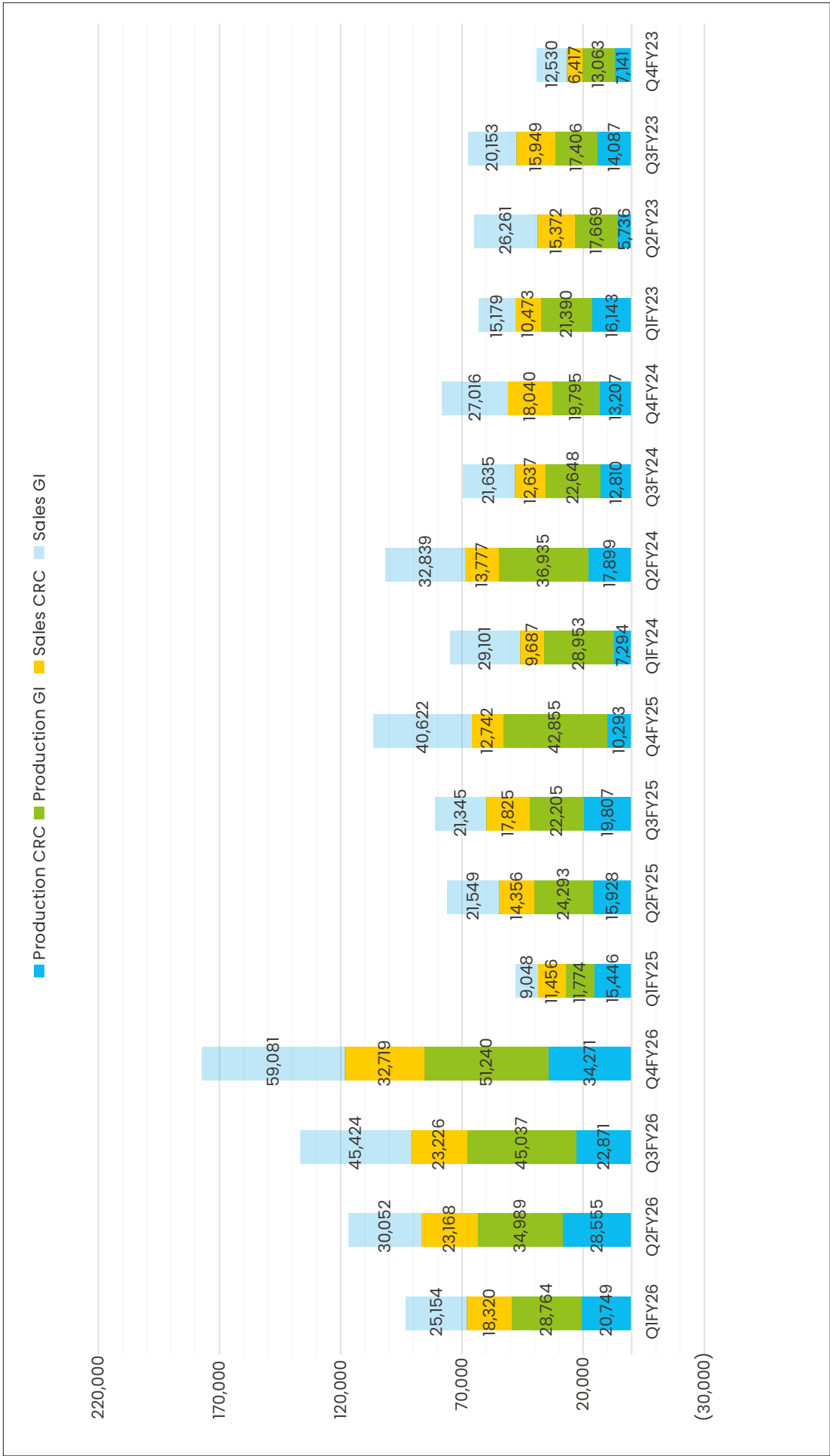
Domestic demand also remained resilient during the quarter, supported by continued growth in local CRC and GI consumption and the Company's strengthened market position.

The total quantity sold during the quarter was 91,800 tons, compared to 53,364 tons sold in the corresponding quarter last year, reflecting a rise of approximately 72%. The total quantity produced during the period was 85,511 tons, compared to 53,148 tons produced in the corresponding quarter last year, representing a growth of approximately 61%. Export sales during the quarter stood at 25,086 tons, underscoring the Company's success in diversifying its export markets amid a challenging trade environment.

Historical Sales & Production Statement

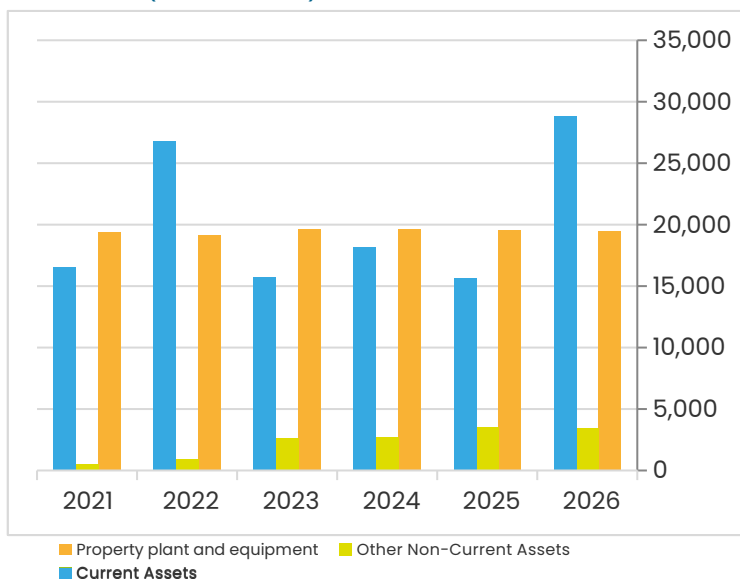
Description	Product	Q1FY26	Q2FY26	Q3FY26	Q4FY26	Q1FY25	Q2FY25	Q3FY25	Q4FY25
Production	CRC	20,749	28,555	22,871	34,271	15,446	15,928	19,807	10,293
	GI	28,764	34,989	45,037	51,240	11,774	24,293	22,205	42,855
	Total	49,513	63,544	67,908	85,511	27,219	40,221	42,012	53,148
Description	Product	Q1FY24	Q2FY24	Q3FY24	Q4FY24	Q1FY23	Q2FY23	Q3FY23	Q4FY23
Production	CRC	7,294	17,899	12,810	13,207	16,143	5,736	14,087	7,141
	GI	28,953	36,935	22,648	19,795	21,390	17,669	17,406	13,063
	Total	36,247	54,835	35,458	33,002	37,533	23,405	31,493	20,204
Description	Product	Q1FY26	Q2FY26	Q3FY26	Q4FY26	Q1FY25	Q2FY25	Q3FY25	Q4FY25
Sales	CRC	18,320	23,168	23,226	32,719	11,456	14,356	17,825	12,742
	GI	25,154	30,052	45,424	59,081	9,048	21,549	21,345	40,622
	Total	43,474	53,220	68,650	91,800	20,503	35,904	39,170	53,364
Description	Product	Q1FY24	Q2FY24	Q3FY24	Q4FY24	Q1FY23	Q2FY23	Q3FY23	Q4FY23
Sales	CRC	9,687	13,777	12,637	18,040	10,473	15,372	15,949	6,417
	GI	29,101	32,839	21,635	27,016	15,179	26,261	20,153	12,530
	Total	38,788	46,616	34,272	45,056	25,652	41,633	36,102	18,947

Historical Sales & Production Statement

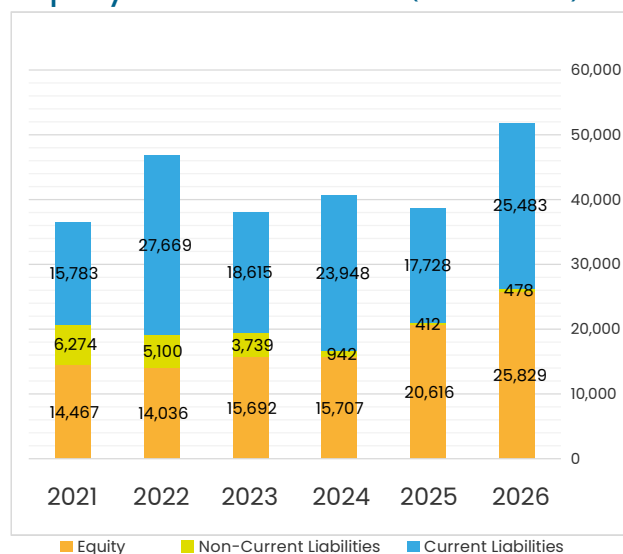


Graphical Representations

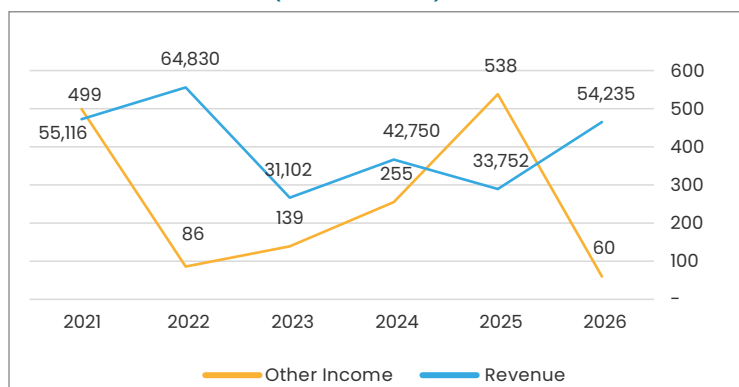
Assets (Rs. in Millions)



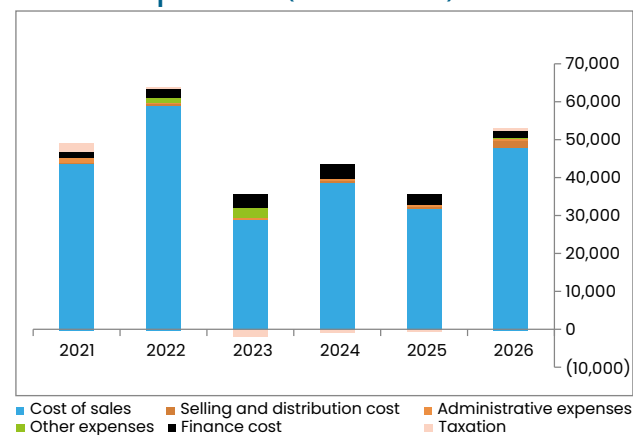
Equity and Liabilities (Rs. in Millions)



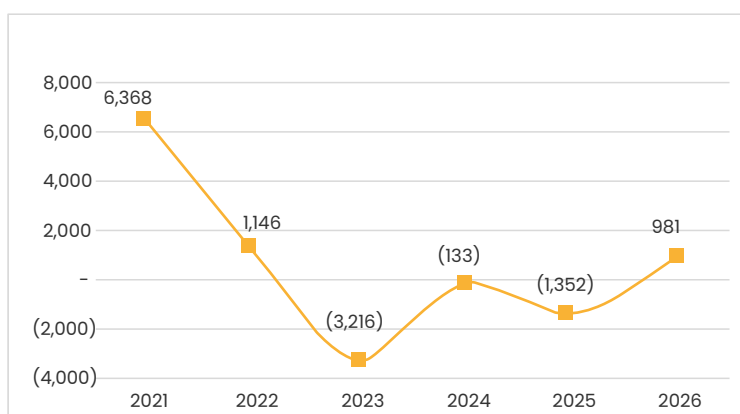
Total Income (Rs. in Millions)



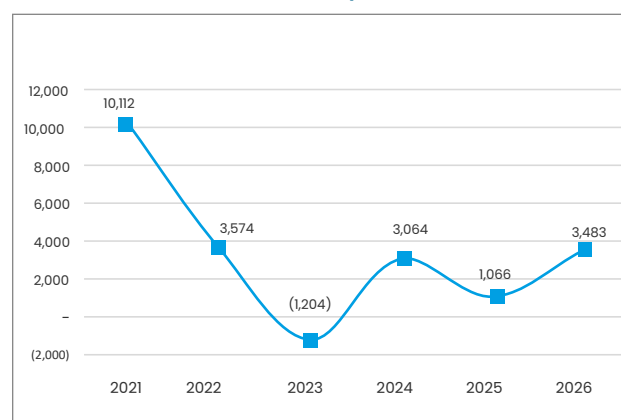
Total Expense (Rs. in Millions)



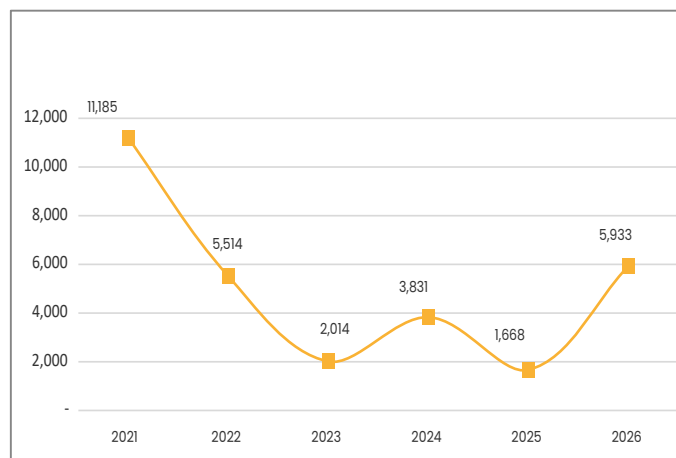
Profit / (Loss) for the year (Rs. in Millions)



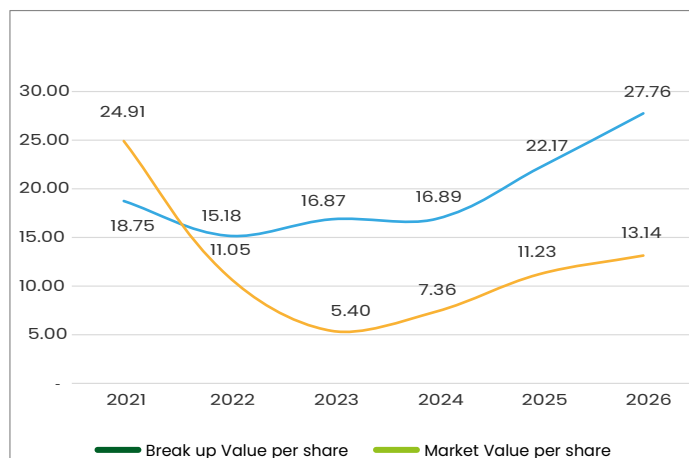
Profit / (Loss) from operations (Rs. in Millions)



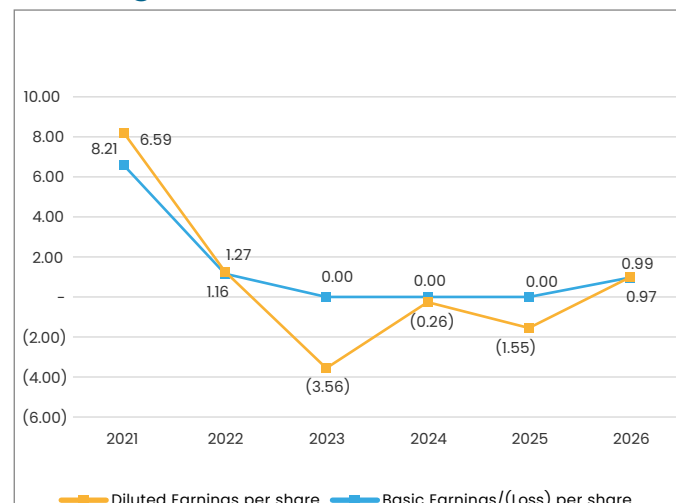
Gross Profit (Rs. in Millions)



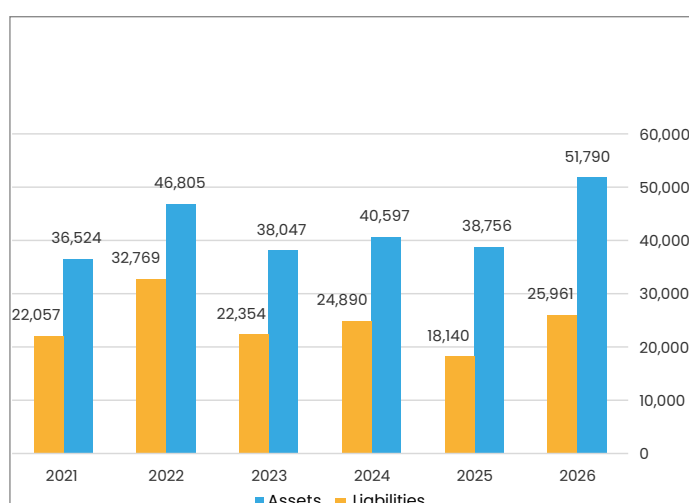
Value Per Share (Rs. per Share)



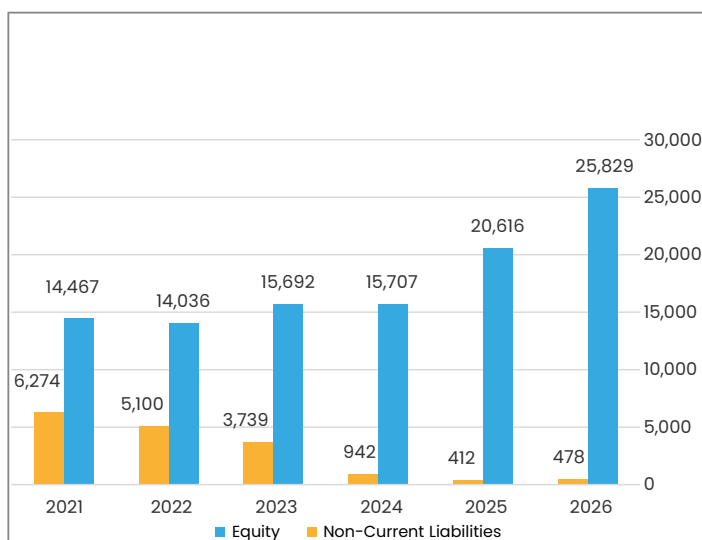
Earning Per Share (Rs. per Share)



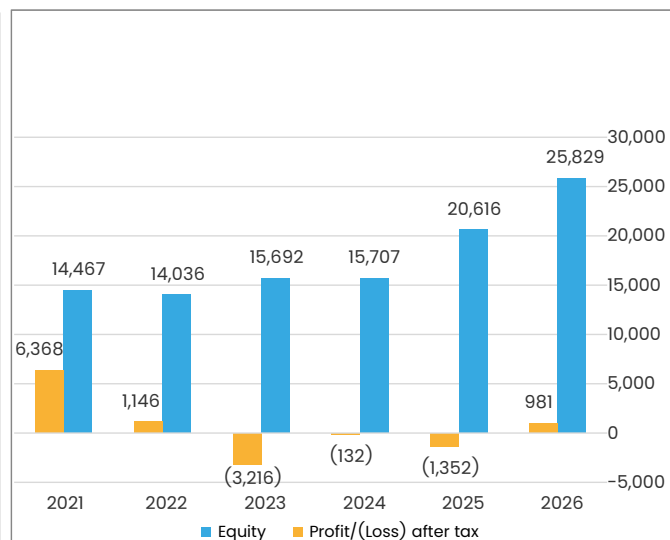
Assets & Liabilities (Rs. in Millions)



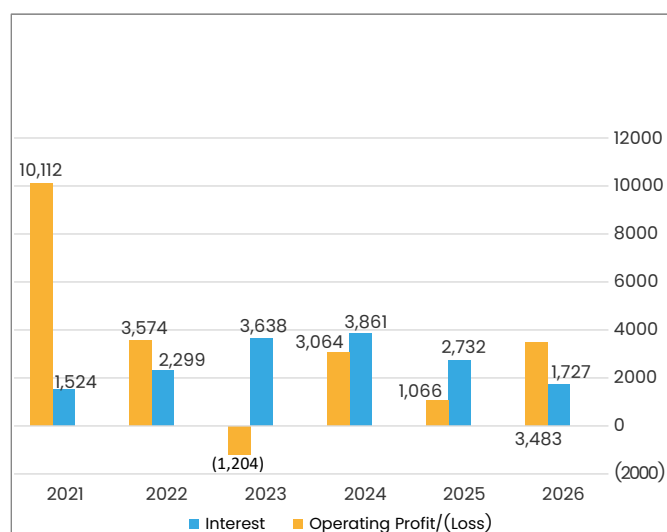
Equity & Non-Current liabilities (Rs. in Millions)



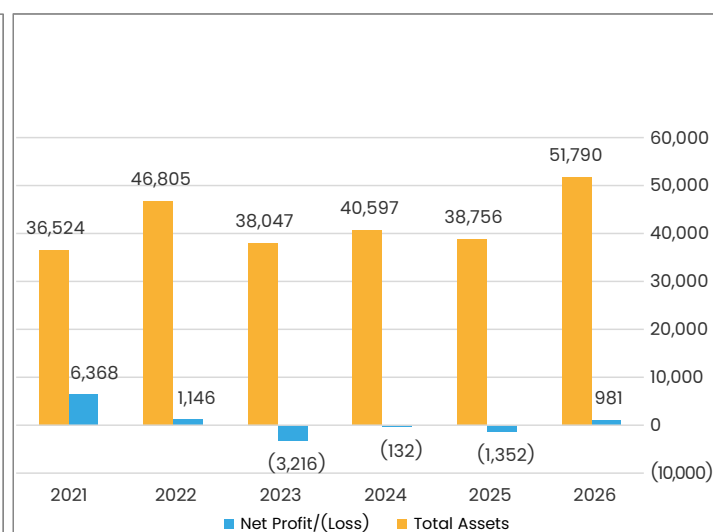
Return on Equity (Rs. in Millions)



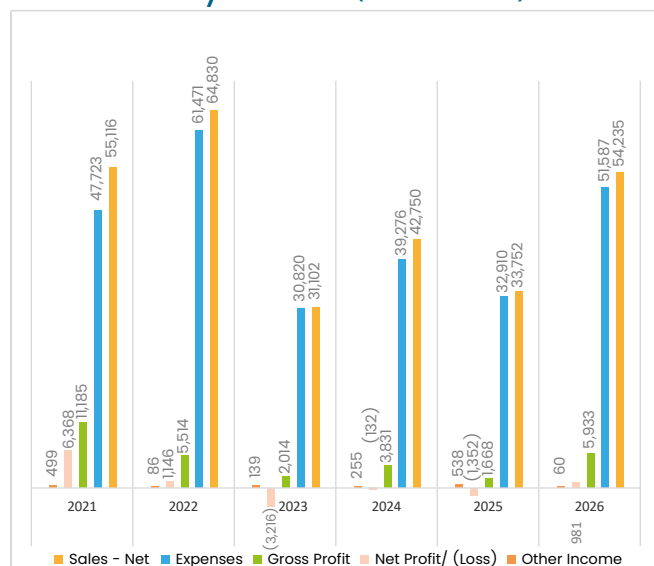
Interest Cover Ratio (Rs. in Millions)



Net Profit to Assets Ratio (Rs. in Millions)



Profitability Trend (Rs. in Millions)



Statement of cash flows – direct method

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Cash received from customers
Cash paid to suppliers / service providers and employees
Income tax paid
Mark-up on loans paid
Return on bank deposits received
Employee benefits paid

Net cash (used in) operating activities

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Purchase of property, plant and equipment
"Sale proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment"

Net cash used in investing activities

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Repayment of long-term finance
Contributions received from associated undertaking
Contributions repaid to associated undertaking
Short-term borrowings obtained
Short-term borrowings paid
Dividend paid
Lease rentals paid

Net cash generated from financing activities
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year

Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year

2026	2025
Rs. In '000	
53,124,095	35,244,339
(53,298,007)	(32,933,661)
(924,008)	(589,439)
(1,842,648)	(3,369,186)
13,408	9,673
(26,524)	(30,237)
(2,953,684)	(1,668,511)
(516,621)	(307,947)
10,381	5,433
(506,240)	(302,514)
(612,867)	(2,623,100)
6,918,902	8,281,098
(3,000,000)	(2,000,000)
47,710,132	43,712,191
(49,730,864)	(43,814,619)
(228)	(845)
(29,180)	(29,868)
1,255,895	3,524,857
(2,204,029)	1,553,832
(21)	(1,553,853)
(2,204,050)	(21)

Statement of Value Addition & Distribution

WEALTH CREATED

Receipts from Customers
Other Receipts
Cash & Bank - Opening
Contribution from sponsor
Short-Term Loan (Paid) / Obtained - Net

WEALTH DISTRIBUTED

To Employees

Salaries, Wages & Other Benefits

To Government

Income Tax, Sales Tax, Custom / Excise Duty

To Providers of Capital

Repayment of Borrowings
Finance Cost

To Suppliers

Capital Expenditure
Raw Material & Other Suppliers

To Shareholders

Dividend

To Society

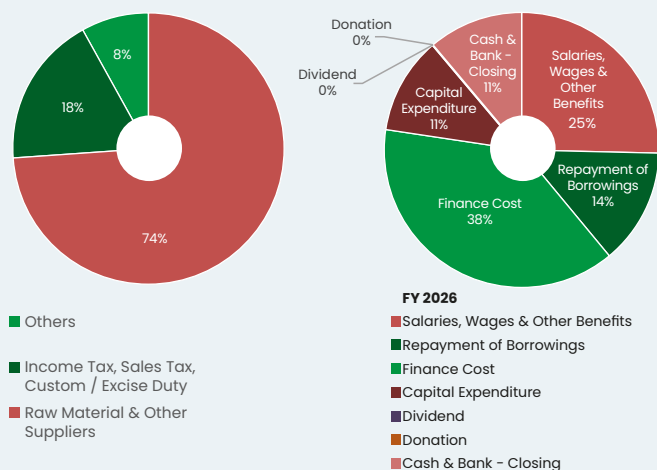
Donation

Retained in Business

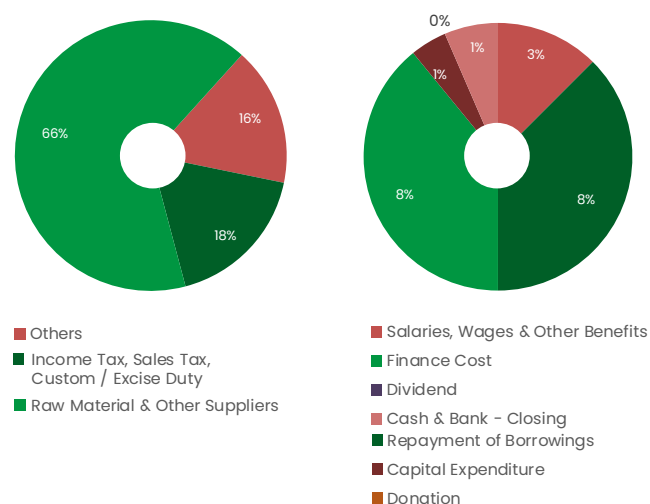
Cash & Bank - Closing

2026		2025	
Rs. In '000	%	Rs. In '000	%
53,124,095	96%	35,244,339	84%
60,147	0%	538,014	1%
452,292	1%	217,072	1%
3,918,902	7%	6,281,098	15%
(2,020,732)	-4%	(102,428)	0%
55,534,704	100%	42,178,095	100%
1,141,877		870,593	2%
9,991,062		7,445,182	18%
612,867		2,623,100	6%
1,727,312		2,732,465	6%
516,621		307,947	1%
41,043,175		27,746,516	66%
-		-	0%
-		-	0%
501,790		452,292	1%
55,534,704	100%	42,178,095	100%

2026



2025



Share Price Sensitivity

Aisha Steel Mills Limited is a public limited company incorporated in Pakistan under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now Companies Act, 2017). The shares of the Company are listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX) in three categories namely Ordinary Shares (ASL), Convertible Cumulative Preference Shares (ASLPS) and Convertible Cumulative Preference Shares (ASLCPS).

Share prices can be affected by variety of factors internal and external to the Company. However, performance of the Company and the economic environment in which it operates, are the two principal factors, affecting the share price. Management of ASML considers the following as key factors, which may impact share price.

Currency Risk

Being an importer of HRC (raw material), an appreciation of the Pak Rupee (PKR) against the US Dollar reduces the cost of imported raw material, leading to enhanced buying power and improved margins in the local market. Conversely, a depreciating PKR increases the cost of imported raw material and exerts pressure on margins.

During FY 2025-26, the average PKR/USD exchange rate remained largely stable at Rs. 280.83, compared to Rs. 279.76 in the prior year, reflecting a marginal depreciation of less than 1%. This continued stability builds on the relative currency stability observed since early 2024, following a period of significant volatility driven by inflationary pressures and political uncertainty in preceding years. The stable exchange rate environment during the year provided greater predictability in raw material costing and supported the Company's efforts to plan imports more effectively, optimize inventory levels, and safeguard margins amid a more favorable pricing environment for finished goods.

HRC Prices in the International Market

Being an importer of HRC (raw material), a rise in HRC prices directly impacts the Company's profitability in the short term; however, over the longer run, this impact is largely passed on to the consumer, which positively correlates with the Company's margins.

HRC prices remained relatively stable at around US\$ 450 per ton, FOB China, from July 2025 to February 2026. Thereafter, prices began to rise gradually following the outbreak of the US-Iran conflict, peaking at approximately US\$ 550 per ton in May 2026. As the conflict subsided, prices eased to around US\$ 490 per ton, FOB China, by June 2026.

Change in Government Policies Affecting Consumer's Buying Power

Any change in government policies relating to micro / macro economic factors affecting consumers buying power in general, and CRC and HDGC in particular, may affect the share price of the Company. Pakistan economy has showed some economic recovery resulting in a positive GDP of 3.7 percent, as compared to last year's growth of just 3.18 percent. This improvement reflecting macroeconomic stabilization and recovery across key sectors of the economy. However, this growth comes amidst high inflation, with Consumer Price Index (CPI) reflecting persistent price pressure in the economy.

Law and Order Situation

Law and order situation govern the social and business environment in which the Company operates. Organization's exhibition is impacted by the political unsettling influences inside and outside the country. Vulnerability in political circumstances and the rule of law circumstance quickly affect Company's presentation and eventually on share cost. It also has an adverse effect on the confidence of stock market investors. However, currently stock market is trading on highest level which shows investors' confidence and stable law and order situation.

Plant Operations and Expansion

Operating plant at maximum capacity and minimum turbulence leads to reduced cost, and higher production. Issues at production negatively affect the performance, and may also affect its share price. Further commission of expansion, increase in capacity, and diversification of products may also affect the share price of the Company. Company expanded its production facilities in 2019. This led to the Company's improved performance which positively impacted the share price.

Shift in Consumers' Demand

Increase in demand of flat steel goods may impact the price of Company's product, thus, may increase margins and profitability. During the current year Economic recovery was hit by change in government and political instability which led to uncertainty in the economic conditions which affected the consumption side of the economy thus impact share price of the Company

Variation in Costs

An increase in the costs affects the margins and resultantly will impact the profits and EPS. Therefore, variation of cost may affect the share price. The aforementioned factors have affected the Company's performance and thus its share price. Impact of the factors including depreciation of PKR, change in government policies, law and order situation, changes in consumers demand, fluctuation in international steel prices contributed to factors affecting Company's share price and volume of trading. The same has been reflected in the table below.

Ordinary Share (Symbol: ASL)				Preference Share (Symbol: ASLPS)				Preference Share (Symbol: ASLCPS)			
Year	Low (Rs.)	High	Volume	Year	Low (Rs.)	High	Volume	Year	Low (Rs.)	High	Volume
2026	8.51	15.94	1,308,029,780	2026	16.65	35.29	372,294	2026	17.00	205.00	209,372
2025	6.17	13.80	1,243,117,290	2025	8.20	19.25	125,935	2025	-	-	-

An analysis of changes in key factors affecting share price sensitivity and their impact is depicted in the below table

Key Factors	Impact on Profit before tax	EPS (Rs.)
Selling Price (Increase or Decrease by 10%)	Lower or higher by Rs. 5.4 billion	5.83
Selling Volume (Increase or Decrease by 5%)	Lower or higher by 297 million	0.32
Interest Rates (Increase or Decrease by 2%)	Lower or higher by Rs. 304 million	0.33
Exchange Rate (Increase or Decrease by 5%)	Lower or higher by Rs. 4 million	0.18

Price and volume data is as under:

Months	Ordinary Share (Symbol: ASL)			Preference Share (Symbol: ASLPS)			Preference Share (Symbol: ASLPCS)		
	High	Low	Volume	High	Low	Volume	High	Low	Volume
Jul-25	14	11	253,586,099	20	17	3,570	27	17	23,392
Aug-25	15	12	225,563,946	30	17	28,990	62	19	22,567
Sept-25	16	13	204,520,946	35	19	168,839	119	43	51,592
Oct-25	15	12	109,393,620	24	18	43,145	175	125	27,214
Nov-25	14	12	33,067,406	24	20	15,937	205	115	24,257
Dec-25	15	13	97,105,581	25	20	3,063	139	86	18,107
Jan-26	14	12	135,060,703	24	16	7,099	105	79	9,680
Feb-26	14	10	39,625,616	21	15	7,074	97	78	1,178
Mar-26	10	9	33,764,140	19	16	2,964	95	57	2,790
Apr-26	13	9	67,919,700	19	13	4,718	84	65	7,318
May-26	12	12	49,253,847	30	15	18,860	79	49	13,531
Jun-26	14	12	59,168,176	35	21	68,035	77	60	7,746
			1,308,029,780			372,294			209,372

