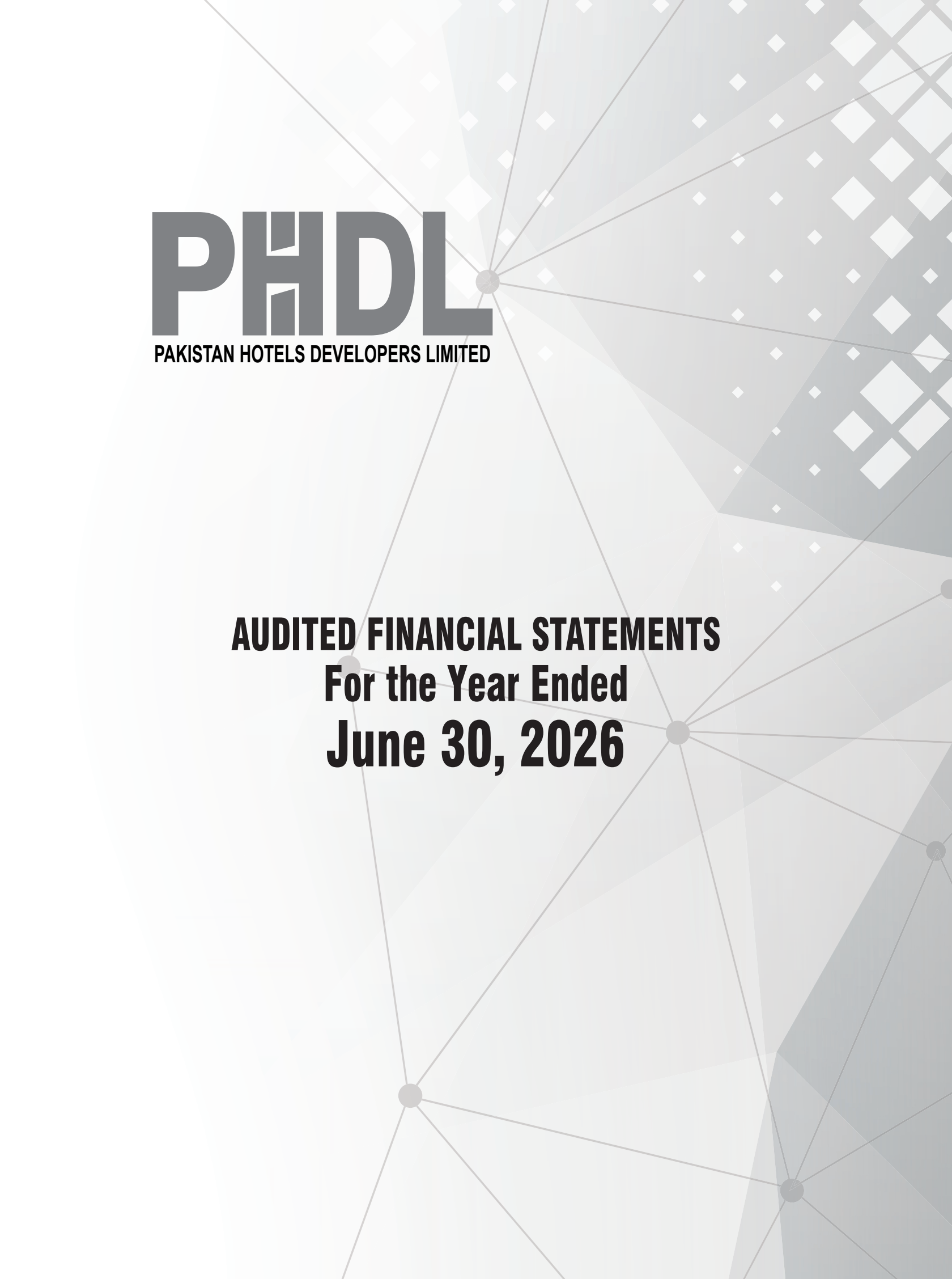




PHDL

PAKISTAN HOTELS DEVELOPERS LIMITED

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended
June 30, 2026

This page has been left blank

CONTENTS

✦ Corporate Profile	2
✦ Liquidators' Report to the Members	3
✦ Independent Auditor's Report to the Members	5
✦ Statement of Financial Position	9
✦ Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive income.....	10
✦ Statement of Changes in Equity.....	11
✦ Statement of Cash Flows	12
✦ Notes to the Financial Statements	13

CORPORATE PROFILE

NAME OF LIQUIDATORS

- 1) Mr. Mohsin Ferozuddin
- 2) Mr. Masroor F. Baweja
- 3) Mr. Muzaffar F. Baweja
- 4) Mr. Zaheer Baweja
- 5) Mr. Zubair Baweja

COMPANY SECRETARY:

Masood Anwer

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER:

M. Taha Ali Khan

BANKERS :

- 1) Bank Makramah Ltd.
- 2) Faysal Bank Ltd.

AUDITORS:

Clarkson Hyde Saud Ansari
Chartered Accountants

LEGAL ADVISOR:

Mukesh K. Sharma

INDEPENDENT SHARE REGISTRAR

F. D. Registrar Services (Pvt.) Limited
17th Floor, Saima Trade Tower-A,
I. I. Chundrigar Road, Karachi.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Office No.202, 2nd Floor,
Marium Complex, Plot No.59,
Survey Sheet No.35-P/1, Survey No.15,
Bihar Muslim Cooperative Housing Society,
Block – 3, Sharfabad, Karachi.

Liquidators' Report to Members

The Liquidators of Pakistan Hotels Developers Ltd. are pleased to present the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended June 30, 2026.

1. The summarized position of receipts and payments during the year starting from July 01, 2025 and ended on June 30, 2026 is presented below together with changes in net assets:

Receipts and Payments

Profit on bank deposits (Rs.)	82,187,000
Tax deductions on profit on bank deposits (Rs.)	(16,463,000)
Misc. Receipts (Rs.)	916,000
Payment including dividend and capital repayment excluding against assets	(936,106,000)
Deficit of payments over receipts (Rs.)	(869,466,000)

Changes in net-assets

Net assets as at July 01, 2025 (Rs.)	1,393,136,000
Net change in assets up-to June 30, 2026 (Rs.)	(869,466,000)
Net assets as at June 30, 2026 (Rs.)	523,670,000

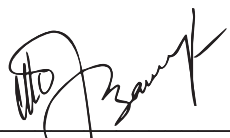
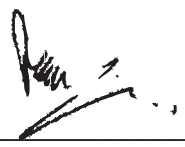
2. During the year then ended on June 30, 2026, the change in assets represent amount of surplus adjusted with income tax, at applicable rate and payment of dividend and capital amount to shareholders/ contributories. The net surplus of receipt over administrative expenses demonstrates the efforts of liquidators taken for beneficial winding-up of the company. Moreover, during the year the liquidators of the company decided and paid Rs. 50 per share to members/ contributories (Rs. 40 per share, as dividend and Rs. 10 per share against par value of capital) and that payment to members/ contributories decrease the net assets of the company by Rs. 900 million.
3. Further, the application for de-registration with Sindh Revenue Board has been approved by the authority and effect of the approval through de-registration with the authority has been passed on to the company.
4. Furthermore, during the year for tax year 2025 the Federal Board of Revenue, vide show cause notice issued u/s 122(9) read with section 122(5A) of Income Tax Ordinance 2001, contested the treatment of gain on disposal of hotel property while considering it as income from business, showed intention to charge income tax of Rs. 2.12 billion, thereon. The liquidators, based on previous decision of Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan, Honorable High Court of Sindh and other reported case laws, contested the case with FBR, however, FBR after partially consideration of liquidators' submission, created gross tax charge of Rs. 360 million, which after adjustment of available advance tax of Rs. 345 million remained payable of Rs. 15 million. The liquidators being aggrieved from the subject assessment, filed an appeal against the impugned order before Commissioner Appeals-IR, and contested the case based on facts and available decisions of superior judiciary. The Commissioner Appeals-IR, after considering the fact of the case and submissions made by liquidators reduced the tax charge of Rs. 360 million to Rs. 2.677 million, vide order passed u/s 129 of Income Tax Ordinance 2001. An application of

passing the effect of appeal order under income tax ordinance 2001 has been filed by liquidators which is pending for approval.

5. Furthermore, the Honorable Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue, Karachi, while considering the submission of liquidators, set aside the impugned order passed by learned assessing officer of Rs. 34 million issued for tax year 2022.
6. Furthermore, the Court of 1st Senior Civil Judge Malir at Karachi, has issued decree in favor of the company in the case of suit number 2640 of 2025 (old H.C Suit No. 137 of 1984) filed against the Civil Aviation Authority.
7. Furthermore, the Court of 1st Senior Civil Judge Malir at Karachi, has dismissed the suit filed against the company in the case of suit number 4129 of 2025 (Old H.C Suit No. 606 of 1985) filed by the Civil Aviation Authority, vide order dated May 15, 2026.
8. Furthermore, the Federal Board of Revenue, vide orders passed u/s 161 of Income Tax Ordinance 2001, finalized the monitoring proceeding for the tax years from 2021 to 2024, substantially in the favour of the company.
9. Furthermore, the Liquidators of the company, subsequent to completion of twelve months from initiation of winding-up and extended period of six months expired on 29th of June 2026, filed an application before Honorable High Court of Sindh, under section 381 and 386 of the Companies Act, 2017 for seeking continuation of the voluntary winding up proceeding of the company. The application is pending before Honorable court for decision.

The liquidators are determinant to disseminate the development in liquidation process to members on timely manner for information and record.

The liquidators express their appreciation to the entire team of the company, the valuable shareholders, as well as all the other stakeholders for their confidence and support.


Mohsin Ferozuddin
Liquidator
Masroor F. Baweja
Liquidator
Muzaffar F. Baweja
Liquidator
Zaheer Baweja
Liquidator
Zubair Baweja
Liquidator

Karachi: September 30, 2026

**Clarkson Hyde Saud Ansari
Chartered Accountants**

235 Ahmed Block, Garden Town, Lahore.
Tel: +92 300 6378171
Email: fatimashumallap@gmail.com
Web: www.clarksonhyde.pk

Offices in Karachi and Islamabad
Pakistan representative of Clarkson Hyde Global
Global Association of Auditors, Accountants,
Tax Specialists and Business Advisors

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF PAKISTAN HOTELS DEVELOPERS LIMITED****Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements****Opinion**

We have audited the annexed financial statements of **PAKISTAN HOTELS DEVELOPERS LIMITED** (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2026, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of the audit.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the statement of financial position, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes forming part thereof conform with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and give the information required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017), in the manner so required and respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at June 30, 2026 of the profit and other comprehensive income, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 3.2 to the financial statements, which state that these financial statements have not been prepared on going concern basis. These financial statements have been prepared on an alternate basis of accounting, as disclosed therein. The reasons were, the Company was principally engaged in hotel business and used to own and operate a Five Star Hotel known as Regent Plaza Hotel and Convention Centre, Karachi. Subsequent to the closure of business, the Company applied for voluntarily winding-up under the Companies Act, 2017. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

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

S. No.	Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our Audit
a)	Income tax assessment and recoverable income tax As stated in Note 10 in the financial statement, the Company has recognised refundable income tax of Rs. 366.154 million as at June 30, 2026. The balance includes amounts arising from various tax assessments and matters under consideration with the Federal Board of Revenue ("FBR"). Given the significant amount of refundable income tax recognised in the financial statements, the complexity of the tax matters and the judgments involved in determining the Company's tax position, we identified this matter as a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures amongst others, included the following: • Obtained management's reconciliation of refundable income tax and agreed the amounts to the underlying tax records and financial statements. • Examined available supporting documentation relating to advance income tax and tax payments. • Reviewed the orders passed by the Commissioner Appeals and considered the accounting treatment of the resulting tax adjustment. • Assessed the adequacy of related disclosures in the financial statements.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information, which comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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

Responsibilities of Management and Liquidators for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and the requirements of Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Liquidators are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Liquidators regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Liquidators with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Liquidators, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Based on our audit, we further report that in our opinion:

- a) proper books of account have been kept by the Company as required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017);
- b) the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss, and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and are in agreement with the books of account and returns;
- c) investments made, expenditure incurred and guarantees extended during the year were for the purpose of the Company's business; and
- d) zakat deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980) was deducted by the Company and deposited in the Central Zakat Fund established under Section 7 of that Ordinance.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Fatima Shumaila.

LAHORE: September 30, 2026

UDIN: AR202610618tAkc2xRJT



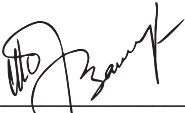
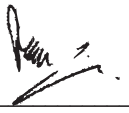
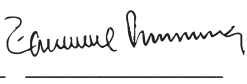
CLARKSON HYDE SAUD ANSARI,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT June 30, 2026

		2026	2025
	Note	Rupees in '000	
Non Current Assets			
Property and equipment	6	-	298
Deferred taxation	7	-	247
		-	545
Current Assets			
Trade Receivables	8	-	66
Advances, deposits and other receivables	9	5,044	357,504
Refundable income tax	10	366,154	-
Cash and bank balances	11	163,028	1,059,207
		534,226	1,416,777
		534,226	1,417,322
Share Capital and Reserves			
Share capital		-	180,000
		-	180,000
Revenue Reserve			
Unappropriated profit		523,670	1,213,136
		523,670	1,393,136
Current Liabilities			
Unpaid dividend		8,925	6,160
Trade and Other Payables	12	1,631	18,026
		10,556	24,186
Contingencies and Commitments			
	13		
		534,226	1,417,322

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements

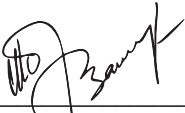
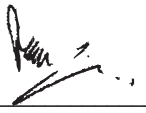
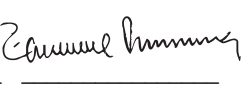
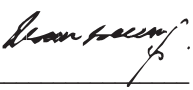
					
Mohsin Ferozuddin Liquidator	Masroor F. Baweja Liquidator	Muzaffar F. Baweja Liquidator	Zaheer Baweja Liquidator	Zubair Baweja Liquidator	M. Taha Ali Khan Chief Financial Officer

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

		2026	2025
	Note	Rupees in '000	
<u>Income from Discontinued Operations</u>			
Revenue	14	-	78,266
Cost of sales and services	15	-	(56,234)
Gross profit		-	22,032
Administrative and general expenses	16	(32,684)	(93,457)
		(32,684)	(71,425)
Other income	17	82,880	294,722
		50,196	223,297
Other charges	18	(986)	(14,475)
Profit before taxation		49,210	208,822
Taxation	19	(18,676)	(166,746)
Net profit after taxation		30,534	42,076
Other comprehensive income / (loss)			
Items that may not be reclassified to the statement of profit or loss			
Fair value adjustment - Assets held for sale		-	-
Actuarial (loss) / gain on defined benefit plan net of tax		-	-
		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		30,534	42,076
Earnings per share - basic and diluted - rupees	20	1.70	2.34

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

					
Mohsin Ferozuddin Liquidator	Masroor F. Baweja Liquidator	Muzaffar F. Baweja Liquidator	Zaheer Baweja Liquidator	Zubair Baweja Liquidator	M. Taha Ali Khan Chief Financial Officer

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

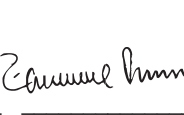
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

	Share capital	Fair Value Reserve	Revenue Reserve Unappropriated profit	Total
	Rupees '000			
Balance as at June 30, 2024	180,000	13,794,852	426,208	14,401,060
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	42,076	42,076
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	-	-	-	-
	-	-	42,076	42,076
Transfer to fair value reserve upon disposal of assets held for sale		(13,794,852)	13,794,852	-
1st Interim dividend paid @ Rs.725.00 per share (7,250%) for the year 2025		-	(13,050,000)	(13,050,000)
Balance as at June 30, 2025	180,000	-	1,213,136	1,393,136
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	30,534	30,534
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
	-	-	30,534	30,534
Redemption of capital Rs.10/= per share paid to the members	(180,000)			(180,000)
Dividend paid Rs.40/= per share to the members	-	-	(720,000)	(720,000)
Balance as at June 30, 2026	-	-	523,670	523,670


 Mohsin Ferozuddin
 Liquidator


 Masroor F. Baweja
 Liquidator


 Muzaffar F. Baweja
 Liquidator


 Zaheer Baweja
 Liquidator

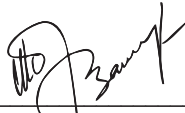

 Zubair Baweja
 Liquidator


 M. Taha Ali Khan
 Chief Financial Officer

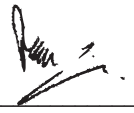
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

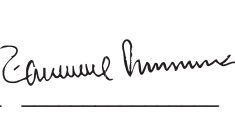
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

	Note	2026	2025
		Rupees in '000	
Cash from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	22	(49,899)	(121,746)
Income tax paid		(31,429)	(654,562)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities		(81,328)	(776,308)
Cash from investing activities			
Sale proceed from disposal of asset		197	1,000
Profit on bank deposits		82,187	290,579
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities		82,384	291,579
Cash from financing activities			
Advance against sale of assets classified as held for sale		-	13,059,500
Redemption of share capital		(180,000)	-
Dividend paid		(717,235)	(13,045,149)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities		(897,235)	14,351
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(896,179)	(470,378)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		1,059,207	1,529,585
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	23	163,028	1,059,207


 Mohsin Ferozuddin
 Liquidator


 Masroor F. Baweja
 Liquidator


 Muzaffar F. Baweja
 Liquidator


 Zaheer Baweja
 Liquidator


 Zubair Baweja
 Liquidator


 M. Taha Ali Khan
 Chief Financial Officer

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2026

1 Corporate and General Information

Pakistan Hotels Developers Limited ('Company') was incorporated and domiciled in 1979 at Karachi, Pakistan under the Companies Act, 1913 (now Companies Act, 2017) as a private limited company and converted into a public limited company in 1981. The company is listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited. The registered office of the company is situated at Office No.202, 2nd Floor, Marium Complex, Bihar Muslim Co-Operative Housing Society, Block-3, Sharfabad, Karachi.

2 Discontinued Operations

The Company was principally engaged in hotel business and used to own and operate a Five Star Hotel known as Regent Plaza Hotel and Convention Centre, Karachi. The Company has entered into an agreement with Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantation (SIUT Trust) on November 13, 2023, for the sale of hotel land and building together with all construction, fittings, fixtures, equipment and furnishings on as is where is basis. Formal sale deed was executed and the possession of the hotel property was handed over to the buyer and the operations were closed during the year 2024-25 (July 19, 2024). Subsequent to the closure of business, the Company applied for voluntarily winding-up under the Companies Act, 2017, and presently after expiry of twelve months of original winding-up and six months of extended winding-up period granted by Honourable Sindh High Court have pending application to court of being voluntarily wound-up under supervision of the court under Companies Act 2017.

3 Basis of Presentation

3.1 Statement of Compliance

The PHDL, being a company under winding-up is not required to prepare financial statements on financial year basis, however, these financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan for understanding of the contributories, regulators and other stakeholders. The accounting and reporting standards applicable in Pakistan comprise of:

- I. International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as notified under the Companies Act, 2017; and
- II. Provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017.

Where provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 differ from the IFRS, the provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 have been followed.

3.2 Non-Going Concern Basis of Accounting

On the basis of the reasons explained in Note No.2 above, these financial statements have not been prepared on going concern basis. These financial statements have been prepared on an alternate basis of accounting, which is as follows:

- * All assets are stated at their realisable values; and
- * All liabilities are stated at amounts payable.

While preparing these financial statements on the aforesaid basis, the management has applied accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan. The management has applied the most relevant and reliable financial information about the transactions, events and conditions, of and related to the Company as disclosed in the relevant material accounting policies note.

3.3 NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS TO ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING STANDARDS AND NEW INTERPRETATIONS**a) Amendments and interpretations to accounting and reporting standards that are effective in the current year**

There are certain new amendments and interpretations to the accounting and reporting standards which are mandatory for accounting periods which began on July 1, 2025. However, these do not have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements and therefore, have not been stated in these financial statements.

b) Standards, amendments and interpretations to accounting and reporting standards that are not yet effective

There are certain new standards, amendments and interpretations that are mandatory for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after July 1, 2026 but are considered not to be relevant or will not have any significant effect on the Company's operations and therefore, have not been detailed in these financial statements, except for the following:

- IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (IFRS 18) (published in April 2024) is applicable for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. IFRS 18, when applicable, shall impact the presentation of 'statement of profit or loss' with certain additional disclosures in the financial statements of the Company.
- amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Classification and Measurements of Financial Instruments (published in May 2024) applicable for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. These amendments:
 - clarify the requirements for the timing of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system; and
 - clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion.

The management is in the process of assessing the impacts of the new standard and amendments on the financial statements of the Company.

3.4 Functional and Presentation Currency

These financial statements are presented in Pakistan Rupees, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

4 Use of Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan, requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgements about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. The estimates and judgements that have a significant effect on the financial statements, are as follows:-

Property and Equipment

The Company reviews appropriateness of the rates of depreciation, useful lives and residual values for calculation of depreciation on a non-going basis. Further, where applicable, an estimate of recoverable amount of asset is made if indicators of impairment are identified. Useful lives, residual values and depreciation method of property, plant and equipment are stated in notes 5.1.

Provision for Expected Credit Losses

The assessment of allowance for expected credit losses, requires a degree of estimation and judgement. It is based on the lifetime expected credit loss, based on days overdue. In particular, judgement by management is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows, in determining the level of provision.

Income Taxes

In making the estimates for income tax currently payable by the Company, the management takes into account the current income tax law and the decisions of appellate authorities on certain issues in the past.

5 Summary of Material Accounting Policies**5.1 Property and Equipment**

Item of property and equipment is recognized as asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the company and its cost to the company can be measured reliably. All operating fixed assets are stated at their historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (if any).

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, over their estimated useful lives, using the reducing balance method, on the basis of rates specified in Note No.6. The depreciation for assets acquired or disposed off during the year is charged from the date of acquisition or up-to the date of disposal of such assets respectively.

Capital work in progress is stated at cost, less any recognized impairment loss. Depreciation on these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

5.2 Financial Instruments

The Company follows IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" in respect of financial instruments.

5.2.1 Financial Assets

The standard prescribes three classification and measurement models for financial assets as follows:

- * Measured at Amortised Cost
- * Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)
- * Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

Measured at Amortised Cost

A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows which arise on specified dates and that are solely principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Amortised cost is determined using the effective interest rate method and gains and losses including impairment are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, IFRS 9 requires recognition of impairment based on expected credit loss (ECL) model rather than incurred credit loss model as previously required under IAS 39. Under IFRS 9, the Company is required to erasure loss allowance of an amount equal to lifetime ECL or 12 months ECL based on credit risk.

Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset that does not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVTOCI is measured at FVTPL.

5.2.2 Financial Liabilities

The Company classifies financial liabilities as follows:

- * Measured at Amortised Cost
- * Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, as required by para 4.2.1 of IFRS-9, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as derivatives) vide aforesaid para of IFRS-9 or has opted to measure them at FVTPL as per para 4.2.2 of the IFRS-9. However where expected amount to settle the liability materially differs with the amortised cost, the earlier is adopted to report the liability.

5.2.3 Recognition of Financial Instruments

The Company initially recognizes financial assets on the date when they are originated. Financial liabilities are initially recognized on the trade date when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

5.2.4 Initial Measurement of Financial Instruments

At initial recognition a financial asset or financial liability, except trade receivables, is measured at fair value, plus or minus, in the case of financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to acquisition or issue of financial asset or financial liability.

5.2.4.1 Trade Receivables

Trade debts are carried at original invoice amount less an estimated amount for expected credit loss, if any. Balances considered bad and irrecoverable are written off when identified. A contract asset or trade receivable is impaired if the credit risk on that financial asset has increased significantly since the initial recognition. As the operations of the Company are being discontinued, provision for expected credit losses is based on management's best estimate and more forward looking information to assess the loss.

5.2.4.2 Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the financial statements only when the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

5.3 Tax levies and taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in statement of other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in statement of other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

a) Current

Provisions for current taxation and tax levies are based on taxable income and gross amount of revenue or other basis respectively at the enacted or substantively enacted rates of taxation after taking into account available tax credits and rebates, if any. The charge for current tax and tax levies includes adjustments, where necessary, relating to prior years, which arise from assessments framed / finalised during the year.

b) Deferred

The Company accounts for deferred taxation using the statement of financial position liability method on temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax liability is recognised for taxable temporary differences and deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and tax credits can be utilised. Deferred tax is charged or credited to the statement of profit or loss except for deferred tax arising on surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment, which is charged to revaluation surplus.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

c) Levies

Minimum taxes, that exceed the normal tax liability as well as tax deducted at source under the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (the Ordinance), are not within the scope of IAS 12 (Income taxes) instead these taxes fall under the provisions of IFRIC 21 (Levies) and IAS 37 (Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets).

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

5.4 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at cost. For the purpose of statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash-in-hand and balances with banks.

5.5 Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the shareholders is recognized as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved.

5.6 Revenue Recognition

The Company follows a single five-step model for revenue recognition, in accordance with IFRS-15, and establishes a comprehensive framework for recognition of revenue from contracts with customers based on a core principle that an entity should recognize revenue representing the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Room Revenue

The performance obligation is satisfied at the point in time when control of room is transferred to the customer, which is mainly at the time of handing over of room key. Room revenue is recognized on the rooms occupied on daily basis and after completing all other obligation related to the room.

Food and Beverages Revenue

The performance obligation for food and beverages and service charges levied thereon, is satisfied at the point in time when food and beverages are served to the customer. Food and beverages revenue is recognized on consumption of food and beverages by the customer.

Other Related Services

The performance obligation is satisfied at the point in time / over time when services are provided to the customer. Revenue from other related services is recognized when the services are provided.

6 Property & Equipment

For the year ended June 30, 2026

PARTICULARS	COST				Rate %	DEPRECIATION				W.D.V. as at 30.06.26
	as at 01.07.2025	Addition	Disposal	as at 30.06.2026		as at 01.07.2025	Disposal adjustment	For the year	as at 30.06.2026	
----- Rupees ' 000 -----										
<u>Owened</u>										
Vehicles	1,850	-	(1,850)	-	20%	1,604	(1,653)	49	-	-
Arms	104	-	(104)	-	10%	52	(56)	4	-	-
	1,954	-	(1,954)	-		1,656	(1,709)	53	-	-

PARTICULARS	COST				Rate %	DEPRECIATION				W.D.V. as at 30.06.25
	as at 01.07.2024	Addition	Disposal	as at 30.06.2025		as at 01.07.2024	Disposal adjustment	For the year	as at 30.06.2025	
----- Rupees ' 000 -----										
<u>Owened</u>										
Vehicles	2,800	-	(950)	1,850	20%	2,365	(834)	73	1,604	246
Arms	104	-	-	104	10%	46		6	52	52
	2,904	-	(950)	1,954		2,411	(834)	79	1,656	298

6.1 Asset disposed During the year:

Particulars	Cost	Carrying Value	Sale price	Gain/ (Loss)	Particular of the purchaser	Mode of Disposal	Relationship with the purchaser
Rupees '000							
Vehicle	1,850	197	197	-	M. Taha Ali Khan	As per policy	Employee
Arms	104	47	-	(47)	-	Destroyed	
2025	950	116	1,000	884			

6.2 Depreciation charge for the year has been apportioned as under:

	Note	2026 Rupees '000	2025 Rupees '000
Cost of Sales		-	-
Administrative Expenses		53	79
		<u>53</u>	<u>79</u>

7 Deferred Taxation

This represents deferred tax asset arising due to the following taxable temporary differences:

Accelerated tax depreciation	-	26
Others	-	221
	<u>-</u>	<u>247</u>

8 Trade Receivables

Trade Receivables (Note No. 8.2)	-	828
Provision for expected credit losses (Note No.8.3)	-	(762)
	<u>-</u>	<u>66</u>

8.1 This represents Company's unconditional right to receive consideration for the provision of goods services under contract with customers.

	2026	2025
	Rupees in '000	
8.2 The aging of trade receivables is as under:		
Above 180 days	-	828
	-	828
8.3 Provision for expected credit losses		
Opening balance	762	6,060
Written off	(69)	(2,776)
Written back and transferred to other income	(693)	(2,522)
	-	762
9 Advances, Deposits and Other Receivables		
Advances		
Income tax (net of liability)	2,402	354,862
Deposits		
Security Deposits	677	677
Other Receivables		
Receivable against sale of portion of building - Al-Sehat Centre	9.1 1,965	1,965
	5,044	357,504
9.1 This amount is under litigation, as stated in Note No.13.		
10 Refundable income tax		
Bal as at,	10.1 366,154	-
10.1 Amendment in Assessment for tax year 2025		
During the year the Federal Board of Revenue, vide show cause notice issued u/s 122(9) read with section 122(5A) of Income Tax Ordinance 2001, contested the treatment of gain on disposal of hotel property while considering it as income from business and was initially intended to charge income tax of Rs. 2.12 billion, thereon. The liquidators, based on previous decision of Honourable Supreme Court of Pakistan, Honourable Sindh High Court and other case laws, contested the case with FBR, however, FBR while issuing the amendment in assessment order, partially considered the submissions of the liquidators and created gross tax charge of Rs. 360 million which after adjustment of available advance tax of Rs. 345 million remained payable of Rs. 15 million. The liquidators being aggrieved from the assessment filed an appeal against the impugned order before Commissioner and contested the case based on facts and available land mark decision of superior judiciary. The Commissioner Appeals, after considering the fact of the case and submissions from liquidators reduced the tax charge of Rs. 360 million to Rs.2.677 million vide order passed u/s 129 of Income Tax Ordinance 2001. The required tax adjustment of modification in amendment order passed by Commissioner Appeals have been duly made in these financial statements.		
10.2 Amendment in Assessment for tax year 2022		
The Honourable Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue, Karachi, while considering the submission of liquidators set aside the impugned order passed by learned assessing officer for tax year 2022.		
11 Cash and Bank Balances	2026	2025
	Rupees '000	
Cash in hand	2,065	3,125
Cash at bank - Current Accounts	159,892	1,048,840
Cash at bank - Saving Accounts	11.1 1,071	7,242
	163,028	1,059,207
11.1 Balance in saving account carrying profit at 10.01% (2025: 12.25%) payable on monthly basis.		

	2026	2025
	Rupees in '000	
12 Trade and Other Payables		
Accrued liabilities		
Accrued expenses	481	3,270
Taxes and others	164	281
	645	3,551
Other liabilities		
Workers' Welfare Fund	986	14,475
	1,631	18,026

13 Contingencies and Commitments**Contingency****Taxation**

The monitoring proceeding for tax year 2025 is in progress and liquidators are of the view that the outcome of the proceeding will have proportionately same impact as concluded for preceding tax years.

Description of Pending Legal Proceedings

Name of the Court, Agency or Authority	Description of the factual basis of the proceedings and relief sought for	Principal Parties
Senior Civil Judge Assistant Session Judge III, Karachi (South)	Suit bearing No.10692/2025, (Old Suit No.343 of 1996) has been filed by the company against Saudi Arabian Airlines for the cancellation of agreement dated 22-02-1990, relating to the sale of two floors and four shops on the ground floor of AL-SEHAT CENTRE, and for recovery of possession of those premises. After the institution of the above suit, Saudi Arabian Airlines has also filed counter Suit No.10693/2025, (Old Suit No.936 of 1996) praying for the specific performance of the aforesaid agreement. Both these suits were pending in the High Court of Sindh at Karachi, now transferred to 3rd Civil Judge South, Karachi.	Company vs Saudi Arabian Airlines; and Saudi Arabian Airlines vs Company
Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue	The Additional Commissioner Inland Revenue, Audit Range A, Zone - V, Large Taxpayer Unit, Karachi, on June 21, 2017, has issued an order under section 122(5A) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, for further amending the assessment for the Tax Year 2011. The Learned Assessing Officer in his said order has treated the revenue on which tax has been deducted by the clients of company under Presumptive Tax Regime and has under same observation created tax demand of Rs.9,437,198/-. The company has filed an Appeal in the Office of the Commissioner (Appeals), Large Taxpayer Unit, Karachi. The appeal was decided partially against the company. The appeal against the decision of commissioner appeals was filed in Income tax tribunal and matter is pending in tribunal.	Federal Board of Revenue vs Company
High Court of Sindh	Urooj Mohsin and others vs Federation of Pakistan & others (Pakistan Hotels Developers Ltd). Is also respondent.	Additional Commissioner - Medium Taxpayer Unit-Karachi
Senior Civil Judge Assistant Session Judge VI, Karachi (South)	Civil Suit bearing NO.9039/25 has been filed by Mr. Mohd Ameen Advocate for the specific performance i.e. transfer of property Office No.411 - 412, 4th Floor, AL-Sehat Centre	Mr. Mohd Ameen v/s. Company
High Court of Sindh	Application under section 381 and 386 of the companies act, 2017 in respect for seeking continuation of the voluntary winding up proceeding of the company.	Liquidators of the Company

	2026	2025
	Rupees in '000	
14 Revenue		
Room revenue	-	69,281
Food and beverages revenue	-	7,708
Other related services (Note No.14.1)	-	1,116
Shop license fee	-	161
	<u>-</u>	<u>78,266</u>

14.1 This includes revenue from convention centre, and sale of telephone, laundry, health club and other ancillary services.

14.2 The above revenue is net of applicable sales tax amounting to Rs. Nil (2025: Rs.11.740 million)

15 Cost of Sales and Services

Cost of food and beverages

Opening Inventory -food and beverages	-	1,617
Purchases	-	1,606
Inventory written off	-	(626)
Closing Inventory - food and beverages	-	-
Consumption during the year	<u>-</u>	<u>2,597</u>

Direct expenses

Salaries, wages and other benefits	-	41,962
Heat, light and power	-	9,031
Uniforms	-	193
Guest transportation charges	-	511
Water charges	-	321
Decoration hire charges	-	95
Consumable stores	-	241
Guest supplies	-	836
Commission	-	158
Musical expenses	-	93
Laundry and dry cleaning	-	7
Telephone, internet and other related expenses	-	142
License and taxes	-	17
Printing and stationery	-	30
	<u>-</u>	<u>53,637</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>56,234</u>

16 Administrative and General Expenses

Salaries and other benefit	7,369	67,356
Entertainment	126	83
Traveling and transportation	905	1,087
Running and maintenance of vehicle	151	1,682
Rent, rates and taxes	2,982	6,969
Heat, light and power	297	1,180
Communications	218	341
Printing and stationery	108	299
Advertisement and sales promotion	357	976
Legal and professional charges	16,731	5,020
Auditors' remuneration (Note No.16.1)	1,007	967
Repair and maintenance	-	2,652
Bank commission and charges	1	46
Fee and subscription	1,300	2,697
Pest control	-	217
Insurance	35	35
Commissions	-	664
Miscellaneous	572	635
Software charges	472	472
Depreciation	53	79
	<u>32,684</u>	<u>93,457</u>

	2026	2025
16.1 Auditors' Remuneration	Rupees in '000	
Annual audit fee	520	520
Special audit fee	324	324
Certification fee	20	20
Out of pocket expenses	143	103
	<u>1,007</u>	<u>967</u>
17 Other Income		
Profit on tender of foreign currency	-	7
Gain on disposal of asset - vehicle(Note No.17.1)	-	884
Provision for expected credit losses written back	693	2,522
Shop security depots written back	-	730
Profit on savings bank account	82,187	290,579
	<u>82,880</u>	<u>294,722</u>
17.1 Disposal of asset - vehicle		
Sales proceeds	197	1,000
Cost of vehicle	1,850	950
Less: accumulated depreciation	(1,653)	(834)
	<u>197</u>	<u>116</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>884</u>
18 Other Charges		
Sindh Workers' welfare fund	986	14,475
	<u>986</u>	<u>14,475</u>
19 Taxation		
Current Year	14,099	282,261
Prior Year	4,330	18,007
Deferred	247	(133,522)
	<u>18,676</u>	<u>166,746</u>
19.1 Tax Reconciliation		
Profit Before Taxation	49,210	208,822
Tax at applicable rate of 29% (2025: 29%)	14,271	60,558
Tax effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit	29	154,933
Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit	(201)	-
including tax effect of minimum tax	-	(5,605)
Tax effect of origination and reversal of deferred tax	247	(133,522)
Super Tax	-	72,375
Tax effect of changes in prior year current tax	4,330	18,007
	<u>18,676</u>	<u>166,746</u>

	2026	2025
	Rupees in '000	
20 Earnings per share - basic and diluted		
Net profit for the year	30,534	42,076
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	18,000	18,000
Earnings per share - basic and diluted - Rupees	1.70	2.34
21 Remuneration of Chief Executive, Directors and Executives		
Chief Executive		
Managerial Remuneration	-	1,050
Perquisites and allowances	-	577
	-	1,627
Directors		
Managerial Remuneration	-	1,050
Perquisites and allowances	-	577
	-	1,627
Number of Persons	-	1
Executives		
Managerial Remuneration	3,048	26,194
Perquisites and allowances	1,676	14,407
	4,724	40,601
Number of Persons	2	7
22 Cash generated from Operations	Note	
Profit before taxation	49,210	208,822
Adjustments for non cash and other items:		
Depreciation	53	79
Financial charges	-	-
(Gain) / Loss on disposal of asset	47	(884)
Provision for expected credit losses	(693)	(2,522)
Shop security deposit written back	-	(730)
Profit on bank deposits	(82,187)	(290,579)
	(82,780)	(294,636)
	(33,570)	(85,814)
(Increase) / decrease in operating assets		
Stores and spares	-	197
Inventories - food and beverages	-	991
Trade Receivables	66	44,465
Advances, deposits and other receivables	-	23,282
	66	68,935
Increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities		
Trade and other payables	(16,395)	(101,317)
Security deposits	-	(3,550)
	(16,395)	(104,867)
	(49,899)	(121,746)
23 Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash and bank balances	163,028	1,059,207

24 Related Party transactions

Related parties comprise of group companies (associates), directors, liquidators, major shareholders, their close family members, gratuity fund and key management personal. Transactions with related parties during the year, other than and including those which have been disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements, are given below:

	2026	2025
	Rupees in '000	
Related Parties		
Dividend paid to directors and their relatives	-	10,727,157
Amount paid to the gratuity fund	-	4,990
Dividend and Share Redemption paid to liquidators and their relatives	24.1 363,049	-
24.1 Dividend and Share Redemption paid to liquidators and their relatives		
Payment of Share Redemption	72,610	-
Payment of Dividend	290,439	-
	363,049	-

25 Financial Instruments by Category

	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	Total
	----- Rupees ' 000 -----		
As at June 30, 2026			
Financial Assets			
Deposits	677	-	677
Other receivables	1,965	-	1,965
Bank Balance	160,963	-	160,963
	163,605	-	163,605
Financial Liabilities			
Unpaid dividend	8,925	-	8,925
Trade and other payables	1,631	-	1,631
	10,556	-	10,556
As at June 30, 2025			
Financial Assets			
Trade receivables	66	-	66
Other receivables	1,965	-	1,965
Bank Balance	1,056,082	-	1,056,082
	1,058,113	-	1,058,113
Financial Liabilities			
Unpaid dividend	6,160	-	6,160
Trade and other payables	18,026	-	18,026
	24,186	-	24,186

26 Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Fair value is an amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Consequently, differences may arise between the carrying values and the fair value estimates. As described in Note 3.2 the Company is not considered a going concern, the financial assets have taken at realisable values and financial liabilities have been recorded at amounts payable.

27 Financial Risk Exposure and Risk Management

27.1 Market risk

Market risk means that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risks: price risk, interest rate risk and currency risk.

27.1.1 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility of changes in interest rates which affect the value of financial instruments or cash flows of a financial instrument. The company is not exposed to interest rate risk as there are no fixed interest bearing financial instruments carried at fair value. The company only has balances with banks at variable rate, therefore it is exposed to interest rate cash flow risk. Interest Rate Cash flow risk is the risk that the future cash flows related to a financial instrument will fluctuate in amount due to changes in market interest rates.

Effective interest rate

At the reporting date, the effective interest rate on the term deposit is around 10.01%. (2025: 12.25%)

Sensitivity analysis

The following information summarises the estimated effect of a hypothetical 100 bps increase and decrease (2025: 100 bps) in cash flow from financial asset, subject to interest rate cash flow risk. The selected hypothetical change does not reflect, what could be considered to be best or worst case scenarios. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

	Profit and Loss	
	Increase	Decrease
	Rupees in '000	
As at June 30, 2026		
Cash Flow Sensitivity - Variable Rate Financial Assets	8,214	8,214
As at June 30, 2025		
Cash Flow Sensitivity - Variable Rate Financial Assets	10,488	10,488

27.1.2 Other price risk

The Company is not exposed to any other market rate or price risk as there are no financial instruments at the reporting date that are sensitive to price fluctuations.

27.2 Credit risk

Credit risk represents the accounting loss that would be recognised if counter parties fail completely to perform as contracted.

Exposure to credit risk

The company is exposed to credit risk on trade debts, long term deposits, trade receivables, advances, other receivables and deposits with banks. The carrying amount of these financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure at the reporting date, which is detailed as follows:

	2026	2025
	Rupees in '000	
Trade receivables	-	828
Deposits	677	677
Other receivables	1,965	1,965
Bank Balances	160,963	1,056,082
	163,605	1,059,552

Concentration of credit risk

Concentration of credit risk arises from exposure to a single debtor, or when a number of counter parties are engaged in similar business activities or have similar economic features that would cause the ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. The company believes that it is not exposed to major concentration of credit.

Credit risk management

To manage exposure to credit risk in respect of trade receivables, management performs credit reviews taking in to account the customer's financial position, past experience and other factors. Where considered necessary, advance payments are obtained from certain parties. Balance with banks are those having satisfactory credit ratings . Details of banks credit ratings are as follows:

S. No.	Name of Bank			
		Short term	long term	Agency
1	Bank Al Habib Limited	A1+	AA+	PACRA
2	Silk Bank Limited	A2	A	JCR-VIS
3	Summit Bank Limited	A1+	A	JCR-VIS
		A1+	AAA	PACRA
4	National Bank of Pakistan	A1+	AAA	JCR-VIS
		A1+	AA	PACRA
5	Faysal Bank Limited	A1+	AA	JCR-VIS
6	Habib Bank Limited	A1+	AAA	JCR-VIS
7	United Bank Limited	A1+	AAA	JCR-VIS
		A1	A	PACRA
8	Al Baraka Bank Limited	A1	A+	JCR-VIS
9	Meezan Bank Limited	A1+	AA+	JCR-VIS
10	Bank Al-Falah Limited	A1+	AA+	PACRA

27.3 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an enterprise will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. The company is exposed to following liquidity risk. Below are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

Remaining Contractual Maturities		
Payable on Demand	Payable within a year	Payable after one year

----- Rupees '000 -----

Non-Derivative Financial Liabilities

as at June 30, 2026

Unpaid dividend	8,925	-	-
Trade and other payables	-	1,631	-
	8,925	1,631	-

Non-Derivative Financial Liabilities

as at June 30, 2025

Unpaid dividend	6,160	-	-
Trade and other payables	-	18,026	-
	6,160	18,026	-

2026 2025

-----Numbers-----

28 Number of Employees

Total number of employees as on June 30,	6	7
Average number of employees during the year ended June 30,	6	17

29 Capacity

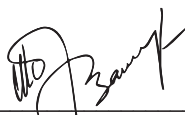
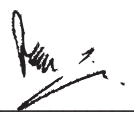
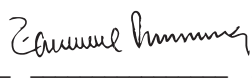
Number of rooms	-	400
Average percentage of occupancy	0%	52%

30 Figures

Figures have been rounded off to the nearest thousand rupees.

31 Date of Authorisation

These financial statements were authorised for issue on September 30, 2026 by the Liquidators of the Company.


Mohsin Ferozuddin
Liquidator
Masroor F. Baweja
Liquidator
Muzaffar F. Baweja
Liquidator
Zaheer Baweja
Liquidator
Zubair Baweja
Liquidator
M. Taha Ali Khan
Chief Financial Officer



This page has been left blank

This page has been left blank

PHDL

PAKISTAN HOTELS DEVELOPERS LIMITED



Office No. 202, 2nd Floor,
Marium Complex, Plot No. 59,
Survey Sheet No. 35-P/1, Survey No.15,
Bihar Muslim Cooperative Housing Society,
Block – 3, Sharfabad, Karachi.



+ 92-21-38887116



headoffice@phdl.com.pk



www.phdl.com.pk