Half Yearly Report 2026

Turning Vision into Success

Turning Vision into Success

HASCOL

About the Theme

At Hascol, vision serves as the foundation for meaningful progress. Turning Vision into Success reflects our commitment to transforming strategic ambition into measurable results. Through disciplined execution, strengthened operations, and continuous innovation, we have focused on delivering performance that creates lasting value. By aligning our goals with opportunity and maintaining a clear focus on excellence, we continue to convert ideas into impact and vision into sustained success.

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Corporate Information

Chairman
Sir Alan Duncan

Chief Executive Officer
Mr Javed Ahmedjee

Chief Financial Officer
Mr Amad Uddin

Company Secretary
Mr Ummad Ahmed Tanwri

Audit Committee

Mr Mustafa Ashraf	(Chairperson)
Mr Farid Arshad Masood	(Member)
Mr Aamir Amin	(Member)
Mr Rasul Bux Phulpoto	(Member)

Human Resource & Remuneration Committee

Ms Naheed Memon	(Chairperson)
Sir Alan Duncan	(Member)
Mr Farid Arshad Masood	(Member)
Mr Rasul Bux Phulpoto	(Member)

Risk Committee

Mr Aamir Amin	(Chairperson)
Ms Naheed Memon	(Member)
Mr Mustafa Ashraf	(Member)
Mr Aernout Boot	(Member)

Auditors
Baker Tilly Mehmood Idrees Qamar
Chartered Accountants
4th floor, Central Hotel Building,
Civil Lines, Mereweather Road, Karachi.

Board of Directors

Sir Alan Duncan **Chairperson**

Mr Farid Arshad Masood **Director**

Mr Aernout Boot **Director**

Mr Mustafa Ashraf **Director**

Ms Naheed Memon **Director**

Mr Aamir Amin **Director**

Mr Rasul Bux Phulpoto **Director**

Bankers

Al Baraka Bank (Pakistan) Limited
Askari Bank Limited
Allied Bank Limited
Bank Alfalah Limited
Bank Islami Pakistan Limited
Bank of Khyber
Bank Makramah Limited
Dubai Islamic Bank Pakistan Limited
Faysal Bank Limited
First Women Bank Limited
Habib Bank Limited
Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited
MCB Bank Limited
MCB Islamic Bank Limited
Meezan Bank Limited
National Bank of Pakistan
Samba Bank Limited
Silk Bank Limited
Sindh Bank Limited
Soneri Bank Limited
The Bank of Punjab
United Bank Limited
Bank Al Habib Limited

Share Registrar

CDC Share Registrar Services Limited

Legal Advisor

Mohsin Tayebaly & Co.
(Corporate Legal Consultants – Barristers & Advocates)
Dime Centre, Khayaban-e-Iqbal, Block 9,
Clifton, Karachi

Registered Office of the Company

The Forum, Suite No. 324, 3rd Floor,
Khayaban-e-Jami, Block-9, Clifton,
Karachi. Pakistan.
Phone: +92-21-35301343-50
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E-mail: info@hascol.com
Website: www.hascol.com

Directors' Report

The Directors are pleased to present the condensed interim unconsolidated financial statements of Hascol Petroleum Limited for the half year ended 30 June 2026.

The standalone results, compared with the corresponding period last year, are set out below.

Particulars	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	(Rupees in Million)	
Net sales	101,831	92,917
Gross profit	1,241	2,250
Cash operating profit	1,425	667
EBITDA	1,702	431
Loss after taxation	3,145	4,887
	Rupees	
Loss per share	**(3.15)**	**(4.89)**

Net sales for the period rose 9.6% to Rs. 101,831 million, on higher selling prices despite a 16.5% decline in sales volumes to 253,706 metric tons. Gross profit, however, fell 44.8% to Rs. 1,241 million, with the gross margin narrowing to 1.22% of net sales from 2.42%, driven principally by adverse product-price movements in the second quarter and their effect on stock valuation. Operating expenses were reduced by 11.6% through continued cost discipline, and cash operating profit rose to Rs. 1,425 million (2025: Rs. 667 million) while EBITDA rose to Rs. 1,702 million (2025: Rs. 431 million); a substantial part of this improvement, however, reflects non-recurring other income of Rs. 1,783 million, comprising Rs. 1,463 million reversal of a banking liability and Rs. 320 million gain on disposal of the Company's tank-lorry fleet. Finance cost of Rs. 3,365 million remained the largest charge, while relative exchange-rate stability produced a net exchange gain of Rs. 112 million against a loss of Rs. 827 million a year earlier. The loss after taxation accordingly narrowed 35.7% to Rs. 3,145 million (2025: Rs. 4,887 million), or Rs. 3.15 per share (2025: Rs. 4.89).

The first half of 2026 was among the most volatile the industry has seen in years. Following disruption to navigation through the Strait of Hormuz, Brent crude crossed US$ 100 per barrel in mid-March and rose above US$ 111 in late March, its highest since June 2022, before correcting sharply after the US–Iran memorandum of understanding of 17 June. The Government moved petroleum price revisions from a fortnightly to a weekly cycle and adjusted pricing to reduce refineries' crack margins; this transmitted the second-quarter correction into ex-depot rates rapidly and, applied to inventory acquired near the peak, gave rise to the quarter's inventory losses. Domestically, the State Bank of Pakistan raised the policy rate by 100 basis points to 11.5% on 27 April and held it on 15 June, keeping finance costs elevated, while the Rupee held near Rs. 278 to the US Dollar, converting the prior-year exchange loss into a gain. The impact on the Company was mixed: first-quarter revaluation gains supported margins before the second-quarter correction reversed them, and supply uncertainty, high logistics costs and working-capital constraints weighed on sales volumes and operational flexibility. In response, management strengthened inventory and treasury controls and maintained a disciplined working-capital approach.

Liquidity remained constrained during the period, principally owing to delays in the settlement of Price Differential Claims (PDC), existing banking obligations and working-capital pressure. As at the reporting date the Government has reimbursed Rs. 1,960 million, or 51%, against total PDC claims of Rs. 3,880 million; timely release of the balance remains critical to supply continuity and mandatory stock obligations, and the Company continues to engage with the Government for expedited settlement.

Significant progress was made on financial restructuring. During the period the Company accepted the offer letter from National Bank of Pakistan for the restructuring and rescheduling of its outstanding principal and mark-up under various facilities, an arrangement approved by the Board on 15 May 2026 that addresses the substantial majority of its funded banking debt. Together with facilities already restructured or settled with other lenders, approximately 92% of the Company's total banking debt is now restructured or subject to an agreed restructuring plan. The Company has made an upfront payment of 10% of outstanding principal and mark-up through the loan from the major shareholder; the remaining principal is to be restructured into a ten-year, step-up long-term facility, with frozen historical mark-up and future cost of funds payable over two years after principal repayment, or converted into equity per the offer letter. In this regard, on 22 May 2026 the Company entered into an interest-free loan agreement of up to Rs. 3,000 million with its major shareholder, Vitol Dubai Limited, to support working capital, disbursed in two tranches, the first of Rs. 1,889.19 million received on 29 May 2026. The five-year facility may be terminated by the lender any time after one year, upon which the outstanding amount becomes repayable on demand.

The Company continues to strengthen governance, transparency and control. The internal audit function was outsourced to BDO with effect from 1 July 2026, and digitalisation remains a priority: the SAP S/4HANA implementation entered its go-live parallel run alongside the Company's existing system from 1 July 2026, with full cutover to the new system targeted within approximately two months. Working closely with OGRA, the Company has advanced deployment of POS terminals, QR-enabled payments and mobile devices across its 663-site retail network and PITB onboarding, with integration to OGRA's Rahguzar and Oil Movement Tracking systems and FBR-integrated POS platforms underway. Targeted terminal upgrades and automation at Machike and Mehmoodkot, including tankage, pipeline connectivity, instrumentation, weighbridges and Automatic Tank Gauging, together with the integration of 659 tank lorries onto the PITB platform, are expected to reduce losses, improve turnaround and strengthen operational control. The Company is progressing well against its digitalisation agenda across the retail network as per the targets set out in the four-year plan shared with the Government.

The outlook remains challenging amid persistent geopolitical tension and crude-price volatility, which keep freight and insurance costs elevated and pressure the Rupee. The Company will continue to focus on margin discipline, working-capital optimisation and selective volume growth while completing the restructuring of its remaining banking exposure. The Board believes that a restructured balance sheet, shareholder support, tighter controls and the digitalisation and automation programmes together provide a sound basis for sustainable improvement in performance.

The Directors express their appreciation to the Company's employees, customers, financial institutions, suppliers and all other stakeholders for their continued support, and acknowledge the guidance of the Government of Pakistan, its ministries and the regulatory authorities.

On behalf of the Board

Mr Javed Ahmedjee
Chief Executive Officer

Farid Arshad Masood
Director

Dated: 25 August 2026

مسلسل جغرافیائی سیاسی کشیدگی اور خام تیل کی قیمتوں میں اتار چڑھاؤ کے باعث مستقبل کا منظرنامہ بدستور چیلنجنگ ہے، جس کے نتیجے میں فریٹ اور انشورنس کے اخراجات بلند سطح پر برقرار ہیں اور پاکستانی روپے پر بھی دباؤ قائم ہے۔ کمپنی اپنی باقی ماندہ بینکاری ذمہ داریوں کی تنظیمِ نو مکمل کرتے ہوئے مارجن میں نظم وضبط، ورکنگ کیپیٹل کی بہتری اور منتخب بنیادوں پر فروخت کے حجم میں اضافے پر توجہ جاری رکھے گی۔ بورڈ کا ماننا ہے کہ تنظیمِ نو شدہ بیلنس شیٹ، شیئر ہولڈرز کی معاونت، زیادہ مؤثر کنٹرولز، اور ڈیجیٹلائزیشن و آٹومیشن کے پروگرام مجموعی طور پر کمپنی کی کارکردگی میں پائیدار بہتری کے لیے ایک مضبوط بنیاد فراہم کرتے ہیں۔

ڈائریکٹرز کمپنی کے ملازمین، صارفین، مالیاتی اداروں، سپلائرز اور دیگر تمام اسٹیک ہولڈرز کا ان کی مسلسل معاونت پر تہہ دل سے شکریہ ادا کرتے ہیں، اور حکومتِ پاکستان، اس کی وزارتوں اور ریگولیٹری اداروں کی رہنمائی کو بھی قدر کی نگاہ سے دیکھتے ہیں۔

بورڈ کی جانب سے

جاوید احمد جی	فرید ارشد مسعود
چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر	ڈائریکٹر

مالیاتی تنظیمِ نو کے حوالے سے نمایاں پیش رفت ہوئی۔ اس مدت کے دوران کمپنی نے نیشنل بینک آف پاکستان کی جانب سے مختلف مالی سہولیات کے تحت واجب الادا اصل رقم اور مارک اَپ کی تنظیمِ نو اور ادائیگی کے شیڈول میں تبدیلی کے لیے جاری کردہ آفر لیٹر قبول کیا۔ اس انتظام کی منظوری بورڈ نے 15 مئی 2026 کو دی، اور یہ کمپنی کے فنڈڈ بینکاری قرضوں کے ایک بڑے حصے کا احاطہ کرتا ہے۔ دیگر قرض دہندگان کے ساتھ پہلے سے تنظیمِ نو یا تصفیہ شدہ سہولیات کو شامل کرتے ہوئے، اب کمپنی کے مجموعی بینکاری قرض کا تقریباً 92% حصہ یا تو تنظیمِ نو ہو چکا ہے یا متفقہ تنظیمِ نو کے منصوبے کے تحت ہے۔ کمپنی نے بڑے شیئر ہولڈر سے حاصل کردہ قرض کے ذریعے واجب الادا اصل رقم اور مارک اَپ کا 10% پیشگی ادا کر دیا ہے۔ بقیہ اصل رقم کو دس سالہ مرحلہ وار طویل مدتی سہولت میں تبدیل کیا جائے گا۔ سابقہ منجمد شدہ مارک اَپ اور مستقبل کی فنڈنگ لاگت کی ادائیگی، اصل رقم کی مکمل واپسی کے بعد دو سال کے دوران کی جائے گی، یا آفر لیٹر کی شرائط کے مطابق اسے ایکویٹی میں تبدیل کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ اس سلسلے میں، 22 مئی 2026 کو کمپنی نے اپنے بڑے شیئر ہولڈر، ویٹول دبئی لمیٹڈ (Vitol Dubai Limited) کے ساتھ ورکنگ کیپیٹل کی ضروریات پوری کرنے کے لیے زیادہ سے زیادہ 3,000 ملین روپے کے بلا سود قرض کا معاہدہ کیا۔ یہ رقم دو اقساط میں فراہم کی جانی تھی، جن میں پہلی قسط 1,889.19 ملین روپے کی تھی، جو 29 مئی 2026 کو موصول ہوئی۔ یہ پانچ سالہ مالی سہولت قرض دہندہ ایک سال مکمل ہونے کے بعد کسی بھی وقت ختم کر سکتا ہے، جس صورت میں باقی واجب الادا رقم طلب کیے جانے پر فوری طور پر قابلِ ادائیگی ہو جائے گی۔

کمپنی گورننس، شفافیت اور کنٹرول کے نظام کو مزید مضبوط بنانے کا عمل جاری رکھے ہوئے ہے۔ یکم جولائی 2026 سے اندرونی آڈٹ کا شعبہ BDO کو آؤٹ سورس کر دیا گیا، جبکہ ڈیجیٹلائزیشن بدستور کمپنی کی اہم ترجیحات میں شامل ہے۔ SAP S/4HANA کے نفاذ نے یکم جولائی 2026 سے کمپنی کے موجودہ نظام کے ساتھ متوازی طور پر گو لائیو مرحلے میں داخل ہو کر کام شروع کر دیا، جبکہ تقریباً دو ماہ کے اندر نئے نظام پر مکمل منتقلی کا ہدف مقرر کیا گیا ہے۔ اوگرا (OGRA) کے ساتھ قریبی تعاون میں کمپنی نے اپنے 663 مقامات پر مشتمل ریٹیل نیٹ ورک** میں POS ٹرمینلز، QR پر مبنی ادائیگیوں اور موبائل ڈیوائسز کی تنصیب، نیز PITB پر آن بورڈنگ کے عمل میں پیش رفت کی ہے۔ اس کے ساتھ OGRA's کے Rahguzar اور Oil Movement Tracking سسٹمز اور FBR سے منسلک POS پلیٹ فارمز کے ساتھ انضمام کا عمل بھی جاری ہے۔ مچیکے اور محمود کوٹ کے ٹرمینلز پر مخصوص اپ گریڈز اور آٹومیشن، جن میں ٹیکنیکل، پائپ لائن کنیکٹیویٹی، انسٹرومنٹیشن، وی بریجز اور Automatic Tank Gauging شامل ہیں، اس کے ساتھ ساتھ 659 ٹینک لاریوں و PITB پلیٹ فارم سے منسلک کرنے سے توقع ہے کہ نقصانات میں کمی آئے گی، آپریشنل ٹرن اراؤنڈ بہتر ہوگا اور آپریشنز پر کنٹرول مزید مضبوط ہوگا۔ کمپنی حکومت کے ساتھ شیئر کیے گئے چار سالہ منصوبے میں مقرر کردہ اہداف کے مطابق اپنے ریٹیل نیٹ ورک میں ڈیجیٹلائزیشن کے ایجنڈے پر تسلی بخش پیش رفت کر رہی ہے۔

2026 کی پہلی ششماہی گزشتہ کئی برسوں کے دوران صنعت کے لیے سب سے زیادہ اتار چڑھاؤ والے ادوار میں سے ایک رہی۔ آبنائے ہرمز سے جہاز رانی میں خلل کے بعد، برینٹ خام تیل کی قیمت مارچ کے وسط میں100 امریکی ڈالرفی بیرل سے تجاوز کرگئی اور مارچ کے آخر میں111 امریکی ڈالرفی بیرل سے بھی اوپر پہنچ گئی، جو جون2022 کے بعد بلند ترین سطح تھی۔ تاہم، 17 جون کو امریکہ اور ایران کے درمیان مفاہمتی یادداشت کے بعد قیمتوں میں تیزی سے کمی واقع ہوئی۔ حکومت نے پیٹرولیم مصنوعات کی قیمتوں میں ردوبدل کا دورانیہ پندرہ روزہ سے تبدیل کرکے ہفتہ وار کردیا اور قیمتوں کے تعین کے طریقہ کار میں ایسی تبدیلیاں کیں جن کا مقصد ریفائنریوں کے کریک مارجن کو کم کرنا تھا۔ اس کے نتیجے میں دوسری سہ ماہی کے دوران عالمی قیمتوں میں ہونے والی کمی تیزی سے ایکس ڈپو نرخوں میں منتقل ہوئی، اور چونکہ کمپنی نے کچھ انوینٹری بلند ترین قیمتوں کے قریب خریدی تھی، اس لیے سہ ماہی کے دوران انوینٹری پر خسارہ سامنے آیا۔ ملکی سطح پر، اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان نے 27 اپریل کو پالیسی ریٹ میں100 بیسس پوائنٹس اضافہ کرکے اسے11.5% کردیا اور15 جون کو اسے اسی سطح پر برقرار رکھا، جس کے باعث مالیاتی اخراجات بلند رہے۔ دوسری جانب، پاکستانی روپیہ تقریباً278 روپے فی امریکی ڈالر کی سطح پر مستحکم رہا، جس کے نتیجے میں گزشتہ سال کا زرمبادلہ خسارہ اس سال منافع میں تبدیل ہوگیا۔ کمپنی پر ان عوامل کے ملے جلے اثرات مرتب ہوئے۔ پہلی سہ ماہی میں اثاثوں اور انوینٹری کی قدر میں اضافے سے حاصل ہونے والے فوائد نے مارجن کو سہارا دیا، تاہم دوسری سہ ماہی میں قیمتوں کی اصلاح نے ان فوائد کو الٹ دیا۔ اس کے علاوہ، سپلائی میں غیر یقینی صورتحال، لاجسٹکس کے بلند اخراجات اور ورکنگ کیپیٹل کی محدود دستیابی نے فروخت کے حجم اور آپریشنل لچک کو متاثر کیا۔ ان حالات کے جواب میں انتظامیہ نے انوینٹری اور ٹریڈری کنٹرولز کو مزید مضبوط کیا اور ورکنگ کیپیٹل کے نظم و نسق میں محتاط اور منظّم حکمتِ عملی برقرار رکھی۔

اس مدت کے دوران کمپنی کی نقدی کی صورتحال بدستور دباؤ کا شکار رہی، جس کی بنیادی وجوہات ** پرائس ڈیفرینشل کلیمز (PDC) کی ادائیگی میں تاخیر، موجودہ بینکاری واجبات اور ورکنگ کیپیٹل پر دباؤ تھیں۔ رپورٹنگ کی تاریخ تک حکومت نے مجموعی3,880 ملین روپے کے PDC کلیمز کے مقابلے میں1,960 ملین روپے، یعنی51%، کی ادائیگی کردی ہے۔ باقی رقم کی بروقت ادائیگی سپلائی کے تسلسل اور لازمی اسٹاک رکھنے کی ذمہ داریوں کو پورا کرنے کے لیے نہایت اہم ہے۔ کمپنی بقیہ واجبات کی جلد از جلد ادائیگی کے لیے حکومت کے ساتھ مسلسل رابطے میں ہے۔

گزشتہ سال کی اسی مدت کے مقابلے میں کمپنی کے علیحدہ مالیاتی نتائج ذیل میں پیش کیے گئے ہیں۔

تفصیلات	30 جون 2026 روپے (ملین میں)	30 جون 2025
خالص فروخت	**101,831**	92,917
مجموعی منافع	**1,241**	2,250
نقد آپریٹنگ منافع	**1,425**	667
EBITDA	**1,702**	431
ٹیکس کے بعد خسارہ	**3,145**	4,887
	روپے	
فی حصص خسارہ	**(3.15)**	(4.89)

اس مدت کے دوران خالص فروخت 9.6% اضافے کے ساتھ 101,831 ملین روپے تک پہنچ گئی، جس کی بنیادی وجہ فروخت کی زیادہ قیمتیں تھیں، حالانکہ فروخت کا حجم 16.5% کمی کے ساتھ 253,706 میٹرک ٹن رہ گیا۔ تاہم، مجموعی منافع 44.8% کم ہو کر 1,241 ملین روپے رہ گیا، جبکہ مجموعی منافع کا مارجن خالص فروخت کے 2.42% سے کم ہو کر 1.22% رہ گیا۔ اس کمی کی بنیادی وجہ دوسری سہ ماہی میں مصنوعات کی قیمتوں میں ناموافق تبدیلیاں اور ان کے اسٹاک کی قدر بندی پر اثرات تھے۔ مسلسل لاگت پر قابو رکھنے کی پالیسی کے باعث آپریٹنگ اخراجات میں 11.6% کمی کی گئی۔ نقد آپریٹنگ منافع بڑھ کر 1,425 ملین روپے ہو گیا (2025: 667 ملین روپے)، جبکہ EBITDA بڑھ کر 1,702 ملین روپے ہو گیا (2025: 431 ملین روپے)۔ تاہم، اس بہتری کا ایک بڑا حصہ 1,783 ملین روپے کی غیر معمولی اور غیر متواتر دیگر آمدنی کی وجہ سے تھا، جس میں 1,463 ملین روپے کی بینکاری ذمہ داری کی واپسی اور کمپنی کے ٹینک لاری بیڑے کی فروخت سے حاصل ہونے والا 320 ملین روپے کا منافع شامل تھا۔ 3,365 ملین روپے کی مالیاتی لاگت بدستور سب سے بڑا خرچ رہی، جبکہ شرحِ مبادلہ میں نسبتاً استحکام کے باعث 112 ملین روپے کا خالص زرِ مبادلہ منافع حاصل ہوا، اس کے مقابلے میں گزشتہ سال 827 ملین روپے کا خسارہ ہوا تھا۔ نتیجتاً، ٹیکس کے بعد خسارہ 35.7% کم ہو کر 3,145 ملین روپے رہ گیا (2025: 4,887 ملین روپے)، جو فی حصص 3.15 روپے خسارے کے برابر ہے (2025: 4.89 روپے)۔

ڈائریکٹرز کی رپورٹ

ڈائریکٹرز کو خوشی ہے کہ وہ 30 جون 2026 کو ختم ہونے والی ششماہی کے لیے ہیسکول پیٹرولیم لمیٹڈ کے مختصر عبوری غیر مستحکم مالیاتی گوشوارے پیش کر رہے ہیں۔

bakertilly

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TO THE MEMBERS OF HASCOL PETROLEUM LIMITED

REPORT ON REVIEW OF UNCONSOLIDATED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying unconsolidated condensed interim statement of financial position of Hascol Petroleum Limited (the Company) as at June 30, 2026 and the related unconsolidated condensed interim statement of profit or loss, the unconsolidated condensed interim statement of comprehensive income, the unconsolidated condensed interim statement of changes in equity, the unconsolidated condensed interim statement of cashflows and notes to the unconsolidated condensed interim financial statements for the six months' period then ended (here-in-after referred to as the "condensed interim financial statements"). Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these unconsolidated condensed interim financial statements in accordance with accounting and reporting standard as applicable in Pakistan for interim financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these unconsolidated condensed interim financial statements based on our review.

Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity." A review of unconsolidated condensed interim financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Basis for Adverse Conclusion

a) The Company engaged a Chartered Accountant firm to resolve the matters pertaining to fixed assets by performing physical verification, tagging, updating fixed asset records, and conducting reconciliation exercises as at the balances of December 31, 2022. Furthermore, the firm undertook reconciliation tasks related to trade debts, advances, other receivables and trade and other payables as at the balances of December 31, 2022 and made adjustments to the records where necessary. However, the tax impact including the impact on unrecognized deferred tax resulting from those adjustments had not been considered in unconsolidated condensed interim financial statements for the period then ended.

Due to the absence of adjustments made in the unconsolidated condensed interim financial statements pertaining to taxes we were not able to determine the necessary adjustments related to the opening and closing carrying values of taxation including unrecognized deferred tax, revaluation surplus, and impact on retained earnings.

b) As disclosed in note 19.1 to the unconsolidated condensed interim financial statements, the Company has various pending litigations. Further, the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) is investigating the affairs of the Company. The ultimate outcome of these pending litigations and investigations cannot presently be determined and hence, we cannot determine the amount of adjustments required in these unconsolidated condensed interim financial statements.

Furthermore, as disclosed in note 19.1 to the unconsolidated condensed interim financial statements, the Federal Investigation Authority (FIA) is investigating the affairs of the Company.

c) As disclosed in note 14 to the unconsolidated condensed interim financial statements, the Company has long term financing facilities amounting to Rs. 6,128.789 million (December 31,2025: 8,352.942 million) which does not meet the criteria for classification as non-current hence should have been presented as current liabilities.

d) As fully disclosed in note 1.3 unconsolidated condensed interim financial statements, the Company has incurred a net loss of Rs. 3,144.842 million (June 30, 2025: 4,887.332 million) during the six months period ended June 30, 2026, which has resulted in accumulated losses of Rs. 125,324.420 million (December 31, 2025: Rs. 122,907.393 million) and eroded the equity to Rs. 96,129.902 million (December 31, 2025: Rs. 93,212.393 million). Further, as of that date the current liabilities of the Company exceeded its current assets by Rs. 113,543.150 million (December 31, 2025: Rs. 109,039.380 million) and the Company had also defaulted towards its major financing arrangements while the liquidity of the Company is dependent upon the proposed restructuring arrangements with the financial institutions and its major shareholder. As discussed in note 14.1, the company has repaid and made settlement agreements with the banks in the period and is currently undergoing further arrangements to restructure its borrowings. Furthermore, the situation of the Company may further deteriorate if the possible effects of matters described in Para (a) to (c) above are accounted for in these unconsolidated condensed interim financial statements. These events indicate a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubts on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern; therefore, the Company may not be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

   The Company has made an assessment of going concern assumption and provided us the basis of the same. However, we did not consider this evidence sufficient and appropriate to support the going concern assumption. In our opinion, the going concern assumption used in preparation of these unconsolidated condensed interim financial statements is inappropriate.

Adverse Conclusion

Our review indicates that, because of the significance of the matters described in the "Basis for Adverse Conclusion" section of our report, the accompanying unconsolidated condensed interim financial statements as at June 30, 2026 do not give a true and fair view in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan for interim financial reporting.

Other Matter

Pursuant to the requirement of Section 237 (1) (b) of the Companies Act, 2017, only cumulative figures for the six months, presented in the second quarter accounts are subject to a limited scope review by the statutory auditors of the company. Accordingly, the figures of the unconsolidated condensed interim statement of profit or loss and unconsolidated condensed interim statement of comprehensive income for the three months period ended June 30, 2026 have not been reviewed by us.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is **Muhammad Aqeel Ashraf Tabani.**

Baker Tilly Mehmood Idrees Qamar

Baker Tilly Mehmood Idrees Qamar
Chartered Accountants

Karachi.

Date: August 28, 2026

UDIN: RR202610542Od2b0EVT8

Condensed Interim Unconsolidated Financial Information

Half Yearly June 30, 2026

Hascol Petroleum Limited
Condensed Interim Unconsolidated Statement of Financial Position
As At June 30, 2026

	Note	Un-audited June 30, 2026	Audited December 31, 2025
		-----------Rupees in '000-----------	
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6	21,866,015	22,748,735
Right-of-use assets	7	2,144,416	2,243,455
Intangible asset	8	998	2,230
Long-term investments	9	2,493,744	2,493,744
Deferred taxation - net	10	-	-
Long-term deposits		123,752	123,752
Total non-current assets		26,628,925	27,611,916
Current assets			
Stock-in-trade		13,895,838	6,922,095
Trade debts		1,817,735	1,801,097
Advances	11	410,531	143,038
Deposits and prepayments	12	302,346	359,515
Other receivables	13	4,362,717	2,429,646
Accrued mark-up and profit		69	182
Short term investments		100,800	100,800
Cash and bank balances		608,680	573,877
Total current assets		21,498,716	12,330,250
TOTAL ASSETS		48,127,641	39,942,166
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital and reserves			
Share capital		9,991,207	9,991,207
Reserves		(120,457,352)	(118,267,658)
Revaluation surplus on property, plant and equipment - net of tax		14,336,243	15,064,058
Total shareholders' deficit		(96,129,902)	(93,212,393)
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term financing - secured	14	6,128,789	8,352,942
Lease liabilities	15	2,823,650	3,200,014
Deferred liabilities		263,238	231,973
Total non-current liabilities		9,215,677	11,784,929
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16	60,855,411	48,871,662
Loan from shareholder	17	1,679,708	-
Unclaimed dividend		356,928	356,928
Taxation - net		1,960,078	1,938,552
Accrued mark-up and profit		33,948,601	32,572,050
Short-term borrowings		24,572,085	27,327,712
Current portion of non-current liabilities	18	11,669,055	10,302,726
Total current liabilities		135,041,866	121,369,630
TOTAL LIABILITIES		144,257,543	133,154,559
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		48,127,641	39,942,166
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	19		

The annexed notes from 1 to 27 form an integral part of these condensed interim unconsolidated financial statements.

Chief Executive Officer	Chief Financial Officer	Director

Hascol Petroleum Limited
Condensed Interim Unconsolidated Profit or Loss Account - Unaudited
For the Six Months Period Ended June 30, 2026

	Note	Six months period ended		Three months period ended	
		June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	**June 30, 2026**	June 30, 2025
		----- Rupees in '000 -----			
Sales - net		**101,855,046**	92,950,514	**53,467,082**	45,867,946
Sales tax		**(24,085)**	(33,089)	**(22,013)**	(28,067)
Net sales		**101,830,961**	92,917,425	**53,445,069**	45,839,879
Other revenue		**195,186**	230,656	**70,776**	173,414
Net revenue		**102,026,147**	93,148,081	**53,515,845**	46,013,293
Cost of products sold		**(100,784,873)**	(90,898,057)	**(55,385,250)**	(44,350,713)
Gross profit / (loss)		**1,241,274**	2,250,024	**(1,869,405)**	1,662,580
Operating expenses					
Distribution and marketing		**(1,971,526)**	(2,230,872)	**(1,009,452)**	(1,116,016)
Administrative		**(536,658)**	(607,254)	**(274,777)**	(303,785)
	20	**(2,508,184)**	(2,838,126)	**(1,284,229)**	(1,419,801)
Reversal / (allowance) for expected credit loss		**18,330**	(17,095)	**17,691**	(2,336)
Other expenses		**(102,648)**	(8,756)	**(97,680)**	(8,306)
Other income		**1,815,090**	368,993	**1,485,401**	322,774
Operating profit / (loss)		**463,862**	(244,960)	**(1,748,222)**	554,911
Finance cost		**(3,364,774)**	(3,464,211)	**(1,684,454)**	(1,711,574)
Exchange gain / (loss) - net		**112,437**	(827,187)	**52,698**	(476,716)
		(3,252,337)	(4,291,398)	**(1,631,756)**	(2,188,290)
Loss before income tax and levy (final & minimum tax)		**(2,788,475)**	(4,536,358)	**(3,379,978)**	(1,633,379)
Final taxes		**-**	-	**-**	-
Minimum tax differential	21.2	**(356,367)**	(350,974)	**(213,459)**	(164,223)
Loss before income tax		**(3,144,842)**	(4,887,332)	**(3,593,437)**	(1,797,602)
Income tax					
- Current For the period		**-**	-	**-**	-
Prior period		**-**	-	**-**	-
		-	-	**-**	-
- Deferred		**-**	-	**-**	-
Loss after income tax		**(3,144,842)**	(4,887,332)	**(3,593,437)**	(1,797,602)
Loss per share - basic and diluted (Rupees)		**(3.15)**	(4.89)	**(3.60)**	(1.80)

The annexed notes from 1 to 27 form an integral part of these condensed interim unconsolidated financial statements.

Chief Executive Officer	Chief Financial Officer	Director

Hascol Petroleum Limited
Condensed Interim Unconsolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income - Unaudited
For the Six Months Period Ended June 30, 2026

	Six months period ended		Three months period ended	
	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	**June 30, 2026**	June 30, 2025
	------------------------ Rupees in '000 ------------------------			
Loss for the period	**(3,144,842)**	(4,887,332)	**(3,593,437)**	(1,797,602)
Other comprehensive income for the period	**-**	-	**-**	-
Total comprehensive loss for the period	**(3,144,842)**	(4,887,332)	**(3,593,437)**	(1,797,602)

The annexed notes from 1 to 27 form an integral part of these condensed interim unconsolidated financial statements.

Chief Executive Officer

Chief Financial Officer

Director

Hascol Petroleum Limited
Condensed Interim Unconsolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Six Months Period Ended June 30, 2026

	Share Capital	Capital reserves: Share premium	Capital reserves: Capital contribution from shareholder	Revenue reserve: Accumulated loss	Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	Total shareholders' deficit
	---------- Rupees in '000 ----------					
Balance as at January 01, 2025 - audited	9,991,207	4,639,735	-	(117,729,711)	16,592,339	(86,506,430)
Total comprehensive loss for the period						
Loss for the period	-	-	-	(4,887,332)	-	(4,887,332)
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	(4,887,332)	-	(4,887,332)
Transferred from surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment on account of incremental depreciation - net of tax	-	-	-	1,093,130	(1,093,130)	-
	-	-	-	(3,794,202)	(1,093,130)	(4,887,332)
Balance as at June 30, 2025 - unaudited	9,991,207	4,639,735	-	(121,523,913)	15,499,209	(91,393,762)
Balance as at January 01, 2026 - audited	**9,991,207**	**4,639,735**	**-**	**(122,907,393)**	**15,064,058**	**(93,212,393)**
Total comprehensive loss for the period						
Loss for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(3,144,842)**	**-**	**(3,144,842)**
Other comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive loss for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(3,144,842)**	**-**	**(3,144,842)**
Equity contribution from shareholder	**-**	**-**	**227,333**	**-**	**-**	**227,333**
Transferred from surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment on account of incremental depreciation - net of tax	**-**	**-**	**-**	**727,815**	**(727,815)**	**-**
	-	**-**	**227,333**	**(2,417,027)**	**(727,815)**	**(2,917,509)**
Balance as at June 30, 2026 - unaudited	**9,991,207**	**4,639,735**	**227,333**	**(125,324,420)**	**14,336,243**	**(96,129,902)**

The annexed notes from 1 to 27 form an integral part of these condensed interim unconsolidated financial statements.

Chief Executive Officer

Chief Financial Officer

Director

Hascol Petroleum Limited
Condensed Interim Unconsolidated Statement of Cash Flows - Unaudited
For the Six Months Period Ended June 30, 2026

	Note	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
		-----------Rupees in '000-----------	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash generate from operations	22	5,131,919	3,937,516
Finance cost paid		(1,011,891)	(759,586)
Taxes paid		(334,841)	(234,808)
Net cash generated from operating activities		3,785,187	2,943,122
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditure incurred		(216,145)	(217,546)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		412,965	346,102
Profit / mark-up received on bank deposits and TFC		15,072	24,491
Long term deposit repaid - net		-	(2,446)
Net cash generated from investing activities		211,892	150,601
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Lease liability repaid - net		(196,607)	(196,478)
Equity contribution from shareholder		227,333	-
Long-term finance paid - net		(1,237,375)	-
Net cash used in financing activities		(1,206,649)	(196,478)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		2,790,430	2,897,245
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period		(26,753,835)	(30,496,114)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	23	(23,963,405)	(27,598,869)

The annexed notes from 1 to 27 form an integral part of these condensed interim unconsolidated financial statements.

Chief Executive Officer

Chief Financial Officer

Director

1. STATUS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

1.1 Hascol Petroleum Limited (the Company) was incorporated in Pakistan as a private limited company on March 28, 2001. On September 12, 2007 the Company was converted into a public unlisted company and on May 12, 2014 the Company was listed on the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited. The registered office of the Company is situated at The Forum, Suite No. 324, 3rd Floor, Khayaban-e-Jami, Block 9, Clifton, Karachi.

The Company is engaged in the business of procurement, storage and marketing of petroleum, chemicals, LPG and related products. The Company obtained oil marketing license from Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources in the year 2005 and acquired assets of LPG licensed company in the year 2018.

1.2 These condensed interim unconsolidated financial statements are the separate financial statements of the Company in which investment in subsidiary and associated company, have been accounted for at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

1.3 During the current period, the Company incurred a net loss of Rs. 3.14 billion (net loss December 31, 2025: Rs. 4.89 billion), resulting in net shareholders deficit of Rs. 96.13 billion (December 31, 2025: Rs. 93.21 billion) as of the unconsolidated statement of financial position date. Further, as of that date the current liabilities of the Company exceeded its current assets by Rs. 113.54 billion (December 31, 2025: Rs. 109.04 billion) and has defaulted in majority of its outstanding loans with banks. These conditions may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. However, in order to ensure the Company's ability to operate as a going concern, certain plans and measures have been taken to improve its liquidity and financial position which includes, but not limited to, the following:

a) The Board of Directors (the board) have carried out a detailed review of the profitability and cashflow forecast of the company for the twelve months following the date of balance, at the date of approval of these financial statements.

b) The sizeable inflow from IFEM pool for the years 2024 and 2025; and the assurance of supply continuity, and the continued generation of positive cash flows from operations was taken into account by the board of directors to arrive at a conclusion that the company will continue to operate as a going concern and there are no current plans to file for liquidation for at least one year (12 months) from the date of the statement of financial position being authorized for issue. Furthermore, the Company successfully of National Bank of Pakistan (NBP).

Furthermore, the ongoing restructuring of the Company's banking facilities is expected to be completed during 2026. In this regard, the Company has accepted the formal offer letter issued by NBP, and the relevant documentation and completiion formalities are currently in process.

c) Except for, where a regulatory action from government department or proceedings of liquidation from a creditor(s) are initiated, wherein, the banking accounts of the company are attached and / or seized by the relevant action of the regulator or creditor. In such case, the company may face disruptions in its operations and may come to a halt of business operations thus challenging the going concern of the company.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

These condensed interim unconsolidated financial statements of the Company for the three month period ended June 30, 2026 is unaudited and have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the International Accounting Standard 34 - 'Interim Financial Reporting' and provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 (the Act). In case where requirements differ, the provisions of or directives issued under the Act have been followed. These condensed interim unconsolidated financial statements are being submitted to the shareholders in accordance with section 237 of the Act and should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies and the methods of computation adopted in the preparation of this condensed interim unconsolidated financial information are the same as those applied in the preparation of audited annual financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025.

4. ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

4.1 The preparation of these condensed interim unconsolidated financial statements in conformity with the approved accounting standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual results may differ from these estimates.

4.2 During the preparation of these condensed interim unconsolidated financial statements, the significant judgements made by management in applying the Company's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those that were applied to the audited annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025.

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The financial risk management objectives and policies are consistent with those disclosed in the annual audited unconsolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended December 31, 2025.

	Note	(Un-audited) June 30, 2026	(Audited) December 31, 2025
		-----------Rupees in '000-----------	
6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT			
Operating fixed assets		**19,387,890**	20,334,706
Capital work-in-progress	6.3	**2,478,125**	2,414,029
		21,866,015	22,748,735
6.1 Movement in capital work-in-progress during the period / year is as follows:			
Balance at beginning of the period / year		**2,414,029**	2,361,629
Additions during the period / year		**216,145**	433,003
Transfers during the period / year		**(152,049)**	(380,603)
		2,478,125	2,414,029

6.2 The following assets were disposed off during the period / year:

	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value
	----------------- Rupees in '000 -----------------		
June 30, 2026 (un-audited)	**349,662**	**270,325**	**79,337**
December 31, 2025 (audited)	376,304	250,010	126,294

		(Un-audited) June 30, 2026	(Audited) December 31, 2025
		-----------Rupees in '000-----------	
6.3	**Capital work-in-progress**		
	Buildings	**315,176**	287,432
	Machinery, tanks and pumps	**1,925,127**	1,888,775
	Retail sites	**77,263**	77,263
	Furniture, office equipment and other assets	**22,221**	22,221
	Borrowing cost capitalized	**138,338**	138,338
		2,478,125	2,414,029
7.	**RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS**		
	Storage facility	**73,365**	76,089
	Pumpsites	**2,070,575**	2,166,761
	Offices	**476**	605
		2,144,416	2,243,455
7.1	**Movement in right-of-use assets during the period / year is as follows:**		
	Balance at beginning of the period / year	**2,243,455**	2,259,741
	Additions during the period / year	**5,219**	172,096
	Disposals / terminations during the period / year	**-**	(24,303)
	Depreciation charged during the period / year	**(104,488)**	(164,079)
	Balance at the end of the period / year	**2,144,186**	2,243,455
8.	**INTANGIBLE ASSETS**		
	Computer software	**998**	2,230
	Net book value at beginning of the period / year	**2,230**	4,707
	Addition during the period / year	**-**	-
	Amortization charge for the period / year	**(1,232)**	(2,477)
	Net book value at the end of the period / year	**998**	2,230
	Net book value		
	Cost	**19,525**	19,525
	Accumulated amortization	**(18,527)**	(17,295)
	Net book value	**998**	2,230
	Rate of amortization - %	**33.33**	33.33

	Note	(Un-audited) June 30, 2026	(Audited) December 31, 2025
		-----------Rupees in '000-----------	
9. LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS			
Investment in subsidiary companies - at cost less impairment			
Hascombe Lubricant (Private) Limited - unquoted	9.1	-	-
Hascol Lubricant (Private) Limited - unquoted	9.2	1,968,744	1,968,744
Investment in associates - at cost			
VAS LNG (Private) Limited - unquoted	9.3	-	-
Magic River Services Limited - unquoted	9.4	110,000	110,000
Karachi Hydrocarbon Terminal Limited - unquoted	9.5	412,500	412,500
		2,491,244	2,491,244
Advance against purchase of shares			
Karachi Hydrocarbon Terminal Limited - unquoted		2,500	2,500
		2,493,744	2,493,744

9.1 This represents investment in wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, incorporated in Pakistan under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984. Its shares are not quoted in active market. The Company holds ordinary shares at Rs. 10 per share.

The Company has assessed the carrying amount of its investment in Hascombe Lubricant (Private) Limited in accordance with the requirements of the applicable accounting and reporting standards and the investment has been fully impaired as subsidiary company has ceased its operations.

	(Un-audited) June 30, 2026	(Audited) December 31, 2025
	-----------Rupees in '000-----------	
Investment at cost	30,604	30,604
Movement in provision for impairment		
Balance at the beginning of the period / year	(30,604)	(30,604)
Provision made during the period / year	-	-
Balance at the end of the period / year	(30,604)	(30,604)
Net book value	-	-

9.2 This represents the Company's investment in Hascol Lubricant (Private) Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary, recognized at cost. The Company holds 315 million (December 31, 2025: 315 million) ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each. The shares of the subsidiary are not quoted in an active market.

	(Un-audited) June 30, 2026	(Audited) December 31, 2025
	-----------Rupees in '000-----------	
Investment at cost	**3,150,000**	3,150,000
Movement in provision for impairment		
Balance at the beginning of the period / year	**(1,181,256)**	(1,181,256)
Provision made during the period / year	**-**	-
Balance at the end of the period / year	**(1,181,256)**	(1,181,256)
Net book value	**1,968,744**	1,968,744

9.3 Investment in VAS LNG (Private) Limited (VL) amounts to Rs. 3 million (December 31, 2025: Rs. 3 million) representing 30% (2025: 30%) equity stake and Advance against issue of shares to VAS LNG (Private) Limited which amounts to Rs. 1.02 (December 31, 2025: Rs. 1.02) million.

The Company holds nil ordinary shares (December 31, 2025: 0.3 million) of Rs. 10 per share which have been provided in the year 2020. as VL had filed liquidation in the month of October 2020.

During 2025, VL has been dissolved under Section 426 of the Companies Act, 2017. The notice of dissolution was published in the Official Gazette dated 27 August 2025.

	(Un-audited) June 30, 2026	(Audited) December 31, 2025
	-----------Rupees in '000-----------	
Investment at cost	**-**	-
Movement in provision for impairment		
Balance at the beginning of the year	**-**	(4,023)
Written off during the year	**-**	4,023
Balance at the end of the period/year	**-**	-
Net book value	**-**	-

9.4 The Company made investment in Magic River Services Limited in the year 2018. It's a joint venture arrangement whereby the Company is entitled for 25% share of profit derived from sale of petroleum products by Magic River.

9.5 The Company holds an investment of 41.25 million fully paid ordinary shares of Rs. 10 per share in Karachi Hydrocarbon Terminals Limited (KHTL).

	Note	(Un-audited) June 30, 2026	(Audited) December 31, 2025
		-----------Rupees in '000-----------	
10. DEFERRED TAXATION - NET			
This comprises the following:			
Taxable temporary difference arising in respect of :			
Revaluation of operating fixed assets		(3,123,229)	(3,334,295)
Deductible temporary difference arising in respect of :			
Long term investment		351,439	351,439
Capital work in progress		593,828	594,966
Liabilities against right-of-use assets		817,292	966,315
Loan from shareholder		60,750	-
Exchange loss		60,803	51,710
Provision for :			
- retirement benefit		76,193	67,272
- ECL on trade debts		2,727,113	2,737,606
- short term investments - TFCs		1,216	1,422
- ECL on long term deposits		14	14
- against stock		35,876	35,876
- suppliers and services advance		910,333	910,333
- IFEM, RD and PDC		463,137	464,434
Accelerated depreciation		803,917	507,549
Normal tax loss		15,666,928	18,377,534
		19,445,610	21,732,175
Unrecognized deferred tax asset	10.1	(19,445,610)	(21,732,175)
		-	-

10.1 Deferred tax asset of Rs. 19,446 million (December 31, 2025: Rs. 21,732 million) has not been recognized in these condensed interim unconsolidated financial information due to uncertainity in availability of future taxable profits based on financial projections of future five years.

However, in future years and based on the availablility of taxable profits, the unutilized deffered tax asset will be recognized.

	(Un-audited) June 30, 2026	(Audited) December 31, 2025
	-----------Rupees in '000-----------	
11. ADVANCES		
Considered good, unsecured		
To employees:		
- against expenses	26	325
- against salaries	15,141	17,321
Supplier and service provider	3,534,443	3,264,471
Provision for supplier and services advance	(3,139,079)	(3,139,079)
	410,531	143,038

		Note	(Un-audited) June 30, 2026	(Audited) December 31, 2025
			-----------Rupees in '000-----------	
12.	**DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS**			
	Deposits			
	- Current portion of lease deposits		94,481	116,811
	- Other deposits		133,241	133,241
			227,722	250,052
	Prepayments			
	- Insurance and others		39,083	76,018
	- Rent		35,541	33,445
			74,624	109,463
			302,346	359,515

		Note	(Un-audited) June 30, 2026	(Audited) December 31, 2025
13.	**OTHER RECEIVABLES**			
	Inland freight equalization margin ("IFEM") receivable		2,323,183	2,311,008
	Miscellaneous receivables		43,128	16,029
	Sales tax refundable		1,673,526	1,699,634
	Price differential claims ("PDC")	13.1	1,919,905	-
	Provisioning of IFEM		(1,597,025)	(1,597,025)
			4,362,717	2,429,646

13.1 This represents amount receivable from the Government of Pakistan (GoP) net of recovery as per authorized rates declared by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources. The Company together with other oil marketing companies is actively perusing the matter with the concerned authorities for the early settlement of above claim. The Company considers that the balance amount will be reimbursed by GoP in due course of time.

		(Un-audited) June 30, 2026	(Audited) December 31, 2025
		-----------Rupees in '000-----------	
14.	**LONG-TERM FINANCING - SECURED**		
	Borrowing from conventional banks	16,693,331	17,930,706
	Borrowing from non banking financial institutions	92,857	92,857
	Sukuk certificates	500,000	500,000
		17,286,188	18,523,563
	Current portion of long term financing		
	Borrowing from conventional banks	(10,564,542)	(9,577,764)
	Borrowing from non banking financial institutions	(92,857)	(92,857)
	Sukuk certificates	(500,000)	(500,000)
		(11,157,399)	(10,170,621)
	Non-current portion of long term financing	6,128,789	8,352,942

14.1 During the period, the Company accepted an offer letter issued by National Bank of Pakistan ("NBP") setting out the terms and conditions for the restructuring and rescheduling of its outstanding exposure, comprising principal and markup under various financing facilities.

In accordance with the agreed terms, the Company made an upfront payment equivalent to 10% of the outstanding principal and markup. The remaining principal and markup balances proposed to be restructured into a long-term facility. The restructured principal would be repayable over a period of ten years on a step-up basis. The historical/ frozen markup and future markup/cost of funds ("COF") would be payable over a period of two years after the repayment of the principal amount or equity conversion option as per the term of offer letter.

Subsequently, in accordance with the terms of the restructuring arrangement, the accrued markup is to be recalculated based on NBP's cost of funds instead of the previously applicable commercial rate. Consequently, any resulting reduction in the markup liability will be recognized as a reversal upon finalization and confirmation of the recalculated amount.

	Note	(Un-audited) June 30, 2026	(Audited) December 31, 2025
		-----------Rupees in '000-----------	
15. LEASE LIABILITIES			
Lease liability against right-of-use asset	15.1	**2,823,650**	3,200,014
15.1 Lease liability against right-of-use asset			
Present value of future minimum lease payments		**3,335,306**	3,332,119
Current portion		**(511,656)**	(132,105)
Non-current portion		**2,823,650**	3,200,014
16. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES			
Trade creditors		**36,577,240**	25,485,662
Payable to cartage contractors		**1,741,921**	1,447,691
Advance from customers - unsecured		**662,540**	534,292
Payable to Hascol Lubricants (Private) Limited		**372,912**	300,130
Dealers' and customers' security deposits		**733,566**	725,718
Other liabilities		**20,767,232**	20,378,169
		60,855,411	48,871,662

17. LOAN FROM SHAREHOLDER

During the period, the Company entered into a loan agreement dated 22 May 2026 with Vitol Dubai Limited, the major shareholder of the Company, for an interest-free loan facility of up to PKR 3,000 million. Under the terms of the agreement, the loan is to be disbursed in two tranches. The first tranche amounting to PKR 1,887 million which was received on May 29, 2026.

The loan has a term of five years from the date of the first disbursement and is repayable in full on or before the maturity date. However, under the terms of the agreement, the lender may terminate the agreement at any time after the expiry of one year from the date of the agreement, upon which the outstanding loan becomes repayable in full on demand, notwithstanding that such termination may occur before the contractual maturity date. Accordingly, as the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date, the loan has been classified as a current liability.

The loan carries no interest, fees or other financial charges. In accordance with IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, the loan was initially recognized at fair value, determined by discounting the contractual cash flows to their present value using an appropriate market rate of interest. The resulting difference of PKR 227 million between the proceeds received and the fair value of the loan represents a benefit conferred by the lender in its capacity as a shareholder and has, therefore, been recognized directly in equity as a contribution from shareholder.

	Note	(Un-audited) June 30, 2026	(Audited) December 31, 2025
		-----------Rupees in '000-----------	
18. CURRENT PORTION OF NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Current portion of long term financing	14	**11,157,399**	10,170,621
Current portion of lease liability of right of use assets	15.1	**511,656**	132,105
		11,669,055	10,302,726

19. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

19.1 Contingencies

19.1.1 Non-banking contingencies

Workers participation fund:

C.P. No.D-209 of 2019 has been filed by the Company against giving retrospective effects to Sindh Companies Profits Workers Participation Act, 2015 and the Department's demand for payment of workers participation fund for the period from 2011 to 2017 vide Show Cause Notice dated 26th May 2018.

This petition is pending before the Honorable High Court of Sindh at Karachi. The Company seems to have good arguable case.

Income tax assessments/audit proceedings:

Tax year 2025:

The last income tax return filed by the company is for Tax Year 2025, period ending 31/12/2024. In the last return filed for Tax Year 2025, the following has been declared:

- Minimum Tax paid u/s 113 Rs. 18,495,788
- Business loss Rs .21,791,114,932
- Refundable amount Rs. 23,116,730

The case of the company for tax year 2025 has not been selected for audit u/s 177. However, notice 122(5A) of the Ordinance, was issued by the Additional Commissioner IR and assessment order u/s 122(5A) has been passed imposing tax. Against the order u/s 122(5A) imposing tax the company has filed an appeal before the Commissioner Inland Revenue (Appeals) which is pending for hearing and the appeal is likely to succeed.

Tax year 2024:

The income tax return has been filed by the company is for Tax Year 2024, period ending 31/12/2023. In the return filed for Tax Year 2024, the following has been declared:

- Minimum Tax paid u/s 113 Rs. 18,495,788
- Business loss Rs. 16,738,567,000

The case of the company for tax year 2024 has not been selected for audit u/s 177 nor there is any notice issued u/s 176 or 122(5A) of the Ordinance, however rectification order passed u/s 221(1) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, dated 08-07-2025 by the Deputy Commissioner Inland Revenue, Unit-03, Range-B, Zone-III, LTO, Karachi amending the deemed order u/s 120(1) imposing minimum tax u/s 113 on gross turnover creating tax demand of Rs 778,897,228.However, on the appeal filed by the company and handled by our office, the learned Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue has not upheld the tax imposed u/s 113 and has decided the appeal in favor of the company deleting the tax imposed vide ATIR Appeal Order ITA No 1074/KB/2025 dated 5-12-2025.

Tax year 2023:

The income tax return has been filed by the company for Tax Year 2023, period ending 31/12/2022. In the return filed for Tax Year 2023, the following has been declared:

-	Normal Tax Income (Property)	Rs. 38,164,800
-	Minimum Tax paid u/s 113	Rs. 17,621,922
-	Business loss	Rs 10,230,256,616
-	Refundable amount	Rs. 7,017,346

The case of the company for tax year 2023 has not been selected for audit u/s 177 nor there is any notice issued u/s 176 or 122(5A) of the Ordinance, however rectification order passed u/s 221(1) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, dated 10-07-2025 by the Deputy Commissioner Inland Revenue, Unit-03, Range-B, Zone-III, LTO, Karachi amending the deemed order u/s 120(1) imposing minimum tax u/s 113 on gross turnover creating tax demand of Rs 330,913,922. However, on the appeal filed by the company and handled by our office, the learned Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue has not upheld the tax imposed u/s 113 and has decided the appeal in favor of the company deleting the tax imposed vide ATIR Appeal Order ITA No 1073/KB/2025 dated 5-12-2025.

Tax year 2022:

The return of Income for tax year 2022 for period ending 31st December, 2021 has been filed with Turnover Tax based upon notified margin of the Petroleum Products, reported deviation in Taxation Base.

The Additional Commissioner (ACIR), Karachi has issued Notice to amend assessment 122(9) read with section 122(5A) of the I.T Ordinance, 2001 on various issues including minimum tax on total turnover, CP No. 5109 of 2023 filed before Sindh High Court (SHC). The Company has requested ACIR to keep the proceeding-initiated u/s 122(9) read with Section 122(5A) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 till the decision of Sindh High Court (SHC).

Tax year 2021:

The return of Income for tax year 2021 for period ending 31st December, 2020 has been filed with turnover tax based upon total receipts received against sale of petroleum products, declaring loss at Rs. 15,129,520,384 paying minimum tax at Rs. 620,929,778.

The case of the Company for tax year 2021 has not been selected for audit u/s 177, however the ADCIR has initiated assessment proceeding by issuing show-cause notice u/s 122(9) read with 122(5A) of the Ordinance but no adverse order has been passed. Thus, the deemed assessment u/s 120 for the tax year 2021 stands in the field. Furthermore, the company has applied for permission to revise tax return for filing revised tax return to claim that minimum tax u/s 113 is not payable in the year as there is gross trading loss declared in the accounts. The permission to file revised tax return has not been granted by the Commissioner Inland Revenue and the issue is open for contest by the company.

Tax year 2020:

The return for tax year 2020 was filed declaring loss at Rs. 24,776,601,250 paying minimum tax at Rs. 1,052,082,635 and claiming refund of Rs. 330,373,657.

The return of the Company for tax year 2020 has been selected for audit u/s 177 and audit proceedings are open. However, the Company has challenged the audit notice u/s 177 before the learned High Court which has granted interim stay against the audit notice u/s 177.

Thus, the audit proceedings are suspended and, so far, the return filed is the deemed assessment order u/s 120 which remains in the field for tax year 2020 There is no tax demand created in the tax year u/s 122(5A). Furthermore, the company has applied for permission to revise tax return for filing revised tax return to claim that minimum tax u/s 113 is not payable in the year as there is gross trading loss declared in the year as per accounts. The permission to file revised tax return has not been granted by the Commissioner Inland Revenue and the issue is open for contest by the company. The tax imposed u/s 161 for alleged default in tax withholding was not upheld in appeal by the Commissioner Appeal in the Order passed u/s 129 dated 14 July 2023.

Tax year 2019:

The return filed for tax year 2019 has been selected for audit under section 177 of income tax ordinance. The order after completion of audit proceedings under section 177 has been passed by the DCIR under section 122(1)/(5) imposing tax demand of Rs. 645,750,113.

Against this order imposing tax, appeal has been filed with the Commissioner Appeal, decision vide Appeal Order No. 1000000155283732 dated 12-07-2023, mostly in favor of Company except the issue relating to Minimum Tax.

Commissioner IR, Zone III, LTO, Karachi has referred appeal before the ATIR against the Order, which is pending before Tribunal for hearing. There is no tax demand outstanding on account of order u/s 122(5A).

Tax year 2018:

In tax year 2018, the return was not selected for audit but notice under section 122(9) was issued and order under section 122(5A) was passed. In the order, under section 122(5A) minimum tax under section 113 was imposed by including Petroleum Levy of Rs. 21,768,506,000 in the turnover, Exchange loss of Rs. 307,682,807/- on import was disallowed, commission amount of Rs. 227,932,000 was disallowed for not withholding @ 20% under section 156, disallowing of Tax Credit for Enlistment on Stock Exchange claimed under section 65C Rs. 58,771,214/-, taxing franchise fee Rs. 35,210,000 and not allowing refund adjustment of Rs. 85,136,781.

Against this order under section 122(5A), an appeal was filed before Commissioner (Appeals). In the appeal order the Commissioner (Appeals) accepted the Company's appeal on the point of minimum tax u/s113 on account of petroleum levy and as well in respect of disallowance of Commission and partly on the other points.

The Company has filed an appeal on the points the Company's appeal was not accepted by the Commissioner (Appeals) which is pending before the Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue. Therefore, no tax demand is outstanding.

The department has further initiated audit proceedings under section 177 of the Ordinance which has been challenged by the Company before Sindh High Court (SHC) and SHC has suspended the audit proceeding through interim order.

Tax year 2017:

ACIR passed assessment order dated February 24, 2018 under section 122(5A) of the Ordinance creating additional tax demand of Rs. 231,680,958.

Appeal was filed before the CIRA against the aforesaid assessment order who vide appellate order dated October 29, 2018 decided one issue in favour of the Company whilst other issues were decided in favour of the Department.

Appeal has been filed by the Company before the Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue (ATIR) against CIRA's order on the points on which appeal was not accepted and the appeal is pending for hearing.

The department has initiated audit proceedings under section 177 of the Ordinance which has been challenged by the Company before SHC and SHC has suspended the audit proceeding through interim order.

Tax year 2016:

The return of income for tax year 2016 was not selected for audit but notice under section 122(9) was issued and order under section 122(5A) was passed in which only expenses (sales promotion/royalty) and others have been disallowed against which appeal was filed before the Commissioner Appeals and in the appeal order, addition of sales promotion expense of Rs. 142,066,3100 was deleted and there was part set aside on other points.

The department has initiated audit proceedings under section 177 of the Ordinance which has been challenged by the Company before Sindh High Court which has suspended the audit proceeding through interim order.

Tax year 2015:

The case was selected for audit and order was passed under section 122(1)/(5) for tax year 2015 in which income has been assessed at Rs. 1,003,956,567 after making the additions of Sales promotion expenses disallowed Rs. 191,639,000/- as well as disallowing first year allowance claimed under section 23A.

In the order minimum tax of Rs. 392,096,071/- plus super tax of Rs. 25,942,290/- has been imposed but minimum tax credit of Rs. 60,790,404/- has been carried forward for adjustment against normal tax in subsequent years against the order under section 122(1) imposing tax for tax year 2015.

Appeal was filed which was decided by the Commissioner Appeal in which the addition of Rs. 191,639,000/- was remanded back and Thus, this order was in part set aside.

Tax Year 2014, 2013, 2011 and 2010:

DCIR initiated proceedings for amendment of assessment under section 122 (1)(5) of the Ordinance for the above tax years which were closed through order dated June 29, 2016, June 30, 2016 and July 18, 2016, respectively creating additional tax demand of Rs. 13,141,481 for tax year 2010, Rs. 5,292,546 for tax year 2011, Rs. 24,184,624 for tax year 2013 and Rs. 126,017,974 for tax year 2014.

Appeal were filed by the Company before CIRA against the aforesaid assessment orders which were decided through combined appellate order dated November 22, 2018 whereby all the additions made by the DCIR were confirmed.

Appeals have been filed by the Company against CIRA's aforesaid order before ATIR which is pending for hearing.

Direct tax - Monitoring proceedings:

Tax Year 2021:

Tax Monitoring proceedings were initiated by the DCIR and order was passed under section 161 imposing tax for assumed default in tax withholding from payments under various heads in tax year 2021.

Tax Year 2020:

Tax Monitoring proceedings were initiated by the DCIR and order was passed under section 161 imposing tax for assumed default in tax withholding from payments under various heads in tax year 2020.

Against the order passed by the Deputy Commissioner Inland Revenue Audit under section 161(1) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 dated 20-07-2022 for tax year 2020, an Appeal filed against the order. Case was remanded back by CIR (Appeals) to DCIR vide Appeal Order No. 100000155444670 dated 14-Jul-2023.

DCIR has repeated the same Order without providing opportunity of being heard. Appeal has been referred before CIR (Appeals) by M/S. OSMANI & AFZAL ASSOCIATES which is pending for hearing.

Tax Year 2019:

Monitoring proceedings under section 161(1A) of the Ordinance has been re-initiated by the DCIR on January 21, 2022 and subsequently order dated February 28, 2022 has passed under section 161/205 of the ordinance.

Appeal was filed by the Company against the aforesaid order before the CIRA and heard on April 2022. This appeal is filed by M/s. Grant Thornton on behalf of the company. In the appeal order u/s 129 dated 14.07.2023 the tax imposed was not confirmed and there was part set aside. Against the Commissioner Appeal's order, the company has filed appeal before the ATIR which is pending for hearing.

Tax Year 2018:

Monitoring proceedings under section 161(1A) of the Ordinance had been initiated by the DCIR on January 10, 2019. All requisite details and information had been submitted; however, order has been passed u/s 161 against which appeal has been filed with Commissioner Appeal which is pending for hearing.

Tax Year 2015:

Monitoring proceedings were initiated by the DCIR and subsequently order dated May 26, 2016 was passed under section 161/205 of the Ordinance.

Appeal was filed by the Company against the aforesaid order before the CIRA who remanded back the issues to the DCIR for re-adjudication because of non-provision of opportunity of hearing whilst at the same time accepted the Company's stance on all the issues on merit. No appeal effect proceeding has been initiated.

Tax Year 2014:

Monitoring proceedings were initiated by the DCIR and subsequently order dated June 26, 2016 was passed under section 161/205/182 of the Ordinance.

Appeal was filed by the Company against the aforesaid order before the CIRA who deleted the tax imposed, of Rs. 6,539,880 on account of Sales Discount and of Rs. 1,181,661 on account of Purchases, by the DCIR and confirmed the tax imposed of Rs. 45,600 on account of Legal & Professional, Rs. 111,600 on account of Entertainment, Rs. 332,994 on account of Services and Rs. 141,062 on account of Supplies.

Appeal has been filed by the Company against CIRA's aforesaid order before ATIR which is pending for hearing.

Indirect tax:

Against the Sales Tax Order in Original No 02/42/2016 dated 29/06/2016 for the period January 2012 to December 2013 imposing tax on the bunkering oil supply at zero rating / not withholding sales tax and other appeal was filed and Commissioner Appeal vide his order in appeal dated 18/10/2016 set aside the ONO. Against the set aside order of the Commissioner Appeal, the appeal has been filed with ATIR, Case remanded back to DCIR Vide Appeal Order No,. 3049 dated 07-08-2023, there is no tax demand in the field.

Against the department's order in which Company appeal is not accepted by CIRA, the Company has filed various appeals before the Appellate Tribunal against orders passed by the Commissioner Appeals. These appeals are mostly against remanding back of the matter relating to taxability on bunkering activity for the 12-month tax periods ended December 2014, December 2015, December 2016 and December 2017. These appeals are filed by M/s. Grant Thornton on behalf of the Company. No Further Proceeding till the finalization of pending appeal before ATIR for the Period January 2012 to December 2012.

The Company has filed appeal against the order reference 01 of 2020 dated September 30, 2020 and order reference 02 of 2020 dated September 30, 2020 passed by Deputy Commissioner Inland Revenue relating to late filing of sales tax returns for the tax periods April 2020 to June 2020 and July 2020 imposing penalty and default surcharge amounting to Rs. 14 million and Rs. 52.5 million respectively. This appeal is filed by M/s. Grant Thornton on behalf of the Company further contested by M/S. OSMANI & AFZAL ASSOCIATES. Both Orders were annulled by the Commissioner Appeals. Department has filed appeal against the Appeal Order before ATIR. No hearing till to date.

An appeal has been filed against the order reference 011/121/2021 dated October 15, 2021 passed by Deputy Commissioner Inland Revenue relating to claiming input tax twice in the respective Federal sales tax returns for the tax periods April 2018, July 2018, October 2019, December 2019, November 2020, December 2020 and January 2021 amounting to Rs. 37,115,654 along with imposing penalty of Rs. 1,855,783 and default surcharge (to be calculated) respectively on claiming of the input tax twice in respective sales tax return. This appeal is filed by M/s. Grant Thornton on behalf of the Company and further contested by M/S. OSMANI & AFZAL ASSOCIATES. Case Annulled by CIR Appeals II, Karachi with decision of no default & penalty imposed. Department filed appeal before the Appellate Tribunal.

In 2023, DCIR passed Order No. 20/30/2023 dated 08-06-2023 against show cause notice No. 3621 dated 04-04-2023 for alleged inadmissible Input Sales Tax Claim. An appeal No. 29/A-1/LTO/2023/92 dated 15-09-2023 has been filed against the order amounting to Rs. 57,606,366 along with imposing penalty and default surcharge. Appeal is filed by M/s. OSMANI & AFZAL ASSOCIATES on behalf of the Company. Case Annulled by CIR Appeals I, Karachi and remanded back to DCIR. No Order has been passed till now.

In 2023, DCIR passed Order No. 24/56/2019 dated 07-02-2019 for alleged inadmissible input sales tax claim. An appeal No. STA/352/LTO/2019/12 dated 27-03-2019 was filed against the order amounting to Rs. 488,746,304 along with imposing penalty and default surcharge. Appeal is filed by M/s. OSMANI & AFZAL ASSOCIATES on behalf of the Company. Case Annulled by CIR Appeals I, Karachi and remanded back to DCIR. No Order has been passed till now.

Sales Tax Order in Original was passed u/s 11(2) of the Sales Tax Act 1990 dated 15-12-2022 by Deputy Commissioner, Inland Revenue audit Unit-05, Enforcement-I, LTO, Karachi for the tax period 2017-18 disallowing input tax of Rs. 343,361,000 claimed by the company in respect of sales tax paid on Transportation or Carriage services to the respective provincial tax authorities and imposing penalty of Rs 17,158,050 and default surcharge. Against this order appeal was filed by your office and the Commissioner Inland Revenue (Appeals-I), Karachi vide appeal order u/s 45B of the Sales Tax Act dated 15-09-2023 annulled the Order in Original passed u/s 11(2) of the Sales Tax Act 1990 dated 15-12-2022 for the tax period imposing tax Rs. 343,361,000 and penalty of Rs 17,158,050 and the tax demand imposed has been deleted.

Sindh Revenue Board

a) Period 2013-2019:

One combined Order No. 1139 of 2022 dated 23rd May 2022 u/s 23/47 of the Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act, 2011 has been passed by the Assistant Commissioner in the case of the Company for the 7 years period January 2013 to December 2019.

By this SRB Order no. 1139 Of 2022 dated May 23, 2022, the officer has alleged that the Company has not made payment of the sales tax pertaining to Royalty Fee, Franchise Fee and Joining fee for the tax periods January 2013 to December 2019.

Against this SRB order imposing tax, an appeal has been filed before Commissioner Appeals, SRB which is under hearing.

b) Other SRB Appeals:

- The Company is contesting before the Commissioner Appeals SRB the order no 321 of 2021 dated July 02, 2021 amounting Rs. 134,137,132 passed by Assistant Commissioner Sindh Revenue Board primarily imposing liability of withheld Sindh sales tax not deposited by the Company into Sindh government treasury on oil transportation services acquired from specified vendors for the tax periods January 2018 to October 2020. This appeal is filed by M/s. Grant Thornton on behalf of the Company and being contested by M/S. OSMANI & AFZAL ASSOCIATES.

- The Company is contesting before the Commissioner Appeals SRB, the imposition of the alleged differential principal withheld sales tax amount liability of Rs. 472,422 pertaining to the oil transportation services received from specified vendors in the tax period November 2020 through the Order no 322 of 2021 dated July 13, 2021 passed by Assistant Commissioner — Sindh Revenue Board. This appeal is filed by M/s. Grant Thornton on behalf of the Company and being contested by M/S. OSMANI & AFZAL ASSOCIATES further contested by M/S. OSMANI & AFZAL ASSOCIATES. Order in Appeal No. 66/2023 dated 06-03-2023 passed with tax liability of balance principal amount of Rs. 472,422 which is paid accordingly whereas the penalty of Rs. 50,000 & default surcharge at Rs. 1,304,286 are unpaid till to date.

- The Company is contesting before the Commissioner Appeals SRB, the imposition of the alleged principal amount of sales tax liability to the tune of Rs. 33,662,070/- pertaining to providing Business Support Service to Karachi Hydrocarbon Terminal Limited and Hascol Lubricant (Private) Limited in the tax periods January 2017 to December 2019 through the Order no 808 of 2021 dated November 26, 2021, passed by Assistant Commissioner — Sindh Revenue Board. This appeal is filed by M/s. Grant Thornton on behalf of the Company and being contested by M/S. OSMANI & AFZAL ASSOCIATES.

- The company is contesting an appeal before the Commissioner (Appeals) Sindh Revenue Board which has been filed by the company against the Order-in-Original No. 3639 of 2025 dated 10-09-2025 passed under Section 23 of the Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act, 2011 creating a tax demand of Rs. 331,785,335 for the Tax Periods January 2023 to December 2023 which is pending for hearing.

- The company is contesting an appeal before the Commissioner (Appeals) Sindh Revenue Board which has been filed by the company against the Order-in-Original No. 3760 of 2025 dated 01-10-2025 passed under Section 47(1B) of the Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act, 2011 creating a tax demand of Rs. 463,308,216 for the Tax Periods July 2020 to June 2021 which is pending for hearing.

- The company is contesting an appeal before the Commissioner (Appeals) Sindh Revenue Board which has been filed by the company against the Order-in-Original No. 3630 of 2025 dated 03-09-2025 passed under Section 43 and 44 of the Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act, 2011 creating a tax demand of Rs. 3,523,184 for the Tax Periods February 2025 to March 2025 which is pending for hearing.

Punjab Revenue Authority

a) The Company is contesting before the Commissioner Appeals PRA, Lahore the imposition of the alleged principal amount of sales tax liability to the tune of Rs. 989,229,120/- pertaining to expenditure incurred under the head of Capital Work in Progress in the tax periods January 2017 to December 2018 through the Order no 19 of 2020 dated 30-01-2020, passed by Additional Commissioner — Punjab Revenue Authority. This appeal is filed by M/s. Grant Thornton on behalf of the Company and being contested by M/S. OSMANI & AFZAL ASSOCIATES.

b) The Company is contesting before the Commissioner Appeals PRA, Lahore the imposition of the alleged principal amount of sales tax liability to the tune of Rs. 108,199,360/- pertaining to Distribution, Selling & Administration Expenses in the tax periods January 2017 to December 2017 through the Order no 15 of 2020 dated 30-12-2019, passed by Additional Commissioner — Punjab Revenue Authority. This appeal is filed by M/s. Grant Thornton on behalf of the Company and being contested by M/S. OSMANI & AFZAL ASSOCIATES.

c) The Company contested before the Commissioner Appeals PRA, Lahore the imposition of the alleged principal amount of sales tax liability to the tune of Rs. 12,066,400/- pertaining to Business Support Services in the tax periods January 2017 to December 2018 through the Order no 16 of 2019 dated 30-12-2019, passed by Additional Commissioner — Punjab Revenue Authority. This appeal under section 63 of the PSTS'12 was filed by M/s. Grant Thornton on behalf of the Company and being contested by M/S. OSMANI & AFZAL ASSOCIATES. Original Order was upheld by the Commissioner Appeal, Punjab Revenue Authority vide Appeal Order No. 72/2020 dated 17-03-2021 which was received much later in Year 2022. The Appeal is being prepared along with Condonation Application to prefer before the Appellate Tribunal under section 66 of the Punjab Sales Tax on Services Act, 2012.

d) The Company is contesting before the Commissioner Appeals PRA, Lahore the imposition of the alleged principal amount of sales tax liability to the tune of Rs. 86,219,882/- pertaining to Withholding of Sales Tax on Services on Carraige of Petroleum under the Punjab Sales Tax Special Procedure (Transportation or Carraige of Petroleum through Oil Tankers) Rules, 2020 for the tax periods May-2021 to April-2023 through the Order no Eng-V/U-21/07 dated 06-12-2023, passed by Additional Commissioner — Punjab Revenue Authority. Appeal to be filed.

Baluchistan Revenue Authority:

The Company is paying Principal amount of sales tax withholding liability to the tune of Rs. 72,203,862/- on piece meal basis against the Order No. 04/2024 dated 07-11-2023 pertaining to sales tax withholding on Carriage Contractors for the tax periods January 2018 to December 2022, passed by Additional Commissioner — Baluchistan Revenue Authority.

Shams Lubricants Pvt Ltd:

The Company terminated the lease agreement for the Amangarh Storage Facility, Nowshera on 31 August 2020 following a fire incident. Shams Lubricants instituted a suit in Karachi based on dishonoured advance rent cheques and claimed rent under the termination clause of the lease agreement. The said suit was dismissed for non-prosecution on 5 August 2024, however, till date the suit has not been restored.

Separately, disputes relating to the ownership, possession and investment in the Amangarh Storage Facility were litigated before the competent court at Nowshera through consolidated suits filed by the Company and Shams Lubricants, including Shams Lubricants' claim for recovery and damages of Rs. 788.828 million. By judgment dated 4 July 2026, the learned Court dismissed both the suit filed by Shams Lubricants and the suit filed by the Company. The Court, however, held that the Storage Facility was installed, owned and operated by the Company, while Shams Lubricants is the owner of the underlying land. The Court nevertheless declined the Company's monetary and other reliefs. Based on legal advice, the Company believes that the judgment contains material errors of law and fact and intends to file a Regular First Appeal before the Honourable Peshawar High Court. Management, supported by external legal counsel, believes that there are reasonable prospects of success in appeal. Accordingly, no provision has been recognised in these financial statements.

Cantonment Board vs Company

a) Chaklala Cantonment Board:

This is the Intra Court Appeal filed by the Chaklala Cantonment Board in which they have challenged the judgment dated 09.03.2020 passed by Mr. Jawad Hassan, Honorable Judge, Lahore High Court Lahore, Rawalpindi Bench.

The last date of the ICA is 23.12.2025 final arguments on behalf of respondents have been heard, hence, the ICA is now reserved for final order.

The financial implication of the litigation on the Company's account is Rs. 1,317,024/- which amount is being claimed as taxes for advertisements within cantonment areas. The Company is vigorously pursuing this appeal and, in our view, has a strong defense and is likely to succeed in this matter.

This is the Intra Court Appeal filed by the Chaklala Cantonment Board in which they have challenged the judgment dated 09.03.2020 passed by Mr. Jawad Hassan, Honorable Judge, Lahore High Court Lahore, Rawalpindi Bench.

The last date of the ICA is 23.12.2025 final arguments on behalf of respondents have been heard, hence, the ICA is now reserved for final order.

The financial implication of the litigation on the Company's account is Rs. 1,836,786/- which amount is being claimed as taxes for advertisements within cantonment areas. The Company is vigorously pursuing this appeal and, in our view, has a strong defense and is likely to succeed in this matter.

b) Rawalpindi Cantonment Board:

(This is the Intra Court Appeal filed by the Rawalpindi Cantonment Board in which they have challenged the judgment dated 09.03.2020 passed by Mr. Jawad Hassan, Honorable Judge, Lahore High Court Lahore. Rawalpindi Bench.

The last date of the ICA is 23.12.2025 final arguments on behalf of respondents have been heard, hence, the ICA is now reserved for final order.

The financial implication of the litigation on the Company's account is Rs. 1,050,120/- which amount is being claimed as taxes for advertisements within cantonment areas. The Company is vigorously pursuing this appeal and, in our view, has a strong defense and is likely to succeed in this matter.

Company vs Federation of Pakistan & Others:

Suit no 1980 of 2021:

Office of Auditor General of Pakistan, on institution of MOEP, initiated audit of all OMCs including the Company and issued notices in this regard. Such audit, conducted by AGP is illegal and without any authority, hence challenged by the Company before Court of Law.

Court vide its order dated 13.09.2021 restrained AGP for taking any coercive action against the Company in pursuance of impugned notices and not to finalize or publish any report or if any report / proceeding have been prepared / initiated against the Company in pursuant of the impugned notices, no further steps shall be taken against the Company. The said suit has been transfer from High Court to District Court Karachi and has been renumbered has suit number 5213 of 2025 presently pending before the Senior Civil Judge.

In respect of the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome, we are of the view that it is not easy to predict the outcome of a contested litigation, however it appears that the probability of such an outcome is quite less.

Company vs Federation of Pakistan and Commissioner Inland Revenue:

The Company filed the said petition bearing C.P. D-6503/2019 being aggrieved by the actions of the Respondent (Inland Revenue) in selection of case for audit under Section 25 of the Sales Tax Act, 1990 for tax period January 2018 to December 2018.

The Company has argued that section 25(2) states that an audit is to take place only once in every three years and an audit had already been called in 2017, and hence the recalling of the same is unlawful and ultra vires.

In this case stay in operating till date with next hearing date and there is a strong likely hood of winning this case.

M/s Malik Enterprises (Pvt.) Limited:

The dispute arises out of a License Agreement dated 10 July 2017 between the Company and M/s Malik Enterprises (Private) Limited (""MEL"") in respect of a retail outlet located at PAF Base Nur Khan, Rawalpindi. Under the Agreement, the monthly licence fee was fixed at PKR 950,000, subject to a 10% increase every two years. The Company paid the licence fee in accordance with the Agreement until August 2022, following which the parties agreed to a 50% rebate effective from 1 September 2022.

In 2024, a dispute arose regarding the applicable licence fee escalation and rebate. The matter was resolved through a settlement in August 2024, pursuant to which the Company paid the mutually agreed amount and the related proceedings were withdrawn.

Subsequently, MEL raised further claims for alleged outstanding licence fee amounting to PKR 7.24 million relating to the period December 2021 to August 2022 and disputed the agreed rebate and escalation mechanism. The Company invoked the arbitration clause contained in the License Agreement, while MEL initiated proceedings before the Cantonment Board Rent Controller. By orders dated 29 April 2025 and 16 May 2025, the Rent Controller directed the Company to deposit the disputed amount. The Company challenged these orders before the Lahore High Court, which stayed the Rent Controller proceedings on 20 May 2025.

By order dated 13 January 2026, the Lahore High Court referred the matter to mediation and appointed Mr. Justice (R) Maqbool Baqir as Mediator. Mediation proceedings remain ongoing. Pending resolution of the mediation, the Company continues to pursue available legal remedies to protect its contractual rights. Management, based on legal advice, believes that the Company's position is adequately supported and accordingly no provision has been recognised in these financial statements.

Federation of Pakistan and others vs Company:

a) Suit no 1008 of 2018 & Suit No. 1745 of 2025:

This is a suit filed by the Company for declaration and permanent injunction in the High Court of Sindh. The Company assailed the letter dated 08.05.2018 issued by the Oil & Gas Regulatory Authority to the Company together with its enclosure being the letter dated 05.03.2018 of the Ministry of Energy directing it to immediately stop operation / activity being carried out at the storage terminal at plot # 43, Oil Installation Area, Keamari-Karachi on the pretext that the newly constructed storage terminals are being operated without NOC from Ministry of Defence. The Court dismissed the stay application vide order dated 01.04.2019 against which the Company has filed High Court Appeal and the suit will not proceed during the pendency of appeal. However, the Appeal has been disposed of as withdrawn on 27.02.2025. Now, the matter is fixed on 28.10.2025 for issues.

b) High Court Appeal no. 175 Of 2019:

This is an appeal filed by the Company in the High Court of Sindh against the order dated 01.04.2019 passed in Suit No. 1008 of 2018 on CMA No. 7590 of 2018.

The matter relates to ZYCO terminal, in respect of NOC from Ministry of Defence. This is an appeal filed by the Company in the High Court of Sindh against the order dated 01.04.2019 passed in Suit No. 1008 of 2018 on CMA No. 7590 of 2018 whereby the ad interim order passed in favour of the Company on 11.05.2018 has been recalled and the injunction application has been dismissed.

The Court suspended operation of the impugned order dated 01.04.2019 and the matter is at the stage of hearing. However, the case was disposed of as withdrawn on 27.02.2025.

c) Suit 1623 of 2020:

This is a suit for declaration and permanent injunction filed by the Company in the High Court of Sindh challenging the order dated 20.10.2020 passed by OGRA whereby OGRA has:

- suspended the marketing activities / sales of the Company at its outlets in KPK;
- directed other oil marketing companies to augment supplied to their retail outlets; and
- imposed a penalty of Rs. 10 million on the Company in respect of Amangarh depot.

The Court passed ad interim order restraining the defendants from taking any coercive action against the Company in pursuance of impugned order dated October 20, 2020. The case is at the stage of hearing of applications. OGRA has restored/ reinstated the marketing activities of HPL in KPK, hence this suit became infructuous.

d) Suit 1663 of 2020:

This is a suit for declaration and injunction filed by the Company in the High Court of Sindh challenging the action of OGRA in sending the Notice bearing No. OGRA-App-26-2(222)/2020 dated 26.10.2020 directing the Company to deposit 100% penalty for consideration of the review pending before OGRA whereas 50% of the penalty amount has already been deposited which was imposed on the basis of a letter bearing No. OGRA-OIL-19-3(51)2017 Vol-17 dated 22.05.2018 in respect of insufficient supplies of petroleum products. The Court passed ad interim order that OGRA shall not pass an adverse order on the Company's review application solely on the basis of non-deposit. However, the said review application was decided against the Company, therefore, the purpose of the instant Suit remains no more. Hence, the case has been disposed of on 26.02.2024 on account of being infructuous.

e) Suit 655 of 2021 & Suit No. 4069 of 2025:

This is a suit filed by the Company in the High Court of Sindh for Declaration and Permanent Injunction challenging the constitution of the Commission comprising the defendants No. 3 to 17 as its members to probe into the alleged hoarding of petroleum products, its proceedings, and the report dated 01.12.2020 published by them. Therefore, sought declaration that the impugned Commission has been constituted without legal sanction and authority and all actions taken by it including the impugned report dated 01.12.2020 are liable to be set aside. The Court passed ad interim order dated granting the Company the same relief as granted to another OMC in Suit No. 2063 of 2020 in the terms that "the business operation of the plaintiff's refinery and oil Company should not be halted without adopting due course of law and giving a fair opportunity to the plaintiff of being heard in terms of Article 10-A of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan and principle of natural justice." The matter is still pending before the Court.

Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan:

a) Appeal to SECP Appellate Bench:

This is an appeal filed against an order passed by a Commissioner of the Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) whereby a forensic investigation of the Company was ordered under Section 258(1) of the Companies Act, 2017. The Company appealed this order as the SECP had already concluded an investigation immediately preceding the passing of the order. The subject appeal was listed for hearing on March 18, 2022, wherein it was pointed out that the Commissioner who passed the initial order was sitting on the Appellate Bench which is contrary to natural justice. However, the appeal was dismissed by the Appellant Bench vide its Order dated 12.04.2022.

b) Appeal against Order of SECP Appellate Bench (Misc. Appeal No. 32 of 2022):

This Appeal was preferred against the order dated 12.04.2022 passed by the Appellate Bench of the Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan ("SECP") in Appeal No. 4(13) Misc/ABR/22 ("Initial Appeal"). The Initial Appeal was filed against order dated 19.01.2022 passed by the Commissioner, Onsite Department, Supervision Division, SECP communicated to the Appellant vide the cover letter bearing number EMD/I&I/233/770/2019 whereby a forensic investigation of the Company was ordered under Section 258(1) of the Companies Act, 2017. The Company appealed this order as the SECP had already concluded an investigation immediately preceding the passing of the order. The Appeal was presented to the learned Single Judge of the Honorable High Court of Sindh at Karachi on 27.04.2022 who was pleased to suspend the operation of both the order dated 19.01 2022 and 12.04.2022.

In our view, the Company has good arguable case and there is no likelihood of unfavorable outcome in the above matters. The management is actively contesting the matter.

J. C. M. Petition No. 31 of 2022:

The Petitioner No. 1 Company has filed this Petition before the High Court of Sindh at Karachi for sanction of the Scheme of Arrangement under Sections 279 to 283 and 285 of the Companies Act, 2017, dated September 27, 2022, between the Company, its secured creditors and members (the "Scheme"). The object to the petition is to, inter alia, obtain the sanction of the Court to the Scheme for the envisaged compromise and arrangement envisaged between the Company and its secured creditors, involving the rehabilitation of the Company by restructuring and settling the existing financial obligations / liabilities of the Company towards its secured creditors. Legal formalities are in the process of being carried out and after completion of the same, the matter will be fixed for hearing of the main petition. At this time, the secured creditors have sought modifications to the Scheme, which is being considered by the Company, after which the modified Scheme (if deemed appropriate) will be filed before the Court and presented to the creditors and members of the Company for seeking approval in accordance with the applicable laws.

Suit no 934/2022 and 935/2022:

Both suits have been filed by the past employees of the Company claiming the amount of final settlement payable to them on leaving the employment. The Company, to substantial extent, admits the financial claims of the plaintiffs however, it has taken stance that it is entitled to withhold the payment of those benefits owing to ongoing criminal proceedings by FIA.

In Suit No. 934/2022 the court has dismissed the Suit on account of non-production of evidence. Whereas, in Suit No. 935/2022, the Suit was disposed of as withdrawn.

However, as the entitlement of Plaintiffs is not substantially disputed and only the payment is deferred so we understand that the Company would already have recorded the liability in its books of accounts. Accordingly, any outcome of the matters is not likely to affect financial liability of the Company. The Company has paid the undisputed amount to the Plaintiffs.

Allah Ditto vs Company:

The instant case is filed for recovery of amount 800,000/ against the Company with respect to MOU dated 17-07-2018. The Company had filed a written statement denying their claims and matter is fixed for evidence.

Mr. Shahnawaz vs Company:

The instant case is filed for recovery of amount 1,100,000/ and damages 500,000/ against the Company with respect to MOU dated 22-10-2018 with reference to operating a filling station under the franchise of the Company on land measuring 12,000 Sq. ft bearing Survey No.228 situated at Kot Bungalow City, Nara Road Taluka Kotdiji District Khairpur. The Company have filed our written statement denying their claims. On account thereof, the issues were framed and the matter is now fixed for filing of affidavit in evidence.

Suit no 430 of 2022 vs Company:

The Plaintiff has filed instant suit for recovery of sum of Rs 79,538,150/- in lieu of retail signage services. The Company has denied the claim and has challenged the suit on maintainability. The instant suit is still pending adjudication.

Mr. Rehmat Khan Wardag:

A Suit has been filed on April 10, 2019 by Mr. Rehmat Khan Wardag (Contractor & Dealer of Hascol) for recovery of amount of Rs. 53 million and damages of Rs. 50 million against the Company. Mr. Rehmat Khan claims that his receivable amount of carriage bills was unlawfully adjusted against the invoices of products received at petrol pump, M/s. Hamid Trucking Station. Suit is pending in Court for hearing of application. Legal counsel is of the considered view that there is no merit in the claims of the dealer and hence, there is no possibility that there is any liability being attributed towards the Company.

The Company vs Province of Sindh & Others:

a. CPLA No. 1131/2021 & 2068/2022 - Hascol Petroleum Limited vs Province of Sindh & Others

The Company filed a CP. No. 7569/2019 against demand notice amounting to Rs. 259,664,859/- on 08-11-2019 under Sindh Development and Maintenance of Infrastructure Cess Act 2017. The same was dismissed by Sindh High Court and the Company along with other companies filed special leave to appeal against this judgment before Supreme Court of Pakistan (“”SCP””). The Company is seeking stay order against demand notice as an instant relief and get infrastructure cess as illegal, void ab-initio.

CPLA is filed before SCP and SCP is pleased to suspend the operation of impugned judgment and directed the Company and other companies to furnish fresh bank guarantees equivalent to amount of levy claimed by the Respondents against resale of all future consignments of imported goods.

The Company filed a CP. No. 797/2020 against demand notice amounting to Rs. 3,929,866,620/- on 06.01.2020 under Sindh Development and Maintenance of Infrastructure Cess Act 2017. The same was dismissed by Sindh High Court and the Company along with other companies filed special leave to appeal against this judgment before Supreme Court of Pakistan. The Company is seeking stay order against demand notice as an instant relief and get infrastructure cess as illegal, void-ab-initio.

C.P is filed before Supreme Court of Pakistan and is pending for its listing.

Motorway Operations & Rehabilitation Engineering (Private) Limited (‘MORE’) vs Company:

The matter pertains to the Agreement between the Parties with respect to the management and operation of fuel stations and ancillary facilities on the Lahore Islamabad Motorway Service Areas (‘Sites’). MORE first sought unilateral amendments to the agreement and then adverse to the interest of the Company initiated negotiation with other companies. This was violation of the terms of the Agreement as the Company has ‘exclusive’ rights on M2 for twenty years. Therefore, Arbitration Clause of the agreement was invoked and Arbitration Application was filed. The Court was pleased to restrain MORE, inter alia, from dispossessing the Company.

The matter is now stands concluded after settlement between the parties through Agreement dated 12 November 2024, and as reflected in the Order dated 12 November 2024. therefor there are no further projected financial implications in the said matter. The parties entered into a settlement and case was withdrawn on the basis of this settlement.

Federal Investigation Agency (FIA):

During 2021, the Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) commenced an inquiry into the banking facilities extended to the Company by certain financial institutions, principally National Bank of Pakistan. An FIR was registered in January 2022 and criminal proceedings were initiated against certain former officers/directors of the Company and officials of National Bank of Pakistan under various provisions of the Pakistan Penal Code, the Prevention of Corruption Act and the Anti-Money Laundering Act.

Subsequently, the FIA filed its final challan and supplementary challans, pursuant to which a number of former directors and officers of the Company were discharged or acquitted by the competent courts. The proceedings continue only against the remaining individual accused. The Company is not an accused in these proceedings and continues to cooperate with the FIA by providing the required information. Accordingly, management does not expect any outflow of economic benefits from these proceedings.

Sales contract:

In 2020, The Company entered into sales contract with Pakistan Army and Pakistan Airforce. The contracts were secured with bank guarantee issued by one of the financial institution in favour of the two customer. As per the terms and condition of the contracts; delay or not fulfilling the contract will result in encashment of the bank guarantee, liquidated damages and the ancillary risk and expenses.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company due to shortage of working capital was unable to honor the partial sales commitment of the counter parties. As A result of this, the counter parties have offset the outstanding advances with receivables and bank guarantee. The contracts closure and the exact settlement amount is still under discussion. As of December 31, 2023 the Company recorded and estimated liability amounting to Rs. 934 million approximately.

CP No. 5188/2022 - The Company vs Federation of Pakistan & others:

The Petition by the Company challenges the illegal action of the Customs Authorities. The Collectorate of Customs (Adjudication-I) on 30.08.2022 issued a show cause notice, through which they raised a demand to pay Additional Custom Duty on import of motor spirit for the period from 01.01.2020 to 30.06.2022 to the tune of Rs. 171,946,298/- As this show cause was issued to all Oil Marketing Companies (“”OMC””) so the Company along with one other OMC assailed / challenged the said Show Cause Notice before the Sindh High Court. Initially, the High Court has instructed the Department not to decide on the contested show-cause notice issued vide order dated 12.10.2022. However, the High Court disposed of the matter vide Order dated 27.03.2025 and held that notices to be adjudicated vide speaking order after providing opportunity of hearing to the OMC’s and till then no coercive action to be taken against them.

CP No. 4446/2022 - Regulatory duty

Federal Board of Revenue (“”FBR””) on 20.06.22 issued SRO 806(I)/2022 (‘SRO 806’) through which regulatory duty was levied at the rate of 10% (‘RD’) on the import of motor spirit, however it provided that the RD shall not be applicable on cargoes for which letter of credits had already been issued, or were already on the high seas. On 30.06.22, the FBR issued SRO 966(I)/2022 (‘SRO 966’) which levied regulatory duty on the import of a number of goods, and by way of Entry No. 128 also levied regulatory duty at the rate of 10% on motor spirits. The Custom authority refused to give any benefit to the Company under SRO 806.

On 12.02.2023, the arguments were led by the lawyer on behalf of the Petitioners and the Court heard the arguments at length. Our main argument was based on second contingency in the subject SRO related to ships on open seas. The Custom’s lawyer opposed the contention on the ground that LC’s were not opened till June 30, 2022, but same were opened in July and August, which is not the case of the Petitioners, however the Bench has directed the Petitioners to file the details of GDs & LCs and fixed the case on 14th March 2023, at 11am.

The matter is pending in the High Court of Sindh and the learned counsel submits that the Company is required to pay full amount of Petroleum levy and secure regulatory duty at 10% by way of bank guarantee or pay order to the extent of consignment taken out of tanks, with the collector of customs as to release the consignment. In case, petition is decided in favour of the Company, such deposited P/O shall be released and the Company legal counsel is of firm opinion of success of case in favour of the Company. This CP was dismissed on 11.04.2023, thereafter the Parties assailed the remedy before SCP which directed the customs authorities to give a hearing opportunity and decided the factual controvercies.The Assistant Collector passed an assessment order against the OMCs including Company vide assessment order dated 02.10.2023. HPL filed an appeal against this assessment order before Collector of Appeal who passed the order in favour of the OMCs vide its order dated 23.02.2024.

The Customs department filed an appeal against the order of the collector before the Customs Appellate Tribunal and same appeal was accepted in favour of customs department vide order dated 12.07.2024. The Company, along with other OMCs, filed a SCRA No. 550 of 2024 before SHC wherein an interim order is passed directing the respondents to maintain status quo is respect of securities already furnished and as recorded in the order of SCP dated 10.07.2023. Now the case is pending for the final arguments of the parties.

Suit No. 282 of 2026 - RPG Management Services (Private) Limited & Another vs The Company:

A suit for declaration and recovery amounting to Rs. 22.220 million has been instituted before the learned Senior Civil Judge, Karachi (South) by RPG Management Services (Private) Limited and another plaintiff in relation to alleged outstanding amounts under a Memorandum of Understanding and License Agreement pertaining to a retail outlet located at Mauripur Road, Karachi. The plaintiffs have claimed recovery of alleged unpaid lease rentals, license fees, withholding tax deductions and maintenance expenses together with markup and costs. The Company contests the claims and is defending the proceedings through its legal counsel. As of 25 July 2026, the plaintiff filed the proposed issues before the Court, and the matter has been adjourned to 8 August 2026 for settlement/framing of issues. Based on the legal advice available, management believes that the Company has a reasonable defence and, accordingly, no provision has been recognized in these condensed interim financial statements.

19.1.2 Banking contingencies

Samba Bank Limited

A suit under Section 9 of the Ordinance was filed against the Company and its former CEO/Director, Mr. Mumtaz Hasan Khan, (in his personal capacity as a guarantor of the Company's liabilities) for the recovery of PKR 1,018,709,744.57 against several finance facilities allegedly availed by the Company from the Plaintiff bank.

Additionally, during the pendency of the suit, the Company's assets were prayed to be attached for the settlement of the allegedly outstanding amount. However, separate applications seeking an interim injunction or attachment of the properties have not been filed by the Plaintiff.

In response, the Company filed its application for leave to defend under Section 10 of the Ordinance praying that the suit is liable to be rejected inter alia the following grounds, which renders it impossible for the Company to know the case that has to be met by it: no cause of action has been disclosed by the Plaintiff against the Company, the Plaintiff has failed to disclose or identify any particular finance(s) or finance facility(ies) (as defined in the Ordinance) on which the suit is founded, the attached documents do not support the Plaintiffs assertions especially since the liability they allegedly establish has not lapsed as of the date of the institution of the suit and that it falls foul of the disclosure requirements to be strictly met under the Ordinance. Since the statement of accounts attached as an annexure in the suit itself fail to establish any nexus with the alleged facilities in question or any disbursements to the Company of the amounts under dispute, the assertions of the Plaintiff stand unsubstantiated in establishing an 'open and shut case'.

The Company has also highlighted that the Plaintiff failed to show the nexus of the Hypothecation Agreement dated 12 October 2018 to the facility under dispute, and would also be in violation of the Agreement in the event that it seeks to enforce the securities created thereunder by way of this suit. Additionally, the statement of accounts attached by the Plaintiff were not certified according to the Bankers Evidence Act.

The suit was withdrawn by order dated 2 January 2024, in terms of an out-of- court settlement reached between the Plaintiff and the Company.

Sindh Bank Limited:

The Plaintiff has filed a suit under Section 9 of the Ordinance for the recovery of PKR 2,334,776,939.97 along with cost of funds.

The Plaintiff also prayed for permanent injunction to restrain the Company, its employees, agents or an other persons acting for and, on its behalf, directly and/or indirectly, from selling, alienating, disposing of or creating third party rights in any manner whatsoever in respect of the allegedly hypothecated assets as well as moveable and immoveable properties. Additionally, it was prayed that a judgement and decree for attachment and sale of all other assets and properties of the Company is passed to recover the outstanding amount. However, separate applications seeking an interim injunction or attachment of the properties during the pendency of the proceedings have not been filed by the Plaintiff.

An application under Section 10 of the Ordinance for leave to defend the suit has been filed on behalf of the Company contesting the allegations averred against the Company. The grounds raised in the application are, inter alia, the Plaintiff's failure to comply with the mandatory requirements of the Ordinance or to establish that: the Company as its 'customer', there is a cause of action against the Company, the particular finance(s) (as the term is defined in the Ordinance) on which the suit is found as due and payable by the Company, and/or whether any finance facility was actually disbursed to the Company pursuant to the so- called facility letters. Additionally, the statement of accounts attached by the Plaintiff were not certified according to the Bankers Evidence Act. The documents attached as supporting documents to the Plaintiff's suit, inter alia the promissory notes and letter(s) of lien/setoff, suggest that certain claims are also time barred under the Ordinance.

The parties have entered in to out-of court settlement and this suit is disposed of accordingly.

National Bank of Pakistan:

a) National Bank of Pakistan vs Karachi Hydrocarbon Terminal Limited and another:

A suit of recovery under Section 9 of the Ordinance for PKR 4,019,323,714 along with liquidated damages, cost of funds, charges and costs till realization was instituted by the National Bank of Pakistan in respect of the term finance facility of PKR 4,000,000,000 allegedly extended by the Plaintiff to Karachi Hydro Carbon Terminal Limited (Defendant No.1), a subsidiary of the Company, and the Company as Defendant No. 2 acting as the guarantor in respect of the finance facility.

An application for leave to defend the suit under Section 10 of the Ordinance has been filed on behalf of the Company. The grounds raised therein include inter alia: the Plaintiff's failure to show any cause of action against the Company or comply with the mandatory requirements of the Ordinance, the suit being barred by limitation or otherwise premature with respect to other amounts claimed, absence of true and correct statements of accounts in support of the contention and the Plaintiff's failure to disclose the extension or disbursement of particular finances (the term as defined in the Ordinance) on the basis of which the suit is founded.

b) Suit no B-47 of 2022:

The Plaintiff has filed a suit under Section 9 of the Ordinance against the Company and its former CEO/Director, Mr. Mumtaz Hasan Khan (in his personal capacity as a guarantor of the Company's liabilities), for the recovery of PKR 23,669,132,888 against several finance facilities allegedly availed by the Company from the Plaintiff bank. The Plaintiff has prayed for the award of liquidated damages payable by the Company at the rate of; (i) 20% per annum from the due date to the date of recovery pursuant to the Term Finance Agreement dated March 9, 2016; (ii) 1.75% per annum from the due date to the date of recovery pursuant to the Term Finance Agreement dated May 22, 2018; (iii) 2% per annum from the seventh business day of the due date to the date of recovery pursuant to the Term Finance Agreement dated May 21, 2018; and (iv) 2% per annum from the seventh business day of due date to the date of recovery pursuant to the Finance Agreement dated October 18, 2018. Furthermore, the Plaintiff has also prayed for the attachment of the Company's properties including but not limited to all properties attached as security under the finance facilities availed by the Company.

In response, an application for leave to defend under Section 10 of the Ordinance has been filed on behalf of the Company on inter a/io the following grounds: no cause of action has been disclosed by the Plaintiff against the Company; the suit is liable to be dismissed as it falls foul of Section 9 of the Ordinance; the Plaintiff has failed to disclose material particulars or identify the basis of the finance(s) (as defined in the Ordinance) allegedly availed by the Company so as to allow the Company to meaningfully defend itself; and the attached documents do not support the Plaintiff's assertions regarding the Company's alleged liability.

Along with the Plaint, the Plaintiff has filed (i) an application under Order 38 Rule 5 read with Section 151 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 ("CPC") for the attachment of certain immovable properties of the Company (ii) an application under Order 39 Rules 1 and 2 read with Section 151 of the CPC, seeking to restrain the Company from inter alia, selling, transferring, alienating, or mortgaging its property, which the Plaintiff has alleged would cause irreparable loss and gravely prejudice its interests, and (iii) an application under Order 18 Rule 18 read with Section 151 of the CPC, requesting the Court to appoint the Nazir to prepare an inventory of all the assets available at various properties owned by the Company.

Ex parte ad interim orders were passed by the Court on 27 October 2022 directing the parties to maintain status quo.

The Company has filed its counter-affidavits to each of the above applications denying the averments made by the Plaintiff. It has been highlighted that the necessary ingredients for the grant of the relief being sought have not been met, particularly as the Plaintiff has not alleged any anticipated threat of removal or disposal of the Company's properties.

Subsequent to the above proceedings, the Company and the Plaintiff have finalized a restructuring / rescheduling arrangement in respect of the Company's financing facilities. The Board of Directors approved the National Bank of Pakistan's revised restructuring / rescheduling offer letter at its emergent meeting held on 15 May 2026, and the Company has accepted the said offer. The Company is presently completing the requisite documentation and implementation formalities in accordance with the agreed restructuring arrangement.

Accordingly, upon completion of the restructuring documentation and satisfaction of the agreed conditions precedent, the parties intend to file appropriate applications before the Court for disposal of the suit through a consent decree.

Bank Alfalah Limited (BAFL)

a) Suit no B-09 of 2022

The Plaintiff has filed a suit for recovery under Section 9 of the Ordinance in respect of an amount of PKR 1,130,340,813.09, along with costs, cost of funds, compensatory charges and liquidated damages from the date of default till realization. The Plaintiff has also prayed for the Court to grant a decree for recovery of the outstanding amount through the sale of hypothecated/charged properties and assets of the Company.

In response, an application for leave to defend under Section 10 of the Ordinance has been filed on behalf of the Company on inter alia the following grounds: no cause of action has been disclosed by the Plaintiff against the Company; the Plaintiff has failed to disclose or appropriately identify the particular finance(s) or finance facility(ies) (as defined in the Ordinance) allegedly availed by the Company so as to allow the Company to know the case that has to be met by it; and the attached documents do not support the Plaintiff's assertions and fall foul of the disclosure requirements to be strictly met under the Ordinance. It has further been stated that since the statements of accounts attached as annexures in the suit fail to establish any nexus with the alleged facilities in question or any disbursements to the Company of the amounts under dispute, the assertions of the Plaintiff stand unsubstantiated in establishing an 'open and shut case'. Additionally, the statements of accounts attached by the Plaintiff are not certified according to the Bankers Evidence Act."

Simultaneously with the suit, the Plaintiff has filed an application under Section 16 of the Ordinance for attachment of the property owned by the Company till the final decision of the recovery suit, thereby seeking to restrain the Company from inter alia, selling, transferring, alienating, or mortgaging its property, which the Plaintiff has alleged would cause irreparable loss and gravely prejudice its interests.

In response to the Holding Company's leave to defend application, the Plaintiff has submitted a replication requesting the Court to dismiss the Holding Company's application for leave to defend.

The parties have entered in to out-of court settlement and this suit is disposed of accordingly.

b) Suit no B-22 of 2023

The Plaintiff has filed a suit for recovery under Section 9 of the Ordinance of an amount of PKR 1,029,360,639.95 along with mark-up and cost of funds, under a Diminishing Musharaka Finance facility allegedly availed by the Company from the Plaintiff bank. The Plaintiff has also prayed for a permanent injunction against the disposal or creation of third-party interests on certain mortgaged and hypothecated properties; and the sale and attachment of specified mortgaged and hypothecated properties of the Company.

The Company has filed its application for leave to defend under Section 10 of the Ordinance seeking that the suit be rejected and/or dismissed on the basis that it is not validly instituted, and falls foul of the requirements of Section 9 of the Ordinance for inter o1io the following reasons: failure of the Plaintiff to disclose the cause of action or the disbursements made against any identified finance (the term as defined under the Ordinance) facilities claimed to be extended by the Plaintiff.

The parties have entered in to out-of court settlement and this suit is disposed of accordingly.

Meezan Bank Limited

The Plaintiff has filed a suit under Section 9 of the Ordinance against the Company and its former CEO/Director, Mr. Mumtaz Hasan Khan (in his personal capacity as a guarantor of the Company's liabilities), for the recovery of PKR 4,580,304,393 against several finance facilities allegedly availed by the Company from the Plaintiff bank. The Plaintiff has also prayed for the attachment of the Company's properties for the settlement of the alleged outstanding amount (a separate application seeking an interim injunction or attachment of the properties has not been filed.

In response, the application for leave to defend under Section 10 of the Ordinance has been filed on behalf of the Company on the grounds, inter alia, that: no cause of action has been disclosed by the Plaintiff against the Company; the Plaintiff has failed to disclose the particulars of the amounts claimed and finance (s) (as defined in the Ordinance) allegedly availed by the Company so as to allow the Company to know the case that has to be met by it; and the attached documents do not support the Plaintiff's assertions. Since the statement of accounts attached as an annexure in the suit itself fail to establish any nexus with the alleged facilities in question or any disbursements to the Company of the amounts under dispute, the assertions of the Plaintiff stand unsubstantiated in establishing an 'open and shut case'. Additionally, the statement of accounts attached by the Plaintiff are not certified according to the Bankers Evidence Act. It has also been highlighted that the Plaintiff has failed to show the nexus of the Hypothecation Agreement dated 12 October 2018 to the facility under dispute, and would also be in violation of the Agreement in the event that it seeks to enforce the securities created thereunder in the suit.

The parties have entered into the out-of-court settlement and this suit is disposed of accordingly.

Bank Islami Pakistan Limited

BankIslami Pakistan Limited has instituted a Banking Suit against the Company seeking recovery of PKR 1,867.8 million together with ancillary reliefs. The Company has filed an application for leave to defend, contesting the maintainability of the suit and the Plaintiff's claim.

During the year, by Order dated 20 July 2026, the Honourable High Court of Sindh dismissed the Plaintiff's application for judgment on admissions, holding that the figures contained in the Company's proposed Scheme of Arrangement were provisional, subject to reconciliation and revision, and did not constitute an unequivocal admission of liability. Accordingly, the Banking Suit will proceed in accordance with law.

Based on the advice of the Company's legal counsel, management believes that the Company has a reasonable defence in the matter.

Bank of Khyber

The Plaintiff has filed a suit for recovery of PKR 2,307,039,435 against the Company under Section 9 of the Ordinance under a LC finance facility and Running Finance facility allegedly availed by the Company from the Plaintiff bank. The Plaintiff has also prayed for a decree for recovery of the outstanding amount through the sale of hypothecated/ charged properties and assets of the Company and a permanent injunction from selling, disposing, alienating or creating third party rights in respect of the hypothecated/charged properties and assets. Additionally, the Plaintiff has also prayed for the payment of cost of funds in terms of Section 3 of the Ordinance from the date of default till the date of realization.

An application for leave to defend under Section 10 of the Ordinance has been filed on behalf of the Company on inter alia the following grounds: no cause of action has been disclosed by the Plaintiff against the Company; the suit is liable to be dismissed as it falls foul of Section 9 of the Ordinance; the Plaintiff has failed to disclose material particulars or identify the basis of the finance(s) (as defined in the Ordinance) allegedly availed by the Company so as to allow the Company to meaningfully defend itself; and the attached documents do not support the Plaintiff's assertions regarding the Company's alleged liability.

The Parties have entered into out of court settlement and the suit is disposed of accordingly.

Dubai Islamic Bank

The Plaintiff has filed a suit for recovery of PKR 1,482,545,295 against the Company under Section 9 of the Ordinance. The Plaintiff has prayed for a permanent injunction from selling, disposing, alienating or creating third party rights in respect of the hypothecated assets and mortgaged properties, as well as for sale of the mortgaged properties and the hypothecated assets and attachment of the Company's bank accounts. Furthermore, the Plaintiff has prayed for the payment of cost of funds in terms of Section 3 of the Ordinance from the date of default till the date of realization.

An application for leave to defend has been filed on behalf of the Company. However, the Plaintiff is yet to file its replication.

In our view, the application for leave to defend filed on behalf of the Company is likely to succeed.

First Women Bank Limited

The Plaintiff has filed a suit for recovery under Section 9 of the Ordinance of an amount of PKR 853,540,095.2, along with cost of funds, under a LC finance facility and Running Finance facility allegedly availed by the Company from the Plaintiff bank. The Plaintiff has also prayed for a decree for the recovery of the outstanding amount through the sale of the hypothecated and immovable and other assets of the Company.

The Company has filed its application for leave to defend under Section 10 of the Ordinance seeking that the suit be rejected and/or dismissed on the basis that it is not validly instituted, and falls foul of the requirements of Section 9 of the Ordinance for inter alia the following reasons: failure of the Plaintiff to disclose the cause of action or the disbursements made against any identified finance (the term as defined under the Ordinance) facilities claimed to be extended by the Plaintiff.

The Company's application was filed along with an application for condonation of delay, as the Additional Registrar had incorrectly observed that the leave to defend application was not filed with the prescribed 30 days' period under the Ordinance. The condonation application has been filed on the grounds that notice of the suit was never validly served on the Company under Section 9 (5) of the Ordinance and therefore, the question of limitation does not arise. Even otherwise, the leave to defend application was filed within time for being submitted within 30 days of actual notice of the suit.

A full inter partes hearing of the Company's condonation application has concluded and orders are reserved by the Court.

It is our view that the application for condonation as well as leave to defend filed on behalf of the Company are likely to succeed.

19.1.3 Commitments

I The facility for opening letters of credit (LCs) acceptances as at June 30, 2026 amounted to Rs. 12,433 million (December 31, 2025: Rs. 12,433 million) of which the amount remaining unutilized as at that date was Rs. 210 million (December 31, 2025: Rs. 252 million).

II There are no commitments for the purchases from Vitol Bahrain E.C, a party related to the Company.

		(Un-audited) June 30, 2026	(Audited) December 31, 2025
		-----------Rupees in '000-----------	
III	Bank guarantees	**1,365,245**	765,245
IV	Commitments in respect of capital expenditure contracted for but not yet incurred are as follows:		
	Property, plant and equipment	**166,590**	133,272

This represents provision for expected credit losses - ECL under IFRS 9. Certain trade debt balances has been fully provided during the period.

20. REVERSAL / (ALLOWANCE) FOR EXPECTED CREDIT LOSS

This represents provision for expected credit losses - ECL under IFRS 9. Certain trade debt balances has been fully provided during the period.

21. TAXATION

21.1 The income tax returns of the Company have been filed up to tax year 2025 under the Universal Self Assessment Scheme. This scheme provides that the return filed is deemed to be an assessment order. The returns may be selected for audit within five years. The Income Tax Commissioner may amend assessment if any objection is raised during audit.

21.2 This represents portion of minimum tax paid under section 113 of Income Tax Ordinance (ITO, 2001), representing levy in terms of requirements of IFRIC - 21 / IAS - 37.

	Note	(Un-audited) June 30, 2026	(Un-audited) June 30, 2025
		-----------Rupees in '000-----------	
22. CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS			
Profit / (loss) before taxation		(2,788,475)	(4,536,358)
Adjustment for:			
Depreciation and amortization		1,020,760	1,404,764
Depreciation on right-of-use asset		104,488	59,477
Reversal / provision for doubtful debts		(18,330)	17,095
Exchange (gain) / loss - unrealized		(210,069)	579,572
Provision for gratuity		31,266	30,495
Gain on disposal of operating fixed assets		(333,628)	(279,229)
Gain on termination of lease		-	(10,362)
Provision of advance to supplier		-	7,856
Reversal of liabilities		(1,462,673)	-
Markup / profit on bank deposits		(14,959)	(24,687)
Markup charged on lease liability		194,345	190,983
Finance cost		3,170,429	3,273,228
Rescheduling of financing		-	1,444,899
Changes in working capital	22.1	5,438,765	1,779,783
		5,131,919	3,937,516

	(Un-audited) June 30, 2026	(Un-audited) June 30, 2025
	-----------Rupees in '000-----------	
22.1 Changes in working capital (increase) / decrease in current assets		
Stock-in-trade	(6,973,743)	9,147,842
Trade debts	1,692	(1,201,898)
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables	(1,875,902)	737,485
Advances	(267,493)	(28,203)
	(9,115,446)	8,655,226
Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	12,874,503	(6,875,443)
Loan from shareholder	1,679,708	-
	14,554,211	(6,875,443)
	5,438,765	1,779,783

23. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	(Un-audited) June 30, 2026	(Un-audited) June 30, 2025
Cash and bank balances	608,680	1,017,606
Short-term borrowings	(24,572,085)	(28,616,475)
	(23,963,405)	(27,598,869)

24. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Related parties comprises of associated undertakings, directors, major shareholders, key management personnel, entities over which the directors are able to exercise influence, entities under common directorship and staff retirement fund. Significant transactions with related parties, other than those disclosed elsewhere in this unconsolidated statement of financial position, are as follows:

24.1 Transactions with related parties

Name of related party	Nature of relationship	Nature of transaction	Percentage of shareholding	(Un-audited) June 30, 2026	(Un-audited) June 30, 2025
				----- Rupees in '000 -----	
Karachi Hydrocarbon Terminal Ltd	Common directorship	Rendering of services	9.07%	94,567	183,135
Magic River Services Limited	Shareholding	Share of profit	25%	3,956	5,472
Hascol Lubricants (Pvt.) Ltd.	Shareholding	Sale, purchase and others	100%	5,610	6,629
Bank Al-Habib Ltd.	Common directorship	Bank account	N/A	30,000	-
Vitol Bahrain E.C	Common directorship	Procurement	N/A	28,183,549	27,896,635
Vitol Dubai Limited	Shareholder	Loan from shareholder	40.2%	1,889,190	-

24.2 Balances with related parties

Name of related party	Nature of relationship	Nature of transaction	Percentage of shareholding	(Un-audited) June 30, 2026	(Audited) December 31, 2025
				----- Rupees in '000 -----	
Karachi Hydrocarbon Terminal Limited	Common directorship	Advance against issue of shares	9.07%	**2,500**	2,500
Karachi Hydrocarbon Terminal Limited	Common directorship	Investments	9.07%	**412,500**	412,500
Karachi Hydrocarbon Terminal Limited	Common directorship	Rendering of services	9.07%	**1,497,758**	1,573,981
Bank Al Habib Limited	Common directorship	Bank account	N/A	**29,997**	-
Magic River Services Limited	Shareholding	Investments	25%	**110,000**	110,000
Hascol Lubricants (Pvt.) Ltd.	Shareholding	Sale, purchase and others	100%	**372,912**	300,130
Hascol Lubricants (Pvt.) Ltd.	Shareholding	Investments	100%	**3,150,000**	3,150,000
Vitol Bahrain E.C	Common directorship	Procurement	N/A	**21,932,041**	16,134,156
Vitol Dubai Limited	Shareholder	Loan from shareholder	40.2%	**1,679,708**	-

25. DISCOUNTINUED OPERATIONS

The Company initiated a plan to discontinue operations of its LPG plant, in alignment with its strategic objective to exit non-core business segments. Although the plant remained operational as at the reporting date, the discontinuation does not represent a major line of business and therefore has not been classified as a discontinued operation under IFRS 5 – Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations.

The Company intends to lease the plant under a long-term rental arrangement, and related implementation activities are underway. The results of the LPG operations continue to be presented within continuing operations in the statement of profit or loss.

26. DATE OF AUTHORISATION

These condensed interim unconsolidated financial statements have been authorised for issue on **August 25, 2026** by the Board of Directors of the Company.

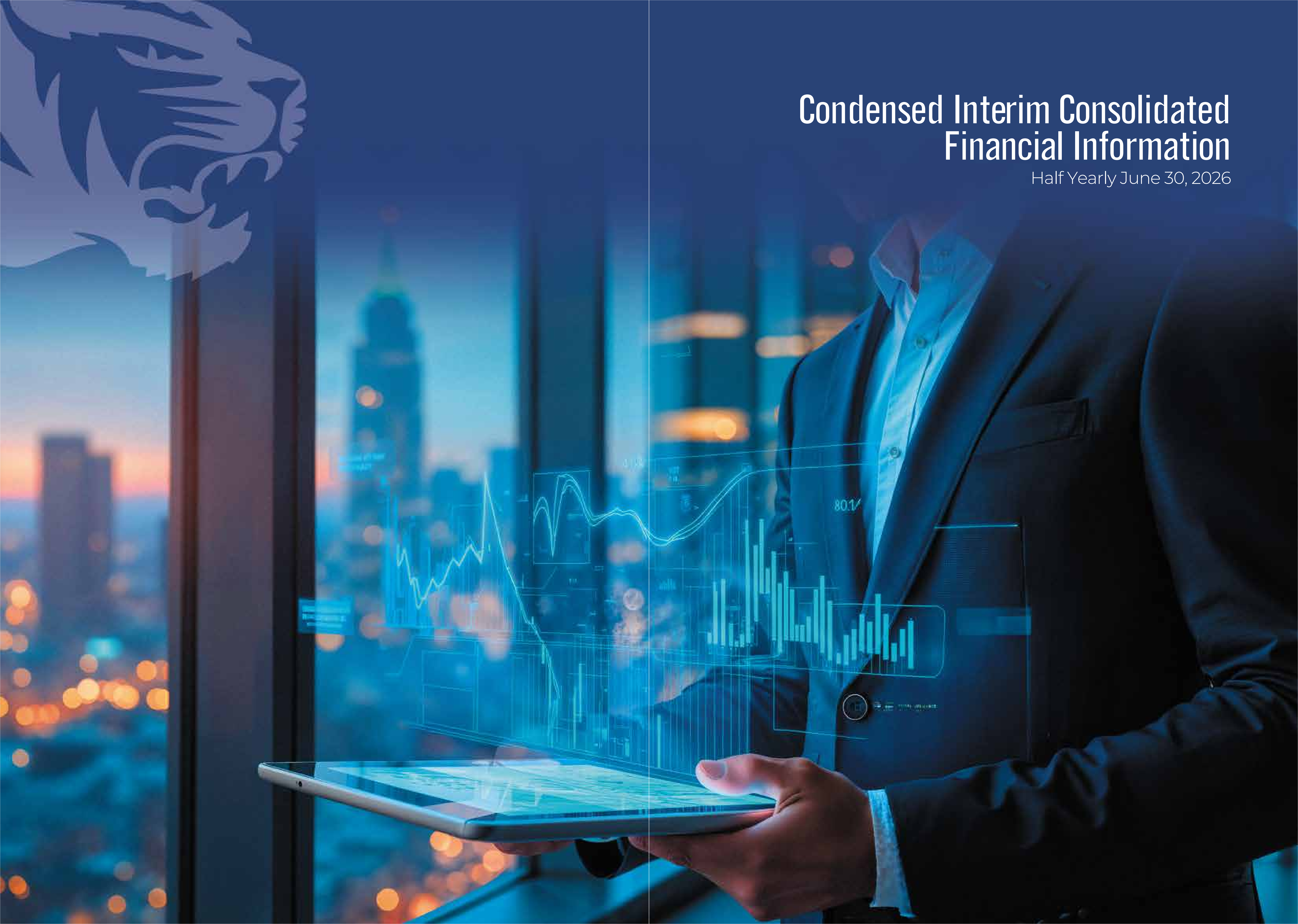
27. GENERAL

All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

Chief Executive Officer | Chief Financial Officer | Director

Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Information

Half Yearly June 30, 2026



Hascol Petroleum Limited
Condensed Interim Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As At June 30, 2026

	Note	Un-audited June 30, 2026	Audited December 31, 2025
		-----------Rupees in '000-----------	
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6	22,470,776	23,383,063
Right-of-use assets	7	2,144,415	2,243,454
Intangible asset	8	998	2,230
Long-term investments	9	503,141	468,968
Investment property	10	885,246	885,246
Deferred taxation - net	11	-	-
Long-term deposits		123,752	123,752
Total non-current assets		26,128,328	27,106,713
Current assets			
Stock-in-trade		14,076,608	7,180,378
Trade debts		1,854,960	1,817,432
Advances	12	424,011	157,832
Deposits and prepayments	13	312,796	364,441
Other receivables	14	4,431,443	2,475,135
Accrued mark-up and profit		69	182
Short term investments		100,800	100,800
Cash and bank balances		612,034	582,902
Total current assets		21,812,721	12,679,102
TOTAL ASSETS		47,941,049	39,785,815
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital and reserves			
Share capital		9,991,207	9,991,207
Reserves		(120,380,748)	(118,232,703)
Revaluation surplus on property, plant and equipment - net of tax		14,336,318	15,064,133
Total shareholders' deficit		(96,053,223)	(93,177,363)
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term financing - secured	15	6,128,789	8,352,942
Lease liabilities	16	2,823,650	3,200,014
Deferred liabilities		265,352	235,167
Total non-current liabilities		9,217,791	11,788,123
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	60,803,030	48,901,094
Loan from shareholder	18	1,679,708	-
Unclaimed dividend		356,928	356,928
Taxation - net		1,747,073	1,714,545
Accrued mark-up and profit		33,948,601	32,572,050
Short-term borrowings		24,572,086	27,327,712
Current portion of non-current liabilities	19	11,669,055	10,302,726
Total current liabilities		134,776,481	121,175,055
TOTAL LIABILITIES		143,994,272	132,963,178
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		47,941,049	39,785,815
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	20		

The annexed notes from 1 to 28 form an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Chief Executive Officer | Chief Financial Officer | Director

Hascol Petroleum Limited
Condensed Interim Consolidated Profit or Loss Account - Unaudited
For the Six Months Period Ended June 30, 2026

	Note	Six months period ended		Three months period ended	
		June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	**June 30, 2026**	June 30, 2025
		---------- Rupees in '000	----------	----------	----------
Sales - net		**101,849,436**	92,950,514	**53,461,472**	45,867,946
Sales tax		**(24,085)**	(33,089)	**(22,013)**	(28,067)
Net sales		**101,825,351**	92,917,425	**53,439,459**	45,839,879
Other revenue		**218,136**	230,656	**82,251**	173,414
Net revenue		**102,043,487**	93,148,081	**53,521,710**	46,013,293
Cost of products sold		**(100,779,263)**	(90,898,057)	**(55,379,640)**	(44,350,713)
Gross profit / (loss)		**1,264,224**	2,250,024	**(1,857,930)**	1,662,580
Operating expenses					
Distribution and marketing		**(1,971,526)**	(2,230,872)	**(1,009,452)**	(1,116,016)
Administrative		**568,950**	607,204	**291,056**	303,785
		(2,540,476)	2,838	**-**	-
Impairment losses on financial assets	21	**18,330**	(17,095)	**17,691**	(2,336)
Other expenses		**(102,648)**	(8,756)	**(97,680)**	(8,306)
Other income		**1,810,336**	363,521	**1,483,020**	319,947
Operating profit / (loss)		**449,766**	(250,432)	**(1,755,407)**	552,084
Finance cost		**(3,364,788)**	(3,464,211)	**(1,684,464)**	(1,711,574)
Exchange gain/(loss) - net		**112,437**	(827,187)	**52,698**	(476,716)
Share of profit on associate		**38,926**	34,946	**36,329**	32,301
		(3,213,424)	(4,256,452)	**(1,595,436)**	(2,155,989)
Loss before income tax and levy (final & minimum tax) from continuing operations		**(2,763,658)**	(4,506,884)	**(3,350,843)**	(1,603,905)
Final taxes	22.1	**-**	-	**-**	-
Minimum tax differential	22.2	**(356,367)**	(350,974)	**(213,459)**	(164,223)
Loss for the period from Continuing operations		**(3,120,025)**	(4,857,858)	**(3,564,302)**	(1,768,128)
Income tax					
- Current For the period		**-**	-	**-**	-
Prior period		**-**	-	**-**	-
		-	-	**-**	-
- Deferred		**-**	-	**-**	-
Loss after tax from continuing operations		**(3,120,025)**	(4,857,858)	**(3,564,302)**	(1,768,128)
Loss before income tax and levy (final & minimum tax) from discontinuing operations	22.2.1	**23,707**	(8,365)	**17,842**	(1,547)
Taxation	22.2.1	**(6,875)**	(8,079)	**(5,702)**	-
Loss after tax from discontinuing operations		**16,832**	(16,444)	**12,140**	(1,547)
Loss for the period		**(3,103,193)**	(4,874,302)	**(3,552,162)**	(1,769,675)
Loss per share - basic and diluted (Rupees)					
From continues operation		**(3.12)**	(4.86)	**(3.57)**	(1.77)
From discontinues operation		**0.02**	(0.02)	**0.01**	(0.00)
Loss per share - basic and diluted (Rupees)		**(3.11)**	(4.88)	**(3.56)**	(1.77)

The annexed notes from 1 to 27 form an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Chief Executive Officer | Chief Financial Officer | Director

Hascol Petroleum Limited
Condensed Interim Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income - Unaudited
For the Six Months Period Ended June 30, 2026

	Six months period ended		Three months period ended	
	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	**June 30, 2026**	June 30, 2025
	Rupees in '000			
Loss for the period	**(3,103,193)**	(4,874,302)	**(3,552,162)**	(1,769,675)
Other comprehensive income for the period	**-**	-	**-**	-
Total comprehensive loss for the period	**(3,103,193)**	(4,874,302)	**(3,552,162)**	(1,769,675)

The annexed notes from 1 to 27 form an integral part of these condensed interim unconsolidated financial statements.

Chief Executive Officer

Chief Financial Officer

Director

Hascol Petroleum Limited
Condensed Interim Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Six Months Period Ended June 30, 2026

	Share Capital	Capital reserves		Revenue reserve	Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	Total shareholders' deficit
		Share premium	Share premium	Unappropriated loss		
	------------------------------------ Rupees in '000 ------------------------------------					
Balance as at January 01, 2025 - audited	9,991,207	4,639,735	-	(117,899,780)	16,852,388	(86,416,450)
Total comprehensive loss for the period						
Loss for the period	-	-	-	(4,874,302)	-	(4,874,302)
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	(4,874,302)	-	(4,874,302)
Transferred from surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment on account of incremental depreciation - net of tax	-	-	-	1,093,130	(1,093,130)	-
	-	-	-	(3,781,172)	(1,093,130)	(4,874,302)
Balance as at June 30, 2025 - unaudited	9,991,207	4,639,735	-	(121,680,952)	15,759,258	(91,290,752)
Balance as at January 01, 2026 - audited	**9,991,207**	**4,639,735**	**-**	**(122,872,438)**	**15,064,133**	**(93,177,363)**
Total comprehensive loss for the period						
Loss for the period	-	-	-	(3,103,193)	-	(3,103,193)
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(3,103,193)**	**-**	**(3,103,193)**
Equity contribution from shareholder	**-**	**-**	**227,333**	**-**	**-**	**227,333**
Transferred from surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment on account of incremental depreciation - net of tax	**-**	**-**	**-**	**727,815**	**(727,815)**	**-**
	-	**-**	**227,333**	**(2,375,378)**	**(727,815)**	**(2,875,860)**
Balance as at June 30, 2026 - unaudited	**9,991,207**	**4,639,735**	**227,333**	**(125,247,816)**	**14,336,318**	**(96,053,223)**

The annexed notes from 1 to 27 form an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Chief Executive Officer

Chief Financial Officer

Director

Hascol Petroleum Limited
Condensed Interim Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows - Unaudited
For the Six Months Peiod Ended June 30, 2026

	Note	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
		-----------Rupees in '000-----------	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash generated from operations	23	5,900,427	4,134,564
Finance cost paid		(1,793,878)	(759,670)
Taxes paid		(330,714)	(263,786)
Gratuity paid		(1,080)	(2,951)
Net cash generated from operating activities		3,774,755	3,108,157
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditure incurred Operating Fixed Assets		(216,139)	(217,591)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		412,965	346,102
Profit / mark up received on bank deposits and TFC		15,072	25,009
Investment redeemed during the period		4,754	5,533
Long term deposit repaid - net		-	(2,446)
Net cash generated from investing activities		216,652	156,607
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Lease liability repaid - net		(196,607)	(196,478)
Equity contribution from shareholder		227,333	-
Long-term finance paid - net		(1,237,375)	-
Net cash used in financing activities		(1,206,649)	(196,478)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		2,784,758	3,068,286
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period		(26,744,810)	(30,442,085)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	24	(23,960,052)	(27,373,799)

The annexed notes from 1 to 27 form an integral part of these condensed interim unconsolidated financial statements.

Chief Executive Officer | Chief Financial Officer | Director

1 STATUS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

1.1 The Group consists of:

Name of the Company	Status in the Group	% of holding
Hascol Petroleum Limited	Holding Company	-
Hascol Lubricants (Private) Limited	Subsidiary Company	100%
Hascombe Lubricants (Private) Limited	Subsidiary Company	100%

Hascol Petroleum Limited

Hascol Petroleum Limited (the Holding Company) was incorporated in Pakistan as a private limited company on March 28, 2001. On September 12, 2007 the Company was converted into a public unlisted company and on May 12, 2014 the Company was listed on the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited. The registered office of the Company is situated at The Forum, Suite No. 324, 3rd Floor, Khayaban-e-Jami, Block 9, Clifton, Karachi. The Holding Company is engaged in the business of procurement, storage and marketing of petroleum, chemicals, LPG and related products. The Holding Company obtained oil marketing license from Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources in the year 2005 and acquired assets of LPG licensed company in the year 2018.

Hascol Lubricants (Private) Limited

Hascol Lubricants (Private) Limited (the Subsidiary Company) was incorporated on January 31, 2017 as a private limited company under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984. The registered office of the Company is situated at “The Forum, Suite No. 324, 3rd Floor, Khayaban-e-Jami, Block 9, Clifton, Karachi.”. The Company is formed to carry on the business of blending and producing of lubricating oils, greases and other petroleum products. The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Hascol Petroleum Limited.

Hascombe Lubricants (Private) Limited

Hascombe Lubricants (Private) Limited (the Subsidiary Company) was incorporated on December 27, 2001 as a private limited company under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984. The registered office of the Subsidiary Company is situated at Suite No. 105-106, The Forum, Khayaban-e-Jami, Clifton, Karachi. Principal activity of the Subsidiary Company was marketing and selling imported and locally produced automobile and industrial lubricants. The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Hascol Petroleum Limited. The Subsidiary Company has ceased to be as a going concern and therefore the financial statements of the Subsidiary Company has not been prepared on a going concern basis.

During the current period, the Group incurred a net loss of Rs. 3.1 billion (2025: Rs. 4.87 billion), resulting in net shareholders deficit of Rs. 96.05 billion (2025: Rs. 93.18 billion) as of the consolidated statement of financial position date. Further, as of that date the current liabilities of the Group exceeded its current assets by Rs. 112.96 billion (2025: Rs. 108.50 billion) and has defaulted in majority of its outstanding loans with banks. These conditions may cast significant doubt on the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern. However, in order to ensure the Group’s ability to operate as a going concern, certain plans and measures have been taken to improve its liquidity and financial position which includes, but not limited to, the following:

a) The Board of Directors of Group have carried out a detailed review of the profitability and cashflow forecast of the company for the twelve months following the date of balance, at the date of approval of these financial statements.

b) The sizeable inflow from IFEM pool for the years 2024 and 2025; and the assurance of supply continuity, and the continued generation of positive cash flows from operations was taken into account by the board of directors to arrive at a conclusion that the company will continue to operate as a going concern and there are no current plans to file for liquidation for at least one year (12 months) from the date of the statement of financial position being authorized for issue. Furthermore, the Company successfully of National Bank of Pakistan (NBP).

Furthermore, the ongoing restructuring of the Holding Company’s banking facilities is expected to be completed during 2026. In this regard, the Company has accepted the formal offer letter issued by NBP, and the relevant documentation and completiion formalities are currently in process.

c) Except for, where a regulatory action from government department or proceedings of liquidation from a creditor(s) are initiated, wherein, the banking accounts of the company are attached and / or seized by the relevant action of the regulator or creditor. In such case, the company may face disruptions in its operations and may come to a halt of business operations thus challenging the going concern of the Group.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the Group for the Six month period ended June 30, 2026 is unaudited and have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the International Accounting Standard 34 - 'Interim Financial Reporting' and provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 (the Act). In case where requirements differ, the provisions of or directives issued under the Act have been followed. These condensed interim consolidated financial statements are being submitted to the shareholders in accordance with section 237 of the Act and should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements of the Group for the year ended December 31, 2025.

3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies and the methods of computation adopted in the preparation of this condensed interim consolidated financial information are the same as those applied in the preparation of audited annual financial statements of the Group for the year ended December 31, 2025.

4 ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

4.1 The preparation of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements in conformity with the approved accounting standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual results may differ from these estimates.

4.2 During the preparation of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements, the significant judgements made by management in applying the Group's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainly were the same as those that were applied to the audited annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025.

5 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The financial risk management objectives and policies are consistent with those disclosed in the annual audited consolidated financial statements of the Group as at and for the year ended December 31, 2025.

	Note	(Un-audited) June 30, 2026	(Audited) December 31, 2025
		-----------Rupees in '000-----------	
6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT			
Operating fixed assets		**19,992,651**	20,969,034
Capital work-in-progress	6.3	**2,478,125**	2,414,029
		22,470,776	23,383,063

6.1 Movement in capital work-in-progress during the period / year is as follows:

	(Un-audited) June 30, 2026	(Audited) December 31, 2025
Balance at beginning of the period / year	**2,414,029**	2,361,629
Additions during the period / year	**216,145**	433,003
Transfers during the period / year	**(152,049)**	(380,603)
	2,478,125	2,414,029

6.2 The following assets were disposed off during the period/ year:

	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value
	----------------- Rupees in '000	-----------------	
June 30, 2026 (un-audited)	**349,662**	**270,325**	**79,337**
December 31, 2025 (audited)	376,304	250,010	126,294

		(Un-audited) June 30, 2026	(Audited) December 31, 2025
		-----------Rupees in '000	-----------
6.3	**Capital work-in-progress**		
	Buildings	**315,176**	287,432
	Machinery, tanks and pumps	**1,925,127**	1,888,775
	Retail sites	**77,263**	77,263
	Furniture, office equipment and other assets	**22,221**	22,221
	Borrowing cost capitalized	**138,338**	138,338
		2,478,125	2,414,029
7.	**RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS**		
	Storage facility	**73,365**	76,088
	Pumpsites	**2,070,574**	2,166,761
	Offices	**476**	605
		2,144,415	2,243,454
7.1	**Movement in right-of-use assets during the period / year is as follows:**		
	Balance at beginning of the year	**2,243,454**	2,259,740
	Additions during the period/year	**5,449**	172,096
	Disposals/terminations during the period/year	**-**	(24,303)
	Depreciation charged during the period/year	**(104,488)**	(164,079)
	Balance at the end of the period / year	**2,144,415**	2,243,454
8.	**INTANGIBLE ASSETS**		
	Computer software	**998**	2,230
	Net book value at beginning of the year	**2,230**	4,707
	Amortization charge for the period / year	**(1,232)**	(2,477)
	Net book value at the end of the period / year	**998**	2,230
	Net book value		
	Cost	**21,948**	21,948
	Accumulated amortization	**(20,950)**	(19,718)
	Net book value	**998**	2,230
	Rate of amortization - %	**33.33**	33.33

	Note	(Un-audited) June 30, 2026	(Audited) December 31, 2025
		-----------Rupees in '000-----------	
9. LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS			
Investment in associate - unquoted			
Magic River Services Limited			
Karachi Hydrocarbon Terminal Limited - unquoted	9.1	110,535	110,687
(formerly : Hascol Terimal Limited	9.2	-	355,781
Other Investment - unquoted			
Karachi Hydrocarbon Terminal Limited	9.2	390,106	-
		500,641	466,468
Advance against purchase of shares - unquoted			
Karachi Hydrocarbon Terminal Limited		2,500	2,500
		503,141	468,968

9.1 Group Company made investment in Magic River Services Limited in the year 2018. It's a joint venture arrangement whereby the Company is entitled for 25% share of profit derived from sale of petroleum products by Magic River.

	(Un-audited) June 30, 2026	(Audited) December 31, 2025
	-----------Rupees in '000-----------	
Balance at the beginning of the year	110,687	110,979
Share of profit for the period / year	4,601	10,972
Profit received during the period / year	(4,754)	(11,264)
Balance at the end of the period / year	110,535	110,687

9.2 Group Company holds an investment of 41.25 million (2025 41.25 million) fully paid ordinary shares of Rs. 10 per share in Karachi Hydrocarbon Terminals Limited (KHTL).

	(Un-audited) June 30, 2026	(Audited) December 31, 2025
	-----------Rupees in '000-----------	
Balance at the beginning of the year	355,781	355,781
Share of profit/(loss) for the period/ year	34,325	-
Balance at the end of the period/ year	390,106	355,781

9.2.1 Summarized aggregated financial information of the Holding Company's share in Karachi Hydrocarbon Terminals Limited (formerly Hascol Terminal Limited) is as follows:

	(Un-audited) June 30, 2026	(Audited) December 31, 2025
	-----------Rupees in '000-----------	
Total assets	9,301,917	8,828,790
Total liabilities	(4,996,426)	(4,901,921)
Advance against issue of shares	(2,500)	(2,500)
	4,302,991	3,924,369
% share in net assets	9.07%	9.07%
Total amount of net assets	390,106	355,781

10. Investment property

Opening balance	885,246	-
Transfer from PPE	-	885,246
	885,246	885,246

10.1 Last year, the wholly own Subsidiary Company discontinued its lubricant blending operations at its Lubricant Blending Facility having a total covered area of 29,040 square feet and located at Plots No. F-04, F-32 and F-32/B (Chemical Area), Eastern Industrial Zone, Port Qasim Authority, Karachi. Following cessation of owner occupation on 30 September 2025, possession of the facility was handed over to the lessee on 1 October 2025 under a five-year lease arrangement with a third party. As the property is held to earn rentals, the land and building relating to the facility meet the definition of investment property. The plant and machinery leased under the same arrangement are separately identifiable and, accordingly, are not included in investment property.

Accordingly, with effect from 1 October 2025, the relevant property was transferred from property, plant and equipment to investment property in accordance with IAS 40. On the date of transfer, the property was measured at fair value of Rs. 885 million. The difference between the carrying amount immediately before transfer and its fair value at the date of transfer was accounted for in the same manner as a revaluation in accordance with IAS 16. Subsequent to transfer, the property is measured at fair value at each reporting date, and any change in fair value is recognised in profit or loss.

The fair value of investment property has been valued by Ms Joseph Lobo (Pvt) Limited. The valuation was carried out using the market comparison approach for land and the replacement cost less depreciation method for buildings.

		Note	(Un-audited) June 30, 2026	(Audited) December 31, 2025
			-----------Rupees in '000-----------	
11	**DEFERRED TAXATION - NET**			
	This comprises the following:			
	Taxable temporary difference arising in respect of :			
	Revaluation of operating fixed assets		(3,123,229)	(3,334,295)
	Deductible temporary difference arising in respect of :			
	Long term investment		351,439	351,439
	Capital work in progress		593,828	594,966
	Liabilities against right-of-use assets		817,292	966,315
	Loan from shareholder		60,750	-
	Exchange loss		60,803	51,710
	Provision for :			
	- retirement benefit		76,193	67,272
	- ECL on trade debts		2,727,113	2,737,606
	- short term investments - TFCs		1,216	1,422
	- ECL on long term deposits		14	14
	- against stock		35,876	35,876
	- suppliers and services advance		910,333	910,333
	- IFEM, RD and PDC		463,137	464,434
	Accelerated depreciation		803,917	507,549
	Normal tax loss		15,666,928	18,377,534
			19,445,610	21,732,175
	Unrecognized deferred tax asset	11.1	(19,445,610)	(21,732,175)
			-	-

11.1 Deferred tax asset of Rs. 19,446 million (2025: Rs. 21,732 million) has not been recognized in these condensed interim consolidated financial information due to uncertainity in availability of future taxable profits based on financial projections of future five years.

However, in future years and based on the availablility of taxable profits, the unutilized deffered tax asset will be recognized.

		(Un-audited) June 30, 2026	(Audited) December 31, 2025
		-----------Rupees in '000-----------	
12.	**ADVANCES**		
	Considered good, unsecured		
	To employees:		
	- against expenses	26	325
	- against salaries	15,141	17,321
	Supplier and service provider	3,580,100	3,311,442
	Provision for supplier and services advance	(3,171,256)	(3,171,256)
		424,011	157,832

13. DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS

Deposits			
- Current portion of lease deposits		**94,481**	116,811
- Other deposits		**138,017**	138,167
		232,498	254,978
Prepayments			
- Insurance and others		**44,757**	76,018
- Rent		**35,541**	33,445
		80,298	109,463
		312,796	364,441

14. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Note	(Un-audited) June 30, 2026	(Audited) December 31, 2025
		-----------Rupees in '000-----------	
Inland freight equalization margin ("IFEM") receivable		**2,323,183**	2,311,008
Miscellaneous receivables		**111,854**	61,518
Sales tax refundable		**1,673,526**	1,699,634
Price differential claims ("PDC")	14.1	**1,919,905**	-
Provisioning of IFEM		**(1,597,025)**	(1,597,025)
		4,431,443	2,475,135

14.1 This represents amount receivable from the Government of Pakistan (GoP) net of recovery as per fortnightly rates declared by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources. The Group together with other oil marketing companies is actively perusing the matter with the concerned authorities for the early settlement of above claim. The Group considers that the balance amount will be reimbursed by GoP in due course of time.

15. LONG-TERM FINANCING - SECURED

	(Un-audited) June 30, 2026	(Audited) December 31, 2025
	-----------Rupees in '000-----------	
Borrowing from conventional banks	**16,693,331**	17,930,706
Borrowing from non banking financial institutions	**92,857**	92,857
Sukuk certificates	**500,000**	500,000
	17,286,188	18,523,563
Current portion of long term financing		
Borrowing from conventional banks	**(10,564,542)**	(9,577,764)
Borrowing from non banking financial institutions	**(92,857)**	(92,857)
Sukuk certificates	**(500,000)**	(500,000)
	(11,157,399)	(10,170,621)
Non-current portion of long term financing	**6,128,789**	8,352,942

15.1 During the period, the Holding Company accepted an offer letter issued by National Bank of Pakistan ("NBP") setting out the terms and conditions for the restructuring and rescheduling of its outstanding exposure, comprising principal and markup under various financing facilities.

In accordance with the agreed terms, the Holding Company made an upfront payment equivalent to 10% of the outstanding principal and markup. The remaining principal and markup balances proposed to be restructured into a long-term facility. The restructured principal would be repayable over a period of ten years on a step-up basis. The historical/frozen markup and future markup/cost of funds ("COF") would be payable over a period of two years after the repayment of the principal amount or equity conversion option as per the term of offer letter.

Subsequently, in accordance with the terms of the restructuring arrangement, the accrued markup is to be recalculated based on NBP's cost of funds instead of the previously applicable commercial rate. Consequently, any resulting reduction in the markup liability will be recognized as a reversal upon finalization and confirmation of the recalculated amount.

		Note	(Un-audited) June 30, 2026	(Audited) December 31, 2025
			-----------Rupees in '000-----------	
16.	**LEASE LIABILITIES**			
	Lease liability against right-of-use asset	16.1	**2,823,650**	3,200,014
16.1	**Lease liability against right-of-use asset**			
	Present value of future minimum lease payments		**3,335,306**	3,332,119
	Current portion		**(511,656)**	(132,105)
	Non-current portion		**2,823,650**	3,200,014
17.	**TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES**			
	Trade creditors		**36,598,304**	25,512,899
	Payable to cartage contractors		**1,745,401**	1,451,862
	Advance from customers - unsecured		**685,078**	556,830
	Dealers' and customers' security deposits		**768,566**	760,718
	Other liabilities		**21,005,682**	20,618,785
			60,803,030	48,901,094

18 LOAN FROM SHARE HOLDER

During the year, the Holding Company entered into a loan agreement dated 22 May 2026 with Vitol Dubai Limited, the major shareholder of the Company, for an interest-free loan facility of up to PKR 3,000 million. Under the terms of the agreement, the loan is to be disbursed in two tranches. The first tranche amounting to PKR 1,887 million which was received on 29 May 2026.

The loan has a term of five years from the date of the first disbursement and is repayable in full on or before the maturity date. However, under the terms of the agreement, the lender may terminate the agreement at any time after the expiry of one year from the date of the agreement, upon which the outstanding loan becomes repayable in full on demand, notwithstanding that such termination may occur before the contractual maturity date. Accordingly, as the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date, the loan has been classified as a current liability.

The loan carries no interest, fees or other financial charges. In accordance with IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, the loan was initially recognized at fair value, determined by discounting the contractual cash flows to their present value using an appropriate market rate of interest. The resulting difference of PKR 227 million between the proceeds received and the fair value of the loan represents a benefit conferred by the lender in its capacity as a shareholder and has, therefore, been recognized directly in equity as a contribution from shareholder.

19. CURRENT PORTION OF NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

	Note	(Un-audited) June 30, 2026	(Audited) December 31, 2025
		-----------Rupees in '000-----------	
Current portion of long term financing	15	**11,157,399**	10,170,621
Current portion of lease liability of right of use assets	16.1	**511,656**	132,105
		11,669,055	10,302,726

20. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

20.1 Contingencies

20.1.1 Non-banking contingencies

Workers participation fund:

C.P. No.D-209 of 2019 has been filed by the Holding Company against giving retrospective effects to Sindh Companies Profits Workers Participation Act, 2015 and the Department's demand for payment of workers participation fund for the period from 2011 to 2017 vide Show Cause Notice dated 26th May 2018.

This petition is pending before the Honorable High Court of Sindh at Karachi. the holding Company seems to have good arguable case.

Income tax assessments/audit proceedings:

Tax year 2025:

The last income tax return filed by the Holding Company is for Tax Year 2025, period ending 31/12/2024. In the last return filed for Tax Year 2025, the following has been declared:

- Minimum Tax paid u/s 113 Rs. 18,495,788
- Business loss Rs .21,791,114,932
- Refundable amount Rs. 23,116,730

The case of the Holding Company for tax year 2025 has not been selected for audit u/s 177. However, notice 122(5A) of the Ordinance, was issued by the Additional Commissioner IR and assessment order u/s 122(5A) has been passed imposing tax. Against the order u/s 122(5A) imposing tax the Holding Company has filed an appeal before the Commissioner Inland Revenue (Appeals) which is pending for hearing and the appeal is likely to succeed.

Tax year 2024:

The income tax return has been filed by the Holding Company is for Tax Year 2024, period ending 31/12/2023. In the return filed for Tax Year 2024, the following has been declared:

- Minimum Tax paid u/s 113 Rs. 18,495,788
- Business loss Rs. 16,738,567,000

The case of the Holding Company for tax year 2024 has not been selected for audit u/s 177 nor there is any notice issued u/s 176 or 122(5A) of the Ordinance, however rectification order passed u/s 221(1) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, dated 08-07-2025 by the Deputy Commissioner Inland Revenue, Unit-03, Range-B, Zone-III, LTO, Karachi amending the deemed order u/s 120(1) imposing minimum tax u/s 113 on gross turnover creating tax demand of Rs 778,897,228.However, on the appeal filed by the Holding Company and handled by our office, the learned Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue has not upheld the tax imposed u/s 113 and has decided the appeal in favor of the Holding Company deleting the tax imposed vide ATIR Appeal Order ITA No 1074/KB/2025 dated 5-12-2025.

Tax year 2023:

The income tax return has been filed by the Holding Company for Tax Year 2023, period ending 31/12/2022. In the return filed for Tax Year 2023, the following has been declared

-	Normal Tax Income (Property)	Rs. 38,164,800
-	Minimum Tax paid u/s 113	Rs. 17,621,922
-	Business loss	Rs 10,230,256,616
-	Refundable amount	Rs. 7,017,346

The case of the Holding Company for tax year 2023 has not been selected for audit u/s 177 nor there is any notice issued u/s 176 or 122(5A) of the Ordinance, however rectification order passed u/s 221(1) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, dated 10-07-2025 by the Deputy Commissioner Inland Revenue, Unit-03, Range-B, Zone-III, LTO, Karachi amending the deemed order u/s 120(1) imposing minimum tax u/s 113 on gross turnover creating tax demand of Rs 330,913,922. However, on the appeal filed by the Holding Company and handled by our office, the learned Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue has not upheld the tax imposed u/s 113 and has decided the appeal in favor of the Holding Company deleting the tax imposed vide ATIR Appeal Order ITA No 1073/KB/2025 dated 5-12-2025.

Tax year 2022:

The return of Income for tax year 2022 for period ending 31st December, 2021 has been filed with Turnover Tax based upon notified margin of the Petroleum Products, reported deviation in Taxation Base.

The Additional Commissioner (ACIR), Karachi has issued Notice to amend assessment 122(9) read with section 122(5A) of the I.T Ordinance, 2001 on various issues including minimum tax on total turnover, CP No. 5109 of 2023 filed before Sindh High Court (SHC). The Holding Company has requested ACIR to keep the proceeding-initiated u/s 122(9) read with Section 122(5A) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 till the decision of Sindh High Court (SHC).

Tax year 2021:

The return of Income for tax year 2021 for period ending 31st December, 2020 has been filed with turnover tax based upon total receipts received against sale of petroleum products, declaring loss at Rs. 15,129,520,384 paying minimum tax at Rs. 620,929,778.

The case of the Holding Company for tax year 2021 has not been selected for audit u/s 177, however the ADCIR has initiated assessment proceeding by issuing show-cause notice u/s 122(9) read with 122(5A) of the Ordinance but no adverse order has been passed. Thus, the deemed assessment u/s 120 for the tax year 2021 stands in the field. Furthermore, the company has applied for permission to revise tax return for filing revised tax return to claim that minimum tax u/s 113 is not payable in the year as there is gross trading loss declared in the accounts. The permission to file revised tax return has not been granted by the Commissioner Inland Revenue and the issue is open for contest by the Holding Company.

Tax year 2020:

The return for tax year 2020 was filed declaring loss at Rs. 24,776,601,250 paying minimum tax at Rs. 1,052,082,635 and claiming refund of Rs. 330,373,657.

The return of the Holding Company for tax year 2020 has been selected for audit u/s 177 and audit proceedings are open. However, the Holding Company has challenged the audit notice u/s 177 before the learned High Court which has granted interim stay against the audit notice u/s 177.

Thus, the audit proceedings are suspended and, so far, the return filed is the deemed assessment order u/s 120 which remains in the field for tax year 2020 There is no tax demand created in the tax year u/s 122(5A). Furthermore, the Holding Company has applied for permission to revise tax return for filing revised tax return to claim that minimum tax u/s 113 is not payable in the year as there is gross trading loss declared in the year as per accounts. The permission to file revised tax return has not been granted by the Commissioner Inland Revenue and the issue is open for contest by the Holding Company. The tax imposed u/s 161 for alleged default in tax withholding was not upheld in appeal by the Commissioner Appeal in the Order passed u/s 129 dated 14 July 2023.

Tax year 2019:

The return filed for tax year 2019 has been selected for audit under section 177 of income tax ordinance. The order after completion of audit proceedings under section 177 has been passed by the DCIR under section 122(1)/(5) imposing tax demand of Rs. 645,750,113.

Against this order imposing tax, appeal has been filed with the Commissioner Appeal, decision vide Appeal Order No. 1000000155283732 dated 12-07-2023, mostly in favor of Company except the issue relating to Minimum Tax.

Commissioner IR, Zone III, LTO, Karachi has referred appeal before the ATIR against the Order, which is pending before Tribunal for hearing. There is no tax demand outstanding on account of order u/s 122(5A).

Tax year 2018:

In tax year 2018, the return was not selected for audit but notice under section 122(9) was issued and order under section 122(5A) was passed. In the order, under section 122(5A) minimum tax under section 113 was imposed by including Petroleum Levy of Rs. 21,768,506,000 in the turnover, Exchange loss of Rs. 307,682,807/- on import was disallowed, commission amount of Rs. 227,932,000 was disallowed for not withholding @ 20% under section 156, disallowing of Tax Credit for Enlistment on Stock Exchange claimed under section 65C Rs. 58,771,214/-, taxing franchise fee Rs. 35,210,000 and not allowing refund adjustment of Rs. 85,136,781.

Against this order under section 122(5A), an appeal was filed before Commissioner (Appeals). In the appeal order the Commissioner (Appeals) accepted the Holding Company's appeal on the point of minimum tax u/s113 on account of petroleum levy and as well in respect of disallowance of Commission and partly on the other points.

The Holding Company has filed an appeal on the points the Holding Company's appeal was not accepted by the Commissioner (Appeals) which is pending before the Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue. Therefore, no tax demand is outstanding.

The department has further initiated audit proceedings under section 177 of the Ordinance which has been challenged by the Holding Company before Sindh High Court (SHC) and SHC has suspended the audit proceeding through interim order.

Tax year 2017:

ACIR passed assessment order dated February 24, 2018 under section 122(5A) of the Ordinance creating additional tax demand of Rs. 231,680,958.

Appeal was filed before the CIRA against the aforesaid assessment order who vide appellate order dated October 29, 2018 decided one issue in favour of the Holding Company whilst other issues were decided in favour of the Department.

Appeal has been filed by the Holding Company before the Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue (ATIR) against CIRA's order on the points on which appeal was not accepted and the appeal is pending for hearing.

The department has initiated audit proceedings under section 177 of the Ordinance which has been challenged by the Holding Company before SHC and SHC has suspended the audit proceeding through interim order.

Tax year 2016:

The return of income for tax year 2016 was not selected for audit but notice under section 122(9) was issued and order under section 122(5A) was passed in which only expenses (sales promotion/royalty) and others have been disallowed against which appeal was filed before the Commissioner Appeals and in the appeal order, addition of sales promotion expense of Rs. 142,066,3100 was deleted and there was part set aside on other points.

The department has initiated audit proceedings under section 177 of the Ordinance which has been challenged by the Holding Company before Sindh High Court which has suspended the audit proceeding through interim order.

Tax year 2015:

The case was selected for audit and order was passed under section 122(1)/(5) for tax year 2015 in which income has been assessed at Rs. 1,003,956,567 after making the additions of Sales promotion expenses disallowed Rs. 191,639,000/- as well as disallowing first year allowance claimed under section 23A.

In the order minimum tax of Rs. 392,096,071/- plus super tax of Rs. 25,942,290/- has been imposed but minimum tax credit of Rs. 60,790,404/- has been carried forward for adjustment against normal tax in subsequent years against the order under section 122(1) imposing tax for tax year 2015.

Appeal was filed which was decided by the Commissioner Appeal in which the addition of Rs. 191,639,000/- was remanded back and Thus, this order was in part set aside.

Tax Year 2014, 2013, 2011 and 2010:

DCIR initiated proceedings for amendment of assessment under section 122 (1)(5) of the Ordinance for the above tax years which were closed through order dated June 29, 2016, June 30, 2016 and July 18, 2016, respectively creating additional tax demand of Rs. 13,141,481 for tax year 2010, Rs. 5,292,546 for tax year 2011, Rs. 24,184,624 for tax year 2013 and Rs. 126,017,974 for tax year 2014.

Appeal were filed by the Holding Company before CIRA against the aforesaid assessment orders which were decided through combined appellate order dated November 22, 2018 whereby all the additions made by the DCIR were confirmed.

Appeals have been filed by the Holding Company against CIRA's aforesaid order before ATIR which is pending for hearing.

Direct tax - Monitoring proceedings:

Tax Year 2021:

Tax Monitoring proceedings were initiated by the DCIR and order was passed under section 161 imposing tax for assumed default in tax withholding from payments under various heads in tax year 2021.

Tax Year 2020:

Tax Monitoring proceedings were initiated by the DCIR and order was passed under section 161 imposing tax for assumed default in tax withholding from payments under various heads in tax year 2020.

Against the order passed by the Deputy Commissioner Inland Revenue Audit under section 161(1) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 dated 20-07-2022 for tax year 2020, an Appeal filed against the order. Case was remanded back by CIR (Appeals) to DCIR vide Appeal Order No. 100000155444670 dated 14-Jul-2023.

DCIR has repeated the same Order without providing opportunity of being heard. Appeal has been referred before CIR (Appeals) by M/S. OSMANI & AFZAL ASSOCIATES which is pending for hearing.

Tax Year 2019:

Monitoring proceedings under section 161(1A) of the Ordinance has been re-initiated by the DCIR on January 21, 2022 and subsequently order dated February 28, 2022 has passed under section 161/205 of the ordinance.

Appeal was filed by the Company against the aforesaid order before the CIRA and heard on April 2022. This appeal is filed by M/s. Grant Thornton on behalf of the Holding Company. In the appeal order u/s 129 dated 14.07.2023 the tax imposed was not confirmed and there was part set aside. Against the Commissioner Appeal's order, the Holding Company has filed appeal before the ATIR which is pending for hearing.

Tax Year 2018:

Monitoring proceedings under section 161(1A) of the Ordinance had been initiated by the DCIR on January 10, 2019. All requisite details and information had been submitted; however, order has been passed u/s 161 against which appeal has been filed with Commissioner Appeal which is pending for hearing.

Tax Year 2015:

Monitoring proceedings were initiated by the DCIR and subsequently order dated May 26, 2016 was passed under section 161/205 of the Ordinance.

Appeal was filed by the Holding Company against the aforesaid order before the CIRA who remanded back the issues to the DCIR for re-adjudication because of non-provision of opportunity of hearing whilst at the same time accepted the Holding Company's stance on all the issues on merit. No appeal effect proceeding has been initiated.

Tax Year 2014:

Monitoring proceedings were initiated by the DCIR and subsequently order dated June 26, 2016 was passed under section 161/205/182 of the Ordinance.

Appeal was filed by the Holding Company against the aforesaid order before the CIRA who deleted the tax imposed, of Rs. 6,539,880 on account of Sales Discount and of Rs. 1,181,661 on account of Purchases, by the DCIR and confirmed the tax imposed of Rs. 45,600 on account of Legal & Professional, Rs. 111,600 on account of Entertainment, Rs. 332,994 on account of Services and Rs. 141,062 on account of Supplies.

Appeal has been filed by the Holding Company against CIRA's aforesaid order before ATIR which is pending for hearing.

Indirect tax:

Against the Sales Tax Order in Original No 02/42/2016 dated 29/06/2016 for the period January 2012 to December 2013 imposing tax on the bunkering oil supply at zero rating / not withholding sales tax and other appeal was filed and Commissioner Appeal vide his order in appeal dated 18/10/2016 set aside the ONO. Against the set aside order of the Commissioner Appeal, the appeal has been filed with ATIR, Case remanded back to DCIR Vide Appeal Order No,. 3049 dated 07-08-2023, there is no tax demand in the field.

Against the department's order in which Company appeal is not accepted by CIRA, the Holding Company has filed various appeals before the Appellate Tribunal against orders passed by the Commissioner Appeals. These appeals are mostly against remanding back of the matter relating to taxability on bunkering activity for the 12-month tax periods ended December 2014, December 2015, December 2016 and December 2017. These appeals are filed by M/s. Grant Thornton on behalf of the Holding Company. No Further Proceeding till the finalization of pending appeal before ATIR for the Period January 2012 to December 2012.

the Holding Company has filed appeal against the order reference 01 of 2020 dated September 30, 2020 and order reference 02 of 2020 dated September 30, 2020 passed by Deputy Commissioner Inland Revenue relating to late filing of sales tax returns for the tax periods April 2020 to June 2020 and July 2020 imposing penalty and default surcharge amounting to Rs. 14 million and Rs. 52.5 million respectively. This appeal is filed by M/s. Grant Thornton on behalf of the Holding Company further contested by M/S. OSMANI & AFZAL ASSOCIATES. Both Orders were annulled by the Commissioner Appeals. Department has filed appeal against the Appeal Order before ATIR. No hearing till to date.

An appeal has been filed against the order reference 011/121/2021 dated October 15, 2021 passed by Deputy Commissioner Inland Revenue relating to claiming input tax twice in the respective Federal sales tax returns for the tax periods April 2018, July 2018, October 2019, December 2019, November 2020, December 2020 and January 2021 amounting to Rs. 37,115,654 along with imposing penalty of Rs. 1,855,783 and default surcharge (to be calculated) respectively on claiming of the input tax twice in respective sales tax return. This appeal is filed by M/s. Grant Thornton on behalf of the Holding Company and further contested by M/S. OSMANI & AFZAL ASSOCIATES. Case Annulled by CIR Appeals II, Karachi with decision of no default & penalty imposed. Department filed appeal before the Appellate Tribunal.

In 2023, DCIR passed Order No. 20/30/2023 dated 08-06-2023 against show cause notice No. 3621 dated 04-04-2023 for alleged inadmissible Input Sales Tax Claim. An appeal No. 29/A-1/LTO/2023/92 dated 15-09-2023 has been filed against the order amounting to Rs. 57,606,366 along with imposing penalty and default surcharge. Appeal is filed by M/s. OSMANI & AFZAL ASSOCIATES on behalf of the Holding Company. Case Annulled by CIR Appeals I, Karachi and remanded back to DCIR. No Order has been passed till now.

In 2023, DCIR passed Order No. 24/56/2019 dated 07-02-2019 for alleged inadmissible input sales tax claim. An appeal No. STA/352/LTO/2019/12 dated 27-03-2019 was filed against the order amounting to Rs. 488,746,304 along with imposing penalty and default surcharge. Appeal is filed by M/s. OSMANI & AFZAL ASSOCIATES on behalf of the Holding Company. Case Annulled by CIR Appeals I, Karachi and remanded back to DCIR. No Order has been passed till now.

Sales Tax Order in Original was passed u/s 11(2) of the Sales Tax Act 1990 dated 15-12-2022 by Deputy Commissioner, Inland Revenue audit Unit-05, Enforcement-I, LTO, Karachi for the tax period 2017-18 disallowing input tax of Rs. 343,361,000 claimed by the company in respect of sales tax paid on Transportation or Carriage services to the respective provincial tax authorities and imposing penalty of Rs 17,158,050 and default surcharge. Against this order appeal was filed by your office and the Commissioner Inland Revenue (Appeals-I), Karachi vide appeal order u/s 45B of the Sales Tax Act dated 15-09-2023 annulled the Order in Original passed u/s 11(2) of the Sales Tax Act 1990 dated 15-12-2022 for the tax period imposing tax Rs. 343,361,000 and penalty of Rs 17,158,050 and the tax demand imposed has been deleted.

Sindh Revenue Board

a) Period 2013-2019:

One combined Order No. 1139 of 2022 dated 23rd May 2022 u/s 23/47 of the Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act, 2011 has been passed by the Assistant Commissioner in the case of the Holding Company for the 7 years period January 2013 to December 2019.

By this SRB Order no. 1139 Of 2022 dated May 23, 2022, the officer has alleged that the Holding Company has not made payment of the sales tax pertaining to Royalty Fee, Franchise Fee and Joining fee for the tax periods January 2013 to December 2019.

Against this SRB order imposing tax, an appeal has been filed before Commissioner Appeals, SRB which is under hearing.

b) Other SRB Appeals:

- The Holding Company is contesting before the Commissioner Appeals SRB the order no 321 of 2021 dated July 02, 2021 amounting Rs. 134,137,132 passed by Assistant Commissioner Sindh Revenue Board primarily imposing liability of withheld Sindh sales tax not deposited by The Holding Company into Sindh government treasury on oil transportation services acquired from specified vendors for the tax periods January 2018 to October 2020. This appeal is filed by M/s. Grant Thornton on behalf of The Holding Company and being contested by M/S. OSMANI & AFZAL ASSOCIATES.

- The Holding Company is contesting before the Commissioner Appeals SRB, the imposition of the alleged differential principal withheld sales tax amount liability of Rs. 472,422 pertaining to the oil transportation services received from specified vendors in the tax period November 2020 through the Order no 322 of 2021 dated July 13, 2021 passed by Assistant Commissioner — Sindh Revenue Board. This appeal is filed by M/s. Grant Thornton on behalf of The Holding Company and being contested by M/S. OSMANI & AFZAL ASSOCIATES further contested by M/S. OSMANI & AFZAL ASSOCIATES. Order in Appeal No. 66/2023 dated 06-03-2023 passed with tax liability of balance principal amount of Rs. 472,422 which is paid accordingly whereas the penalty of Rs. 50,000 & default surcharge at Rs. 1,304,286 are unpaid till to date.

- The Holding Company is contesting before the Commissioner Appeals SRB, the imposition of the alleged principal amount of sales tax liability to the tune of Rs. 33,662,070/- pertaining to providing Business Support Service to Karachi Hydrocarbon Terminal Limited and Hascol Lubricant (Private) Limited in the tax periods January 2017 to December 2019 through the Order no 808 of 2021 dated November 26, 2021, passed by Assistant Commissioner — Sindh Revenue Board. This appeal is filed by M/s. Grant Thornton on behalf of The Holding Company and being contested by M/S. OSMANI & AFZAL ASSOCIATES.

- The Holding Company is contesting an appeal before the Commissioner (Appeals) Sindh Revenue Board which has been filed by The Holding Company against the Order-in-Original No. 3639 of 2025 dated 10-09-2025 passed under Section 23 of the Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act, 2011 creating a tax demand of Rs. 331,785,335 for the Tax Periods January 2023 to December 2023 which is pending for hearing.

- The Holding Company is contesting an appeal before the Commissioner (Appeals) Sindh Revenue Board which has been filed by The Holding Company against the Order-in-Original No. 3760 of 2025 dated 01-10-2025 passed under Section 47(1B) of the Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act, 2011 creating a tax demand of Rs. 463,308,216 for the Tax Periods July 2020 to June 2021 which is pending for hearing.

- The Holding Company is contesting an appeal before the Commissioner (Appeals) Sindh Revenue Board which has been filed by The Holding Company against the Order-in-Original No. 3630 of 2025 dated 03-09-2025 passed under Section 43 and 44 of the Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act, 2011 creating a tax demand of Rs. 3,523,184 for the Tax Periods February 2025 to March 2025 which is pending for hearing.

Punjab Revenue Authority

a) The Holding Company is contesting before the Commissioner Appeals PRA, Lahore the imposition of the alleged principal amount of sales tax liability to the tune of Rs. 989,229,120/- pertaining to expenditure incurred under the head of Capital Work in Progress in the tax periods January 2017 to December 2018 through the Order no 19 of 2020 dated 30-01-2020, passed by Additional Commissioner — Punjab Revenue Authority. This appeal is filed by M/s. Grant Thornton on behalf of The Holding Company and being contested by M/S. OSMANI & AFZAL ASSOCIATES.

b) The Holding Company is contesting before the Commissioner Appeals PRA, Lahore the imposition of the alleged principal amount of sales tax liability to the tune of Rs. 108,199,360/- pertaining to Distribution, Selling & Administration Expenses in the tax periods January 2017 to December 2017 through the Order no 15 of 2020 dated 30-12-2019, passed by Additional Commissioner — Punjab Revenue Authority. This appeal is filed by M/s. Grant Thornton on behalf of The Holding Company and being contested by M/S. OSMANI & AFZAL ASSOCIATES.

c) The Holding Company contested before the Commissioner Appeals PRA, Lahore the imposition of the alleged principal amount of sales tax liability to the tune of Rs. 12,066,400/- pertaining to Business Support Services in the tax periods January 2017 to December 2018 through the Order no 16 of 2019 dated 30-12-2019, passed by Additional Commissioner — Punjab Revenue Authority. This appeal under section 63 of the PSTS'12 was filed by M/s. Grant Thornton on behalf of The Holding Company and being contested by M/S. OSMANI & AFZAL ASSOCIATES. Original Order was upheld by the Commissioner Appeal, Punjab Revenue Authority vide Appeal Order No. 72/2020 dated 17-03-2021 which was received much later in Year 2022. The Appeal is being prepared along with Condonation Application to prefer before the Appellate Tribunal under section 66 of the Punjab Sales Tax on Services Act, 2012.

d) The Holding Company is contesting before the Commissioner Appeals PRA, Lahore the imposition of the alleged principal amount of sales tax liability to the tune of Rs. 86,219,882/- pertaining to Withholding of Sales Tax on Services on Carraige of Petroleum under the Punjab Sales Tax Special Procedure (Transportation or Carraige of Petroleum through Oil Tankers) Rules, 2020 for the tax periods May-2021 to April-2023 through the Order no Eng-V/U-21/07 dated 06-12-2023, passed by Additional Commissioner — Punjab Revenue Authority. Appeal to be filed.

Baluchistan Revenue Authority:

The Holding Company is paying Principal amount of sales tax withholding liability to the tune of Rs. 72,203,862/- on piece meal basis against the Order No. 04/2024 dated 07-11-2023 pertaining to sales tax withholding on Carriage Contractors for the tax periods January 2018 to December 2022, passed by Additional Commissioner — Baluchistan Revenue Authority.

Shams Lubricants Pvt Ltd:

The Holding Company terminated the lease agreement for the Amangarh Storage Facility, Nowshera on 31 August 2020 following a fire incident. Shams Lubricants instituted a suit in Karachi based on dishonoured advance rent cheques and claimed rent under the termination clause of the lease agreement. The said suit was dismissed for non-prosecution on 5 August 2024, however, till date the suit has not been restored.

Separately, disputes relating to the ownership, possession and investment in the Amangarh Storage Facility were litigated before the competent court at Nowshera through consolidated suits filed by The Holding Company and Shams Lubricants, including Shams Lubricants' claim for recovery and damages of Rs. 788.828 million. By judgment dated 4 July 2026, the learned Court dismissed both the suit filed by Shams Lubricants and the suit filed by The Holding Company. The Court, however, held that the Storage Facility was installed, owned and operated by The Holding Company, while Shams Lubricants is the owner of the underlying land. The Court nevertheless declined The Holding Company's monetary and other reliefs. Based on legal advice, The Holding Company believes that the judgment contains material errors of law and fact and intends to file a Regular First Appeal before the Honourable Peshawar High Court. Management, supported by external legal counsel, believes that there are reasonable prospects of success in appeal. Accordingly, no provision has been recognised in these financial statements.

Cantonment Board vs Company

a) Chaklala Cantonment Board:

This is the Intra Court Appeal filed by the Chaklala Cantonment Board in which they have challenged the judgment dated 09.03.2020 passed by Mr. Jawad Hassan, Honorable Judge, Lahore High Court Lahore, Rawalpindi Bench.

The last date of the ICA is 23.12.2025 final arguments on behalf of respondents have been heard, hence, the ICA is now reserved for final order.

The financial implication of the litigation on The Holding Company's account is Rs. 1,317,024/- which amount is being claimed as taxes for advertisements within cantonment areas. The Holding Company is vigorously pursuing this appeal and, in our view, has a strong defense and is likely to succeed in this matter.

This is the Intra Court Appeal filed by the Chaklala Cantonment Board in which they have challenged the judgment dated 09.03.2020 passed by Mr. Jawad Hassan, Honorable Judge, Lahore High Court Lahore, Rawalpindi Bench.

The last date of the ICA is 23.12.2025 final arguments on behalf of respondents have been heard, hence, the ICA is now reserved for final order.

The financial implication of the litigation on The Holding Company's account is Rs. 1,836,786/- which amount is being claimed as taxes for advertisements within cantonment areas. The Holding Company is vigorously pursuing this appeal and, in our view, has a strong defense and is likely to succeed in this matter.

b) Rawalpindi Cantonment Board:

This is the Intra Court Appeal filed by the Rawalpindi Cantonment Board in which they have challenged the judgment dated 09.03.2020 passed by Mr. Jawad Hassan, Honorable Judge, Lahore High Court Lahore. Rawalpindi Bench.

The last date of the ICA is 23.12.2025 final arguments on behalf of respondents have been heard, hence, the ICA is now reserved for final order

The financial implication of the litigation on The Holding Company's account is Rs. 1,050,120/- which amount is being claimed as taxes for advertisements within cantonment areas. The Holding Company is vigorously pursuing this appeal and, in our view, has a strong defense and is likely to succeed in this matter.

Company vs Federation of Pakistan & Others:

Suit no 1980 of 2021:

Office of Auditor General of Pakistan, on institution of MOEP, initiated audit of all OMCs including the Holding Company and issued notices in this regard. Such audit, conducted by AGP is illegal and without any authority, hence challenged by The Holding Company before Court of Law.

Court vide its order dated 13.09.2021 restrained AGP for taking any coercive action against the Holding Company in pursuance of impugned notices and not to finalize or publish any report or if any report / proceeding have been prepared / initiated against The Holding Company in pursuant of the impugned notices, no further steps shall be taken against The Holding Company. The said suit has been transfer from High Court to District Court Karachi and has been renumbered has suit number 5213 of 2025 presently pending before the Senior Civil Judge.

In respect of the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome, we are of the view that it is not easy to predict the outcome of a contested litigation, however it appears that the probability of such an outcome is quite less.

Company vs Federation of Pakistan and Commissioner Inland Revenue:

The Holding Company filed the said petition bearing C.P. D-6503/2019 being aggrieved by the actions of the Respondent (Inland Revenue) in selection of case for audit under Section 25 of the Sales Tax Act, 1990 for tax period January 2018 to December 2018.

The Holding Company has argued that section 25(2) states that an audit is to take place only once in every three years and an audit had already been called in 2017, and hence the recalling of the same is unlawful and ultra vires.

In this case stay in operating till date with next hearing date and there is a strong likely hood of winning this case.

M/s Malik Enterprises (Pvt.) Limited:

The dispute arises out of a License Agreement dated 10 July 2017 between the Holding Company and M/s Malik Enterprises (Private) Limited (“”MEL””) in respect of a retail outlet located at PAF Base Nur Khan, Rawalpindi. Under the Agreement, the monthly license fee was fixed at PKR 950,000, subject to a 10% increase every two years. the Holding Company paid the license fee in accordance with the Agreement until August 2022, following which the parties agreed to a 50% rebate effective from 1 September 2022.

In 2024, a dispute arose regarding the applicable license fee escalation and rebate. The matter was resolved through a settlement in August 2024, pursuant to which the Holding Company paid the mutually agreed amount and the related proceedings were withdrawn.

Subsequently, MEL raised further claims for alleged outstanding license fee amounting to PKR 7.24 million relating to the period December 2021 to August 2022 and disputed the agreed rebate and escalation mechanism. the Holding Company invoked the arbitration clause contained in the License Agreement, while MEL initiated proceedings before the Cantonment Board Rent Controller. By orders dated 29 April 2025 and 16 May 2025, the Rent Controller directed the Holding Company to deposit the disputed amount. the Holding Company challenged these orders before the Lahore High Court, which stayed the Rent Controller proceedings on 20 May 2025.

By order dated 13 January 2026, the Lahore High Court referred the matter to mediation and appointed Mr. Justice (R) Maqbool Baqir as Mediator. Mediation proceedings remain ongoing. Pending resolution of the mediation, the Holding Company continues to pursue available legal remedies to protect its contractual rights. Management, based on legal advice, believes that the Holding Company's position is adequately supported and accordingly no provision has been recognised in these financial statements.

Federation of Pakistan and others vs Company:

a) Suit no 1008 of 2018 & Suit No. 1745 of 2025:

This is a suit filed by the Holding Company for declaration and permanent injunction in the High Court of Sindh. The Holding Company assailed the letter dated 08.05.2018 issued by the Oil & Gas Regulatory Authority to the Holding Company together with its enclosure being the letter dated 05.03.2018 of the Ministry of Energy directing it to immediately stop operation / activity being carried out at the storage terminal at plot # 43, Oil Installation Area, Keamari-Karachi on the pretext that the newly constructed storage terminals are being operated without NOC from Ministry of Defense. The Court dismissed the stay application vide order dated 01.04.2019 against which the Holding Company has filed High Court Appeal and the suit will not proceed during the pendency of appeal. However, the Appeal has been disposed of as withdrawn on 27.02.2025. Now, the matter is fixed on 28.10.2025 for issues.

b) High Court Appeal no. 175 Of 2019:

This is an appeal filed by the Holding Company in the High Court of Sindh against the order dated 01.04.2019 passed in Suit No. 1008 of 2018 on CMA No. 7590 of 2018.

The matter relates to ZYCO terminal, in respect of NOC from Ministry of Defense. This is an appeal filed by the Holding Company in the High Court of Sindh against the order dated 01.04.2019 passed in Suit No. 1008 of 2018 on CMA No. 7590 of 2018 whereby the ad interim order passed in favour of the Holding Company on 11.05.2018 has been recalled and the injunction application has been dismissed.

The Court suspended operation of the impugned order dated 01.04.2019 and the matter is at the stage of hearing. However, the case was disposed of as withdrawn on 27.02.2025.

c) Suit 1623 of 2020:

This is a suit for declaration and permanent injunction filed by the Holding Company in the High Court of Sindh challenging the order dated 20.10.2020 passed by OGRA whereby OGRA has:

- suspended the marketing activities / sales of the Holding Company at its outlets in KPK;
- directed other oil marketing companies to augment supplied to their retail outlets; and
- mposed a penalty of Rs. 10 million on the Holding Company in respect of Amangarh depot.

The Court passed ad interim order restraining the defendants from taking any coercive action against the Holding Company in pursuance of impugned order dated October 20, 2020. The case is at the stage of hearing of applications. OGRA has restored/ reinstated the marketing activities of HPL in KPK, hence this suit became infructuous.

d) Suit 1663 of 2020:

This is a suit for declaration and injunction filed by the Holding Company in the High Court of Sindh challenging the action of OGRA in sending the Notice bearing No. OGRA-App-26-2(222)/2020 dated 26.10.2020 directing the Holding Company to deposit 100% penalty for consideration of the review pending before OGRA whereas 50% of the penalty amount has already been deposited which was imposed on the basis of a letter bearing No. OGRA-OIL-19-3(51)2017 Vol-17 dated 22.05.2018 in respect of insufficient supplies of petroleum products. The Court passed ad interim order that OGRA shall not pass an adverse order on the Holding Company's review application solely on the basis of non-deposit. However, the said review application was decided against the Holding Company, therefore, the purpose of the instant Suit remains no more. Hence, the case has been disposed of on 26.02.2024 on account of being infructuous.

e) Suit 655 of 2021 & Suit No. 4069 of 2025:

This is a suit filed by the Holding Company in the High Court of Sindh for Declaration and Permanent Injunction challenging the constitution of the Commission comprising the defendants No. 3 to 17 as its members to probe into the alleged hoarding of petroleum products, its proceedings, and the report dated 01.12.2020 published by them. Therefore, sought declaration that the impugned Commission has been constituted without legal sanction and authority and all actions taken by it including the impugned report dated 01.12.2020 are liable to be set aside. The Court passed ad interim order dated granting the Holding Company the same relief as granted to another OMC in Suit No. 2063 of 2020 in the terms that "the business operation of the plaintiff's refinery and oil Company should not be halted without adopting due course of law and giving a fair opportunity to the plaintiff of being heard in terms of Article 10-A of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan and principle of natural justice." The matter is still pending before the Court.

Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan:

a) Appeal to SECP Appellate Bench:

This is an appeal filed against an order passed by a Commissioner of the Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) whereby a forensic investigation of the Holding Company was ordered under Section 258(1) of the Companies Act, 2017. the Holding Company appealed this order as the SECP had already concluded an investigation immediately preceding the passing of the order. The subject appeal was listed for hearing on March 18, 2022, wherein it was pointed out that the Commissioner who passed the initial order was sitting on the Appellate Bench which is contrary to natural justice. However, the appeal was dismissed by the Appellant Bench vide its Order dated 12.04.2022.

b) Appeal against Order of SECP Appellate Bench (Misc. Appeal No. 32 of 2022):

This Appeal was preferred against the order dated 12.04.2022 passed by the Appellate Bench of the Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan ("SECP") in Appeal No. 4(13) Misc./ABR/22 ("Initial Appeal"). The Initial Appeal was filed against order dated 19.01.2022 passed by the Commissioner, Onsite Department, Supervision Division, SECP communicated to the Appellant vide the cover letter bearing number EMD/I&I/233/770/2019 whereby a forensic investigation of the Holding Company was ordered under Section 258(1) of the Companies Act, 2017. the Holding Company appealed this order as the SECP had already concluded an investigation immediately preceding the passing of the order. The Appeal was presented to the learned Single Judge of the Honorable High Court of Sindh at Karachi on 27.04.2022 who was pleased to suspend the operation of both the order dated 19.01 2022 and 12.04.2022.

In our view, the Holding Company has good arguable case and there is no likelihood of unfavorable outcome in the above matters. The management is actively contesting the matter.

J. C. M. Petition No. 31 of 2022:

The Petitioner No. 1 Company has filed this Petition before the High Court of Sindh at Karachi for sanction of the Scheme of Arrangement under Sections 279 to 283 and 285 of the Companies Act, 2017, dated September 27, 2022, between the Holding Company, its secured creditors and members (the "Scheme"). The object to the petition is to, inter alia, obtain the sanction of the Court to the Scheme for the envisaged compromise and arrangement envisaged between the Holding Company and its secured creditors, involving the rehabilitation of the Holding Company by restructuring and settling the existing financial obligations / liabilities of the Holding Company towards its secured creditors. Legal formalities are in the process of being carried out and after completion of the same, the matter will be fixed for hearing of the main petition. At this time, the secured creditors have sought modifications to the Scheme, which is being considered by the Holding Company, after which the modified Scheme (if deemed appropriate) will be filed before the Court and presented to the creditors and members of the Holding Company for seeking approval in accordance with the applicable laws.

Suit no 934/2022 and 935/2022:

Both suits have been filed by the past employees of the Holding Company claiming the amount of final settlement payable to them on leaving the employment. the Holding Company, to substantial extent, admits the financial claims of the plaintiffs however, it has taken stance that it is entitled to withhold the payment of those benefits owing to ongoing criminal proceedings by FIA.

In Suit No. 934/2022 the court has dismissed the Suit on account of non-production of evidence. Whereas, in Suit No. 935/2022, the Suit was disposed of as withdrawn.

However, as the entitlement of Plaintiffs is not substantially disputed and only the payment is deferred so we understand that the Holding Company would already have recorded the liability in its books of accounts. Accordingly, any outcome of the matters is not likely to affect financial liability of the Holding Company. the Holding Company has paid the undisputed amount to the Plaintiffs.

Allah Ditto vs Company:

The instant case is filed for recovery of amount 800,000/ against the Holding Company with respect to MOU dated 17-07-2018. the Holding Company had filed a written statement denying their claims and matter is fixed for evidence.

Mr. Shahnawaz vs Company:

The instant case is filed for recovery of amount 1,100,000/ and damages 500,000/ against the Holding Company with respect to MOU dated 22-10-2018 with reference to operating a filling station under the franchise of the Holding Company on land measuring 12,000 Sq. ft bearing Survey No.228 situated at Kot Bungalow City, Nara Road Taluka Kotdiji District Khairpur. the Holding Company have filed our written statement denying their claims. On account thereof, the issues were framed and the matter is now fixed for filing of affidavit in evidence.

Suit no 430 of 2022 vs Company:

The Plaintiff has filed instant suit for recovery of sum of Rs 79,538,150/- in lieu of retail signage services. The Holding Company has denied the claim and has challenged the suit on maintainability. The instant suit is still pending adjudication.

Mr. Rehmat Khan Wardag:

A Suit has been filed on April 10, 2019 by Mr. Rehmat Khan Wardag (Contractor & Dealer of Hascol) for recovery of amount of Rs. 53 million and damages of Rs. 50 million against the Holding Company. Mr. Rehmat Khan claims that his receivable amount of carriage bills was unlawfully adjusted against the invoices of products received at petrol pump, M/s. Hamid Trucking Station. Suit is pending in Court for hearing of application. Legal counsel is of the considered view that there is no merit in the claims of the dealer and hence, there is no possibility that there is any liability being attributed towards the Holding Company.

The Holding Company vs Province of Sindh & Others:

a. CPLA No. 1131/2021 & 2068/2022 - Hascol Petroleum Limited vs Province of Sindh & Others

The Holding Company filed a CP. No. 7569/2019 against demand notice amounting to Rs. 259,664,859/- on 08-11-2019 under Sindh Development and Maintenance of Infrastructure Cess Act 2017. The same was dismissed by Sindh High Court and the Holding Company along with other companies filed special leave to appeal against this judgment before Supreme Court of Pakistan (“”SCP””). the Holding Company is seeking stay order against demand notice as an instant relief and get infrastructure cess as illegal, void ab-initio.

CPLA is filed before SCP and SCP is pleased to suspend the operation of impugned judgment and directed the Holding Company and other companies to furnish fresh bank guarantees equivalent to amount of levy claimed by the Respondents against resale of all future consignments of imported goods.

The Holding Company filed a CP. No. 797/2020 against demand notice amounting to Rs. 3,929,866,620/- on 06.01.2020 under Sindh Development and Maintenance of Infrastructure Cess Act 2017. The same was dismissed by Sindh High Court and the Holding Company along with other companies filed special leave to appeal against this judgment before Supreme Court of Pakistan. the Holding Company is seeking stay order against demand notice as an instant relief and get infrastructure cess as illegal, void-ab-initio.

C.P is filed before Supreme Court of Pakistan and is pending for its listing.

Motorway Operations & Rehabilitation Engineering (Private) Limited (‘MORE’) vs Company: The matter pertains to the Agreement between the Parties with respect to the management and operation of fuel stations and ancillary facilities on the Lahore Islamabad Motorway Service Areas (‘Sites’). MORE first sought unilateral amendments to the agreement and then adverse to the interest of the Holding Company initiated negotiation with other companies. This was violation of the terms of the Agreement as the Holding Company has ‘exclusive’ rights on M2 for twenty years. Therefore, Arbitration Clause of the agreement was invoked and Arbitration Application was filed. The Court was pleased to restrain MORE, inter alia, from dispossessing the Holding Company.

The matter is now stands concluded after settlement between the parties through Agreement dated 12 November 2024, and as reflected in the Order dated 12 November 2024. therefor there are no further projected financial implications in the said matter. The parties entered into a settlement and case was withdrawn on the basis of this settlement.

Federal Investigation Agency (FIA):

During 2021, the Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) commenced an inquiry into the banking facilities extended to the Holding Company by certain financial institutions, principally National Bank of Pakistan. An FIR was registered in January 2022 and criminal proceedings were initiated against certain former officers/directors of the Holding Company and officials of National Bank of Pakistan under various provisions of the Pakistan Penal Code, the Prevention of Corruption Act and the Anti-Money Laundering Act.

Subsequently, the FIA filed its final challan and supplementary challans, pursuant to which a number of former directors and officers of the Holding Company were discharged or acquitted by the competent courts. The proceedings continue only against the remaining individual accused. the Holding Company is not an accused in these proceedings and continues to cooperate with the FIA by providing the required information. Accordingly, management does not expect any outflow of economic benefits from these proceedings.

Sales contract:

In 2020, the Holding Company entered into sales contract with Pakistan Army and Pakistan Airforce. The contracts were secured with bank guarantee issued by one of the financial institution in favour of the two customer. As per the terms and condition of the contracts; delay or not fulfilling the contract will result in encashment of the bank guarantee, liquidated damages and the ancillary risk and expenses.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Holding Company due to shortage of working capital was unable to honor the partial sales commitment of the counter parties. As A result of this, the counter parties have offset the outstanding advances with receivables and bank guarantee. The contracts closure and the exact settlement amount is still under discussion. As of December 31, 2023 the Holding Company recorded and estimated liability amounting to Rs. 934 million approximately.

CP No. 5188/2022 - The Holding Company vs Federation of Pakistan & others:

The Petition by the Holding Company challenges the illegal action of the Customs Authorities. The Collectorate of Customs (Adjudication-I) on 30.08.2022 issued a show cause notice, through which they raised a demand to pay Additional Custom Duty on import of motor spirit for the period from 01.01.2020 to 30.06.2022 to the tune of Rs. 171,946,298/-. As this show cause was issued to all Oil Marketing Companies (""OMC"") so the Holding Company along with one other OMC assailed / challenged the said Show Cause Notice before the Sindh High Court. Initially, the High Court has instructed the Department not to decide on the contested show-cause notice issued vide order dated 12.10.2022. However, the High Court disposed of the matter vide Order dated 27.03.2025 and held that notices to be adjudicated vide speaking order after providing opportunity of hearing to the OMC's and till then no coercive action to be taken against them.

CP No. 4446/2022 - Regulatory duty

Federal Board of Revenue (""FBR"") on 20.06.22 issued SRO 806(I)/2022 ('SRO 806') through which regulatory duty was levied at the rate of 10% ('RD') on the import of motor spirit, however it provided that the RD shall not be applicable on cargoes for which letter of credits had already been issued, or were already on the high seas. On 30.06.22, the FBR issued SRO 966(I)/2022 ('SRO 966') which levied regulatory duty on the import of a number of goods, and by way of Entry No. 128 also levied regulatory duty at the rate of 10% on motor spirits. The Custom authority refused to give any benefit to the Holding Company under SRO 806.

On 12.02.2023, the arguments were led by the lawyer on behalf of the Petitioners and the Court heard the arguments at length. Our main argument was based on second contingency in the subject SRO related to ships on open seas. The Custom's lawyer opposed the contention on the ground that LC's were not opened till June 30, 2022, but same were opened in July and August, which is not the case of the Petitioners, however the Bench has directed the Petitioners to file the details of GDs & LCs and fixed the case on 14th March 2023, at 11am.

The matter is pending in the High Court of Sindh and the learned counsel submits that the Holding Company is required to pay full amount of Petroleum levy and secure regulatory duty at 10% by way of bank guarantee or pay order to the extent of consignment taken out of tanks, with the collector of customs as to release the consignment. In case, petition is decided in favour of the Holding Company, such deposited P/O shall be released and the Holding Company legal counsel is of firm opinion of success of case in favour of the Holding Company. This CP was dismissed on 11.04.2023, thereafter the Parties assailed the remedy before SCP which directed the customs authorities to give a hearing opportunity and decided the factual controvercies.The Assistant Collector passed an assessment order against the OMCs including Company vide assessment order dated 02.10.2023. HPL filed an appeal against this assessment order before Collector of Appeal who passed the order in favour of the OMCs vide its order dated 23.02.2024.

The Customs department filed an appeal against the order of the collector before the Customs Appellate Tribunal and same appeal was accepted in favour of customs department vide order dated 12.07.2024. the Holding Company, along with other OMCs, filed a SCRA No. 550 of 2024 before SHC wherein an interim order is passed directing the respondents to maintain status quo is respect of securities already furnished and as recorded in the order of SCP dated 10.07.2023. Now the case is pending for the final arguments of the parties.

Suit No. 282 of 2026 - RPG Management Services (Private) Limited & Another vs the Holding Company:

A suit for declaration and recovery amounting to Rs. 22.220 million has been instituted before the learned Senior Civil Judge, Karachi (South) by RPG Management Services (Private) Limited and another plaintiff in relation to alleged outstanding amounts under a Memorandum of Understanding and License Agreement pertaining to a retail outlet located at Mauripur Road, Karachi. The plaintiffs have claimed recovery of alleged unpaid lease rentals, license fees, withholding tax deductions and maintenance expenses together with markup and costs. the Holding Company contests the claims and is defending the proceedings through its legal counsel. As of 25 July 2026, the plaintiff filed the proposed issues before the Court, and the matter has been adjourned to 8 August 2026 for settlement/framing of issues. Based on the legal advice available, management believes that the Holding Company has a reasonable defence and, accordingly, no provision has been recognized in these condensed interim financial statements.

20.1.2 Banking contingencies

Samba Bank Limited

A suit under Section 9 of the Ordinance was filed against the Holding Company and its former CEO/Director, Mr. Mumtaz Hasan Khan, (in his personal capacity as a guarantor of the Holding Company's liabilities) for the recovery of PKR 1,018,709,744.57 against several finance facilities allegedly availed by the Holding Company from the Plaintiff bank.

Additionally, during the pendency of the suit, the Holding Company's assets were prayed to be attached for the settlement of the allegedly outstanding amount. However, separate applications seeking an interim injunction or attachment of the properties have not been filed by the Plaintiff.

In response, the Holding Company filed its application for leave to defend under Section 10 of the Ordinance praying that the suit is liable to be rejected inter alia the following grounds, which renders it impossible for the Holding Company to know the case that has to be met by it: no cause of action has been disclosed by the Plaintiff against the Holding Company, the Plaintiff has failed to disclose or identify any particular finance(s) or finance facility(ies) (as defined in the Ordinance) on which the suit is founded, the attached documents do not support the Plaintiffs assertions especially since the liability they allegedly establish has not lapsed as of the date of the institution of the suit and that it falls foul of the disclosure requirements to be strictly met under the Ordinance. Since the statement of accounts attached as an annexure in the suit itself fail to establish any nexus with the alleged facilities in question or any disbursements to the Holding Company of the amounts under dispute, the assertions of the Plaintiff stand unsubstantiated in establishing an 'open and shut case'.

The Holding Company has also highlighted that the Plaintiff failed to show the nexus of the Hypothecation Agreement dated 12 October 2018 to the facility under dispute, and would also be in violation of the Agreement in the event that it seeks to enforce the securities created thereunder by way of this suit. Additionally, the statement of accounts attached by the Plaintiff were not certified according to the Bankers Evidence Act.

The suit was withdrawn by order dated 2 January 2024, in terms of an out-of- court settlement reached between the Plaintiff and the Holding Company.

Sindh Bank Limited:

The Plaintiff has filed a suit under Section 9 of the Ordinance for the recovery of PKR 2,334,776,939.97 along with cost of funds.

The Plaintiff also prayed for permanent injunction to restrain the Holding Company, its employees, agents or an other persons acting for and, on its behalf, directly and/or indirectly, from selling, alienating, disposing of or creating third party rights in any manner whatsoever in respect of the allegedly hypothecated assets as well as moveable and immoveable properties. Additionally, it was prayed that a judgement and decree for attachment and sale of all other assets and properties of the Holding Company is passed to recover the outstanding amount. However, separate applications seeking an interim injunction or attachment of the properties during the pendency of the proceedings have not been filed by the Plaintiff.

An application under Section 10 of the Ordinance for leave to defend the suit has been filed on behalf of the Holding Company contesting the allegations averred against the Holding Company. The grounds raised in the application are, inter alia, the Plaintiff‘s failure to comply with the mandatory requirements of the Ordinance or to establish that: the Holding Company as its ‘customer’, there is a cause of action against the Holding Company, the particular finance(s) (as the term is defined in the Ordinance) on which the suit is found as due and payable by the Holding Company, and/or whether any finance facility was actually disbursed to the Holding Company pursuant to the so-called facility letters. Additionally, the statement of accounts attached by the Plaintiff were not certified according to the Bankers Evidence Act. The documents attached as supporting documents to the Plaintiff’s suit, inter alia the promissory notes and letter(s) of lien/setoff, suggest that certain claims are also time barred under the Ordinance.

The parties have entered in to out-of court settlement and this suit is disposed of accordingly.

National Bank of Pakistan:

a) National Bank of Pakistan vs Karachi Hydrocarbon Terminal Limited and another:

A suit of recovery under Section 9 of the Ordinance for PKR 4,019,323,714 along with liquidated damages, cost of funds, charges and costs till realization was instituted by the National Bank of Pakistan in respect of the term finance facility of PKR 4,000,000,000 allegedly extended by the Plaintiff to Karachi Hydro Carbon Terminal Limited (Defendant No.1), a subsidiary of the Holding Company, and the Holding Company as Defendant No. 2 acting as the guarantor in respect of the finance facility.

An application for leave to defend the suit under Section 10 of the Ordinance has been filed on behalf of the Holding Company. The grounds raised therein include inter alia: the Plaintiff’s failure to show any cause of action against the Holding Company or comply with the mandatory requirements of the Ordinance, the suit being barred by limitation or otherwise premature with respect to other amounts claimed, absence of true and correct statements of accounts in support of the contention and the Plaintiff’s failure to disclose the extension or disbursement of particular finances (the term as defined in the Ordinance) on the basis of which the suit is founded.

b) Suit no B-47 of 2022:

The Plaintiff has filed a suit under Section 9 of the Ordinance against the Holding Company and its former CEO/ Director, Mr. Mumtaz Hasan Khan (in his personal capacity as a guarantor of the Holding Company’s liabilities), for the recovery of PKR 23,669,132,888 against several finance facilities allegedly availed by the Holding Company from the Plaintiff bank. The Plaintiff has prayed for the award of liquidated damages payable by the Holding Company at the rate of; (i) 20% per annum from the due date to the date of recovery pursuant to the Term Finance Agreement dated March 9, 2016; (ii) 1.75% per annum from the due date to the date of recovery pursuant to the Term Finance Agreement dated May 22, 2018; (iii) 2% per annum from the seventh business day of the due date to the date of recovery pursuant to the Term Finance Agreement dated May 21, 2018; and (iv) 2% per annum from the seventh business day of due date to the date of recovery pursuant to the Finance Agreement dated October 18, 2018. Furthermore, the Plaintiff has also prayed for the attachment of the Holding Company’s properties including but not limited to all properties attached as security under the finance facilities availed by the Holding Company.

In response, an application for leave to defend under Section 10 of the Ordinance has been filed on behalf of the Holding Company on inter a/io the following grounds: no cause of action has been disclosed by the Plaintiff against the Holding Company; the suit is liable to be dismissed as it falls foul of Section 9 of the Ordinance; the Plaintiff has failed to disclose material particulars or identify the basis of the finance(s) (as defined in the Ordinance) allegedly availed by the Holding Company so as to allow the Holding Company to meaningfully defend itself; and the attached documents do not support the Plaintiff’s assertions regarding the Holding Company’s alleged liability.

Along with the Plaint, the Plaintiff has filed (i) an application under Order 38 Rule 5 read with Section 151 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (“CPC”) for the attachment of certain immovable properties of the Holding Company (ii) an application under Order 39 Rules 1 and 2 read with Section 151 of the CPC, seeking to restrain the Holding Company from inter alia, selling, transferring, alienating, or mortgaging its property, which the Plaintiff has alleged would cause irreparable loss and gravely prejudice its interests, and (iii) an application under Order 18 Rule 18 read with Section 151 of the CPC, requesting the Court to appoint the Nazir to prepare an inventory of all the assets available at various properties owned by the Holding Company.

Ex prate ad interim orders were passed by the Court on 27 October 2022 directing the parties to maintain status quo.

The Holding Company has filed its counter-affidavits to each of the above applications denying the averments made by the Plaintiff. It has been highlighted that the necessary ingredients for the grant of the relief being sought have not been met, particularly as the Plaintiff has not alleged any anticipated threat of removal or disposal of the Holding Company's properties.

Subsequent to the above proceedings, the Holding Company and the Plaintiff have finalized a restructuring / rescheduling arrangement in respect of the Holding Company's financing facilities. The Board of Directors approved the National Bank of Pakistan's revised restructuring / rescheduling offer letter at its emergent meeting held on 15 May 2026, and the Holding Company has accepted the said offer. the Holding Company is presently completing the requisite documentation and implementation formalities in accordance with the agreed restructuring arrangement.

Accordingly, upon completion of the restructuring documentation and satisfaction of the agreed conditions precedent, the parties intend to file appropriate applications before the Court for disposal of the suit through a consent decree.

Bank Alfalah Limited (BAFL)

a) Suit no B-09 of 2022

The Plaintiff has filed a suit for recovery under Section 9 of the Ordinance in respect of an amount of PKR 1,130,340,813.09, along with costs, cost of funds, compensatory charges and liquidated damages from the date of default till realization. The Plaintiff has also prayed for the Court to grant a decree for recovery of the outstanding amount through the sale of hypothecated/charged properties and assets of the Holding Company.

In response, an application for leave to defend under Section 10 of the Ordinance has been filed on behalf of the Holding Company on inter alia the following grounds: no cause of action has been disclosed by the Plaintiff against the Holding Company; the Plaintiff has failed to disclose or appropriately identify the particular finance(s) or finance facility(ies) (as defined in the Ordinance) allegedly availed by the Holding Company so as to allow the Holding Company to know the case that has to be met by it; and the attached documents do not support the Plaintiff's assertions and fall foul of the disclosure requirements to be strictly met under the Ordinance. It has further been stated that since the statements of accounts attached as annexures in the suit fail to establish any nexus with the alleged facilities in question or any disbursements to the Holding Company of the amounts under dispute, the assertions of the Plaintiff stand unsubstantiated in establishing an 'open and shut case'. Additionally, the statements of accounts attached by the Plaintiff are not certified according to the Bankers Evidence Act.

Simultaneously with the suit, the Plaintiff has filed an application under Section 16 of the Ordinance for attachment of the property owned by the Holding Company till the final decision of the recovery suit, thereby seeking to restrain the Holding Company from inter alia, selling, transferring, alienating, or mortgaging its property, which the Plaintiff has alleged would cause irreparable loss and gravely prejudice its interests.

In response to the Holding Company's leave to defend application, the Plaintiff has submitted a replication requesting the Court to dismiss the Holding Company's application for leave to defend.

The parties have entered in to out-of court settlement and this suit is disposed of accordingly.The parties have entered in to out-of court settlement and this suit is disposed of accordingly.

b) Suit no B-22 of 2023

The Plaintiff has filed a suit for recovery under Section 9 of the Ordinance of an amount of PKR 1,029,360,639.95 along with mark-up and cost of funds, under a Diminishing Musharaka Finance facility allegedly availed by the Holding Company from the Plaintiff bank. The Plaintiff has also prayed for a permanent injunction against the disposal or creation of third-party interests on certain mortgaged and hypothecated properties; and the sale and attachment of specified mortgaged and hypothecated properties of the Holding Company.

The Holding Company has filed its application for leave to defend under Section 10 of the Ordinance seeking that the suit be rejected and/or dismissed on the basis that it is not validly instituted, and falls foul of the requirements of Section 9 of the Ordinance for intero1io the following reasons: failure of the Plaintiff to disclose the cause of action or the disbursements made against any identified finance (the term as defined under the Ordinance) facilities claimed to be extended by the Plaintiff.

The parties have entered in to out-of court settlement and this suit is disposed of accordingly.

Meezan Bank Limited

The Plaintiff has filed a suit under Section 9 of the Ordinance against the Holding Company and its former CEO/ Director, Mr. Mumtaz Hasan Khan (in his personal capacity as a guarantor of the Holding Company's liabilities), for the recovery of PKR 4,580,304,393 against several finance facilities allegedly availed by the Holding Company from the Plaintiff bank. The Plaintiff has also prayed for the attachment of the Holding Company's properties for the settlement of the alleged outstanding amount (a separate application seeking an interim injunction or attachment of the properties has not been filed.

In response, the application for leave to defend under Section 10 of the Ordinance has been filed on behalf of the Holding Company on the grounds, inter alia, that: no cause of action has been disclosed by the Plaintiff against the Holding Company; the Plaintiff has failed to disclose the particulars of the amounts claimed and finance (s) (as defined in the Ordinance) allegedly availed by the Holding Company so as to allow the Holding Company to know the case that has to be met by it; and the attached documents do not support the Plaintiff's assertions. Since the statement of accounts attached as an annexure in the suit itself fail to establish any nexus with the alleged facilities in question or any disbursements to the Holding Company of the amounts under dispute, the assertions of the Plaintiff stand unsubstantiated in establishing an 'open and shut case'. Additionally, the statement of accounts attached by the Plaintiff are not certified according to the Bankers Evidence Act. It has also been highlighted that the Plaintiff has failed to show the nexus of the Hypothecation Agreement dated 12 October 2018 to the facility under dispute, and would also be in violation of the Agreement in the event that it seeks to enforce the securities created thereunder in the suit.

The parties have entered into the out-of-court settlement and this suit is disposed of accordingly.

Bank Islami Pakistan Limited

BankIslami Pakistan Limited has instituted a Banking Suit against the Holding Company seeking recovery of PKR 1,867.8 million together with ancillary reliefs. the Holding Company has filed an application for leave to defend, contesting the maintainability of the suit and the Plaintiff's claim.

During the year, by Order dated 20 July 2026, the Honourable High Court of Sindh dismissed the Plaintiff's application for judgment on admissions, holding that the figures contained in the Holding Company's proposed Scheme of Arrangement were provisional, subject to reconciliation and revision, and did not constitute an unequivocal admission of liability. Accordingly, the Banking Suit will proceed in accordance with law.

Based on the advice of the Holding Company's legal counsel, management believes that the Holding Company has a reasonable defence in the matter.

Bank of Khyber

The Plaintiff has filed a suit for recovery of PKR 2,307,039,435 against the Holding Company under Section 9 of the Ordinance under a LC finance facility and Running Finance facility allegedly availed by the Holding Company from the Plaintiff bank. The Plaintiff has also prayed for a decree for recovery of the outstanding amount through the sale of hypothecated/charged properties and assets of the Holding Company and a permanent injunction from selling, disposing, alienating or creating third party rights in respect of the hypothecated/charged properties and assets. Additionally, the Plaintiff has also prayed for the payment of cost of funds in terms of Section 3 of the Ordinance from the date of default till the date of realization.

An application for leave to defend under Section 10 of the Ordinance has been filed on behalf of the Holding Company on inter alia the following grounds: no cause of action has been disclosed by the Plaintiff against the Holding Company; the suit is liable to be dismissed as it falls foul of Section 9 of the Ordinance; the Plaintiff has failed to disclose material particulars or identify the basis of the finance(s) (as defined in the Ordinance) allegedly availed by the Holding Company so as to allow the Holding Company to meaningfully defend itself; and the attached documents do not support the Plaintiff's assertions regarding the Holding Company's alleged liability.

The Parties have entered into out of court settlement and the suit is disposed of accordingly.

Dubai Islamic Bank

The Plaintiff has filed a suit for recovery of PKR 1,482,545,295 against the Holding Company under Section 9 of the Ordinance. The Plaintiff has prayed for a permanent injunction from selling, disposing, alienating or creating third party rights in respect of the hypothecated assets and mortgaged properties, as well as for sale of the mortgaged properties and the hypothecated assets and attachment of the Holding Company's bank accounts. Furthermore, the Plaintiff has prayed for the payment of cost of funds in terms of Section 3 of the Ordinance from the date of default till the date of realization.

An application for leave to defend has been filed on behalf of the Holding Company. However, the Plaintiff is yet to file its replication.

In our view, the application for leave to defend filed on behalf of the Holding Company is likely to succeed.

First Women Bank Limited

The Plaintiff has filed a suit for recovery under Section 9 of the Ordinance of an amount of PKR 853,540,095.2, along with cost of funds, under a LC finance facility and Running Finance facility allegedly availed by the Holding Company from the Plaintiff bank. The Plaintiff has also prayed for a decree for the recovery of the outstanding amount through the sale of the hypothecated and immovable and other assets of the Holding Company.

The Holding Company has filed its application for leave to defend under Section 10 of the Ordinance seeking that the suit be rejected and/or dismissed on the basis that it is not validly instituted, and falls foul of the requirements of Section 9 of the Ordinance for inter alia the following reasons: failure of the Plaintiff to disclose the cause of action or the disbursements made against any identified finance (the term as defined under the Ordinance) facilities claimed to be extended by the Plaintiff.

The Holding Company's application was filed along with an application for condonation of delay, as the Additional Registrar had incorrectly observed that the leave to defend application was not filed with the prescribed 30 days' period under the Ordinance. The condonation application has been filed on the grounds that notice of the suit was never validly served on the Holding Company under Section 9 (5) of the Ordinance and therefore, the question of limitation does not arise. Even otherwise, the leave to defend application was filed within time for being submitted within 30 days of actual notice of the suit.

A full inter partes hearing of the Holding Company's condonation application has concluded and orders are reserved by the Court.

It is our view that the application for condonation as well as leave to defend filed on behalf of the Holding Company are likely to succeed.

20.1.3 Commitments

I The facility for opening letters of credit (LCs) acceptances as at June 30, 2026 amounted to Rs. 12,433 million (December 31, 2025: Rs. 12,433 million) of which the amount remaining unutilized as at that date was Rs. 210 million (December 31, 2025: Rs. 252 million).

II There are no commitments for the purchases from Vitol Bahrain E.C, a party related to the Company.

		(Un-audited) June 30, 2026	(Audited) December 31, 2025
		-----------Rupees in '000-----------	
III	Bank guarantees	**1,365,245**	765,245
IV	Commitments in respect of capital expenditure contracted for but not yet incurred are as follows:		
	Property, plant and equipment	**166,590**	133,272

This represents provision for expected credit losses - ECL under IFRS 9. Certain trade debt balances has been fully provided during the period.

21 REVERSAL / (ALLOWANCE) FOR EXPECTED CREDIT LOSS

22 TAXATION

22.1 The income tax returns of the Group have been filed up to tax year 2025 under the Universal Self Assessment Scheme. This scheme provides that the return filed is deemed to be an assessment order. The returns may be selected for audit within five years. The Income Tax Commissioner may amend assessment if any objection is raised during audit.

22.2 This represents portion of minimum tax paid under section 113 of Income Tax Ordinance (ITO, 2001), representing levy in terms of requirements of IFRIC - 21 / IAS - 37.

23 DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

23.1 The Holding Company initiated a plan to discontinue operations of its LPG plant, in alignment with its strategic objective to exit non-core business segments. Although the plant remained operational as at the reporting date, the discontinuation does not represent a major line of business and therefore has not been classified as a discontinued operation under IFRS 5 – Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations.

The Holding Company intends to lease the plant under a long-term rental arrangement, and related implementation activities are underway. The results of the LPG operations continue to be presented within continuing operations in the statement of profit or loss.

23.2 During 2025, the wholly owned subsidiary Company ceasing operations at its blending plant facility located in Port Qasim, Karachi. This decision forms part of the strategic plan to exit the blending segment and lease the facility to third parties under a long-term rental arrangement. Accordingly, the results of the blending segment have been presented as a discontinued operation.

23.2.1

	Six months period ended		Three months period ended	
	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	**June 30, 2026**	June 30, 2025
	Rupees in '000			
Sales - net	**116,415**	759,805	**70,143**	328,351
Sales tax	**(19,100)**	(113,473)	**(12,666)**	(50,001)
Net sales of discontinued operations	**97,315**	646,332	**57,477**	278,350
Other Revenue	**133**	301	**101**	126
Net Revenue	**97,447**	646,633	**57,578**	278,476
Cost of products sold	**(78,905)**	(534,762)	**(38,269)**	(228,695)
Gross profit from discontinued operations	**18,542**	111,871	**19,309**	49,781
Operating expenses	**(5,512)**	(121,449)	**(2,674)**	(54,813)
Other income	**10,676**	1,631	**1,207**	2,578
other expense	**-**	(418)	**-**	906
Loss before taxation from discontinued operations	**23,707**	(8,365)	**17,842**	(1,548)
Taxation	**(6,875)**	(8,079)	**(5,702)**	-
Loss before from discontinued operations	**16,832**	(16,444)	**12,140**	(1,548)

	(Un-audited) June 30, 2026	(Un-audited) June 30, 2025
	Rupees in '000	
23.2.2 Cash flow from discontinued operations		
Cash flow from Operating Activities	**(30,638)**	165,036
Cash flow from Investing Activities	**4,760**	6,005
Cash flow from Financing Activities	**-**	-
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	**(25,878)**	171,041
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	**9,025**	54,029
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	**(16,853)**	225,070

24 CASH USED IN FROM OPERATIONS

Loss before taxation	**(2,739,951)**	(4,515,249)
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation and amortization	**1,050,321**	1,448,812
Depreciation on right-of-use asset	**104,488**	59,477
Share of profit on associate	**(38,926)**	(34,946)
Reversal /Provision for doubtful debts	**(18,330)**	17,095
Exchange loss/(gain) - unrealized	**(210,069)**	579,905
Provision for gratuity	**31,266**	30,495
Gain on disposal of operating fixed assets	**(333,628)**	(279,229)
Gain on termination of lease	**-**	(10,362)
(Reversal) / provision of advance to supplier	**-**	7,856
Markup / profit on bank deposits	**(14,959)**	(25,091)
Markup charged on lease liability	**194,345**	190,983
Finance cost	**3,170,429**	3,273,312
Rescheduling of financing	**-**	1,444,899
Changes in working capital	**4,705,441**	1,946,606
	5,900,427	4,134,564

		(Un-audited) June 30, 2026	(Un-audited) June 30, 2025
		-----------Rupees in '000-----------	
24.1	**Changes in working capital**		
	(Increase) / decrease in current assets		
	Stock-in-trade	(6,896,230)	9,360,820
	Trade debts	(19,198)	(1,141,441)
	Deposits, prepayments and other receivables	(1,904,663)	722,110
	Advances	(266,179)	(47,387)
		(9,086,270)	8,894,102
	Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities		
	Trade and other payables	12,112,003	(6,947,496)
	Loan from shareholder	1,679,708	-
		4,705,441	1,946,606

25 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and bank balances	612,034	1,242,676
Short-term borrowings	(24,572,086)	(28,616,475)
	(23,960,052)	(27,373,799)

26. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Related parties comprises of associated undertakings, directors, major shareholders, key management personnel, entities over which the directors are able to exercise influence, entities under common directorship and staff retirement fund. Significant transactions with related parties, other than those disclosed elsewhere in this consolidated statement of financial position, are as follows:

26.1 Transactions with related parties

Name of related party	Nature of relationship	Nature of transaction	Percentage of shareholding	(Un-audited) June 30, 2026	(Un-audited) June 30, 2025
				----- Rupees in '000 -----	
Karachi Hydrocarbon Terminal Ltd	Common directorship	Rendering of services	9.07%	94,567	183,135
Magic River Services Limited	Shareholding	Share of profit	25%	3,956	5,472
Bank Al Habib Limited	Common directorship	Bank account	N/A	30,000	-
Vitol Bahrain E.C	Common directorship	Procurement	N/A	28,183,549	27,896,635
Vitol Dubai Limited	Shareholder	Loan from shareholder	40.2%	1,889,190	-

26.2 Balances with related parties

Name of related party	Nature of relationship	Nature of transaction	Percentage of shareholding	(Un-audited) June 30, 2026	(Audited) December 31, 2025
				----- Rupees in '000 -----	
Karachi Hydrocarbon Terminal Limited	Common directorship	Advance against issue of shares	9.07%	2,500	2,500
Karachi Hydrocarbon Terminal Limited	Common directorship	Investments	9.07%	412,500	412,500
Karachi Hydrocarbon Terminal Limited	Common directorship	Rendering of services	9.07%	1,497,758	1,573,981
Bank Al Habib Limited	Common directorship	Bank account	N/A	29,997	-
Magic River Services Limited	Shareholding	Investments	25%	110,000	110,000
Hascol Lubricants (Private) Limited	Shareholding	Sale, purchase and others	100%	372,912	300,130
Hascol Lubricants (Private) Limited	Shareholding	Investments	100%	3,150,000	3,150,000
Vitol Bahrain E.C	Common directorship	Procurement	N/A	21,932,041	16,134,156
Vitol Dubai Limited	Shareholder	Loan from shareholder	40.2%	1,679,708	-

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been authorised for issue on August 25, 2026 by the Board of Directors of the Group.

27. DATE OF AUTHORISATION

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been authorised for issue on **August 25, 2026** by the Board of Directors of the Group.

28. GENERAL

All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

Chief Executive Officer	Chief Financial Officer	Director

Hascol Petroleum Limited
The Forum, Suite No. 324, 3rd Floor, Khayaban-e-Jami,
Block-9, Clifton, Karachi. Pakistan