Tariq Vohra Securities (Private) Limited
Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2026

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TARIQ VOHRA SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED

TREC HOLDER PAKISTAN STOCK EXCHANGE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Company, I am pleased to present our report together with the audited financial statement of the Company for the year June 30, 2026.

Performance Overview

The following depicts the Company's performance in the current year.

	Rupees
Operating revenue	16,780,235
Operating expenses	(18,576,838)
Loss before levies and income tax	**(1,796,603)**
Levies and Income Tax	(356,683)
Loss after taxation	**(2,153,286)**

Capital Market Review & Outlook

In Financial Year 2026, the Pakistan Equity Market performed exceptionally well, experiencing improvement in both trading value and volume compared to FY25. Despite anticipated economic difficulties and political instability, the market's performance exceeded expectations. This positive momentum, reflected in the KSE-100 Index trading at a reasonable Price to Earnings ratio, gradually drew investors back into the market. Those who had previously exited found renewed confidence in the market's performance, leading to a partial resurgence in trading activity. Moreover, higher inflation and interest rates are likely to keep the equities market under pressure during next year.

Dividend:

The Directors do not recommended any dividend during the year due to cash flow requirement during next financial year.

External Auditors

The retiring auditors, M/s. Nasir Javaid Maqsood Imran., Chartered Accountants, being eligible, have offered themselves for reappointment

Dated: 11 SEP 2026

Director

Chief Executive

TVS

TARIQ VOHRA SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED

TREC HOLDER PAKISTAN STOCK EXCHANGE LIMITED

Compliance of Corporate Governance Code for Securities and Futures Broker

To the best of my knowledge and belief, there are no transactions entered into by the Company during the year, which are fraudulent, illegal or in violation of any securities market laws.

Karachi:

Mohammad Asif Vohra
Chief Executive Officer

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE CORPORATE GOVERNANCE CODE FOR SECURITIES BROKERS

Published under Clause 10 of Annexure D (Corporate Governance Code for Securities Broker) to the Securities Brokers (Licensing and Operations) Regulations, 2016, read with regulation 16(1)(f) of those Regulations

For the year ended June 30, 2026

Board of Directors

1. The Company has established an effective Board of Directors responsible for ensuring the long-term success of the Company and for monitoring and evaluating the performance of the management. The size and composition of the Board reflect the scale and complexity of the Company's business, having regard to its licence category, the volume and nature of its brokerage and proprietary activity, and the number of persons it employs.

The composition of the Board during the year was as follows:

Name	Category
Mohammad Asif Vohra	Director / Chief Executive Officer
Aisha Asif	Director

Responsibilities, powers and functions of the Board of Directors

2. The Board has set the strategic objectives of the Company and has satisfied itself that the necessary financial and human resources are in place for meeting those objectives. The Board has formulated and approved significant policies on governance, risk management and compliance issues on customer relations, including customer awareness and a mechanism and timeline for handling and resolving customer complaints and grievances; and on the segregation of customer assets from the assets of the Company.

3. The Board has formulated and ensured the adoption of a code of conduct and ethics to promote the integrity of the Company's business, its Board and its employees, with special emphasis on measures for curbing market manipulative activities including front running, insider trading and other market abuse. The code of conduct has been disseminated to all directors and employees and its observance is monitored by the compliance officer.

4. The Board has devised an effective whistle-blower mechanism enabling all stakeholders, including employees, to communicate freely their concerns about any illegal or unethical practice. The mechanism permits reporting in confidence and, where the person reporting so elects, anonymously, directly to the compliance officer, and the Board has satisfied itself that the interest of a whistle-blower is not prejudicially affected by reason of any report made.

5. The Board has appointed Chief Executive Officer to lead the management team and to exercise executive authority over the operations of the Company.

6. Casual vacancy occurring on the Board is intimated immediately to the securities exchange and requires the Board to strive to fill such vacancy as soon as possible. No casual vacancy occurred on the Board during the year.

Meetings of the Board

7. The meeting of the directors were presided over by the Chairman and, in his absence, by a director elected by the board for this purpose. The board has complied with the requirements of Act and the Regulations with respect to frequency,

8. The minutes of every meeting of the Board have been appropriately recorded, and are maintained at the registered office of the Company. The minutes record the attendance, the disclosure of interest by any director concerned or interested in a matter before the meeting, the decisions taken and the reasons for them, and are signed by the chairman of the meeting.

Committees of the Board

9. The Board has established the following committee(s) in order to allow a more effective discharge of its duties and approved the terms of reference of those committee(s), explaining their role and the advisory authority delegated to them.

-) Audit committee

10. The main responsibilities of the audit committee include the seven matters. The terms of reference of the audit committee of the Company provide for each of them, namely:

(i) to monitor the integrity of the financial statements of the Company;

(ii) to review the Company's internal controls and risk management systems;

(iii) to make recommendations to the Board in relation to the appointment or removal of the auditor;

(iv) to approve the remuneration and terms of engagement of the auditor;

(v) to review and monitor the auditor's independence and effectiveness;

(vi) to develop and implement policy on the engagement of the auditor to supply non-audit services; and

(vii) to monitor and review the effectiveness of the Company's internal audit function.

Appointment of senior management officers

11. The Company has appointed Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and compliance officer. Each of them, and each director of the Company, meets the Fit and Proper Criteria prescribed in Annexure B to the Securities Brokers (Licensing and Operations) Regulations, 2016, which is perpetual in nature, and the qualification and experience requirements there specified for the office held.

Auditors

12. The statutory audit of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2026 was conducted by Nasir Javaid Maqsood Imran, Chartered Accountants. That firm appears on the list of approved auditors notified by the Commission for the Trading only category, being the category applicable to the Company, and the Company is accordingly in compliance with that clause. The firm is not an associate of any director or senior management officer of the Company.

Related party transactions

13. The details of all transactions entered into by the Company with its related parties during the year, and of all balances outstanding with them at the reporting date, were placed before the Board and were reviewed and approved by it at its meeting. Particulars of those transactions and balances are disclosed in the notes to the annual audited financial statements in accordance with IAS 24 and with the Fifth Schedule to the Companies Act, 2017.

Non-compliance during the year

14. No instance of non-compliance with the Code arose during the year ended June 30, 2026.

Approval

15. This Statement of Compliance was approved by the Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting and is signed on its behalf by the Chief Executive Officer and a Director.

Mohammad Asif Vohra
Chief Executive Officer

Aisha Asif
Director

Place: Karachi

Dated: 11 SEP 2026

NASIR JAVAID MAQSOOD IMRAN
Chartered Accountants

Address: 807, 8th Floor, Q.M. House, Plot No. 11/2, Ellander Road, Opposite to Shaheen Complex, Off. I.I. Chundrigar Road, Karachi, Pakistan
Tel: +92 (21) 32211515-16 & +92 (21) 32212382-83
Email: khi@njmi.net Website: www.njmi.net

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Tariq Vohra Securities (Private) Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of **Tariq Vohra Securities (Private) Limited (the Company)**, which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2026, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information, and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of the audit.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the directors' report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

Board of directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

a) proper books of account have been kept by the Company as required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017);

b) the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and are in agreement with the books of account and returns;

c) investments made, expenditure incurred and guarantees extended during the year were for the purpose of the Company's business;

d) no zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980;

e) The Company was in compliance with the requirements of section 78 of the Securities Act, 2015 and/or Section 62 of the Futures Market Act, 2016 and the relevant requirements of Securities Brokers (Licensing and Operations Regulations), 2016 as at the date on which the statement of financial position was prepared.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is **Mohammad Javaid Qasim**.



Nasir Javaid Maqsood Imran
Chartered Accountants

Place: Karachi

Date: 11 SEP 2026

UDIN: AR202610270mvDe8LFxf

TARIQ VOHRA SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT JUNE 30, 2026

	Note	Rupees 2026	Rupees 2025
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property & equipment	4	2,671,900	3,094,811
Intangible assets	5	2,500,000	2,500,000
Long term advances & deposits	6	146,000	5,146,000
		5,317,900	**10,740,811**
CURRENT ASSETS			
Advances and other receivables	7	802,697	124,186
Short term investment	8	11,951,745	8,025,025
Cash & bank balances	9	13,429	231,033
		12,767,871	**8,380,244**
TOTAL ASSETS		**18,085,771**	**19,121,055**
EQUITYAND LIABILITIES			
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Authorized Capital			
1,500,000 (2025: 1,500,000) ordinary shares of Rs. 100/- each		**150,000,000**	**150,000,000**
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	10	101,030,000	101,030,000
Unappropriated loss		(85,354,222)	(83,200,936)
		15,675,778	**17,829,064**
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accrued expenses & other liabilities	11	2,217,777	1,200,974
Taxation - net		192,216	91,017
		2,409,993	**1,291,991**
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	12	-	-
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**18,085,771**	**19,121,055**

The annexed notes from 1 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive **Director**

TARIQ VOHRA SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2026

	Note	Rupees 2026	Rupees 2025
REVENUE			
Operating revenue	13	19,923,180	13,473,547
Capital (loss) / gain on sale of securities		(3,930,270)	723,973
Unrealised gain / (loss) on remeasurement of investment at fair value		787,325	(804,544)
		16,780,235	**13,392,976**
Administrative expenses	14	(18,993,426)	(13,713,791)
Finance cost	15	(9,281)	(12,547)
Other income	16	425,869	262,066
Loss before levies and income tax		**(18,576,838)**	**(13,464,272)**
		(1,796,603)	**(71,296)**
Levies	17	(6,750)	(165,730)
Loss before income tax		**(1,803,353)**	**(237,026)**
Income Tax	18	(349,933)	(2,690)
Loss after taxation		**(2,153,286)**	**(239,716)**

The annexed notes from 1 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive

Director

TARIQ VOHRA SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2026

	Note	Rupees 2026	Rupees 2025
Loss after taxation		(2,153,286)	(239,716)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(2,153,286)	(239,716)

The annexed notes from 1 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive

Director

TARIQ VOHRA SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2026

	Note	Rupees 2026	Rupees 2025
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss before levies and income tax		(1,796,603)	(71,297)
Adjustments for non-cash charges and other items:			
Depreciation		542.851	653.179
Capital loss / (gain) on sale of securities		3.930.270	(723.973)
Unrealised (gain) / loss on remeasurement of investment at fair value		(787.325)	804.544
Finance cost		9.281	12.547
		3.695.077	746.297
Operating profit before working capital changes		1,898,474	675,000
Net change in working capital	(a)	338.292	702,898
		2,236,766	1,377,898
Long term deposits		5.000.000	(5.100.000)
Finance cost paid		(9.281)	(12.547)
Income tax and levies paid		(255.485)	(39.310)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities		6,972,000	(3,773,959)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payment for acquisition of property and equipment		(119.940)	(353.832)
(Payment for puchase) / proceeds from disposal of quoted equity securities		(7.069.664)	4.351.105
Net cash (used in) / generated from investing activities		(7,189,604)	3,997,273
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		(217,604)	223,314
Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of the year		231.033	7.719
Cash and cash equivalent at end of the year	9	13,429	231,033
(a) Statement of change in working capital			
(Increase) / decrease in current assets			
Advances and other receivables		(678.511)	772.408
		(678,511)	772,408
Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities			
Accrued expenses & other liabilities		1.016.803	(69.510)
		1,016,803	(69,510)
Net change in working capital		338,292	702,898

The annexed notes from 1 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive

Director

TARIQ VOHRA SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2026

	Issued, subscribed & paid up capital	Unappropriated loss	Total
	Rupees	*Rupees*	*Rupees*
Balance as at June 30, 2024	101,030,000	(82,961,220)	18,068,780
Loss for the year	-	(239,716)	(239,716)
Balance as at June 30, 2025	101,030,000	(83,200,936)	17,829,064
Loss for the year	-	(2,153,286)	(2,153,286)
Balance as at June 30, 2026	101,030,000	(85,354,222)	15,675,778

The annexed notes from 1 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive

Director

TARIQ VOHRA SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

1 CORPORATE AND GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Legal status and operations

Tariq Vohra Securities (Private) Limited ('the Company') was incorporated in Pakistan as a private company on on September 29, 2005 under the Companies Ordinance, 1984 (which has now been repealed by the enactment of the Companies Act, 2017 in May 2017). The Company is a Trading Right Entitlement Certificate Holder of the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited. The registered office is situated at Office No. 03, 91-C, Mezzanine Floor, Jami Commercial Street 11, Phase VII, DHA, Karachi. The principal activities of the Company are investments, share brokerage, inter-bank brokerage, Initial Public Offer (IPO) underwriting, advisory and consultancy services.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan. Accounting and reporting standards applicable in Pakistan comprise of:

- IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as notified under the Companies Act, 2017; and

- Provisions of, directives and notifications issued under the Companies Act, 2017.

Where provisions of, directives and notifications issued under the Companies Act, 2017 differ from the IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard, the provisions of, directives and notifications issued under the Companies Act, 2017 have been followed.

2.2 Basis of measurement

Items in these financial statements have been measured at their historical cost except for short term investments in quoted equity securities which are carried at fair value.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in these financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The financial statements are presented in Pak Rupees which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with approved financial reporting standards, as applicable in Pakistan, requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The material accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

3.1 Property and equipment

These are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost include expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Subsequent costs are included in the carrying amount as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit or loss during the year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged to statement of profit or loss applying the reducing balance method at the rates specified in note 4. Depreciation is charged when the asset is available for use till the asset is disposed off.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss in the year in which the asset is derecognized.

The assets' residual values, depreciation methods and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end.

3.2 Intangible assets

Intangible assets having definite useful life are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any however, Intangible assets having indefinite life are stated at cost less impairment losses, if any.

Subsequent cost is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific assets to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

Amortization is charged to the statement of profit or loss using reducing balance method over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets unless such lives are indefinite. Amortization on additions to intangible assets is charged from the month in which an asset is acquired or capitalized while no amortization is charged in the month in which the asset is disposed off.

All intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are systematically tested for impairment at each reporting date. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount. The carrying amount of other intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exist than the assets recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount is the greater of its value and fair value less cost to sell.

3.2.1 Trading Right Entitlement Certificate

This is stated at cost less impairment, if any. The carrying amount is reviewed at each balance sheet date to assess whether it is in excess of its recoverable amount, and where the carrying value exceeds estimated recoverable amount, it is written down to its estimated recoverable amount.

3.2.2 Pakistan Mercantile Exchange - Membership card

Membership card represents corporate membership of Pakistan Mercantile Exchange with indefinite useful life. This is stated at cost less impairment, if any. The carrying amount is reviewed at each balance sheet date to assess whether this is in excess of its recoverable amount, and where the carrying value exceeds estimated recoverable amount, this is written down to its estimated recoverable amount.

3.2.3 Computer software

Expenditure incurred to acquire identifiable computer software and having probable economic benefits exceeding the cost beyond one year, is recognized as an intangible asset. Such expenditure includes the purchase cost of software (license fee) and related overhead cost.

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programs are recognized as an expense when incurred.

Computer software and license costs are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and any identified impairment loss and amortized through reducing balance method.

3.3 Financial instruments

3.3.1 Financial assets - Initial recognition, classification and measurement

The Company recognizes a financial asset when and only when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument evidencing investment.

Regular way purchase of investments are recognized using settlement date accounting i.e. on the date on which settlement of the purchase transaction takes place. However, the Company follows trade date accounting for its own (the house) investments. Trade date is the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell its asset.

The Company classifies its financial assets into either of following three categories:

(a) financial assets measured at amortized cost;

(b) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); and

(c) financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

(a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it is held within business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows, and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding.

Such financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue thereof.

(b) Financial assets at FVOCI

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

Such financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue thereof.

(c) Financial assets at FVTPL

A financial asset shall be measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, as aforesaid. However, for an investment in equity instrument which is not held for trading, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of the investment.

Such financial assets are initially measured at fair value.

3.3.2 Financial assets - Subsequent measurement

(a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost (determined using the effective interest method) less accumulated impairment losses.

Interest / markup income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment losses arising from such financial assets are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

(b) Financial assets at FVOCI

These are subsequently measured at fair value less accumulated impairment losses.

A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, until the financial asset is derecognised or reclassified. When the financial asset is derecognised the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. Interest is calculated using the effective interest method and is recognised in profit or loss.

(c) Financial assets at FVTPL

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Net gains or losses arising from remeasurement of such financial assets as well as any interest income accruing thereon are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. However, for an investment in equity instrument which is not held for trading and for which the Company has made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of the investment, such gains or losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. Further, when such investment is disposed off, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is not reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

3.3.3 Financial liabilities - Classification, subsequent measurement and gain and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or 'At Fair Value - Through Profit or Loss' (FVTPL). A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is also recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

3.4 Impairment

3.4.1 Financial assets

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses in respect of financial assets measured at amortised cost.

For trade debts and receivables from margin financing, the Company applies the IFRS 9 'Simplified Approach' to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance.

For other financial assets, the Company applies the IFRS 9 'General Approach' to measuring expected credit losses whereby the Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. However, if, at the reporting date, the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets

3.4.2 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amout of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that an assets or group of assets may be impaired. If any such evidence exists, the asset's or group of assets' recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of value in use and fair value less cost to sell. Impairment losses are recognized to the statement of profit or loss.

3.5 Derecognition

3.5.1 Financial assets

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

The Company directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event.

3.5.2 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognized when the contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or have expired or when the financial liability's cash flows have been substantially modified.

3.6 Off-setting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the financial statements if, and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

3.7 Investments

Investment in shares of listed companies are classified as "At Fair Value - Through Profit or Loss" and is initially measured at cost and subsequently is measured at fair value determined using the market value at each reporting date. Dividends are recognized as income in the statement of profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Net gains and losses are recognized in statement profit or loss.

3.8 Settlement date accounting

All purchases and sales of securities that require delivery within the time frame established by regulation or market convention wuch as 'T+2' purchases and sales are recognized at the settlement date. Trade date is the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sale an asset.

3.9 Trade debts and receivables against margin financing

These are carried at their transaction price less any allowance for lifetime expected credit losses. A receivable is recognized on the settlement date as this is the point in time that the payment of the consideration by the customer becomes due.

3.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows includes cash in hand, balance with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts / short term borrowings. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

3.11 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are recognized initially at fair value plus directly attributable cost, if any, and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Trade payables in respect of securities purchased are recorded at settlement date of transaction.

These are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

3.12 Taxation

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the statement of profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in statement of comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised in equity or in statement of comprehensive income respectively.

i) Current

The current income tax charge is based on the taxable income for the year calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

ii) Deferred

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using the enacted or substantively enacted rates that are expected to apply to the period when the differences reverse based on tax rates that have been enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. A deferred tax asset is recognized for all deductible differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. Deferred tax asset is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefits will be realized.

iii) Levies

Tax charged under Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 which is not based on taxable income or any amount paid / payable in excess of the calculation based on taxable income or any minimum tax which is not adjustable against future income tax liability is classified as levy in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as these levies fall under the scope of IFRIC 12/IAS 37.

3.13 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made of the amount of obligation. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect current best estimate.

3.14 Revenue recognition

i Brokerage and Fee revenue

Brokerage, consultancy, advisory fee, underwriting, book running fee, commission on foreign exchange dealings and debt securities etc. are recognised as and when such services are provided.

ii Capital Gain on Sale of Investment

-) Gains / losses arising on sale of investments are included in the statement of profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

-) Unrealised capital gains / losses arising from mark to market of investments classified as 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' are included in statement of profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

-) Unrealised gains / losses arising from mark to market of investments classified as 'fair value through other comprehensive income' are taken directly to statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

iii Dividend Income

Dividend income is recorded when the right to receive the dividend is established

iv Interest Income from deposits

Income from deposits with financial and other institutions is recognised at effective yield on time proportionate basis

v Interest income on Margin Financing System

Interest income on financial assets (including margin financing) is recognised on time proportionate basis taking into account effective / agreed rate of the

3.15 Mark-up bearing borrowings and borrowing costs

Mark-up bearing borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, mark-up bearing borrowings are stated at amortized cost with any difference between cost and redemption value being recognised in the statement of profit or loss over the period of the borrowings on an effective interest basis.

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which these are incurred, except to the extent that they are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset (i.e. an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale) in which case these are capitalised as part of cost of that asset.

4 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Furniture & fixture	Motor vehicle	Computer equipments	Total
	(Rupees)	*(Rupees)*	*(Rupees)*	*(Rupees)*
Net carrying value basis				
Year ended June 30, 2026				
Opening net book value	791,455	1,878,779	424,577	**3,094,811**
Additions during the year (at cost)	70,000	-	49,940	**119,940**
Disposals at net book value	-		-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(122,907)	(281,817)	(138,127)	**(542,851)**
Closing net book value	**738,548**	**1,596,962**	**336,390**	**2,671,900**
Gross carrying value basis				
As at June 30, 2026				
Cost	1,925,728	6,759,500	2,241,287	**10,926,515**
Accumulated depreciation	(1,187,180)	(5,162,538)	(1,904,897)	**(8,254,615)**
Net book value	**738,548**	**1,596,962**	**336,390**	**2,671,900**
Net carrying value basis				
Year ended June 30, 2025				
Opening net book value	778,031	2,210,328	405,799	**3,394,158**
Additions during the year (at cost)	153,092	-	200,740	**353,832**
Disposals at net book value	-		-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(139,668)	(331,549)	(181,962)	**(653,179)**
Closing net book value	**791,455**	**1,878,779**	**424,577**	**3,094,811**
Gross carrying value basis				
As at June 30, 2025				
Cost	1,855,728	6,759,500	2,191,347	**10,806,575**
Accumulated depreciation	(1,064,273)	(4,880,721)	(1,766,770)	**(7,711,764)**
Net book value	**791,455**	**1,878,779**	**424,577**	**3,094,811**
Annual rates of depreciation (%)	**15**	**15**	**30**	

	Notes	Rupees 2026	Rupees 2025
5 INTANGIBLE ASSET			
Trading Right Entitlement Certificate - Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited	5.1	2,500,000	2,500,000
		2,500,000	**2,500,000**

5.1

This represents Trading Right Entitlement Certificate (TREC) received from Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited (PSX) in accordance with the requirements of the Stock Exchanges (Corporatization, Demutualization and Integration) Act, 2012. TREC has been recognized at cost less accumulated impairment loss. The Company has assessed the TREC to have an indefinite useful life as it is renewable subject to compliance with regulatory requirements, and no foreseeable limit to the period over which the TREC is expected to generate economic benefits exists.

	Notes	Rupees 2026	Rupees 2025
6 LONG TERM ADVANCES AND DEPOSITS			
Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited		10,000	5,010,000
National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited		100,000	100,000
Deposit with landlord		36,000	36,000
		146,000	**5,146,000**
7 ADVANCES AND OTHER RECEIVABLES			
Profit receivable against deposits with Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited		20,914	-
Amount receivable from EClear Services Limited		781,783	124,186
		802,697	**124,186**
8 SHORT TERM INVESTMENT			
Investments at fair values through profit & loss			
Quoted equity securities		11,164,420	8,829,569
Unrealised gain / (loss) on remeasurement of investment at fair value		787,325	(804,544)
Market value		**11,951,745**	**8,025,025**
9 CASH AND BANK BALANCES			
Cash in hand		6,103	1,458
Cash at bank - current accounts		7,326	229,575
		13,429	**231,033**

10 ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP CAPITAL

Number of shares				
2026	2025			
1,010,300	1,010,300	Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid in cash	101,030,000	101,030,000
1,010,300	**1,010,300**		**101,030,000**	**101,030,000**

10.1 PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING

Name of shareholders	2026	2025	2026	2025
	Number of Shares		Percentage of Holding	
Mohammad Asif Vohra	385,100	385,100	38.12%	38.12%
Aisha Asif	325,200	325,200	32.19%	32.19%
Muhammad Danish Vohra	300,000	300,000	29.69%	29.69%
	1,010,300	**1,010,300**	**100%**	**100%**

During the year there were no changes in shareholdings above 5%

	Notes	Rupees 2026	Rupees 2025
11 ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER LIABILITIES			
Accrued expenses		2,047,855	1,050,000
Sales tax payable		169,922	150,974
		2,217,777	**1,200,974**

12 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

There are no contingencies and commitment during the year. (2025: Nil)

13 OPERATING REVENUE

Brokerage commission including sales tax on services	22,859,907	15,494,579
Less: sales tax on services	(2,981,727)	(2,021,032)
Net brokerage commission excluding sales tax on services	**19,878,180**	**13,473,547**
Dividend income	45,000	-
	19,923,180	**13,473,547**

14 ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING EXPENSES

Staff salaries and allowances		4,968,000	2,767,000
Directors' remuneration	14.1	4,368,000	2,520,000
Utility expense		407,657	395,096
Fees and subscription		70,000	92,800
Service and transaction charges		2,747,259	1,813,134
Communication expense		940,449	609,669
Auditors' remuneration	14.2	356,400	328,990
Legal and professional		66,200	-
Entertainment		533,507	266,874
Repair and maintenance		619,439	645,950
Printing and stationery		945,496	915,168
Postage and courier		-	62,000
Rent, rates and taxes		421,260	748,326
Travelling and conveyance		324,740	226,248
Insurance expense		251,480	431,409
Vehicle running expenses		945,266	809,100
Depreciation		542,851	653,179
Miscellaneous		485,422	428,848
		18,993,426	**13,713,791**

14.1 Remuneration of Chief Executive and Director

	2026			2025		
	Chief Executive	Director	Executive	Chief Executive	Director	Executive
Managerial remuneration	2,184,000	2,184,000	4,368,000	1,260,000	1,260,000	2,442,000
	2,184,000	**2,184,000**	**4,368,000**	**1,260,000**	**1,260,000**	**2,442,000**
Number of persons (including those who worked part of the year)	1	1	2	1	1	2

	Notes	Rupees 2026	Rupees 2025
14.2 Auditors' remuneration			
Audit services			
Annual audit fee		270,000	243,000
		270,000	**243,000**
Non-audit services			
Other services		86,400	85,990
		86,400	**85,990**
		356,400	**328,990**
15 FINANCE COSTS			
Bank charges		9,281	12,547
		9,281	**12,547**
16 OTHER INCOME			
Profit on deposits with EClear Services Limited		32,633	-
Profit on deposit against Base Minimum Capital Requirement		393,236	262,066
		425,869	**262,066**
17 LEVIES			
Minimum tax differential	17.1	-	165,730
Final tax	17.2	6,750	-
		6,750	**165,730**

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

17.2 This represents final taxes paid under section 5 of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, representing levy in terms of requirements of IFRIC 21/IAS 37.

	Notes	Rupees 2026	Rupees 2025
18 INCOME TAX			
Current		377,389	2,690
Prior		(27,456)	-
		349,933	**2,690**

	Notes	Rupees 2026	Rupees 2025
18.1	**Relationship between income tax expense and accounting profit**		
	Loss before levies and income tax	(1,796,603)	-
	Tax at the applicable tax rate of 29% (2025: 29%)	(521,015)	-
	Tax effect of income taxed at lower tax rates	(6,300)	-
	Tax effect of exempt income	(228,324)	-
	Tax effect of non deductible expenses	1,139,778	-
	Effect of prior year tax reversal	(27,456)	
	Amount transferred to levies	(6,750)	-
		349,933	-

18.1.1 The numerical reconciliation between the tax expense and accounting profit has not been presented for the comparative year in these financial statements, as the company's total income for previous year was subject to the provisions of minimum tax and final tax under the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

	Notes	Rupees 2026	Rupees 2025
18.2	**Reconciliation of current tax charge charged as per tax laws for the year, with current tax recognised in the profit and loss account, is as follows:**		
	Current tax liability for the year as per applicable tax laws	384,139	168,420
	Portion of current tax liability as per tax laws, representing income tax under IAS 12	(377,389)	(2,690)
	Portion of current tax computed as per tax laws, representing levy in terms of requirements of IFRIC 21/IAS 37	(6,750)	(165,730)
	Difference	-	-

18.2.1 The aggregate of minimum tax, final tax and income tax, amounting to Rs. 384,139/- (2025: Rs. 168,420/-) represents tax liability of the Company calculated under the relevant provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

18.3 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.

19 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED DISCLOSURES

19.1 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (interest rate risk and price risk). The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the financial performance. The Company consistently manages its exposure to financial risk without any material change from previous periods in the manner described in notes below.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of Company's risk management framework. All treasury related transactions are carried out within the parameters of these policies.

19.1.1 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of the financial instrument may fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates or the market price due to a change in credit rating of the issuer or the instrument, change in market sentiments, speculative activities, supply and demand of securities and liquidity in the market. Market risk comprises of interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and price risks.

(i) **Interest Rate Risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The interest rate exposure arises from short borrowings from banking companies. At the reporting date, the profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments was as follows:

	2026	2025
	Carrying amounts (Rs.)	
Financial assets		
Deposit against exposure margin requirement	-	5,000,000
	-	5,000,000

Sensitivity analysis

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rate would not affect the carrying amount of any financial instrument.

The following information summarizes the estimated effects of 1% hypothetical increases and decreases in interest rates on cash flows from financial assets and financial liabilities that are subject to interest rate risk. It is assumed that the changes occur immediately and uniformly to each category of instrument containing interest rate risk. The hypothetical changes in market rates do not reflect what could be deemed best or worst case scenarios. Variations in market interest rates could produce significant changes at the time of early repayments. For these reasons, actual results might differ from those reflected in the details specified below. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

	Effect on profit before tax	
	1% increase	1% decrease
As at June 30, 2026		
Cash flow sensitivity - Variable rate financial instruments	-	-
As at June 30, 2025		
Cash flow sensitivity - Variable rate financial instruments	50,000	(50,000)

(ii) **Foreign Currency Risk**

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises mainly from receivables and payable that exist due to transaction in foreign currencies. The Company is not exposed to currency risk as all the operations of the Company are being carried out in local currency.

(iii) **Price Risk**

Price risk represents the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all or similar financial instruments traded in the market. The Company manages price risk by monitoring the exposure in quoted equity securities and implementing the strict discipline in internal risk management and investment policies, which includes disposing of its own equity investment and collateral held before it led the Company to incur significant mark-to-market and credit losses. As of the reporting date, the Company was exposed to price risk since it had investments in quoted equity securities and also because the Company held collaterals in the form of equity securities against their debtor balances.

The carrying value of investments subject to price risk is based on quoted market prices as of the reporting date. Market prices are subject to fluctuation and, consequently, the amount realized in the subsequent sale of an investment may significantly differ from the reported market value. Fluctuation in the market price of a security may result from perceived changes in the underlying economic characteristics of the investee, the relative price of alternative investments and general market conditions. Furthermore, amount realized in the sale of a particular security may be affected by the relative quantity of the security being sold.

The Company's portfolio of short term investments is broadly diversified so as to mitigate the significant risk of decline in prices of equity securities in particular sectors of the market.

The table below summarizes Company's equity price risk as of June 30, 2026 and 2025 and shows the effects of a hypothetical 10% increase and a 10% decrease in market prices as at the reporting dates. The selected hypothetical change does not reflect what could be considered to be the best or worst case scenarios. Indeed, results could be worse because of the nature of markets and the aforementioned concentrations existing in Company's equity investment portfolio.

	Fair value (Rupees)	Hypothetical price change	Estimated fair value after hypothetical change in prices (Rupees)	Hypothetical increase / (decrease) in profit before tax (Rupees)
June 30, 2026	11,951,745	**10% increase**	13,146,920	1,195,175
		10% decrease	10,756,571	(1,195,175)
June 30, 2025	8,025,025	10% increase	8,827,528	802,503
		10% decrease	7,222,523	(802,503)

19.1.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial assets. Liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Company could be required to pay its liabilities earlier than expected or difficulty in raising funds to meet comments associated with financial liabilities as they fall due. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding to an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market options due to the dynamic nature of the business. The Company's treasury aims at maintaining flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available. The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities.

	2026			
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Upto one year	More than one year
	(Rupees)			
Financial liabilities				
Accrued expenses & other liabilities	2,217,777	2,217,777	2,217,777	-
Taxation - net	192,216	192,216	192,216	-
	2,409,993	2,409,993	2,409,993	-

	2025			
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Upto one year	More than one year
	(Rupees)			
Financial liabilities				
Accrued expenses & other liabilities	1,200,974	1,200,974	1,200,974	-
Taxation - net	91,017	91,017	91,017	-
	1,200,974	1,200,974	1,200,974	-

19.1.3 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss, without taking into account the fair value of any collateral. Credit risk arises from the inability of the issuers of the instruments, the relevant financial institutions or counter parties in case of placements or other arrangements to fulfill their obligations.

A financial asset is regarded as credit impaired as and when it falls under the definition of a 'defaulted' financial asset. For the Company's internal credit management purposes, a financial asset is considered as defaulted when it is past due for 360 days or more.

The Company writes off a defaulted financial asset when there remains no reasonable probability of recovering the carrying amount of the asset through available means.

Exposure to credit risk

Credit risk of the Company arises principally from the trade debts, short term investments, loans and advances, deposits and other receivables. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. To reduce the exposure to credit risk, the Company has developed its own risk management policies and guidelines whereby clients are provided trading limits according to their worth and proper margins are collected and maintained from the clients. The management continuously monitors the credit exposure towards the clients and makes provision against those balances considered doubtful of recovery.

The Company's policy is to enter into financial contracts in accordance with the internal risk management policies and investment and operational guidelines approved by the Board of Directors. In addition, credit risk is also minimised due to the fact that the Company invests only in high quality financial assets, majority of which have been rated by a reputable rating agency. All transactions are settled / paid for upon delivery. The Company does not expect to incur material credit losses on its financial assets. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is follows:

	Rupees 2026	Rupees 2025
Long term advances & deposits	146,000	5,146,000
Advances and other receivables	802,697	124,186
Short term investment	11,951,745	8,025,025
Bank balances	7,326	229,575
	12,907,768	13,524,786

a) Credit risk exposure on bank balances

Cash is held only with reputable banks with high quality external credit rating assessed by external rating agencies. Following are the credit ratings of banks within which balances are held or credit lines available:

Name of banks	Rating agency	Ratings		Amount of bank balances	
		June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Bank AL Habib Limited	PACRA	A1+ / AAA	A1+ / AAA	7,326	229,575
				7,326	229,575

19.1.4 Concentration of credit risk

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry. In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, management focus on the maintenance of a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly. Management does not consider that it has any concentration of credit risk at reporting date.

19.2 Financial Instruments by category

19.2.1 Financial Assets

	2026			
	At fair value through profit or loss	At fair value through other comprehensive income	At amortised cost	Total
Long term advances & deposits	-	-	146,000	146,000
Advances and other receivables			802,697	802,697
Short term investment	11,951,745	-	-	11,951,745
Cash and bank balance	-	-	13,429	13,429
	11,951,745	-	**962,126**	**12,913,871**

	2025			
	At fair value through profit or loss	At fair value through other comprehensive income	At amortised cost	Total
Long term advances & deposits	-	-	5,146,000	5,146,000
Advances and other receivables		-	124,186	124,186
Short term investment	8,025,025	-	-	8,025,025
Cash and bank balance	-	-	231,033	231,033
	8,025,025	-	**5,501,219**	**13,526,244**

19.2.2 Financial Liabilities

	2026		
	Amortised cost	At fair value through profit or loss	Total
Accrued expenses & other liabilities	2,047,855	-	**2,047,855**
	2,047,855	-	**2,047,855**

	2025		
	Amortised cost	At fair value through profit or loss	Total
Accrued expenses & other liabilities	1,050,000	-	**1,050,000**
	1,050,000	-	**1,050,000**

20 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying values of all financial assets and liabilities reflected in these financial statements approximate to their fair value. The Company measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

Level 1 : Fair value measurements using quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2 : Fair value measurements using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
Level 3 : Fair value measurements using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (i.e. unobservable inputs).

Fair values of financial assets that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices. For all other financial instruments the Company determines fair values using valuation techniques unless the instruments do not have a market quoted price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured.

The table below analyses financial instruments measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised:

Financial assets

	2026			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
At fair value through profit and loss				
Quoted equity securities	11,951,745	-	-	11,951,745
	11,951,745	-	-	**11,951,745**

	2025			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
At fair value through profit and loss				
Quoted equity securities	8,025,025	-	-	8,025,025
	8,025,025	-	-	**8,025,025**

21 CAPITAL

21.1 Management of capital

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure. The management closely monitors the return on capital employed along with the level of distributions to ordinary shareholders. Further, in order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, reduce capital, or issue new shares.

On a regular basis, the Company manages to meet the financial resource requirements applicable to the Company (i.e., minimum levels of Liquid Capital or net worth) as specified in the Securities Brokers (Licensing and Operations) Regulations, 2016.

21.2 Capital Adequacy Level

		June 30, 2026
Total Assets		18,085,771
Less: Total Liabilities		(2,409,993)
Less: Revaluation Reserves (Created upon revaluation of Fixed Assets)		-
Capital Adequacy Level	**21.2.1**	**15,675,778**

21.2.1 While determining the value of the total assets of the TREC Holder, notional value of the TRE certificate held by the company as at June 30, 2026, as determined by Pakistan Stock Exchange has been considered.

22 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties comprise of key management personnel (including directors) and their close family members and major shareholders of the Company. Remuneration and benefits to executives of the Company are in accordance with the terms of the employment. Remuneration of the Chief Executive and Directors is disclosed in note 14.1 to the financial statements. Transactions entered into, and balances held with, related parties during the year, are as follows:

KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL:	2026	2025
Muhammad Asif Vohra (Chief Executive Officer)		
Transactions during the year		
Commision earned on sale and purchase of securities	**1,028,343**	**1,354,211**

CLOSE FAMILY MEMBER OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL:

Muhammad Danish Vohra (Close family member of Chief Executive Officer)		
Transactions during the year		
Commision earned on sale and purchase of securities	**7,242**	**12,999**

23 GENERAL

23.1 Number of Employees

	2026	2025
Total employees of the Company at the year end	3	2
Average employees of the Company during the year	3	3

23.2 Figures have been re-arranged and re-classified wherever necessary, for the purpose of better presentation. No major reclassifications were made in these financial statements.

Figures have been rounded off to the nearest rupee.

23.3 Authorization for Issue

These financial statements were approved by the Company's board of directors and authorised for issue on 11 SEP 2026

Chief Executive **Director**