BDO

PINE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (PRIVATE) LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2026

BDO Ebrahim & Co. Chartered Accountants
BDO Ebrahim & Co., a Pakistan registered partnership firm, is a member of BDO International Limited, a UK company limited by guarantee, and forms part of the international BDO network of independent member firms.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PINE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (PRIVATE) LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of **PINE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (PRIVATE) LIMITED** (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2026, and the statement of profit or loss, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and 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, the statement of profit or loss, the statement of other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, 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 profit and the comprehensive income, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable in Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 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 information included in 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.

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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.

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

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

d) no Zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980).

e) The Company was in compliance with the relevant requirements of Futures Brokers (Licensing and Operations Regulations), 2018 as at the date on which the statement of financial position was prepared.

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The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Atif Riaz.

ISLAMABAD

DATED: 26 October 2026
UDIN: AR202610060Jlp56TqYW

BDO EBRAHIM & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

BDO Ebrahim & Co. Chartered Accountants
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DIRECTOR'S REPORT

AS AT JUNE 30, 2026

The Directors of **"M/s Pine Capital Management (Pvt) Ltd"** [Formerly: **M/s Pine Commodities (Pvt) Ltd]** take pleasure in presenting the annual report of the company, together with the audited financial statements for the FY 2025-26. The annual accounts have been audited by M/s BDO Ebrahim & Co., Chartered Accountants.

BOARD MEETINGS

The details of meetings of the Board of Directors were held during the FY 2025-26 and the attendance of Directors at board meetings was under:

Name of Director	Designation	Attendance	Attendance %
Adil Khan Swati	CEO/Director	10	100%
Yasar Khan Swati	Director	10	100%
Muhammad Irshad Swati	Director	10	100%

DIRECTORS' SHARES HOLDING

The shares-holding position of the directors/shareholders of the company as on June 30, 2026, is as under:

Name of Director	Designation	Shares Holding	Shares Value	Percentage %
Adil Khan Swati	CEO/Director	1,500,000	Rs.15,000,000	30%
Yasar Khan Swati	Director	1,500,000	Rs.15,000,000	30%
Muhammad Irshad Swati	Director	2,000,000	Rs.20,000,000	40%
	Total	5,000,000	Rs.50,000,000	100%

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The summary of the financial results of the company for the year ended June 30, 2026 are as under:

Account Head	2026 / Rs.	2025 / Rs.
Brokerage Revenue	23,820,031	-
Operating Expenses	-20,437,101	-1,040,550
Finance Cost	-8,576	-476,255
Provision for Impairment Loss	-5,075,000	-5,075,000
Other Income	4,604,304	685,188
Profit/(Loss) before Taxation	2,903,658	-5,906,617
Provision for Taxation	-2,224,364	-
Profit/(Loss) after Taxation	679,294	-5,906,617

COMPANY PERFORMANCE

The year under review showed Rs.23,820,031 brokerage revenue as compared to NIL of the last year, as the Company had started its business operations w.e.f. 01-July-2025. Current year operating expenses are 20,437,101/- as compared to Rs.1,040,550 of the last year. Other income recorded as Rs.4,604,304/- as compared to Rs.685,1889/- of last year because of profit on deposits with Bank Account, PSX BMC Deposit & EClear Services (Margin Deposits for Trade & Exposure). Company recorded 20% provision for impairment loss of Rs.5,075,000/- against the carrying amount of long-term deposits of Rs.25,375,000/- with NCEL Building Management Ltd. So, over all the company booked a Net Profit of Rs.679,294/- as compared to Net Loss of Rs.5,906,617/- of last year, after provision for Taxation as Rs.2,224,364 as compared to Nil of last year.

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COMPANY'S BUSINESS ACTIVATTION STATUS

During the start of the current year, Company had started its business operations with full devotion and passion. During the year registered around 350 clients with PSX through EClear Services and around 40 with PMEX.

HIRING OF AN OFFICE ON RENT FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

Office 220 at 2nd Floor of ISE Towers Ltd had hired on rental basis dedicated for business operation purposes.

IMPAIRMENT OF LONG-TERM DEPOSITS

Company recorded in current year 20% provision for impairment loss of Rs.5,075,000/- against the carrying amount of long-term deposits of Rs.25,375,000/- with NCEL Building Management Ltd as advance against 10 offices space to be constructed at old Hyatt Regency Hotel project site in Karachi.

AUDITOR'S APPOINTMENT

The retiring Auditors M/s BDO Ebrahim & Co, Chartered Accountants, offered willingness for their re-appointment, so the Board of Directors approved their Consent Letter and re-appointed them as Statutory Auditors of the Company for the FY 2025-26 on mutual agreed terms and conditions.

DECLARATION

We hereby declare that there are no transactions entered into by the broker during the year, which are fraudulent, illegal or in violation of any futures market laws.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Board of Directors of the Company wishes to place on record its sincere gratitude and appreciation for the valuable guidance, cooperation, and support extended by the SECP, PSX, PMEX, NCCPL, CDC, EClear Services, FBR and other relevant government bodies and regulatory authorities.

The Board also extends its heartfelt thanks to our valued shareholders, banking partners, respected Chartered Accountants and Legal Advisors for their continued trust, professional guidance, and unwavering support to the Company. We further acknowledge and appreciate the dedication, commitment, and valuable contributions of our employees, whose continued efforts have played an important role in the effective management of the Company's affairs and the achievement of its objectives successfully.

Finally, we express our sincere appreciation to our valued clients for their continued confidence in our Company and for placing their trust in our services and investment opportunities. Their ongoing support and confidence remained instrumental in our continued growth and success during the period.

Adil Khan Swati
Chief Executive

PINE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (PVT) LTD

Yasar Khan Swati
Director

Date: 23 OCT 2025, Place: Islamabad

PINE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT JUNE 30, 2026

	Note	2026 Rupees	2025 Rupees
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property and equipment	5	1,731,210	156,787
Intangible assets	6	3,030,000	2,800,000
Advances	7	5,075,000	10,150,000
Security deposits	8	24,994,840	6,890,000
		34,831,050	19,996,787
CURRENT ASSETS			
Taxation - net	12	-	155,083
Other receivables	9	2,980,189	27,440
Cash and cash equivalents	10	467,833	14,515,080
		3,448,022	14,697,603
TOTAL ASSETS		38,279,072	34,694,390
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Share capital	11	50,000,000	50,000,000
Capital contribution		-	3,012,393
Accumulated losses		(14,697,566)	(18,389,253)
		35,302,434	34,623,140
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Taxation - net	12	1,289,592	-
Trade and other payables	13	1,687,046	71,250
		2,976,638	71,250
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		38,279,072	34,694,390
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	14		

The annexed notes from 1 to 33 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE **DIRECTOR**

PINE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2026

	Note	2026 Rupees	2025 Rupees
Trading revenue	15	23,820,031	-
Cost of services	16	(8,221,765)	-
Gross Profit		15,598,266	-
Administrative expenses	17	(12,215,336)	(1,040,550)
Finance cost	18	(8,576)	(476,255)
Expected credit loss allowance	7.2.1	(5,075,000)	(5,075,000)
Other income	19	4,604,304	685,188
Profit/(loss) before levy and taxation		2,903,658	(5,906,617)
Levy	20	(15,733)	-
Profit/(loss) before taxation		2,887,925	(5,906,617)
Taxation	21	(2,208,631)	-
Profit/(loss) for the year		679,294	(5,906,617)

The annexed notes from 1 to 33 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE **DIRECTOR**

PINE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2026

	2026 Rupees	2025 Rupees
Profit/(loss) for the year	679,294	(5,906,617)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	679,294	(5,906,617)

The annexed notes from 1 to 33 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE **DIRECTOR**

PINE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2026

	Share capital	Capital contribution	Accumulated losses	Total
	----------Rupees----------			
Balance as at July 01, 2024	20,000,000	4,353,579	(12,482,636)	11,870,943
Loss for the year	-	-	(5,906,617)	(5,906,617)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
	-	-	(5,906,617)	(5,906,617)
Issuance of right shares	30,000,000	-	-	30,000,000
Impact of early settlement of loan	-	(1,341,186)	-	(1,341,186)
Balance as at June 30, 2025	50,000,000	3,012,393	(18,389,253)	34,623,140
Profit for the year	-	-	679,294	679,294
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
	-	-	679,294	679,294
Adjusted against accumulated losses	-	(3,012,393)	3,012,393	-
Balance as at June 30, 2026	50,000,000	-	(14,697,566)	35,302,434

The annexed notes from 1 to 33 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE **DIRECTOR**

PINE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2026

	Note	2026 Rupees	2025 Rupees
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit/(loss) before tax and levy		2,903,658	(5,906,617)
Adjustments for non-cash items:			
Depreciation	5	396,877	4,213
Impairment loss on financial asset	7.2	5,075,000	5,075,000
Amortisation	6	70,000	-
Loss on asset disposal		-	2,435
Finance cost	18	8,576	476,255
Operating cashflows before working capital changes		8,454,111	(348,714)
Changes in working capital			
(Increase)/decrease in assets			
Security deposits	8	(18,104,840)	(6,140,000)
Other receivables	9	(2,952,749)	(27,440)
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	1,615,796	21,250
Cash used in operations		(10,987,682)	(6,494,904)
Finance cost	18	(8,576)	(2,303)
Taxes paid	12	(779,689)	(100,528)
Net cash used in operating activities		(11,775,947)	(6,597,735)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash used against acquiring PSX's TREC license		-	(2,550,000)
Cash used for development of intangible asset		(300,000)	-
Cash used for purchasing of assets		(1,971,300)	(161,000)
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,271,300)	(2,711,000)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received against rights shares issued to shareholders		-	30,000,000
Loan repayment		-	(6,300,000)
Net cash generated from financing activities		-	23,700,000
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(14,047,247)	14,391,265
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		14,515,080	123,815
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	10	467,833	14,515,080

The annexed notes from 1 to 33 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE **DIRECTOR**

PINE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2026

1 STATUS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

Pine Capital Management (Private) Limited (the Company) is a private company limited by its shares, incorporated in Pakistan on December 11, 2006 with the name of Growth Commodities (Private) Limited, under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 (repealed through the enactment of the Companies Act, 2017).

Subsequently, on February 10, 2010, the Company changed its name to Pine Commodities (Private) Limited. Later on, the Company changed its name to Pine Capital Management (Private) Limited to include the securities market business line on January 15, 2025.

The Company is a corporate member and holds a Trading Right Entitlement Certificate (TREC) of Pakistan Mercantile Exchange Limited (PMEX) and Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited (PSX).

The principal activities of the Company are to carry on the business of futures brokers, traders, dealers and representative in all sorts of approved commodities of Pakistan Mercantile Exchange Limited (PMEX) as permissible in the Futures Market Act, 2016. Subsequently in January 2025, the Company got approval to change its Memorandum to become a TREC holder of Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited (PSX) and carry on the business of securities broker as permissible under the Securities Act, 2015 and applicable regulations, subject to meeting all regulatory requirements and approvals as specified by the Commission or relevant legal jurisdiction from time to time.

The Company has received a TREC from PMEX on its revised name on December 13, 2024, acquired a fresh TRE Certificate from PSX on April 10, 2025 and subsequently got Broker License from Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan - SECP on June 05, 2025 for both businesses.

The Company's registered office is situated at Office No.511, 5th Floor, ISE Towers 55-B, Blue Area, Islamabad – Pakistan and an additional Office No.220, 2nd Floor, ISE Towers 55-B, Blue Area, Islamabad – Pakistan for its brokerage 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. The accounting and reporting standards applicable in Pakistan comprise of:

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

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

- Securities Act 2015,and

- Securities Brokers (Licensing and Operations) Regulations, 2016.

Where the provisions of, directives & notifications issued under the Companies Act, 2017, Securities Act 2015 and Securities Brokers (Licensing and Operations) Regulations, 2016 differ from the IFRS Accounting Standards, the provisions of, directives & notifications issued under the Companies Act, 2017, Securities Act 2015 and Securities Brokers (Licensing and Operations) Regulations, 2016 have been followed.

2.2 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and on accrual basis of accounting except for the statement of cashflows.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Pakistan Rupee, which is the functional and presentation currency for the Company. All amounts are rounded off to the nearest rupees, unless otherwise stated.

2.4 KEY JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. In addition, it requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a high degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are documented in the following accounting policies and notes, and relate primarily to:

- Useful lives, residual values and depreciation method of property and equipment - Note 5
- Estimation of taxation - Note 4.12
- Estimation of contingent liabilities - Note 4.16
- Expected credit loss allowance against financial assets - Note 7.2

3 APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS TO PUBLISHED APPROVED ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING STANDARDS

3.1 New accounting standards, amendments and IFRS interpretations that are effective for the year ended June 30, 2026

The following standards, amendments and interpretations are effective for the year ended June 30, 2026. These standards, amendments and interpretations are either not relevant to the Company's operations or did not have significant impact on the financial statements other than certain additional disclosures.

	Effective date (annual periods beginning on or after)
Amendments to IAS 21 'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates' - Lack of Exchangeability	January 01, 2025

The IASB issued Disclosures about Uncertainties in the Financial Statements - Illustrative examples, which amended multiple IFRS Accounting Standards to include illustrative examples demonstrating how companies can apply IFRS Accounting Standards when reporting the effects of uncertainties in their financial statements.

3.2 New accounting standards, amendments and interpretations that are not yet effective

The following standards, amendments and interpretations are only effective for accounting periods, beginning on or after the date mentioned against each of them. These standards, amendments and interpretations are either not relevant to the Company's operations or are not expected to have significant impact on the Company's financial statements other than certain additional disclosures.

	Effective date (annual periods beginning on or after)
Amendments to IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' - Amendments regarding the classification and measurement of financial instruments	January 01, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' - Amendments regarding the classification and measurement of financial instruments	January 01, 2026

Amendments to IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' - Amendments regarding nature-dependent electricity contracts that are often structured as power purchase agreements (PPAs)	January 01, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' - Amendments regarding nature-dependent electricity contracts that are often structured as power purchase agreements (PPAs)	January 01, 2026

	Effective date (annual periods beginning on or after)
Amendments to IAS 21 'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates' - Amendments regarding translations to a hyperinflationary presentation currency	January 01, 2026
Amendments to IAS 28 'Investments in Associates' - Amendments to the Fair Value Option for Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	January 01, 2027
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	January 01, 2027
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	January 01, 2027
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	January 01, 2027

Certain annual improvements have also been made to a number of IFRSs and IASs.

IFRS 1 'First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards' has been issued by IASB effective from July 01, 2009. However, it has not been adopted yet locally by Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP).

IFRS 17 - 'Insurance contracts' has been notified by the IASB to be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 01, 2023. However SECP has notified the timeframe for the adoption of IFRS - 17 which will be adopted by January 01, 2027.

IFRS 20 'Regulatory Assets and Regulatory Liabilities' has been issued by IASB effective from January 01, 2029. However, it has not been adopted yet locally by Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP).

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which was issued by the IASB in April 2024 supersedes IAS 1 and will result in major consequential amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards including IAS 8 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements (renamed from Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors). Even though IFRS 18 will not have any effect on the recognition and measurement of items in the financial statements, it is expected to have a significant effect on the presentation and disclosure of certain items. These changes include categorisation and sub-totals in the statement of profit or loss, aggregation/disaggregation and labelling of information, and disclosure of management-defined performance measures.

4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION

The principal accounting policies applied in the presentation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

4.1 Property and equipment

(a) Recognition and measurement

Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. When parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property and equipment, and are recognised net within "other income" in statement of profit or loss.

(b) Subsequent measurement

Maintenance and normal repairs are charged to the statement of profit or loss as and when incurred while the cost of major replacements and improvements, if any, are capitalised.

(c) Depreciation

Depreciation is charged on the basis of reducing balance method. Depreciation on additions is commenced from the month the asset is available for use up to the month preceding the month of disposal.

(d) Judgement and estimates

The useful lives, depreciation rates, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed on a regular basis. The effect of any changes in estimate is accounted for on a prospective basis.

4.2 Intangible assets

(a) Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets are recognised if, and only if, it is probable that the expected future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the entity, the cost of the asset can be measured reliably, and the entity has control over the asset, in accordance with IAS 38.

(b) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

(c) Trading Right Entitlement Certificates (TREC) and membership cards

The Trading Right Entitlement Certificate (TREC) of Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited (PSX) and the Trading Right Entitlement (TRE) Certificate of Pakistan Mercantile Exchange Limited (PMEX) are assessed as having indefinite useful lives and are stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. These assets are not amortised but are tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that they may be impaired, in accordance with IAS 36 'Impairment of Assets'. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. The assessment that their useful lives remain indefinite is reviewed at each reporting date.

(d) Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values using the written down value method over their estimated useful lives and is generally recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Amortisation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(e) Judgement and estimates

The useful lives, residual values and amortisation method are reviewed on a regular basis. The effect of any changes in estimate is accounted for on a prospective basis.

4.3 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

4.4 Advances and Security Deposits

Advances and security deposits are carried at original invoice amount being the fair value, less an estimate made for expected credit losses (ECLs) based on review of outstanding amounts at the year end, if any. Provision is made based upon the assessment of management for ECLs, as per IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments'. Balances considered bad and irrecoverable are written off when identified.

4.4.1 Judgements and estimates

The allowance for doubtful debts of the Company is based on the ageing analysis and management's continuous evaluation of the recoverability of the outstanding receivables. In assessing the ultimate realization of these receivables, management considers, among other factors, the creditworthiness and the past collection history of each customer.

4.5 Trade and other payables

Liabilities for trade and other amounts payable are carried at cost which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for the goods and services received, whether or not billed to the Company.

4.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprises cash at banks and on hand and short-term highly liquid deposits with a maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

4.7 Share capital

Share capital is classified as equity and recognised at the face value. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown as a deduction in equity.

4.8 Related party transactions

Transactions involving related parties are carried out at mutually agreed terms as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company.

4.9 Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised in Pakistan Rupees at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Pakistan Rupees at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the statement of financial position.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

4.10 Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period.

4.11 Revenue from contracts with customers

Company has the following Revenue streams:

- Brokerage, consultancy, advisory Fee and commission etc. are recognised as and when such services are provided.
- Interest income on financial assets (including margin financing) is recognised on time proportionate basis taking into account effective / agreed rate of the instrument.
- 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.
- Gains / losses arising on revaluation of derivatives to fair value are taken to statement of profit or loss under other income / other expense in the period in which they arise.

4.12 Taxation

Current

The Company accounts for current taxation on the basis of taxable income at the current rates of taxation after taking into account tax credits and rebates available, if any, in accordance with the provisions of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

Deferred

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is not recognised for temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria is met.

Prior years

The taxation charge for prior years represents adjustments to the tax charge relating to prior years, arising from assessments and changes in estimates made during the current year, except otherwise stated.

4.13 Levy

Minimum tax, final tax and super-tax not based on taxable profits are recognised as a levy in the statement of profit or loss. The amount calculated on taxable income using the notified tax rate is recognised as current income tax expense for the year in statement of profit or loss under the scope of IAS 12. Any excess of expected income tax paid or payable for the year under the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 over the amount designated as current income tax for the year, is then recognised as a levy falling under the scope of IFRIC 21 / IAS 37.

If any excess paid is expected to be realised in subsequent tax years, such excess shall be recognised as a 'deferred tax asset'.

4.14 Financial instruments

(a) Financial assets

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

Amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both the following conditions and is not designated as at fair value through profit or loss and fair value through OCI:

- it is held within a 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 the principal amount outstanding.

Impairment

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Derecognition

A financial asset is primarily derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired ; or

- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

(b) Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognised at the time when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, and financial liabilities at amortised cost, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities includes trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequently financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

4.15 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

A financial asset and a financial liability is offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set-off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liability simultaneously.

4.16 Contingencies

A contingent liability is disclosed when the Company has a possible obligation as a result of past events, existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company; or the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that arises from past events, but it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

5 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Particulars	Computer and allied items	Office Equipments	Furniture & Fixtures	Total
	Rupees			
Year ended June 30, 2026				
Net carrying value basis				
Opening book value	156,787	-	-	156,787
Additions	931,200	184,500	855,600	1,971,300
Deletions	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge	(291,809)	(23,425)	(81,643)	(396,877)
Closing net book value	796,178	161,075	773,957	1,731,210
Gross carrying value basis				
Cost	1,092,200	184,500	855,600	2,132,300
Accumulated depreciation	(296,022)	(23,425)	(81,643)	(401,090)
Net book value	796,178	161,075	773,957	1,731,210
Year ended June 30, 2025				
Net carrying value basis				
Opening book value	2,435	-	-	2,435
Additions	161,000	-	-	161,000
Deletions	(2,435)	-	-	(2,435)
Depreciation charge	(4,213)	-	-	(4,213)
Closing net book value	156,787	-	-	156,787
Gross carrying value basis				
Cost	161,000	-	-	161,000
Accumulated depreciation	(4,213)	-	-	(4,213)
Net book value	156,787	-	-	156,787
Annual rate of depreciation (%)	**30**	**15**	**10**	

6 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Note	2026 Rupees	2025 Rupees
TRE Certificate of PMEX	6.1	250,000	250,000
TRE Certificate of PSX	6.2	2,500,000	2,500,000
Website Development & Mobile App NGX	6.3	280,000	50,000
		3,030,000	2,800,000

6.1 This represents the TRE Certificate of Pakistan Mercantile Exchange Limited - PMEX issued to the Company on March 09, 2010, revised on December 13, 2024 on Company's revised name.

6.2 This represents the deposit paid for acquiring the TRE Certificate from Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited (PSX) on March 10, 2025. The approval was obtained from PSX on April 10, 2025. This membership card has no expiry date therefore, it is accounted for intangible asset with indefinite life.

6.3 This represents the cost of website development incurred through social margarita, a digital marketing agency, and the NGX mobile application developed by Eclear services, compatible with both android and apple operating systems. The NGX mobile application was capitalised during the year in August 2025.

Movement for the year

Opening balance	50,000	-
Addition during the year	300,000	50,000
Amortisation 20% for the year	(70,000)	-
Closing balance	280,000	50,000

	Note	2026 Rupees	2025 Rupees
7 ADVANCES			
Unsecured:			
Advances with NCEL building management		25,375,000	25,375,000
		25,375,000	25,375,000
expected credit loss (ECL) allowance	7.2	(20,300,000)	(15,225,000)
		5,075,000	10,150,000

7.1 This represents the amount paid to NCEL Building Management Limited as advances for aquiring 10 office spaces in the NCEL building to be constructed at Old Hyatt Regency Hotel project site, Karachi. However, the Karachi Building Control Authority (KBCA) has barred NCEL from proceeding with the construction because the ownership of the property technically still lies with the Ministry of Railways, whereas NCEL purchased this building through auction in 2004. NCEL is awaiting No Objection Certificate (NOC) from KBCA to proceed with the construction of NCEL building.

	Note	2026 Rupees	2025 Rupees
7.2 Movement in expected credit loss (ECL) allowance			
Opening balance		15,225,000	10,150,000
Provision for the year	7.2.1	5,075,000	5,075,000
Closing balance		20,300,000	15,225,000

7.2.1 During the year, the company has recorded a 20% provision for impairment loss against the advance to NCEL Building Management.

	Note	2026 Rupees	2025 Rupees
8 SECURITY DEPOSITS			
PSX base minimum capital deposit	8.1	5,000,000	5,000,000
PMEX clearing deposit	8.2	500,000	500,000
PMEX security deposit	8.3	750,000	750,000
NCCPL security deposit	8.4	350,000	350,000
Rent security deposit	8.5	290,000	290,000
Eclear trade margin deposited by house	8.6	18,104,840	-
		24,994,840	6,890,000

8.1 This represents deposits with Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited - PSX to maintain base minimum capital against TREC. Deposited on June 16, 2025.

8.2 This represents deposits with Pakistan Mercantile Exchange Limited - PMEX to maintain security deposit against TREC. Deposited on June 26, 2025.

8.3 This represents deposit given to PMEX against membership card.

8.4 This represents deposits with National Clearing Company of Pakistan - NCCPL to maintain basic deposit against TREC. Fund deposited through Eclear Services on June 19, 2025.

8.5 This represents deposits with owner (Imran Ali Zeb) of Office 220 on rental basis as security deposit on June 24, 2025 equivalent one month rent.

8.6 This represents margin deposits placed with Eclear Services Limited against all house positions in the ready and Deliverable Futures Market (DFM), and for the exposure of clients' trades. These deposits are owned by the Company, as follows:

	2026 Rupees	2025 Rupees
Proprietary A/c 011, available cash balance	15,539,780	-
CDC custody value of holding shares	1,115,060	-
Exposure margin, regular market	200,000	-
Exposure margin, DFM (futures)	1,250,000	-
Total	18,104,840	-

9 OTHER RECEIVABLES			
Sales tax refundable	9.1	12,138	27,440
Pre-paid PSX Laga	9.2	20,292	-
Receivable from Eclear Services	9.3	2,900,228	-
Commission receivable from PMEX	9.4	47,531	-
		2,980,189	27,440

9.1 This represents input sales tax paid on services acquired from Eclear Services and other vendors, recoverable against future output tax liability as at June 30, 2026.

9.2 This represents advance trade laga deposited with Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited (PSX) against daily trade laga demand raised by PSX on trades executed during the year.

9.3 This represents brokerage commission, Federal Excise Duty (FED), and PSX laga receivable from Eclear Services in respect of trades executed on Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited (PSX) during the month of June 2026, settled subsequent to the year end.

9.4 This represents brokerage commission receivable from Pakistan Mercantile Exchange Limited (PMEX) in respect of trades executed up to June 30, 2026, settled subsequent to the year end.

	Note	2026 Rupees	2025 Rupees
10 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Cash in hand		5,192	-
Balance at bank			
Savings accounts	10.1	462,641	14,515,080
		467,833	14,515,080

10.1 It carries markup ranging between 6% to 8% (2025 : 8% to 12%)

11 SHARE CAPITAL

11.1 Issued, subscribed and paid up capital

Number of ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each				
2026	2025		2026 Rupees	2025 Rupees
5,000,000	2,000,000	Fully paid in cash	50,000,000	20,000,000
-	3,000,000	Right issue fully paid in cash	-	30,000,000
5,000,000	5,000,000		50,000,000	50,000,000

11.2 Authorized share capital

Number of ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each				
2026	2025		2026 Rupees	2025 Rupees
5,000,000	2,000,000	Fully paid in cash	50,000,000	20,000,000
-	3,000,000	Right issue fully paid in cash	-	30,000,000
5,000,000	5,000,000		50,000,000	50,000,000

11.3 All ordinary shares rank equally with respect to voting rights, board representation, dividends, bonus and right shares, and residual assets on winding up.

11.4 Pattern of shareholding

A statement of pattern of shareholding of the Company as at June 30, 2026 is as follows:

Categories Of Shareholders	Shareholders	Shares Held	Percentage
Directors and their spouse(s) and minor children:			
Mr. Adil Khan Swati	CEO / Director/ Sponsor	1,500,000	30%
Mr. Yasar Khan Swati	Director/ Sponsor	1,500,000	30%
Mr. Muhammad Irshad Swati	Director	2,000,000	40%
Total		5,000,000	100%

Shareholders holding 5% or more	Shareholders	Shares Held	Percentage
Mr. Adil Khan Swati	CEO / Director/ Sponsor	1,500,000	30%
Mr. Yasar Khan Swati	Director/ Sponsor	1,500,000	30%
Mr. Muhammad Irshad Swati	Director	2,000,000	40%

	Note	2026 Rupees	2025 Rupees
12 TAXATION - NET			
Opening balance		(155,083)	(54,555)
Advance tax paid during the year		(779,689)	(100,528)
Final tax charged		15,733	-
Provision for tax		2,208,631	-
Closing balance		1,289,592	(155,083)
13 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES			
Auditors' remuneration payable		230,000	63,250
PMEX infrastructure fee		1,150	8,000
FED/sales tax payable		350,472	-
Witholding tax payable		-	-
Staff salaries payable		532,914	-
Directors remuneration payable		450,000	-
Creditors/Vendors payable		117,150	-
Accrued Expenses		5,360	-
		1,687,046	71,250

14 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

14.1 Contingencies

The Company has no contingent liability as at June 30, 2026 (2025: Nil).

14.2 Commitments

The Company has no commitments as at June 30, 2026 (2025: Nil).

	Note	2026 Rupees	2025 Rupees
15 TRADING REVENUE			
Brokerage income - PMEX	15.1	1,044,760	-
Brokerage income - PSX	15.2	22,775,271	-
		23,820,031	-

15.1 This represents brokerage commission earned on execution of client trade orders on Pakistan Mercantile Exchange Limited (PMEX) during the year ended June 30, 2026, net of Federal Excise Duty charged to clients.

15.2 This represents brokerage commission earned on execution of client trade orders on Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited (PSX) through Eclear Services platform during the year ended June 30, 2026, net of Federal Excise Duty, PSX laga and SECP levy charged to clients.

	2026 Rupees	2025 Rupees
16 COST OF SERVICES		
Salaries and allowances	5,025,982	-
Regulatory fees	431,099	-
PMEX infrastructure expenses	50,235	-
Eclear service charges	2,483,449	-
IT-enabled services charges	231,000	-
	8,221,765	-

			2026	2025
			Rupees	Rupees
17	**ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES**			
	Salaries and allowances		2,230,028	-
	Directors remuneration		3,600,000	-
	Legal and professional expenses		145,000	130,000
	Fee, subscription and renewal		168,035	742,500
	Miscellaneous expenses		480,231	9,935
	Printing and stationery expenses		63,895	23,700
	Repair and maintenance		174,500	60,000
	Communication expenses		110,544	6,952
	Depreciation		396,877	4,213
	Auditors' remuneration	17.1	230,000	63,250
	Office-220 rent payment		3,480,000	-
	Office-220 utilities charges		807,386	-
	Entertainment expense		249,040	-
	Travelling expense		9,800	-
	Amortisation		70,000	
			12,215,336	1,040,550
17.1	**Auditor's Remuneration**			
	Annual audit fee		200,000	55,000
	Sales tax on audit fee		30,000	8,250
			230,000	63,250
18	**FINANCE COST**			
	Bank charges		8,576	2,303
	Unwinding of discount on interest free loan from directors		-	473,952
			8,576	476,255
19	**OTHER INCOME**			
	Refund from PMEX		-	15,000
	Profit on bank deposit		253,831	670,188
	Other income (PMEX Sales Tax)		183,727	-
	Profit on PSX base minimum capital deposit		343,238	-
	Profit on PMEX clearing deposit		68,269	-
	Profit on Eclear margin deposit		3,650,348	-
	Capital gain		26,117	
	Dividend income		78,774	-
			4,604,304	685,188

20 LEVY

Final tax	20.1	15,733	-

20.1 This represents the portion of final tax on dividend income under Section 150 and capital gains under Section 37A of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, amounting to Rs. 11,816 and Rs. 3,917, respectively, representing levies in terms of the requirements of IFRIC 21 / IAS 37.7.

21 TAXATION

	Note	2026 Rupees	2025 Rupees
Provision for taxation:			
Current year		2,208,631	-
Deferred tax	21.1	-	-
		2,208,631	-

21.1 The Company has not recognised a deferred tax asset on deductible temporary differences arising from the expected credit loss allowance against advances (Note 7), as it incurred losses in preceding years and the current year is its first year of profitable operations following the commencement of its brokerage business. In the absence of sufficient evidence under IAS 12, Income Taxes, supporting the availability of future taxable profits against which these differences can be utilised, no deferred tax asset has been recognised. This assessment is reassessed at each reporting date.

Reconciliation between current tax charged under the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 with current tax recognized in the statement of profit or loss, is as follows:

	2026 Rupees	2025 Rupees
Current tax liability for the year	2,224,364	-
Portion of current tax liability as per tax laws, representing income tax under IAS 12	(2,208,631)	-
Levy as per IFRIC-21/IAS-37	(15,733)	-
Difference	-	-

22 FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

2026

	Total	Interest / mark-up bearing			Non interest / mark-up bearing
		Maturity upto one year	Maturity after one year	Sub-total	
	----------Rupees----------				
Financial assets					
At amortized cost					
Advances	5,075,000	-	-	-	5,075,000
Security deposits	24,994,840	24,994,840	-	24,994,840	-
Other receivables	2,947,759	2,947,759		2,947,759	-
Cash and cash equivalent	467,833	467,833	-	467,833	-
	33,485,432	28,410,432	-	28,410,432	5,075,000
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	1,336,574	-	-	-	1,336,574
On balance sheet gap	32,148,858	28,410,432	-	28,410,432	3,738,426
Off balance sheet Items					
Financial commitments:	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Total Gap - 2026	32,148,858	28,410,432	-	28,410,432	3,738,426

2025

	Total	Interest / mark-up bearing			Non interest / mark-up bearing
		Maturity upto one year	Maturity after one year	Sub-total	
	----------Rupees----------				
Financial assets					
At amortized cost					
Advances	10,150,000	-	-	-	10,150,000
Security deposits	6,890,000	-	-	-	6,890,000
Other receivables	-	-		-	-
Cash and cash equivalent	14,515,080	14,515,080	-	14,515,080	-
	31,555,080	14,515,080	-	14,515,080	17,040,000
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	71,250	-	-	-	71,250
	71,250	-	-	-	71,250
On balance sheet gap	31,483,830	14,515,080	-	14,515,080	16,968,750
Off balance sheet Items					
Financial commitments:	-	-	-	-	-
	31,483,830	14,515,080	-	14,515,080	16,968,750
Total Gap - 2025	31,483,830	14,515,080	-	14,515,080	16,968,750

23 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

23.1 Risk management policies

The Company's objective in managing risks is the creation and protection of shareholder's value. Risk is inherent in the Company's activities, but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. The process of risk management is critical to the Company's continuing profitability. The Company is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (which includes interest rate risk and price risk) arising from the financial instruments it holds.

23.2 Credit risk

Credit risk represents the accounting loss that would be recognised at the reporting date if counter parties fail to perform as contracted and arises principally from trade and other receivables. The Company's policy is to enter into financial contracts with reputable counter parties in accordance with the internal guidelines and regulatory requirements.

(a) Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amounts of the financial assets represent the maximum credit exposures before any credit enhancements. Total assets of the Company amount to Rs. 38.279 million (2025: Rs. 34.694 million), of which the financial assets subject to credit risk amounted to Rs. 33.485 million (2025: Rs. 31.555 million). The carrying amounts of financial assets exposed to credit risk at the reporting date are as follows:

	Note	2026 Rupees	2025 Rupees
Advances	7	5,075,000	10,150,000
Security deposits	8	24,994,840	6,890,000
Other receivables	9	2,947,759	-
Bank balances	10	462,641	14,515,080
		33,480,240	31,555,080

To manage exposure to credit risk in respect of financial assets, management performs credit reviews taking into account the third party's financial position, past experience and other factors.

The exposure to banks is managed by dealing with variety of major banks and monitoring exposure limits on continuous basis.

(b) Concentration of credit risk

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

(c) Impaired assets

During the year, an impairment loss of Rs. 5,075,000 (2025: Rs. 5,075,000) has been recognised against advances given to NCEL Building Management, based on management's assessment of expected credit losses. No other assets have been impaired during the year.

24 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stress conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities excluding the impact of netting agreements, if any:

	Carrying amount	Up to One year	After One year
	----------Rupees----------		
2026			
Trade and other payables	1,336,574	1,336,574	-

	Carrying amount	Up to One year	After One year
	----------Rupees----------		
2025			
Trade and other payables	71,250	71,250	-

24.1 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of the financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Currently, the Company is not exposed to currency risk as it does not hold any foreign currency financial assets or liabilities.

24.2 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market price, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments.

24.3 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of the changes in the market interest rates. Majority of the interest rate exposure arises from deposits in profit or loss sharing accounts with banks. The Company does not have any borrowings or lease obligations at the reporting date.

Profile

At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments was as follows:

	2026 Interest rate	2025 Interest rate	2026 Rupees	2025 Rupees
Variable rate instruments				
Financial assets				
Bank balances	8%	12%	462,641	14,515,080

25 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Underlying the definition of fair value is the presumption that the Company is a going concern and there is no intention or requirement to curtail materially the scale of its operations or to undertake a transaction on adverse terms.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement' requires the Company to classify fair value measurements and fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements of fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset either directly that is, derived from prices.
- Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, adjusted) inputs.

Transfer between level of the fair value hierarchy are recognised at the end of the reporting period during which the changes have occurred.

The carrying value of all financial assets and liabilities reflected in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

26 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital, which the Company defines as net profit after taxation divided by total shareholders' equity. The Board of Directors also monitors the level of dividend to ordinary shareholders. There were no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

	2026 Rupees	2025 Rupees
Capital for the reporting periods under review is summarized as follows:		
Equity	35,302,434	34,623,140
Long term financing	-	-
Gearing ratio	0%	0%

27 CAPITAL ADEQUACY LEVEL

The composition of the Company's net worth as at year end is as follows:

	2026 Rupees	2025 Rupees
Total assets	38,279,072	34,694,390
Total liabilities	(2,976,638)	(71,250)
Revaluation reserves	-	-
Capital Adequacy Level	35,302,434	34,623,140

While determining the value of total assets, the notional value of the Trading Right Entitlement Certificate (TREC) as determined by Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited has been considered.

28 TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The related parties of the Company comprise of associated companies, directors and key management personnel. Transactions with related parties are as follows:

Related party	Relation	Nature of transaction	2026 Rupees	2025 Rupees
Yasar Khan Swati	Director	Unwinding of discount on interest free loan from directors	-	473,952
			-	6,300,000
		Repayment of Director's	-	14,999,000
		Issuance of right shares		
Irhsad Swati	Director	Director remuneration paid	400,000	
Adil Khan Swati	Chief executive	Issuance of right shares	-	14,999,900
		Director remuneration paid	2,750,000	-

29 REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND DIRECTOR

	2026			2025		
	Chief executive	Director	Total	Chief executive	Director	Total
	Rupees					
Managerial remuneration	3,000,000	600,000	3,600,000	-	-	-
Number of persons	1	2	3	-	-	-

30 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

	2026 Number	2025 Number
Total number of employees	7	3
Average number of employees	5	3

31 CORRESPONDING FIGURES

Corresponding figures have been rearranged and reclassified, wherever considered necessary, for better presentation and classification. Following reclassification has been made during the year.

Reclassified from	Reclassified to	Amount
Advances	Security deposits	750,000

32 DATE OF AUTHORISATION

These financial statements have been authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of Company on 23 OCT 2026.

33 GENERAL

Figures have been rounded - off to the nearest rupee.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

DIRECTOR